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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
HYDRAULIC INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT BOARD 9

Phuoc Hoa Water Resource Project
ADB Loan No 29296-02 VIE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
FOR THE TAN BIEN IRRIGATION AREA

October 2010

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit – Vietnamese Dong (VND)

For the purpose of calculations in this report, the rate of \$1.00 = 19,000 VND is used, being the Interbank rate at the time of report preparation, and the term “dollar” or symbol \$, when used, refers to United States Dollars

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHH		Affected Household(s)
AP	–	Affected Person
BLIS	–	Binh Long Irrigation System
BVI	–	Black & Veatch International
CRC	–	Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
CCRC	–	Commune Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DHIA		Duc Hoa Irrigation Area
DHIS	–	Duc Hoa Irrigation System
DMI	–	Domestic, Municipal, And Industrial
DPC	–	District People's Committee
DRC	–	District Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
FS	–	Feasibility Study
GoV	-	Government of Vietnam
HCMC	–	Ho Chi Minh City
HH		Household(s)
ICMB9	–	Hydraulic Project Investment & Construction Management Board 9
IR/SS	–	Income Restoration and Social Support
LACS	–	Land Acquisition and Census Survey
LURC	–	Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD	–	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MO	–	Monitoring Organization
NEZ	–	New Economic Zones Program
na		Not available
OSDP	–	On Farm Social Development Program
PRC	–	Provincial Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
PHWRP	–	Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project
PIB	–	Public Information Booklet
PMB 416	–	Project Management Board 416
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPC	–	Provincial People's Committee
PPMB	–	Provincial Project Management Board
RSS	–	Resettlement and Social Support
SAH(s)		Severely Affected Household(s)
SAP(s)	-	Severely Affected Person(s)
SRV	–	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
SWOT	–	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TBIA		Tan Bien Irrigation Area
TBIS	–	Tan Bien Irrigation System
VAP(s)	-	Vulnerable Affected Person(s)

GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP)	- Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, 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. In the case of a household, the term AP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a subproject or any of its components.
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 payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off date	Means the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
Entitlements	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	- Means any person who have settled in the subproject area before the cut off date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation...will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistances.

Host community	- Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
Income restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income restoration program	A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- Means the method of valuing assets at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including

compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

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|------------------------------|---|
| Resettlement Plan (RP) | - This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. |
| Severely affected households | - This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject. |
| Vulnerable groups | - These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities. |

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Executive Summary

1. The Tan Bien Irrigation System (TBIS) will affect 3 communes in Tan Bien district; Hoa Hiep, Thanh Tay and Tan Binh, and 2 communes in Chau Thanh district; An Co and Phuoc Vinh. The system will provide irrigation to a total of 7,670 ha of which 2,007 ha will be pump supplied and 5,663 ha will be gravity fed. The pump area will service areas within Hoa Hiep, Thanh Tay and Tan Binh communes, and the gravity area will service An Co, Phuoc Vinh and also parts of Hoa Hiep commune. Preliminary estimates indicate the secondary and tertiary canal network will require the acquisition of 135 ha. This area is dominated by upland crops (41%) and single rice crops (28%). There are natural forests along the Cambodian border and small amounts of barren land.). It will benefit An Co commune in Chau Thanh district, and also benefit and affect 231 households in Phuoc Vinh commune of Chau Thanh district, 77 households in Hoa Hiep, 79 households in Thanh Tay and 46 households in Tan Binh communes of Tan Bien district. Total households affected will be 433 households, comprising 1,951 people.
2. It is estimated that a total of 74 households will be severely affected, 7 of which will need to move house, 1 will move their shop, and 69 will lose more than 20% of their agricultural land. Total land to be compensated is estimated at 135 ha consisting of 1.63 ha residential land and 133.34 ha agricultural land and 0.02 ha pond land . Compensation will also be required for some 477,589m² of crops and some 44,929 trees.
3. Included in the marginally affected households do 14 ethnic Khmer households comprise some 60 people, in which 6 households are headed female. As the social impacts on this subgroup are minimal, and these people are assimilated into the wider community, no separate Indigenous Plan is being prepared. Rather, these 14 households will be able to take advantage of participating in the Social Development Program that will be implemented as part of the On Farm and Social Development Program (OSDP). There are also 41 female headed households in affected households of which 7 HHs are severely affected, of 9 poor households there are 2 households are severely affected , there are 28 policy households in which 2 HHs are severely affected , there are also 2 solitary HHs.
4. A total 80 affected households are vulnerable and special attention must be given in regards to their inclusion in consultation and identification of their needs in order to ensure they suffer no adverse affects and are able to restore and further improve their livelihoods. They are also included in the OSDP. The total resettlement compensation, assistance and implementation budget is estimated at 76,450,969,868 VND. Included in this figure is compensation for lost assets, allowances, OSDP and social development and implementation management costs. The costs of preparing resettlement sites and replacement housing at the resettlement site are not included:

Cost Summary Tan Bien Irrigation Area		
Total Cost	76,450,969,868	VND
Residential land	4,622,640,000	VND
Agriculture land	42,089,874,200	VND
Other land	0	VND
Shops and houses	1,104,840,000	VND
Other structures	29,936,500	VND
Trees	11,938,300,000	VND
Crops	881,182,830	VND
Allowances	11,203,060,000	VND
OSDP costs	3,000,000,000	VND
Implementation	1,581,136,338	VND

5. This RP was submitted to ADB in August 2010. The detailed designs are scheduled to be completed and approved in the second quarter of 2011. The DMS can then be completed by June 2011 and compensation payments commencing late 2011.

I. Project Description

6. The Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project (PHWRP) is to provide an additional source of water in the Saigon and Vam Co Dong river basins for development of irrigated agriculture and to supplement existing supplies for salinity control and domestic, municipal, and industrial (DMI) use in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and surrounding provinces. It will adopt an integrated development approach to increasing agricultural production by promoting efficient and sustainable management of the water resources.
7. Water resources infrastructure to be developed will include the Phuoc Hoa headworks which will inundate 685 hectares (ha) with average water level at plus 42.9m and a 40.5-kilometer (km) long transfer canal to divert and convey water from the Be River to the existing Dau Tieng Reservoir on the Saigon River in the neighboring basin. From there, it will be diverted through the existing Dau Tieng Irrigation System for multiple uses including irrigated agriculture and supplementary water for DMI use and salinity control in the Saigon and Vam Co Dong river basins. Two new irrigation areas will be developed under the Project: (i) Tan Bien Irrigation System (TBIS) in Tay Ninh Province with a net command area at full development of 13,390 ha, and (ii) Duc Hoa Irrigation System (DHIS) in Long An Province with a net command area at full development of 17,560 ha. A third irrigation area, Binh Long, was dropped at the mid term review (MTR) during Phase 1. The remaining total combined net irrigation command area at full development will be about 34,405 ha. In addition, the scheme will provide about 17.1 cubic meters per second of water to HCMC and neighboring provinces for DMI use.
8. The Tan Bien Irrigation System will affect 3 communes in Tan Bien district; Hoa Hiep, Thanh Tay and Tan Binh, and 2 communes in Chau Thanh district; An Co and Phuoc Vinh. The system will provide irrigation to a total of 7,670 ha of which 2,007 ha will be pump supplied and 5,663 ha will be gravity fed. The pump area will service areas within Hoa Hiep, Thanh Tay and Tan Binh communes, and the gravity area will service An Co, Phuoc Vinh and also parts of Hoa Hiep commune.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition

9. Based upon the Basic design, the Inventory of Losses (IoL) has been carried out and the scope of impact is as follows:
 - (i) Land – some 1.63ha of residential land will be acquired and a total of 133.34ha of agricultural land also acquired. Approximately 0.02ha of pond area will also have to be compensated. Total acquired land for compensation is 135ha.
 - (ii) Trees and crops – about 477,589m² of crops and 44,929 trees will be lost and therefore compensated.
 - (iii) Structures – 871m² of house structures and 750m² of small factory will be affected, as well as some 6 wells all which will be compensated for.
 - (iv) Incomes and businesses – owners of 1 small rubber processing factory will require compensation for lost earnings as well as assistance to re-establish their business elsewhere.
10. The Tan Bien Irrigation System subproject affects some 4 communes as shown below, for which the main agricultural crops are paddy, rubber, peanut, maize, vegetables and some sugar cane. Other agricultural activities include livestock raising. Project will create adverse impacts of involuntary resettlement.
11. An initial social survey and preliminary measurement survey started in early June 2010 and completed in July. Altogether, some 433 HHs (1,951 APs) are affected, and some 135ha of land will be permanently lost. Of this, some 7 HHs will have to move their dwellings and 1 move their small factory. There will be 74 households severely affected by virtue of losing more than 20 percent of agricultural land holding or/and losing houses or shop.
12. In Phuoc Vinh commune a total of 231 HHs will experience some affect, in Tan Binh commune there will be 46 affected HHS, in Hoa Hiep there will be 76 affected HHS and in Thanh Tay commune there will be 79 affected HHs in total. These figures include severely and slightly affected HHs. About 7,500 HHs are expected to benefit from the improved irrigation facilities.
13. Table 1a shown below summarizes the land acquisition impact from the construction of the Tan Bien Irrigation System, and Tables 1b and 1c show a summary of affected HHs, number of APs, and land to be acquired.
14. In addition to land permanently acquired, short term land acquisition will occur for access, storage yards, camp sites and any losses from this will be compensated.

Table 1a: Summary of Affected HHs and APs - Scope of Impact

Tan Bien irrigation area	I. No. of affected households							
	Serious affected households (SAH)				Slight affected households		Total No. AHs and APs in Tan Bien Irrigation area	
	Total number of SAHs	No. HHs lost houses & relocated	NO. Hhs lost their shops	No. of HHs lost over 20% agricultural land	No. of slight affected HHs	No. slightly affected persons	No. of AHs	No. of APs
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)
Phuoc Vinh commune	36	3	0	33	195	916	231	1,065

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Tan Binh commune	10	1	0	9	36	154	46	197
Hoa Hiep commune	10*	1	1	10	67	297	77	349
Thanh Tay commune	18*	2	0	17	61	265	79	340
Total	74	7	1	69	359	1,632	433	1,951

15. Note that in Hoa Hiep commune there are 2 HHs that will relocate their house or shop as well as lose over 20% of productive land. In Thanh Tay commune there is also one such HH that will experience this double impact. 5 HHs will lose their house or shop only.

16. There are 7 houses that will be affected, of these 5 houses must be dismantled. Of these four, one house will rebuild on the remaining land, 2 houses will self-relocate after receiving cash compensation, and one household requires the government to provide a new house. One small factory, processing rubber with an area of 750m² will also have to be moved.

Table 1b: Land Area and Assets to be Compensated

II. Land acquisition							
Compensation land						Rivers and roads land without compensation (ha)	Total of land acquisition (ha)
	Residential land (ha)	Agricultural land (ha)	Pond land	Forestry land (ha)	Total of compensation land (ha)		
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)
Phuoc Vinh	1.09	46.55		0	47.64	0	47.64
Tan Binh	0.12	9.18		0	9.30	0	9.30
Hoa Hiep	0.20	37.69	0.02	0	37.91	0	37.91
Thanh tay	0.22	39.93		0	40.15	0	40.15
Total	1.63	133.34	0.02	0	135.00	0	135.00

Table 1c: Other affected properties

III. . Other assets affected						
Duc Hoa main canal	Houses (m ²)	Shops (m ²)	Crops (m ²)	Trees (No.)	Graves (no.)	Well (no.)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
Phuoc Vinh	455	0	344,827	17,157	0	2
Tan Binh	100	0	43,079	3,432	0	0
Hoa Hiep	251	750	65,243	8,659	0	4
Thanh tay	65	0	24,440	15,681	0	0
Total	871	750	477,589	44,929	0	6

Source: from a survey of survey team OSDP Trang Bang district – Tay Ninh province, from 12 to 22nd June, 2010

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Table 1d: Summary of Productive Land Lost by HHs

Productive Land Loss %	No. AHHs	% of Total AHHs
Less than 10%	255	59.58
11 to 20%	104	24.3
21 to 30%	39	9.11
31 to 50%	20	4.67
Over 50%	10	2.34
Total	428	100%

17. The number of affected HHs losing between 0 and 20% of productive land that are unable to sustain the household based on the remaining land, if any, will be identified during the DMS and final updating of this RP.
18. As shown above, the loss of 7 houses will result in the compensation of 871m² of housing structure and 1 factory some 750m² of structure. Housing structures include sheds, rice stores and other such buildings.
19. There are several vulnerable households within those severely affected, but no IP minority households, as shown below:

Table 2: Vulnerable Households

Location	Ethnic Minority HH	Poor HH	Female headed HH	Single Occupant HH	Policy HH	TOTAL
Tan Bien Irrigation Area	14	9	41	8	28	80
Severely Affected	0	2	7	0	2	11

III. Entitlement Eligibility Requirements

20. Eligibility is determined with regards to the cut-off date, which is taken to be the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
21. In addition, the extent of eligibility for compensation in regards to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of Affected Persons: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially, ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. APs included under i) and iii) above are readily identifiable.

Table 3: ownership land of affected persons by Duc Hoa main canal

Commune	Agricultural land				Residential land			
	Number of affected HHs	Number of HHs have LURC	Number of HHs temporary	Number of HHs without	Number of affected HHs	Number of HHs have	Number of HHs temporary	Number of HHs without

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			LURC legalizable	LURC		LURC	LURC legalizable	LURC
Phuoc Vinh	193	176	15	0	45	43	2	0
Tân Bình	41	41	4	0	6	5	1	0
Hòa Hiệp	73	73	0	0	8	7	1	0
Thạnh Tây	75	75	0	0	8	7	1	0
Total	382	365	9	0	67	62	5	0

Source: from a survey of survey team OSDP Tay Ninh June, July 2010

22. According to the OSDP team survey of APs, there are no households without a LURC, or without a legalizable claim to obtaining a permanent LURC.

23.

IV. Socio Economic Information and Profile

24. In June 2010, the OSDP team coordinated with commune and village officials to conduct field work to identify those households affected by the canal alignments in two areas (gravity and pumping irrigation areas). This was done in order to prepare the survey of 100% of the affected households.

25. From 11/06/2010, the survey team (including nine researchers and students of universities in HCMC, OSDP consultants and village leaders) visited and surveyed 100% of the affected households. The team had received training prior to this exercise and in fact the preliminary survey was also a part of the training of enumerators. The census, detailed measurement surveys and asset inventory for Tan Bien affected areas were carried out and finished July 2010. The detailed surveys aimed to collect data about: (i) affected households, (ii) vulnerable groups, (iii) choices of APs on resettlement options, (iv) suggestion of impact mitigation measures, (v) the reasonability/reasonableness of compensation rates of the Project.

26. The following communes will be affected by the construction of the Tan Bien irrigation System, and note that An Co will not suffer any negative impacts in terms of land acquisition, but benefit from the irrigation supply:

Table 4: Population of Affected communes

Province	District	Commune	Hamlet	No. HHs
Tay Ninh	Tan Bien	Hoa Hiep	Hòa Đông B	364
			Hòa Đông A	680
			Hòa Bình	497
			Hòa Lợi	297
		Thanh Tây	Thạnh Tây	271
			Thạnh Trung	261
		Tân Bình	Tân Minh	248
			Tân Thanh	476
			Tân Thạnh	431
			Tân Nam	185
	Chau Thanh	An Co	An Tho	283
		Phuoc Vinh	Hamlet No.1	124
			Phuoc Loc	357
			Hamlet No.3	304
			Hamlet No.2	97

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			Phuoc Trung	323
			Phuoc Lap	460
			Phuoc Hoa	501

General Demographic Information

27. There are 5 communes in the Tan Bien irrigation area, of which only 4 will be affected by resettlement or land acquisition. Almost people in the 4 affected communes are of majority Kinh ethnicity. There are some ethnic minority groups as indicated below:

a) Hoa Hiep commune: has a total of 1,985 households of which 135 households (6.8%) comprising 739 are from minority groups. Some 132 persons, approximately 30 households, are Khmer, and 3 households, totaling 13 persons, are of Hoa ethnicity. Of the total minority households, 31 (23% of EM HHs) are poor.

b) Tan Binh commune: has a total of 1,210 households, of which 12 households (approximately 1% of HHs) and comprising 53 people are of minority ethnicity. Eleven of these households are of Muong ethnicity and one is Tay. Of these 12 households, three (25%) are poor.

c) Thanh Tay commune: has a total of 2,051 household of which 29 households (107 people) are of ethnic minority. This represents 1.41% of all households in the commune. There are 19 households of Muong ethnicity, 4 households are Hoa, 3 Khmer households, 1 household is Khana, 1 household is Tay and 1 household is Nung. Thirteen of these households are poor, representing about 45% of the total minority households.

d) Phuoc Vinh commune: has a total of 2,568 households of which 22 households (under 1% of total) comprise 112 persons are of minority ethnicity. Of these, 21 households are Khmer ethnic, 1 household is Ede ethnicity.

Table 5: Population characteristics of affected households by Tan Bien irrigation area

Communes	Number of AH/AP (HHs/ppl)	Ethnic (HHs/ppl)		Average size (ppl/HH)	Gender ratio of Head of HH (%)		Gender ratio of othes member in HH (%)		The average age in HH (age)	
		Kinh	Ethnic minorities		Man	woman	Man	woman	HH Head	HH Members
Tây Ninh province										
Phuoc Vinh	231/1065	231/1085	0	4.7	77.0	13.0	50.4	49.6	50.5	31.9
Tân Bình	46/197	46/197	0	4.4	91.3	8.7	53.8	46.2	47.4	30.8
Hòa Hiệp	77/349	63/289	14/60	4.6	84.4	15.6	51.3	48.7	48.9	28.4
Thạnh Tây	79/340	79/340	0	4.5	76.1	13.9	52.7	47.3	49.8	31.4
Total	433/1951	419/1911	14/60	4.5	87.2	12.8	52.0	48	49.2	30.6

Data source: the survey work done by Provincial OSDP team on 26/6/2010. Note: An Co benefits only, no affected HHs

28. Of the affected households, there is only one commune in which ethnic minorities will be affected. In Hiep Hoa commune there are 14 EM households with a total of 60 APs, these are all of Khmer ethnicity. None of these are classified as “poor” but within these 14 HHs, there are 6 headed by women.

Resettlement Plan for Tan Bien Irrigation System

29. The Updated Poverty and Social Analysis, as well as socio-economic survey by the OSDP team, has identified that there are some 14 IP(Khmer) households, comprising some 60 people, within the Tan Bien Irrigation Area. A list of names of the head of each of these 14 households is included at Annex 5 to this RP. None of these 14 households are severely impacted in regards to land acquisition or resettlement. The Project will not negatively affect:
- (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources as these households have been living in an assimilated environment for many years and enjoy the same access to land and resources as the majority Kinh. Each of these Khmer households have a LURC;
 - (b) socio-economic status - none of the 14 Khmer households are classified as poor and are expected to benefit from the irrigation facilities to be developed. All are literate in Vietnamese language and are not vulnerable or disadvantaged in any way by the Project;
 - (c) cultural and communal integrity will not be negatively impacted as these households are distributed within the wider community and not segregated or separated, and are assimilated into the community, they are free to practice religious worship according to their choice and observe their important religious events and ceremonies;
 - (d) health, education, livelihood, and social security status will not be negatively affected by Project activities and livelihood should improve with better cropping opportunities provided through improved irrigation;
 - (e) the recognition of indigenous knowledge is not affected by the Project and will remain the same as in pre-project conditions; and
 - (ii) the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community is not increased under the project and if anything should be reduced through improved income generation from developing irrigated agriculture.
30. In total across all affected communes there are 41 female headed HHs, and a total of 9 HHs classified as “poor”, as well as 28 “policy” HHs. There are also some 2 HHs where there are single occupants – which can be expected to suffer from labor shortages.
31. Income and employment of all communes in the project area: Main occupations in the area are agriculture based with other income generating activities such as weaving, small scale trading and retailing, or seasonal laboring on other farms. A minority are government officials and retired officials and numerous people work off farm in other locations. There are other cottage industries such as brick kilns, poultry farms, but the numbers are few and only attract a small number of employees from within the commune.
32. Income Levels: most income of households in the area are from agriculture, and households have relatively higher-incomes because of larger land holdings than in other areas.

Table 6 : Main occupations of the Head of Affected Households

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Tan Bien Irrigation Area	Farmer	Worker	Businessmen/ Company	State staff, retired	Other jobs¹	Total
Tay Ninh province						
Phuoc Vinh commune	148	2	11	8	62	231
Tan Binh commune	40	0	0	3	3	46
Hoa Hiep commune	64	1	6	4	1	77
Thanh tay commune	64	1	1	8	5	79
Total	316	4	18	23	71	433

¹Other jobs include small business, laboring, motor taxi etc. Note: An Co benefits only, no affected HHs

Table 7. The average income of affected Households of Tan Bien irrigation area

Location	The average income of household (VND/household/year)	The average income of person (VND/person/year)
Tỉnh Tây Ninh		
Phuoc Vinh commune	49.691.36	10.778.127
Tân Bình commune	58.014.28	12.534.572
Hòa Hiệp commune	209.383.725	43.799.746
Thanh Tây commune	177.984.93	44.351.905
Total	123.768.57	27.866.088

Data source: the survey work done by Provincial OSDP team on 26/6/2010. Note: An Co benefits only, no affected HHs

33. The data in the table above is based on the survey conducted in June 2010, and when compared to the total commune averages, the survey shows extremely high incomes. This is due to the following reasons:
34. Phuoc Vinh Commune: i) there are 24 households with incomes ranging from VND100.000.000 per household per year to VND450.000.000 /household/year. The high levels are due to large areas of rubber; ii) there are 53 households with incomes ranging from VND 50.000.000 /household /year to VND 99.000.000 /household/year; iii) there are 32 households with incomes from VND 40.000.000 /household /year to VND 49.000.000 đ/household/year.
35. Thanh Tay Commune:
i) three households have high incomes from rubber as follows:
2,700,000,000
3,888,000,000
4,760,000,000
ii) there are 27 households with incomes ranging from VND 100.000.000 /household /year to VND 450.000.000 đ/household/year.

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36. Hoa Hiep Commune: i) there are 2 households with incomes from VND 2.400.000.000 /household /year to VND 4.050.000.000 /household/year; ii) there are 14 households with incomes ranging from VND 100.000.000 /household /year to VND 700.000.000 /household/year
37. These incomes are much higher than the commune averages as reported in the PSA, as shown below, as these have been averaged across all households in each commune:

Table 8: Average incomes of Households in Affected Communes

No	Communes	Average income dong/household/year	Average income Dong/person/year
I	Châu Thành district		
1	Phước Vinh	49,127,500	10,075,000
II	Tân Biên district		
2	Hoa Hiep	38,270,000	8,900,000
3	Tan Binh	44,943,000	10,650,000
4	Thanh Tay	51,948,000	10,800,000

38. It is important to note that these figures represent cash income only and does not include household consumption of crops and vegetables grown by the household. For example, most affected households grow their own rice and vegetables and will also have some fruit trees.

Agricultural Production

39. The main crops grown in the project area are rice 25.68% of area, cassava 34.45% and perennial plants have relatively large area with 29.48%, sugar cane and other types of crops reached nearly 10%.

Table 9: Agriculture production in affected communes

Crops type	Productive area (ha)	Percent (%)
Productive area in 2009	28,515	100.00
Rice	7,322	25.68
cassava	9,823	34.45
Sugar cane	1,406	4.93
Vegetable and other crops	1,558	5.46
Perennial land	8,406	29.48

40. The communes in the area are subject to land-use planning but the local people have used their land according to the needs of market. Because there are no main completed irrigation systems in the communes rice is grown mainly in low-lying areas along rivers and streams. Sugarcane and cassava are grown in upland areas. Since 2003, due to the high price of rubber production the areas of rubber plantation have been increasing. The communities tend to plant rubber trees on hilly land and revert to sugar cane in the low-land areas as it will yield double in comparison with planting sugarcane and cassava in upland areas.

Table 10: Agricultural yields

Crops type	Productive area (ha)	Productivity average	Yield (ton)
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		(Ton/ha)	
Productive area in 2009	39,305		
Rice	7,322	5	36,610
cassava	9,823	30	294,690
Sugar cane	1,406	60	84,360
Vegetable and other crops	1,558	3	4,674
Perennial land	8,406	4.5	37,827

41. In regards to marketing the main agricultural products, large numbers collected by traders, and the remainder is sold in the local market. Prices are decided by traders, if there are many products, traders set output price very low for exploitation, and farmers complain about the lack of a stable market for their produce.

- products for preliminary processing facilities in Tay Ninh (20 facilities) Rubber
- private traders or processing facilities. Processing facilities at the present need the products of 1,900,000 tons per year but farmers in the province only satisfy about 1,400,000 tons. Therefore these production facilities must buy from other provinces or from Cambodia. Cassava sold to
- sold to Bien Hoa Sugar Company, Bourbon Sugar Company purchasing Sugarcane is
- traders who buy from farmers' houses. Rice is sold to
- to preliminary drying facilities, those facilities then sell to tobacco factories. Tobacco is sold
- vegetable consumption mainly in the province Fruit and

42. Use of agricultural inputs as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides is widespread. Farmers are using large amounts of fertilizers, pesticides and vegetation protection liquids under the direction of the District Agriculture Development, but there are many of unknown origin that are sold in the market, without quality guaranteed. Inputs in agricultural production are available in large quantities from Agri-agencies, local agricultural supplying stores. But there are also some products that out of quality control, or expired, sold freely in the market.

43. Most rice seed is produced by farmers, a small number of seeds from the Institute of Rice in Mekong River Delta. In regards to sugarcane and rubber trees, there are companies that provide planting material directly to households.

44. In regards to credit usage up to 71.1% of households in the past 12 months have borrowed. Those HHs with production land have higher rate of loans (75.2% of households have loans) compared with households without farming land (65.7% of household borrowing)

- a) Loans to poor households are primarily invested in livestock (57.5%), loans for medical treatment (12.5%) and every day living (17.9%).
- b) For households with productive land credit is mainly used for investment in agriculture production (70.4%), livestock breeding (21.5%). In addition, credit is also used for other purposes such as medical treatment and education.

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- c) The average loan taken by households in the past year was 45,150,280 VND, and poor families, households with no land borrowed an average of 12,028,570 VND

45. Loan sources of households mostly from banks, the percentage of households with loans from Rural Development Bank is the highest (44.5%) and from Policy Bank is (31.8%). However, there are 11% of households who have borrowed from informal sources with interest rates relatively high. Households having land, often borrow in Rural Development Banks, Policy Banks and from some other banks, while poor households, households without land mainly concentrate with loans from Policy Banks and Poverty Reduction Funds.
46. Through group discussion together, according to farmers, there are obstacles to borrowing from banks such as: (1) Client screening mechanism is complicated, costly, (2) Cost of access to credit services remains high, time to review the loan extended, (3) Budget patterns and interest rates are not reasonable

Living Conditions

47. **Roads and Access:** the roads systems in the affected communes relatively good, most inter-district roads, inter-communal roads are paved, inter-village roads are compacted red soil and provide all year transportation. However, most communes are keen to surface the internal roads to create more favorable conditions for the transportation of raw materials and products of the farmers, and thereby reducing transportation costs.
48. **Electric power:** most communes in areas have access to electricity from the national electricity grid, but some communes still without electricity. These are usually those located far away from the grid making connection too expensive. In upland communities where connection is also too costly, some households are using battery power. All communes have plans to apply for government support to provide 100% of households with electricity from the national grid.

Table 11: Percentage of Households with Grid Connection

No	Commune	% households using the national electric grid	% Households without electricity
I	Châu Thành District		
1	Phước Vinh	98,00%	2,00%
II	Tân Biên District		
2	Hoa Hiep	92,54%	7,46%
3	Tan Binh	98,00%	2,00%
4	Thanh Tay	95,81%	4.19%

49. **Domestic Water Supply:** Domestic water in the communes in the affected communes is generally clean. In Hoa Hiep commune, 92.52% households use clean water which is drawn from drilled wells and dug wells. Two water supply systems were built in this commune, one from Program 134 servicing about 140 households of minority ethnicity, and one from the poverty reduction program of the government, servicing about 120 households. In Tan Binh commune, most water is from wells, although two water supply systems have been installed. One system was built in 2003 in Tan Thanh hamlet, for approximately 370 households, and one was built in 2005 for about 150 households. In Tan Thanh commune, most people use wells, and a water supply system was built in 2009 to provide water for Thanh Trung and Thanh Tan hamlets with enough capacity to supply water for 500 households. In Phuoc Vinh commune

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approximately 87% of households use wells, the remaining 13% of households are along the Vam Co River and use river water.

50. **Water for Agriculture:** most households of the 5 communes of Tan Bien irrigation project area carry out rainfed agriculture as there is currently insufficient water in the rivers and streams. Some households may use water from wells for watering small scale crops and gardens. Hoa Hiep is extremely hot from December to May and suffers from depleted groundwater resources. Communities would like to have irrigation for crops such as rice, beans, vegetables, sugar cane and maize. Rubber plantations would also benefit from irrigation. More recently, some households have drilled wells to obtain groundwater for irrigation or pumped water from Vam Co River water, but the supply is not reliable and as a result, in many instances, there is only one rice crop per year. Communities are looking forward to the irrigation scheme being constructed as they expect to be able to undertake increased cropping and therefore gain more income.
51. **Education:** the communes in the project area have kindergartens, primary school and junior secondary school, but there are no senior high schools. Hoa Hiep commune has five schools of which two are kindergarten, 2 are primary schools and these are all somewhat degraded. One junior high school has just been built. Tan Thanh and Tan Binh have both permanent and semi-permanent schools but these are not in good condition and require upgrading. Due to the lack of senior high schools in the area, students in these communes go to Tran Phu high school in Tan Bien town, some 8 km to 10km from their houses

Table 12: School Enrolments in Affected Communes

	Commune	Kindergarten			Primary schools			Secondary school		
		No. of schools	No: of school age people	% pupils go to school	No: of school	No: School age people	% pupils go to school	No: of school	No: School age people	% pupils go to school
I	Châu Thành district									
2	Phước Vinh	1	206	100	5	487	100	1	518	96.00
II	Tân Biên district									
2	Hoa Hiep	2	190	100	2	124	100	1	98	96,90
3	Tan Binh	1	-	75	2	453	100	1	340	96,80
4	Thanh Tay	1	166	100,	7	686	100	02	355	97,00

52. **Health:** There are health stations in three communes: Hoa Hiep, Thanh Tay and Tan Binh, which do not have doctors as permanent staff but have numerous paramedics and nurses. The quality of the health stations in Tan Binh and Thanh Tay communes are relatively good, but the station in Hoa Hiep is degraded, and the commune has proposed further investment from Phase 2 of Program 135 for poor communes.

Table 13: Health service Facilities

No	Commune	Number of health stations	Number of sick beds	Number of doctors	Number of paramedics and nurses
I	Châu Thành District				
1	Phuoc Vinh	1	5	1	5
II	Tân Biên district				
2	Hoa Hiep	1	5	0	4

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3	Tan Binh	1	4	0	4
4	Thanh Tay	1	5	0	4

53. **Postal and Communications services:** All communes have post offices, Commune People's Committee and many households have registered home telephones or cell phones. Central and local television is broadcasted in the region. In general, media and information communication in the project area is relatively good.

54. **Ownership of land:** in the affected communes, most farmers own several parcels of land and the average area of garden and agricultural land ranges from 1 to three hectares. Some larger landholders with over 20 hectares have migrated into the area and bought land for planting rubber trees. Most of the large land owners are in Tan Thanh commune, there are also a few in Hoa Hiep and Tan Binh communes. In Phuoc Vinh commune of Chau Thanh district most land held ranges from 0.5 to 5 hectares. Similarly, a few people have migrated in from other places to buy land and invest in rubber plantations with the area usually over 20 hectares.

Table 14: Land Areas of Affected Communes

Commune	Area and percentage of natural land (ha)	Area and percentage of residential land (ha)	Area and percentage of agricultural land		Area and percentage of forestry land	Area and percentage of aquaculture land	Area and % of non-agriculture land and other lands
			Land for planting perennial trees	Land for planting annual crops			
Phuoc Vinh	7424	85.19	2176.61	3772.21	820	3.99	566
	100	1.15	29.32	50.81	11.05	0.05	7.62
Hoa Hiep	8854	56	3566	2877	1809	0	546
	100.00	0.63	40.28	32.49	20.43	0.00	6.17
Thanh tay	5820	70.15	1926	3446.79	4.7	22.36	350
	100	1.21	33.09	59.22	0.08	0.38	6.01
Tan Binh	17301	37.92	737.64	1053.89	15226	0.55	245
	100	0.22	4.26	6.09	88.01	0.00	1.42

55. **Poverty and Gender** in the communes in the project area. In the period 2006 until 2010, the implementation of the national target program on poverty in Tay Ninh province has accelerated poverty reduction; reducing the number of poor households and further improving living and production conditions in poorer communes and those communes with special difficulties.

Table 15: Number of poor households in affected communes

Year	Phước Vinh		Hòa Hiệp		Thanh Tây		Tân Bình	
	Inner	Outer	Inner	Outer	Inner	Outer	Inner	Outer
2006	259	n/a	261	60	316	31	155	159
2007	218	n/a	176	213	275	147	97	206
2008	175	63	138	220	160	175	68	179
2009	114	44	89	170	171	106	76	140

Note: Inner means within commune center, Outer means outside commune center
Source: OSDP Tan Bien June 2010

56. Tay Ninh province identified nine indicators for poverty reduction targets during the period 2006 to 2010:

i) Incomes of poor households to increase by 1.45 times, in comparison with 2005

- (ii) Support for infrastructure development in poor communes, communal areas and remote areas
- (iii) 100% poverty standard household of the province are eligible for preferential bank loans from social policy banks to business
- (iv) Provide 100% health insurance cards to the certified poor people and support for near poor households to buy health insurance since 2009
- (v) Reduction and exemption of tuition fees for poor students at all levels and trainees
- (vi) Training and capacity building for officials at all levels working on poverty reduction
- (vii) Provide training on agriculture - forestry and fisheries, training and support creation job
- (viii) Building houses for poor households
- (ix) Commune officials specifically focused on poverty alleviation work

The Results Poverty Reduction of Tay Ninh province

57. In 2005, Tay Ninh province confirmed having 28,200 poor households, accounting for 12,34% of total households in the province. By the end of 2008, this had reduced by about 32% with some 9,060 households lifted out of poverty. At the end of 2009, the number of poor households in Tay Ninh province was 14,862 households, indicating an overall reduction of about 50% over a 5 year period. Of these, 6,765 are classified as poor households by government standards.
58. These reductions have been achieved through implementation of GoV poverty reduction policies and programs such as:

Programme 134: for ethnic minorities households in areas such as (i) support to replace temporary houses with construction of new houses, (ii) residential land allocation to landless households, (iii) production land allocation to landless households, (iv) support for drilling clean water wells.

Program 135: for the poor such as: (i) financial support for livestock production for poor households (ii) the Policy Bank supporting poor households with loans for cattle raising, agriculture production training and assistance through the farmers union, women's unions, and the Communist Youth Union of Ho Chi Minh City has helped poor households to borrow money from Policy Bank for agri-production, trading, livestock breeding, housing, clean water wells, loans for education of children, and also vocational training.

Building houses for poor households, including vulnerable households under the program to replace temporary houses under GoV Decision No. 167/QĐ/2008-TTg (12th December 2008) in conjunction to each communes strategy to attract private funding to compliment government programs. From 2009 to mid 2010, Thanh Tay commune has 18 such houses, Hiep Hoa commune has 25, Phuoc Vinh has 52.

Gender: Women in affected areas by Tan Bien irrigation area are engaged in agriculture. Every commune has Women's Union commune, and within this are Women's Groups active at hamlet level and engaged in various activities aimed at improving rural women's livelihoods. Local Women's Groups are involved in activities and programs such as:

- Savings and Credit Groups: the women contribute their own capital make loans available to members,
- They can borrow loans from policy banks to drill wells, build latrines, for children go to school, capital raising production
- Women are participating in vocational training courses such as growing mushrooms, growing and tapping rubber, pig raising and feeding
- For women classed as poor by central government standards (MOLISA), there are additional benefits such as: (i) free medical treatment books and free health insurance (ii) monthly support for having young children (iii) gifts for Tet, (iv) participate in the Policy Bank's loan programs, (iv) replacing temporary houses under the GoV Decision 167, and, (v) participating in vocational training.

V. Legal Framework

5.1. Asian Development Bank Policy

59. The objectives of the ADB Safeguard 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.
60. 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 compensation and rehabilitation privileges. 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 only.

5.2. Vietnamese Acts and Bylaws

61. In recent years, the Government has formulated several rules and regulations to protect the interests of displaced persons. Relevant acts and bylaws that govern various aspects of land acquisition and resettlement include:
- The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, dated 15 April 1992, as amended by Resolution 51-2001-QH10 dated 25 December 2001 of Legislature (term 10th) of the National Assembly at its 10th session;
 - Decree 22/1998/ND-CP (24/4/1998) regarding GoV compensation policy for land acquired by the State for public works construction;
 - Circular 145/1998/TT-BTC (4/11/1998) from the Ministry of Finance providing guidelines for implementation of Decree 22;

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- Circular 98/TT-BTC (14/10/2003) Ministry of Finance regarding the use of domestic budget in implementation and management of water resource development projects;
- The Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11 (December 2003);
- Decree 188/2004/ND-CP (November 2004) on methods for determining land process for various types of land;
- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC (December 2004) on guiding the implementation of Decree 197;
- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP (October 29, 2004) on the implementation of the 2003 Land Law
- Circular 30/2004/TT-BTNMT on 01 November 2004 on the Guidance for Planning, Adjusting and Improving the Master Plan of Land Use
- Circular 01/2005/TT-BTNMT (13 April, 2005) on guiding the implementation of Decree 181
- Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC (December 2004) on guiding the implementation of Decree 197;
- Decree 17/2006 to reconcile the 2003 Land Law and Decree 187 (November 2004);
- Resettlement Framework (RF) of the Phuoc Hoa Project, dated 2003
- Decision 4425/QĐ-BNN-XD issued on 7 October 2003 signed by minister of MARD to approve the Phuoc Hoa Project Resettlement Framework for Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc Tay Ninh, Long An and HCM project sites;
- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3 December 2004 on regulations of compensation, support and resettlement when State acquires land;
- Decision 773/QĐ-BNN-XD dated 6 April 2005 of MARD approving technical design and general budget estimation of Tan Bien Main Canal in Tay Ninh Province, of Phuoc Hoa Project;
- Decision 1082 QĐ/BNN-XD issued 16 May 2005 by MARD assigning roles and responsibility of concerned agencies for the Phuoc Hoa Project in Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, Long An Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City
- Decision 3338/QĐ-BNN-TCCB dated 6 November 2006 by MARD assigning roles and responsibility for Management and Implementation of the Phuoc Hoa Project.
- Decision 3798/QĐ-BNN - TCCB dated 12 December 2006 by MARD assigning roles and responsibility for Management of loan used for Primary Canal Construction, Land Acquisition and Compensation of the Phuoc Hoa Project;
- Decree 84/2007/NĐ-CP issued on 25 May 2007, additionally stipulating the grant of land use right certificates, recovery of land, exercise of land use rights, order and procedures for compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State, and settlement of land-related complaint;
- Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13 August 2009, Additional regulations on Land Use Plans, Land Prices, Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement.
- Decision 35/2010/QĐ-UBND –HCMC, 28/5/2010. Applying Decree 69 regarding compensation, assistance and resettlement allowances.
- Decision 7/2010/QĐ-UBND, Long An, 1/3/2010. Applying Decree 69 regarding compensation, assistance and resettlement allowances.

62. Decree 69/2009 specifically replaces Articles 10, 12, 14, 30, 52, 125, 126, 127 and 141 of Decree 181/2004/ND-CP, and Articles 3,6,19, 19, 27, 28, 32, 6, 39, 48 of Decree

197/2004/ND-CP. Decree also replaces Article 4 of Decree 142/2005/ND-CP, and Clause 1 of Article 2, and Clauses 5, 6 of Article 4 of Decree 17/2006/ND-CP, and Article 43, and Articles 48 to 62 of Decree 84/2007/ND-CP. Decree 69/2009 also replaces Point 2 of Clause 12 Article 1 of Decree 123/2007/ND-CP which were earlier amendments to Decree 188/2004/ND-CP. These replacements and additions provide further detail and clarity to Vietnamese regulations and bring GoV policy into closer alignment to ADB SSP (refer Table 16 below).

5.3. Gaps between ADB's and GoV Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

63. Generally, Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and the more recent Decree 69/2009/ND-CP meet the objectives of ADB's Revised 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 16 presents the main areas of possible discrepancy.

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Table 16: Discrepancies Between Decree 197/CP, Decree 69/CP and ADB Policy

	197/2004/ND-CP, 69/2009/ND-CP	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Project Policy
Severely impacted APs losing productive land	Decree 69, Art 20: For significantly impacted APs, Livelihood restoration measures cut in when AP loses at least 30% of productive agriculture land.	The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	As agreed with ADB in Phase 1 (26/9/2003), this trigger will be 20% of productive land but special assistance will be provided for any AP HH losing 10% to 19% of productive land whose remaining land cannot sustain the HH.
APs without LURC	Decree 69: Article 23: Persons whose main income is derived from agricultural production whose land is acquired by the Government and cannot satisfy LURC and compensation conditions stipulated in Article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and Articles 44, 45 and 46 of Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP will be referred to the Provincial Peoples' Committee for consideration of the level of assistance to be provided in conformity with the locality's actual conditions(eg: HCMC Decision 35/2010/QD-UBND provides compensation for loss of housing, structures, crops and relocation assistance).	Those APs without legal title to land will be included in consultations. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets including dwellings, structures and other improvements to land such as crops, irrigation, at full replacement cost. Safeguards cover involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Covers temporary and partial losses.	Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
Compensation for lost land	Article 9, Decree 197: The compensation rates for land shall be determined by the PPC in accordance with the Government regulations for the type of land which has been used for at the time of land acquisition. Decree 69, Art 11, Art 16, Compensation is land for same-use land or if not available the AP can be compensated in cash based	Land based livelihoods restoration based upon land based strategies where possible , or cash compensation at replacement value provided loss of land does not undermine livelihoods for those with legal rights to land.. Provide adequate and appropriate replacement land. If land not available non-land based options built around opportunities	Where appropriate land based compensation is not viable , replacement cost surveys have been carried out and will be carried out by the project staff to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to

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	197/2004/ND-CP, 69/2009/ND-CP	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Project Policy
	upon the market transfer price of such land at the time of the decision to acquire. Compensation limited to the allowable land quota, unless land over limit due to inheritance or legally transferred from other persons, or unused land developed according to the land use plan approved by the authorities. If not, compensation only for improvements on that land.	for employment, self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and non-land assets lost.	replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration and improvements. Provided ap has legal or recognizable claim compensation is for full amount of land acquired.
Differences between compensation rates and market rates	Dec 69Art 14(2): if compensation is through new land or allocation of land at a resettlement area or by housing and the replacement is valued at less than the land acquired, the price difference will be paid in cash. Dec69 Art14(2a) If replacement residential land or the amount compensated to purchase a replacement house is more than the actual replacement cost, the AP still receives the full amount. Dec 69Art 14(2b) if the compensated amount is less than the replacement residential land and house the AP will pay the difference themselves except for cases covered by Art 19(1) – this will not apply to (poor) APs who will be assisted by the State. If the AP does not receive land or house at the resettlement site the AP will receive the cash difference.	Provide physically and economically APs with needed assistance including i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of APs economically and socially into host communities, ii) transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, and, iii) civil infrastructure as required.	.Physically displaced (relocated) APs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.
Compensation for structures	Dec 69 Art24 – Compensation for House, Structures on Acquired Land. Clause (1) – Compensation for APs residential structures based on value of newly constructed house/structure equal to technical standard issued by MoC and based on house area and unit prices issued by PPC. Clause(2) other structures compensation equal to: a) total present value using unit costs for newly	Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv)

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	197/2004/ND-CP, 69/2009/ND-CP	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Project Policy
	constructed house/structure using MoC technical standards and depreciated to present value of acquired house/structure. Maximum value cannot exceed 100% of new value of acquired house/structure		transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments
Compensation for registered businesses	Articles 26, Decree 197: Only registered businesses are eligible for assistance. Decree 69Art20(2) if business must be suspended AP is compensated with max 30% of after tax income in one year, averaged over last 3 years as certified by Tax Dept.	Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.	Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.
Compensation for non-registered businesses	Decree 69 only recognizes formal registered businesses as entitled to compensation for lost income based upon Tax Office records	No distinction between registered or non-registered businesses in regards to compensation entitlement for lost income and other assistance.	The CPC must certify that the AP has a business in current operation and approve the level of lost income.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting	The EA must appoint an independent external monitor and undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.
Disclosure and Consultation	Decree 69, Art 29 indicates public disclosure not required until after the project has been approved for implementation.	ADB policy requires continuous public disclosure throughout all stages of the project, from identification and feasibility and project design and throughout implementation.	Public consultation will begin before project approval and continue on an ongoing process.

5.4. Compensation and Assistance for Loss of Land

64. This is provided to ensure that the economic and social futures of APs are at least as favorable as they were before the Project. The compensation policy, which encompasses compensation for all affected assets, along with rehabilitation measures, ensures that all APs are able to, at a minimum, restore their incomes, standards of living, and productive capacities to pre-project levels. This is so that they are as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. Specific measures to ensure restoration of incomes and living standards of APs include compensation for lost assets based on
- (i) As a priority, land-for-land of equivalent productive capacity and at a location suitable and acceptable to the APs, or
 - (ii) In case of the lack of available suitable same-use land or, at the request of an AP who has been informed regarding the options, cash for land or a combination of the two.
65. Compensation for all types of affected assets, including residential and commercial structures as well as other fixed assets, is paid at replacement cost (including material and labor at current market prices) without any depreciation calculated, or deductions made for salvageable building materials. This ensures that the APs are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before. Compensation for affected land has been offered either in the form of a trade, land-for-land of equal productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs if available. If not available, or at the specific request of the APs, compensation will be in cash at market value replacement cost. During preparation of this RP the OSDP team has conducted replacement cost surveys and also tracked recent land transactions in affected communes to ensure that compensation prices being applied are current. These will be checked again at the time compensation is to be paid and prices updated if needed.
66. The Resettlement Plan for Tan Bien irrigation area shall be valued according to Tay Ninh provincial Decision 66/2009/QD-UBND: "The decision to issue unit price of the land types applied in Tay Ninh province in 2010" with a 20% factor for inflation. Replacement cost will be based on market values, however a survey of agricultural land prices in recent transactions conducted in two communes of Chau Thanh Tan Bien from January 2010 to May 2010 showed no transactions recently. The DRC will conduct a detailed replacement cost survey during the Detailed Measurement Survey.

Table 17: Estimated land price for calculating compensation for Tan Bien irrigation area

N0	Type of land	Price of land in accordance with Decision of the province in early 2010 (VND/m ²)	Market price in 2009 & 2010 (VND/m ²)	Estimated compensation cost expected late 2010 (VND/m ²)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Tây Ninh province	18.000	26.000	26.000
	Phuoc Vinh commune			
	Agricultural land	18.000	26.000	26.000
	Residential land	170.000		240.000*
	Tân Bình Commune			

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N0	Type of land	Price of land in accordance with Decision of the province in early 2010 (VND/m ²)	Market price in 2009 & 2010 (VND/m ²)	Estimated compensation cost expected late 2010 (VND/m ²)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Agricultural land	18.000	26.000	26.000
	Residential land	170.000		240.000*
	Hòa Hiệp commune			
	Agricultural land	18.000	24.000	26.000
	Residential land	170.000		240.000*
	Thanh Tây commune			
	Agricultural land	26.000	35.000	35.000
	Residential land	310.000		372.000*

Data source: the survey work done by Provincial OSDP team on 20/6/2010 *Note: Plus 20% inflation in prices

67. Some land will be acquired on a temporary basis for short term access tracks and where needed, storage areas and campsites, and perhaps some short term borrow pits, although borrow pits that cannot be restored will be acquired permanently. This temporarily acquired land will be returned to its original owners and compensation paid for any temporary loss of income from standing crops and the land will be returned to its original condition. In regards to productive land permanently acquired, although land for same-use land is preferred by the ADB, this resettlement framework recognizes that under the current project this will be difficult. Due to the proximity to HCMC and subsequent high population density there is a marked lack of vacant land available. It is therefore important that APs being compensated for the loss of land receive the full market value in addition to further assistance in order to ensure that APs are not disadvantaged in any way.

68. For Land Users with Permanent or Legalizable Use Rights: For arable land that will be permanently affected, and due to the difficulties providing same-use agricultural or forestry land, all APs will be entitled as follows:

- (i) **Marginally affected APs.** APs with losses less than or equal to 20% of their total agricultural landholdings will be entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices, AND cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost. However any AP relying heavily on agriculture for their livelihood whose remaining land is unable to sustain the household will be entitled to additional livelihood stabilization assistance.
- (ii) **Severely affected APs.** APs with losses of more than 20% of their total agricultural landholdings, are entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices AND first priority for land-for-land of equivalent productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs or, if requested, cash compensation for the lost land at 100% of replacement cost AND rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program (skills training for one family member in a current or new occupation and a training allowance, provision of agricultural extension services to increase the productivity of remaining land, literacy training, and assistance to access existing credit programs, and priority for project-related job opportunities).

The rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program also provided for the households who lost 10% or more of the total productive assets.

69. Land Users without permanent or legalizable rights to use of land: None were found during project preparation or when updating the PSA, however this will be confirmed during field surveys by the OSDP team. Households occupying and using land without permission from the commune will be entitled to compensation for crops and trees at 100% of market prices. They will not be compensated for land but will receive assistance corresponding to the investment in the land. In addition, relocated APs and poor and vulnerable households will be allocated use rights to replacement land and rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program as follows to ensure they are able to improve their income levels and living standards. Rehabilitation assistance will consist of skills training for one or more family members of working age, depending upon extent of loss, in a current or new occupation and a training allowance, provision of agricultural extension services to increase the productivity of remaining land, literacy training, and assistance to access existing credit programs, priority for project-related job opportunities.
70. If there are no structures on the residential land, APs will be entitled to compensation in cash at 100% of the replacement cost of the affected land.
71. For land with structures thereon, if relocation is required, legal or legalizable APs with permanent land-use rights to affected land will be entitled to stay and rebuild on their remaining land if viable,² or they may opt for relocation. APs who reconstruct their house on their remaining land will be compensated with land-for-land or cash-for-land as well as 100% of the replacement cost of the structure. APs who have no viable remaining land, or who opt for relocation, will have the choice of one of the following options:

(i) **Relocation to a resettlement site**

- (a) land-for-land compensation with full title to a plot of land of equal area and quality (not less than the standard plot size) at a new location as close as possible to the old location; AND
- (b) compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost, AND
- (c) if not already available at the resettlement site, sufficient cash to develop access and water supply, electricity connection if available, and land filling if needed; AND
- (d) subsistence and transportation allowances, and if needed, rental assistance or temporary housing whilst waiting for the new accommodation ; OR,

(ii) **Self relocation**

- (a) with cash compensation at full replacement cost for their legal affected land and structures if they prefer to make their own arrangements for relocation, AND

² Viable means an area of adjoining residential and garden land sufficient for the reconstruction of a house large enough to provide the affected persons with acceptable living conditions. The minimum plot will be equal to or more than 100 square meters.

- (b) subsistence and transportation allowances.
- (iii) **APs who do not have recognized or recognizable claims to land at the affected location**
 - (a) relocation to a standard-sized plot on a fully serviced group site, or to an individual resettlement site with sufficient cash, at replacement cost, to develop their own access road, water, electricity and land filling, AND
 - (b) compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost, AND
 - (c) Subsistence and transportation allowances.

5.5. Compensation and Assistance for Structures

72. Rates of compensation for structures, buildings, houses has been based upon Decision 52/2008/QD-UBND from Tay Ninh PPC dated 6/30/2008 (no new decision has been issued) with a survey of market replacement costs.
73. The Provincial Department of Construction has responsibility for pricing houses and other structures. The process of pricing is based on the construction standards of Viet Nam and the market prices of construction materials and labor in the localities of the province. The prices of properties are issued every year and adjusted if there is some change in the free market. These prices will be reviewed again when finalizing the RP and at the time compensation is paid.
74. APs losing structures will be entitled to the following:
- (i) Compensation in cash for all affected structures will be provided at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or permit to build the affected structure. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure the same as the former one at current market prices. The calculation of replacement cost will be based upon i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transition and restoration costs, and v) any other applicable payments.
 - (ii) Compensation and assistance will be provided in the form of cash. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.
 - (iii) The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.
75. The level of compensation for the removal of graves will be for all costs of excavation, relocation and reburial. Current building materials prices will be used when calculating the amount of compensation if necessary. Compensation in cash will be paid to each affected family.

5.6. Compensation and Assistance for Loss of Standing Crops and Trees

76. Rates of compensation, supports for crops, fruit trees and animal, has been based upon Decision 64/2009/QD-UBND Decision issued on 16/12/2009 in Tay Ninh province.
77. Prices of trees and crops are valued and issued annually, and the Tay Ninh DoF has responsibility for valuation and consultation with PPC to provide an official issuance for plants and crops, based on free market prices. For annual standing crops, compensation will be paid to

households who cultivate the land according to the full market value of the affected crops, regardless of the legal status of the land. For perennial plants, compensation will be paid according to the full market value of the affected plants, regardless of the legal status of the land. If the plants are not yet ready for harvest, compensation will include the total cost of initial investment and care until the time of the land acquisition. In case perennial plants can only be harvested once, compensation will be paid for the total cost of investments and care calculated until the time of the land acquisition. Compensation will be in cash.

5.7. Compensation and Assistance for Affected Business Activities

78. APs who must relocate their shops or factories will be provided assistance to rebuild and/or relocate their premises regardless of whether or not the business is legally registered. The CPC must certify that the AP is engaged in business and therefore eligible for the assistance provided. The AP is entitled to transportation assistance to a new location, replacement cost for structures lost with no deductions for depreciation. Affected business owners are entitled to: i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) loss of income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.
79. In order to enable relocating APs who have shops at the affected locations to restore their incomes, the following measures will be adopted:
- (i) Access to business locations within the same communes to permit APs to maintain their economic and social relationships. Such APs will be given priority for relocation at commercially advantageous locations along highways, communal roads, and along canals near the bridges or footbridges in order to maximize their benefit from business opportunities.
 - (ii) Businesses are entitled for compensation of lost earnings during the transition period. Businesses that are legally registered and paying tax will receive cash assistance equivalent to 30% of after tax income in one year, based on average of last three years. Income levels must be substantiated either through taxation records.
 - (iii) Those that are not fully legal and registered with the taxation authorities will be entitled to assistance based upon an estimate of net income and will not exceed more than 3 million VND per shop.

5.8. Compensation and Assistance for Temporary Impact During Construction

80. Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to pay compensation immediately to affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that shall be applied to all other assets affected by the Project. In addition, damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition.

5.9. Secondary APs

81. Secondary APs are likely to be affected through temporary loss of agricultural land being used for short term access, camping or storage areas, they will be entitled to compensation for loss of income where they lose any standing crops or are unable to cultivate on the land whilst it is being used by the contractors. As the land is being returned to the AP there is no compensation paid for the land temporarily acquired. The land must be handed back to the AP in the same condition in regards to fertility and cleared of any debris by the contractor. Also in the event that any property is damaged by the construction contractor, the contractor will reimburse the AP at full value. Secondary APs would also include workers of businesses that are affected. These secondary APs will receive compensation for lost wages for a period of up to 6 months. If longer, they may be eligible for retraining.

5.10. Allowances During the Transition Period

82. APs are entitled to a range of special allowances, in accordance with Decree 69, in order that the relocation and transition, and the restoration of the APs livelihood may proceed as rapidly as possible. Some of the allowances are contingent upon severity and extent of loss. More detail on the allowances is provided in the Entitlement Matrix at Annex 1 of this RP:

- **Relocation assistance** – for APs with permanent and semi-permanent houses whose dwellings are dismantled and must relocate the structure and materials, a materials relocation allowance of 7 million VND to 13 million VND based upon category of house. Transportation allowances of 10 million VND if relocation is within the province of origin, or 13 million VND if outside the province.
- **Rental assistance** – APs with no other accommodation who must rent whilst waiting for a new house at a resettlement site assistance of 300,000 VND per person in the household or at least 900,000 VND per household per month, until new house is handed over, or until notice of new land is given plus up to 6 months whilst new house is built.
- **Assistance for livelihood stabilization** – i) if the AP loses 20% to 70% of in-use agricultural land shall receive assistance for 6 months if relocation not required and 12 months if relocated. If relocated to difficult socio-economic area assistance extended to 24 months. Assistance is equivalent to 30 kg rice per person in the household per month; ii) if AP loses more than 70% of productive land, assistance will be for 12 months if no relocation and for 24 months if relocated. Assistance is equivalent to 30kg rice per person per month. If relocated to difficult socio-economic area assistance is extended to 36 months. In all cases the rice price is based upon average price at the time of compensation as announced by Provincial Department of Finance.
- **Assistance for employment and new vocation** – Affected HHS will be assisted with a cash payment of up to 1.5 to 5 times the value of the agricultural land acquired (but not exceeding a standard allocation) to assist with vocational change. APs of working age in the household who wish to receive training in a new vocation, a training credit of up to 5 million VND will be provided (note that this is not a cash payment).
- **Special assistance to policy and vulnerable households** – special assistance is available to certified policy households (Heroic Mothers, Heroes Armed Forces, Invalid, Martyrs, Revolution families) and vulnerable households. If the AP is affected an

additional allowance of between 2 to 10 million VND per household is paid depending upon province and extent of loss of household and, extent of need in case of vulnerable households.

- **Special assistance to poor households** – If certified poor households must relocate because they have lost their residential land they will receive an additional allowance of between 5 to 10 million VND per household, depending upon the province concerned and whether or not all residential land is lost.
- **Relocating and Handing over land on time** – In cases of full residential land acquisition, households that hand over their land and move in accordance with the relocation schedule will receive 5 million VND per household. If residential land only partially acquired but full acquisition of productive land the amount will be reduced to 50% of the above.
- **Social Development Program** - All APs losing 10% or more of their productive assets as well as vulnerable households are entitled to participate in the On Farm and Social Development Program to facilitate the restoration of livelihoods and income generation. The AP will be entitled to benefit from job training, agricultural extension training, small business training and literacy training if needed.

5.11. Income Restoration and the Social Support Program

83. Compensation alone is not sufficient to meet the objective of this draft RP which is to restore pre-project living standards and productive incomes of farmers who lose a significant amount or all of their agricultural land, or of shopkeepers who must re-establish their business at a new location. Income restoration measures have been designed to assist severely affected farmers and shopkeepers to restore their pre-project living standards and productive incomes, and improve living standards and future prospects for the poor and vulnerable APs.
84. **Marginally Affected APs.** APs with losses less than or equal to 20% of their total agricultural landholdings, will be entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices, and cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost.
85. **Significantly Affected APs.** APs who must relocate and/or with losses of more than 20% of their total agricultural landholdings will be entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices and first priority for land-for-land of equivalent productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs or, if requested, cash compensation for the lost land at 100% of replacement cost and rehabilitation assistance, as well as the income restoration designed within the framework of OSDP social support programs of the Project as detailed below under Support for Vulnerable Groups. *The households who lost 10% or more of their productive assets are also entitled to rehabilitation assistance within the framework of OSDP.*

5.12. Social Support for Vulnerable Groups

86. Vulnerable groups are those likely to be particularly disadvantaged as a consequence of resettlement. Vulnerable groups include the poorest, those without legal title to assets, households headed by women, and households headed by the elderly and the disabled without means of support. Vulnerable households who are not severely affected through loss of assets (to be identified during the detailed measurement survey) will, nevertheless, receive assistance

under the Social Support Program (agricultural extension assistance for vulnerable farmers, literacy and skills training, and access to credit programs) within the OSDP of the project.

- (i) **Agricultural extension.** Affected farmers who is compensated with agricultural land, or receives cash compensation for partial loss of productive land and still has some agricultural land remaining will be entitled to agricultural extension assistance to increase productivity on their remaining, or their new land. Such assistance would include cultivation techniques for new high-yielding varieties. This measure could help restore future income losses so that the AP will be in a position to produce the same level of income from the next season's harvest. The implementing agency will coordinate with the extension department of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to facilitate the provision of agricultural extension services to all severely affected farmers.
- (ii) **Skills training.** Under the Social Support Program, one member of each severely affected agricultural family (losing more than 20% of their total agricultural landholding) will be entitled to skills training (plus a training subsistence allowance) either in their current occupation to enhance their existing skills so as to improve their productivity, or in a new occupation which could put them in a position to increase household income.
- (iii) **Literacy training.** Those APs being physically displaced or losing more than 20% of their productive land, and/or vulnerable APs will be assisted under the Social Support Program to increase their literacy through connection with existing Ministry of Labor Invalids and Social Affairs programs.
- (iv) **Access to credit.** Lack of access to credit often leads to lack of equipment and inputs and lack of capacity to optimize the use of agricultural land or to difficulties in creating new enterprises. In order for the poor and other vulnerable groups including severely affected farmers to gain fully from these new opportunities, severely affected and vulnerable APs will be assisted under the Social Support Program to obtain credit assistance, either through existing programs as a priority, or if that is not possible, through a micro-credit scheme to be established by the Project.
- (v) **Project-related job opportunities.** Severely affected persons will also have priority to be employed in the works linked to the Project.

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Project Entitlement Matrix

Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
<p><u>Marginal* Loss of Productive Land (Agriculture/Aquaculture/Garden)</u></p> <p><u>*Single affected plot:</u> The remaining area is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.</p> <p><u>*More than One Plot of Productive Land:</u> If owner is affected by more than 10% of productive land but have more than one plot of productive land and remaining area of total landholdings is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.</p>	<p>Owners of land with (i) LURC (Red book) or (ii) in the process of acquiring LURC or (iii) are eligible to acquire LURC according to the regulations of GoV.</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification, administration costs).</p> <p>Cash assistance equivalent to 1.5 to 5 times of the current market price of agricultural land.</p> <p>If agricultural land is within the residential area, cash assistance amounting to 20% to 50% of current market price of adjacent residential land.</p> <p>Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time</p>	<p>The viability of remaining land will be officially determined by DCSCC and concurred with by the affected household during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).</p> <p>Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during RP updating.</p>
	<p>Land Users who have no formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.</p>	<p>No compensation for public land and land allocated by GoV/ local authorities to institutions or individual DP, but full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land to land user.</p>	
<p><u>Severe* Loss of Productive Land (Agriculture/Aquaculture/Garden)</u></p> <p><u>*Single or More than One Plot of Land:</u> The remaining area is not economically viable for use or does not meet the expected personal yield.</p>	<p>Owners of land with (i) LURC (Red book) or (ii) in the process of acquiring LURC or (iii) are eligible to acquire LURC according to the regulations of GoV.</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification, administration costs).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Land-for-land of equivalent productive value and with secure tenure, if replacement land is available in the locality.</p> <p>If agricultural land is within the residential area, cash assistance amounting to 20% to 50% of current market price of adjacent residential land.</p>	<p>The viability of remaining land will be officially determined by DRC and concurred with by the affected household during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).</p> <p>Even if replacement land is available, DPs can still opt land for land or cash for land at the replacement cost.</p>
		<p>Provision of life stabilization assistance s:</p> <p>a) Losing between 10% to 20%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months if 	<p>As per Article 20, Decree 69/2009 for Life Stabilization Allowance for those households losing 20% or more. However, for this project, households who lose less</p>

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>not relocating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 kg of rice per person per month for 12 months if relocating <p>b) Losing between 20% to 70%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months if not relocating 30 kg of rice per person per month for 12 months if relocating <p>c) Losing more than 70%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 kg of rice per person per month for 12 months if not relocating 30 kg of rice per person per month for 24 months if relocating 30 kg of rice per person per month for 24 months or more but not more than 36 months if relocating to a difficult socio-economic condition area. <p>Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time</p>	<p>than 20% of their productive land and who are determined to depend heavily on agricultural production and the remaining land will no longer be sufficient to support a household will also be entitled to life stabilization assistance similar to those losing 20% or more.</p> <p>It is estimated that the current cost 30 kg of rice per person is equivalent to 150,000 VND per person. The amount will be adjusted to reflect current market price of rice at the time of RP updating.</p> <p>Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during RP updating.</p>
		Households provided with agricultural land will be provided with production stabilization assistance including seedling, domestic animal for agricultural production, other incentive agriculture service, veterinary services, plantation and feeding technique, and specialty technique for production, business of industrial-commercial services.	The type of assistance and period of assistance will be determined during RP updating and will reflect actual needs and conditions of the DPs.
		<p>Cash assistance equivalent to 1.5 to 5 times of the current market price of agricultural land to cover for career change and job generation.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Allocated with one plot of land or one apartment building if DP opted to be compensated for land.</p>	<p>As per Article 22, Decree 69/2009. It refers to "Career Change and Job Generation".</p> <p>The amount of assistance (i.e., between 1.5 to 5) will be determined during RP updating and will reflect actual needs and conditions of the DPs.</p> <p>DP will be accepted to join vocational training free of charge for one training course organized for the labor-</p>

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			aged persons.
	All Households losing more than 10% of their productive land	Entitled to participate in the income restoration activities through the Social Support Program (SSP). Various activities include but not limited to: agricultural/ aqua-culture extension assistance to intensify use of existing land; skills training for new skills or skills improvement (covers subsistence allowance for the trainees during the duration of the training program); access to existing credit programs and credit management; and literacy training.	
	Land Users who have no formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.	No compensation for public land and land allocated by GoV/ local authorities to institutions or individual DP, but full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land to land user. Other assistance will be provided to households who will lose source of income due to loss of land use to ensure restoration of income of households.	As per Article 23, Decree 69/2009. It refers to "other assistance". The PPC will make the decision based on actual condition.
Loss of "Land Use" from State-Owned Land for Production Purposes	Registered economic organization, households, individuals allocated state-owned land by the state	Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of after tax income in one year based on average income in the last 3 consecutive years as certified by the tax department of the province Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time	Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during RP updating.
	Officer/Staff/Employees of state-owned farm who are either (i) working, (ii) retired; (iii) retired due to bad health; (iv) resigned/job terminated; (v) depend heavily on the land allocated by the state for main source of livelihood or income	Cash assistance which is the highest compensation level which is equal to the current market price of land based on the actual required land area but not over the agricultural land allocation in the area. Households provided with agricultural land will be provided with production stabilization assistance including seedling, domestic animal for agricultural production, other incentive agriculture service, veterinary services, plantation and feeding technique,	

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		and specialty technique for production, business of industrial-commercial services. Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time	Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during RP updating.
Partial* Loss of Residential Land *Will not Require Relocation	(i) Owners with LURC; (ii) Owners in the process of acquiring LURC; (iii) Owners Eligible to acquire LURC;	Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification, administration costs). Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time	The viability of remaining land will be officially determined by DRC and concurred with by the affected household during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during RP updating.
	Land Users who have no formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.	No compensation for public land and land allocated by GoV/ local authorities to institutions or individual DP, but full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land to land user.	
Total Loss of Residential Land Land no longer viable for continued use, i.e., can no longer build a house, therefore the entire property has to be acquired	(i) Owners with LURC; (ii) Owners in the process of acquiring LURC; (iii) Owners Eligible to acquire LURC;	Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification, administration costs). Plus: cash assistance for self-relocation equivalent to investment cost per household at the resettlement site OR Plot at the resettlement site which will be constructed by the PPC of similar attributes with secure tenure. The process of compensation a plot at the resettlement site will be as follows: ➤ The area of allocated plot(s) at the resettlement site will be the same area of plot(s) acquired for the project (depends on the number and area of affected residential land, thus, one affected HH could be allocated with more than one standard	Cash assistance will not be less than 15 million VND per household. The viability of remaining land will be officially determined by DCSCC and concurred with by the affected household during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The planning and detailed design for the relocation sites will be done under the management of PPC in consultation with stakeholders.

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>plot at the resettlement site and based on the DPs' preference).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If the selling cost of plot(s) at the new site is more than the value of the affected residential land, DPs receive new plot at no additional cost (Item 1 of Article 19 of Decree 69/2009). ➤ If the plot(s) at the new site is equal the value of affected residential land, DPs receive new plot at the new site without any balance. If the plot(s) at the new site is less than the value of affected residential land, DPs will receive plot and the difference in cash. <p>Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time</p>	<p>Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during RP updating.</p>
	<p>Land Users who have no formal legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to such land.</p>	<p>No compensation for public land and land allocated by GoV/ local authorities to institutions or individual DP, but full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land to land user.</p> <p>For DPs who belong to poor and vulnerable households who do not have other accommodation as they cannot afford to purchase a plot of land or apartment will be offered special arrangements such as payment on a lease-to-own arrangements or long-term and low-cost interest payment.</p> <p>If DPs who belong to poor and vulnerable households prefer for self-relocation, will be assisted by providing cash assistance</p>	<p>The actual amount of cash assistance or special arrangements will be decided by the PPC during RP updating before RP implementation.</p> <p>The actual amount of cash assistance will be decided by the PPC during RP updating</p>
<p>Loss of Garden/Pond Land that cannot be Certified/Recognized as Residential Land</p>	<p>(i) Owners with LURC; (ii) Owners in the process of acquiring LURC; (iii) Owners Eligible to acquire LURC;</p>	<p>In addition to payment for affected land based on replacement cost of garden/pond land, DP will be entitled to cash assistance equivalent to 30% to 70% of the current market value of residential land.</p> <p>Bonus Allowance if land is handed over in time</p>	<p>As per Article 21, Decree 69/2009. The PPC will make the decision on the amount of assistance based on actual condition.</p> <p>Average bonus allowance given is 5,000,000 VND per household. The actual amount will be finalized during</p>

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			RP updating.
Partial* Impacts on Houses or House-Cum-Shops *Unaffected portion of the house is still viable or can be continuously used and will not require any relocation, only repair works.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit.	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion which is equivalent to the current market value of a newly built structure and with no depreciation or deduction for salvageable materials for the affected portion.	
Total* Impacts on Houses or House-Cum-Shops * House is partially affected but the remaining portion of the house will no longer be viable for continued use, therefore, the entire house should be destroyed.	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire house which is equivalent to the current market value of a newly built house or house-cum-shop and with no depreciation or deduction for salvageable materials. Cash payment for connection fees for water, electricity and telephone at the new site (relocation site or site that DP prefer)	
Partial* Impacts on Shops * Shop is partially affected but the remaining portion of the house will no longer be viable for continued use, therefore, the entire shop should be destroyed.		Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion which is equivalent to the current market value of a newly built house or house-cum-shop and with no depreciation or deduction for salvageable materials for the affected portion.	
Total* Impacts on Shops * Shop is partially affected but the remaining portion of the house will no longer be viable for continued use, therefore, the entire shop should be destroyed.		Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire shop which is equivalent to the current market value of a newly built shop and with no depreciation or deduction for salvageable materials.	Relocation of shop can be on remaining land or to a new plot of land at the resettlement site/commercial site or a plot of land that the DP chose (self-relocation).
Loss of Income from Business	Registered business	Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of after tax income in one year based on average income in the last 3 consecutive years as certified by the tax department of the province	

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	Non-registered business (shops)	Cash assistance based on estimated net income of shop. Assistance will not be less than 3 months	It is estimated that net income of shop is 1,000,000 VND per month, therefore, allowance is 3,000,000 VND per shop. Shops found during IOL are family-run business.
Disruption During Relocation	Relocating households whose house are totally affected and will have to move on remaining land or new plot of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Life stabilization allowance equivalent to 30 kg of rice per member of household. The allowance period will depend on the estimated transition period, b) Materials Relocation and Transportation Allowance which will be equivalent to the actual cost of moving (vehicle and labor), and c) House Rental Allowance if DP has no other accommodation while waiting for new accommodation (i.e., while DP is rebuilding house or waiting for house being built by a contractor at the resettlement site). d) For households who are certified by the government as poor household, additional cash assistance will be provided. 	<p>The actual amount per type of assistance will be determined during RP updating to reflect actual conditions.</p> <p>Materials relocation allowance is between 7 million VND to 13 million VND based on category of house while transportation allowance is about 10 million VND if within the province and 13 million VND if outside the province.</p> <p>Between 300,000 VND to 900,000 VND per household per month.</p> <p>Additional allowance will be between 5 million VND to 10 million VND depending on the loss (if HH will move back or will relocate to a new place).</p>
	Relocating Shops	Materials Transport Allowance which will be equivalent to the actual cost of moving (vehicle and labor).	This applies to stand-alone shops. If shop-owner is also affected house-owner who will be required to relocate, the materials transport allowance will be included in the cost for affected house.
Higher Risks of Impoverishment/Hardship Due to Loss of Resource Base	Affected poor and vulnerable households	Allowances for households as per government regulation (social policy households, heroic mothers, wounded, dead soldiers)	The allowance is between 2 million VND to 10 million VND depending on the loss of each household.

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		Additional support for vulnerable households to assist them in rebuilding their house or restoring/improving their livelihood	The actual amount and period of assistance will be determined during RP updating to reflect actual needs of each vulnerable household.
	Households who will experience severe loss of production land, relocating households and business owners, and vulnerable households	Entitled to take part in income restoration program/measures to be designed during RP updating.	
Loss of Secondary Structures	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit.	Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of a newly built structure and with no depreciation or deduction for salvageable materials	
Impacts on Crops, Trees and Aquaculture Products	Owners regardless of tenure status	<p>Annual crops and aquaculture products equivalent to current market value of crops/aquaculture products at the time of compensation;</p> <p>For perennial crops trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation.</p> <p>Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value</p>	
Impacts on Public Facilities, Communal Owned Assets and Collective Assets	Owners of assets	<p>Cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities or assets</p> <p>OR</p> <p>In-kind compensation (such as materials, provide labor)</p>	To be agreed between PPC and owner during RP updating
Impacts on Graves/Tombs	Households/individuals who have affected tombs and graves	<p>Costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family.</p> <p>Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways.</p>	

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Impact/ Loss and Application(*)	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Temporary Impacts During Construction	<p>Affected Land: (i) Owners with LURC; (ii) Owners in the process of acquiring LURC; (iii) Owners Eligible to acquire LURC;</p> <p>Affected Non-Land Assets: Owners regardless of tenure status</p>	<p>For the portion to be used temporarily during construction: (i) rental in cash which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption; (ii) restoration of the land within 3 months after use; PPC will pay full replacement cost if contractor fails to restore the affected land within 3 months after end of use.</p> <p>For non affected assets, payment will be based on replacement cost as indicated above.</p>	

VI. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

6.1. Information Disclosure

87. According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) to apply to projects approved after 20 January 2010, the following documents will be submitted to the ADB for Disclosure on the ADB website:
1. The Resettlement Framework - which was submitted to the ADB before project appraisal
 2. Final RP endorsed by Client after the DMS (Census of APs) has been submitted
 3. Updated RP following any changes from the DMS or other changes introduced (if any)
 4. Resettlement monitoring reports
88. Information dissemination, in consultation and with the participation of all affected persons and involved agencies, reduces the potential for conflicts and minimizes the risk of project delays. This also enables the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to suit needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the Project's investments.
89. According to the ADB's SPS, meaningful consultation pays special attention to needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable group and especially those below the poverty line, and:
- Begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out throughout the project cycle
 - Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and accessible to APs
 - Consultation is undertaken free of intimidation or coercion
 - Is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
 - Enables incorporation of all relevant view of APs and other stakeholders into decision making such as project design, mitigation measures, sharing of project benefits and opportunities.
90. Objectives of the public information campaign and AP consultation program are as follows:
- To ensure that local authorities as well as representatives of all APs are included in the planning and decision-making processes. PPMBs of Provinces with the support from OSDP team will continue a dialogue with the Provincial People's Committee and the District People's Committee during Project implementation. AP involvement in implementation will be continued thereafter by requesting each district to invite AP representatives to take part in the resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring).
 - To fully share information about the proposed project components and activities with the APs so that the process is transparent.
 - To obtain information about the needs and priorities of all APs, as well as information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities;
 - To ensure that all APs are able to make fully informed decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them.
 - To obtain the cooperation and participation of all APs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation in a bottom-up manner.

- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

6.2. Consultations during Implementation

91. The preparation and implementation of this RP is being carried out with the full participation of, and in consultation with, the affected households and their representatives. Interviews with APs have been conducted in order to collect data on (i) vulnerable groups which may be adversely affected by the Project, (ii) identify resettlement preferences of affected families, (iii) identify measures to reduce impacts, and (iv) ensure adequacy of compensation prices issued by the provinces. Further public consultations will be carried out before and following the DMS and also during implementation with a focus on specific activities including assessment of compensation, acquisition of land, and design of rehabilitation assistance planning, and design of resettlement sites. Relocating APs will be taken to visit the resettlement site and their agreement obtained prior to further action being taken
92. Following the census of affected persons, the final resettlement plan, as endorsed by the GoV, will be further disseminated to the affected communities and posted on the ADB website. Any updates or revisions to the final resettlement plan will be further disseminated to affected communities and again, posted on the ADB website.
93. The Provincial Project Management Boards (PPMBs) have directed the Provincial Resettlement Committees (PRCs) and District Resettlement Committees (DRCs) to conduct a series of public meetings to provide information regarding project activities and the proposed resettlement and compensation arrangements. These public meetings began prior to the commencement of initial socio-economic surveys and are ongoing.
94. These public meetings were held to: (i) disseminate information on inventory and pricing results, (ii) inform the APs on amounts of compensation and supports of each affected household, (iii) to listen to their feed back and suggestions, and (iv) for revising or adjusting the inaccurate data, if any. At the same time, the DRCs will post this information on the announcement board at the Commune PC office for at least 20 days (Decree 69, Article 30(2c)). In accordance with Decree 69 Article 30(2b) the posting must be recorded in official minutes and confirmed by the CPC, the Commune fatherland Front and APs. As per Decree 609 Article 30 Clause 3(a), following expiration of this period the agency in charge of compensation will summarize all opinions and comments received, including numbers of APs and stakeholders who agree and disagree, with the compensation and land acquisition and assistance offered in the resettlement plan.
95. Information about the following items was given to all APs in the form of a Project Information Booklet (PIB, See Annex 4), a poster, verbal presentation and explanation, by the district DRCs:
- **Project components.** This includes the places where stakeholders can obtain more detailed information about the project.
 - **Project impacts.** Anticipated impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project including explanations about the need for land acquisition for the Tan Bien Irrigation System and other project components.
 - **APs rights and entitlements..** The rights and entitlements for different categories of APs, including the entitlements for those losing businesses, jobs and income. Options

for land-for-land and cash. Options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each. Entitlement to rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program, as well as opportunities for project-related employment will be applied for all APs³.

- **Grievance mechanism and the appeal process.** All APs are to be informed that project policies and procedures are intended to ensure their pre-project living standards are at least restored if not improved. All APs must also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the project, the commune or district resettlement committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. APs will also receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures, according to Project's mechanisms and GoV's Grievance and Denouncement Law.
- **Right to participate and be consulted.** All APs are to be informed about their right to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The APs are to be represented on district resettlement committees, and the representative for the APs present whenever commune/ district/provincial committees meet to ensure their participation in all aspects of the project. All APs are to be consulted about the following issues in particular: (a) their preferred resettlement option according to their entitlement; (b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations for all APs who will be relocated, and for APs whose income levels and living standards will be adversely affected.
- **Resettlement activities.** All APs are to be given an explanation regarding compensation calculations and compensation payments, monitoring procedures (which will include interviews with a sample of APs), reorganization, relocation to an individual location/self-relocation, and preliminary information about physical works procedures.
- **Organizational responsibilities.** All APs are to be informed about the organizations and levels of Government involved in resettlement and the responsibilities of each, as well as the names and positions of the Government officials with phone numbers, office locations, and office hours if available;
- **Implementation schedule.** All APs should receive the proposed schedule for the main resettlement activities and informed that physical works would start only after the completion of all resettlement activities and clearance from the project area. It should be clarified that APs would be expected to move only after full payment of compensation for their lost assets. Implementation schedules and charts will be provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

96. Following all public meetings with APs and stakeholders the DRC must complete the following activities:

- Make a list of all APs who joined the meeting;
- Make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions, problems and decisions that arose during the information and consultation meetings.
- Deliver leaflets and project announcements to the APs.

³ Rights and Entitlement to livelihood rehabilitation supports, as well as opportunities for project-related benefit sharing or employment in the framework of OSDP programs.

6.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

97. 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, 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. Otherwise, all APs are not ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court.
98. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. The Executing Agency (EA) will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
- (i) **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint before any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
 - (ii) **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DRC. The DPC in turn 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 and will inform the DRC of any determination made. The DRC must ensure this decision is notified to the AP..
 - (iii) **Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee:** If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or the PRC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same. The PPC must notify the PRC of any determination made and the PRC must ensure that the decision is notified to the AP.
 - (iv) **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If after 15 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PRC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Under no circumstance will the affected household be evicted from his/her property or for the Government to take over his/her property without the explicit permission of the court. Moreover, the PRC will deposit in an account to be designated by the court the proffered replacement cost of the subject property. Within 30 days following the adjudication of the expropriation case, PRC will pay the affected household the amount the court will decide.

VII. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

99. Compensation and assistance, including compensation for acquired land acquisition, plants and crops on land paid to APs, are fully funded by the Vietnam's Government (MARD), and all funds will be transferred to the provincial treasury. After obtaining approval from the PPC, the District DRC will request cash through the PPMB from the Treasury to pay APs. Total amount for compensation for Tan Bien amounts to 76,450,969,868 VND. Included in this figure is compensation for:

Table 18: Total Costs

Cost Summary Tan Bien Irrigation Area		
Total Cost	76,450,969,868	VND
Residential land	4,622,640,000	VND
Agriculture land	42,089,874,200	VND
Other land	0	VND
Shops and houses	1,104,840,000	VND
Other structures	29,936,500	VND
Trees	11,938,300,000	VND
Crops	881,182,830	VND
Allowances	11,203,060,000	VND
OSDP costs	3,000,000,000	VND
Implementation	1,581,136,338	VND

100. As per Decree 197 and Decree 69 and the Ministry of Finance's regulations, costs of management and resettlement implementation are equal to 2% of the total compensation amount. These costs of 1,581,136,338 VND are included in the total cost mentioned above.
101. In addition to provincial decisions based upon GoV decrees, and guided by Decree 69, the issuance of the Project compensation price is based on:
- (i) Investigating historic land prices prior to Project implementation, as shown in current contracts of transferring land use right registered in each of the localities and interviews with local people about historic land prices (refer Annex 7), and,
 - (ii) Recording opinions of APs at public meetings on historic prices of land and properties.
102. Normally, there is some delay, usually approximately 4 to 6 months, from the time of PPC's issuance of compensation price to the time of PPC's approval of the plan of compensation payment. During that delay, the market price could change. In such case, the Vietnam's Government allows to have an adjustment based on the principles as follows: In case at the time of issuing the decision for land acquisition, if that price is not close to the current price of land use right transferring dealing in the free market in a normal condition, the PPC will decide whether or not the land price is appropriate and reasonable as compared to the actual market price.
103. Procedure for compensation price adjustment is as follows: the DRC, with support from the OSDP, conducts a survey on prices of land use right transferring and those of construction materials on free market, at the time of land acquisition. Afterwards, based on survey results,

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DRC submits to PPC a proposal on compensation price adjustments, in order to derive a compensation price close to the market price at the time of acquiring land.

104. The following tables, 19 to 21 indicate the rates used in calculating compensation for lost property and assets. These prices will be reviewed again at the time of conducting the DMS and also at the time of making compensation payment, and where these costs prove insufficient they will be adjusted.

Table 19. Compensation Prices for Structures in Tan Bien Irrigation area

No	Type	Unit	(VNĐ)
I	Housing		
1	Housing level 2B	m ²	2.668.000
2	Hosing level IV C	m ²	1.080.000
3	Temporary housing type A	m ²	408.000
II	Works		
1	Pond Digging	m ³	30.000
2	Water Tanks for activities	m ³	660000
3	Bathroom with cement ground	m ²	1.080.000
4	Building Breeding facilities	m ²	325.000
5	Temporary Breeding facilities	m ²	195.000
6	barbed fence	m ²	750.000
7	well	pce	750.000
8	Wiring system electricity meter	pce	150.000
9	Electricity pillar system	pce	200.000

Data source : Tay Ninh PPC per Decision 06/30/2008 -52/2008/QD-UBND based on materials market price at the time

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Table 20 : Other Compensation Rates - Tay Ninh Province

UNIT OF PRICE FOR COMPENSATION, SUPPORT FOR CROPS, FRUIT TREES IN TAY NINH PROVINCE			
According to Decision 64/2009-QĐ - UBND 26/12/2009			
No	Type	Unit	Unit of price
A	Crops, fruit trees		
I	Short-day crop		
*	Annual trees group		
1	Rice	m2	2,000
2	Sweet potato, taro, taro,	m2	2,000
3	Cassava	m2	1,500
*	Food plant		
	beans	m2	1,500
	vegetables	m2	3,000
*	Short-term industrial crops		
1	Peanut	m2	2,000
2	Sugar-cane	m2	
	- season 1	m2	2,200
	- season 2	m2	2,000
	- season 3	m2	1,700
	- season 4	m2	1,400
II	Perennial		
*	Industrial tree group		
1	pepper		
	-under 1 year	No	35,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	70,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	100,000
	- From 5-10 year	No	140,000
	- From 10-15 year	No	160,000
	- over 15 year	No	120,000
2	Cashew		
	-under 1 year	No	15,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	25,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	55,000
	- From 5-10 year	No	120,000
	- From 10-20 year	No	150,000
	- over 20 year	No	80,000
3	Rubber		
	-under 1 year	No	50,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	100,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	200,000
	- From 5-8 year	No	300,000
	- From 8-25 year	No	400,000
	- over 25 year	No	150,000
*	Fruit tree group		
1	Durian		
	-under 1 year	No	70,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	200,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	400,000
	- From 5-7 year	No	600,000
	- From 7-10 year	No	900,000
	- over 10 year	No	1,100,000
2	Mangosteen		
	-under 1 year	No	70,000
	- From 1-4 year	No	200,000
	- From 4-6 year	No	350,000
	- From 6-10 year	No	600,000
	- From 10-15 year	No	900,000
	- over 15 year	No	1,100,000

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Table 21 : Other Compensation Rates - Tay Ninh Province

UNIT OF PRICE FOR COMPENSATION, SUPPORT FOR CROPS,FRUIT TREES IN TAY NINH PROVINCE			
According to Decision 64/2009-QĐ - UBND 26/12/2009			
No	Type	Unit	Unit of price
3	mango, rambutan, breast milk, jackfruit		
	-under 1 year	No	50,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	80,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	150,000
	- From 5-8 year	No	300,000
	- over 8 year	No	500,000
4	orange, soursop, the kind of tangerine, pomegranate, tamarind, sapodilla		
	-under 1 year	No	30,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	60,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	90,000
	- From 5-8 year	No	120,000
	- over 8 year	No	100,000
5	Grapefruit		
	-under 1 year	No	50,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	100,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	200,000
	- From 5-8 year	No	400,000
	- over 8 year	No	300,000
6	Custard - apple		
	-under 1 year	No	30,000
	- From 1-3 year	No	60,000
	- From 3-5 year	No	90,000
	- From 5-8 year	No	120,000
	- over 8 year	No	100,000
7	The kind of banana, papaya, balsam apple		
	-balsam apple haven't got fruit yet	No	10,000
	-balsam apple have fruit	No	30,000
	-papaya haven't got fruit yet	No	20,000
	-papaya have fruit	No	50,000
	-banana: + bush less than 3 tree	No	20,000
	+ bush with 3-5 tree	No	50,000
	+ bush over 5 tree	No	60,000
*	Other trees grop		
1	decoration tree: apricot tree, phonix tree		
	- Small tree with diameter from 1cm to 10 cm	No	20,000
	- diameter from 10 cm to 20 cm	No	40,000
	- diameter from 20 cm to 30 cm	No	70,000
	- diameter from 30 cm to 50 cm	No	200,000
2	Bamboos, canes		
	- bamboo		15,000
	- cane		5,000
*	Timber trees group		
1	Eucalyptus		
	-under 1 year	No	5000
	- diameter < 5cm	No	10000
	- diameter from 5 cm to < 10 cm	No	15000
	- diameter from 10 cm to 20 cm	No	30000
	- diameter > 20 cm to 50 cm	No	50000
	- diameter > 50 cm		120000
2	Cajuput		
	- diameter < 1cm	No	1000
	- diameter from 1 cm to 2 cm	No	1500
	- diameter from 2 cm to 4 cm	No	4000
	- diameter from 4 cm to 8 cm	No	7000
	- diameter > 8 cm	No	3000

VIII. Institutional Arrangements

105. As permitted under Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, MARD and ICMB9 will assign the Long An Provincial Peoples' Committee (PPC) to be the project holder responsible of the implementation of resettlement activities for both HCMC and Long An provinces, and the PPC from Tay Ninh responsible for resettlement activities in Tay Ninh, with the participation and support of their respective Provincial Steering Committees and concerned provincial departments and the District Peoples' Committees of Trang Bang district (Tay Ninh Province), Cu Chi district (HCMC), and Duc Hoa district (Long An Province). Further support and implementation responsibilities are also delegated to the Commune Peoples' Committee(s) in Loc Hung and An Tinh communes (Tay Ninh), Thai My commune (HCMC), and Tan My commune. The main project implementation agency is ICMB9 of HCMC. It is proposed to retain the roles and responsibilities and institutional arrangements for implementation established under Phase 1 for the second phase, as both institutions and personnel have gained familiarity with these arrangements and these have performed satisfactorily.

8.1. Management Agencies and Responsibilities

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Hydraulic Investment and Construction Management Board No.9 (ICMB9)

106. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is responsible for the realization of the Phuoc Hoa Project, on behalf of the Government. Within resettlement tasks, MARD is responsible for allocating in time the counterpart funds, in order to pay on time compensation to the APs.
107. The Hydraulic Investment and Construction Management Board No.9 (ICMB9) is assigned by MARD to be responsible for coordinating with relevant stakeholders to implement the Project's activities, including land acquisition, clearance and resettlement. ICMB9 has gained experience from resettlement planning and implementation under Phase 1 of the project. ICMB9 has overall responsibility for:
- Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement program;
 - Guiding implementing agencies (DRC) and the commune-level Inventory Working group) to apply RPs and to conduct resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved RP; and if any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RP implementation, to ensure that the objectives of the RPs are met;
 - Finalizing RP and obtaining Government and ADB's approval before implementing approved RPs;
 - Awarding civil works contracts for the package after getting the approval of the RP;
 - Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all PPMB staff and RCs at all levels, and to the external monitoring organization;
 - Coordinating with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of the RP;
 - Establishing standardized AP databases 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 of impacts to public and private assets 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 activities to the ADB.

Provincial People's Committees (PPCs)

108. The Tay Ninh PPC is the principal authority at the Provincial level and acts as the Project Holder(s) of the resettlement component of this Package. The PPC is responsible for:
- Setting up and directing a Provincial Resettlement Steering Committee and the expertise working group to support the former institution;
 - Leading, checking and approving RPs;
 - Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
 - Revising and approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
 - Leading provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the RP.

District People's Committees (DPCs)

109. The Trang Bang District-level People's Committee has responsibility for:
- Leading the DRC and other district level agencies to implement RP effectively;
 - Checking and approving plans of compensation, support and resettlement and then submitting these to PPC to get approval;
 - Clarifying legitimacy, legality of affected land and properties;
 - Taking acquired land and providing land-for-land;
 - Issuing decisions to establish DRC, Inventory Working Group and assigning workloads to those agencies.

8.2. Implementation Agencies and Responsibilities

Tay Ninh PPMB

110. The PPMB is responsible for:
- Preparing, implementing and supervising RP implementation;
 - Guiding DRC and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups to implement all RP resettlement activities in compliance with RP policy and in accordance with the approved RP; and if any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RP implementation, to ensure that all are corrected and 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.

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- 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 entitlement identified in the policy of 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 established 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 mitigation and support measures;
- Providing income restoration and other social support under the Social Support Program (as described in Section 5 of this RP);
- Implementing established procedures for internal monitoring, establishing and maintaining AP databases for each component in accordance with established project procedures and providing regular reports to ICMB9, MO;
- Implementing prompt corrective actions in response to internal and external monitoring, and resolution of grievances;
- Implementing established project procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation of impacts to public and private assets during construction.

The District Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee (DRC)

111. DRC is responsible for:
- Implementing all resettlement activities within the district territory under the DPC' management;
 - Establishing and strengthening commune-level Inventory Working Group;
 - Cooperating with Provincial agencies to prepare valuation of land and structures, and compensation rates, preparing plan for land acquisition and allocation;
 - Preparing a plan for compensation and submitting to PPC to value and approve;
 - Providing guidance of resettlement activities within DRC' responsibility;
 - Guiding and supervising survey, inventory and measurement tasks;
 - Accepting and handing over the sites to the implementing agencies;
 - Assisting DPC to redress APs' complaints and grievances.
112. The Project owner will select and hire an experienced and independent institution for the role of external monitor. Selection will be based upon either Single Source Selection or through National Competitive Bidding. ICMB9 contracted the Institute of Sociology Hanoi during Phase 1 implementation for external monitoring

IX. Implementation Schedule

113. **Approval of the Framework.** ADB and the Government of Viet Nam shall both approve the subproject draft Resettlement Plan. Approval is expected late August 2010.
114. **Information Dissemination Prior to Detailed Design.** Prior to the commencement of detailed design, PPMBs will coordinate with DRCs to implement an information campaign throughout the project area. Information meetings will be held in all potentially affected hamlets to inform the communities about (i) the project scope, (ii) impacts, (iii) entitlements for all categories of loss, (iv) schedule of activities beginning with the detailed design survey, (iv) institutional responsibilities, and (v) the grievance mechanism. The PIB will be prepared and distributed to all affected communities during the meetings.
115. **Detailed Design.** Prior to loan effectiveness, the design consultants will prepare the preliminary detailed design for the subprojects and mark the project boundaries for land acquisition.
116. **Establishment of Resettlement Committees.** All provinces will establish their resettlement committees as soon as the Project has been approved. This will be followed by establishment of resettlement committees at district and commune levels.
117. **Training for Resettlement Staff.** All local resettlement staff at PPMBs, PRC, DRC, and CRC levels will be trained by the ICMB9 assisted by the implementation main consultants and assisted by the OSDP consultants. Training subjects will include
- (i) participatory methodologies
 - (ii) procedures for preparing, updating and finalizing the RPs;
 - (iii) consultation and information dissemination methods;
 - (iv) principles, policies, and entitlements of the RPs;
 - (v) implementation steps, procedures, and schedule;
 - (vi) grievance redress mechanism; and
 - (vii) powers and obligations of individuals/agencies involved in the process of resettlement programs.
118. **Updating and Issuance of Replacement Cost Unit Rates.** During the preliminary detailed design process, the PPCs will establish unit rates at replacement cost for all categories of loss and adjust allowances to account for inflation. Prior to formal issuance of the project compensation unit rates, with the assistance of the project resettlement consultants and the OSDP teams, the implementing agencies and PRCs, will validate the unit rates through consultation with APs and local governments.
119. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and Census Survey.** A DMS will be conducted after completion of the detailed design in order to finalize this draft RP. The new the DMS and the Entitlement Matrix serves as the basis for calculating the compensation package. All data will be computerized by ICMB9 and the PPMB.
120. **Information Dissemination and Consultation.** This is an ongoing activity that will be implemented as described already in this RP.

121. **Approval of the Subproject RPs.** Each subproject RP will be approved by ADB before commencement of any resettlement activities for that component.
122. **Pricing Application and Compensation of APs.** Resettlement committees at all levels will be responsible for pricing application and preparing compensation charts for each affected commune/district. These will be subject to verification by PPCs, PPMBs and PMU of unit prices, quantity of affected assets, AP entitlements, etc. before posting them at each commune for the people to review and comment. All compensation forms must be checked and signed by the APs to indicate their agreement.
123. **Compensation and allowances.** This will be handled at commune level under the supervision of representatives of PRCs, DRCs, PPMBs, and PMU. Guidance will be given by the PPMB to aid local resettlement committees in making payments to APs.
124. **Relocation of APs.** DRCs and CRCs will assist APs who opt for individual relocation to seek and purchase or otherwise arrange replacement land satisfactory to APs. Assistance from DRCs and CRCs is also required to assist APs during the movement of houses and during the construction period.
125. **Secondary APs.** Secondary APs will be affected mainly by the location of camp sites, storage yards, access tracks and relocation sites, if required. Once these locations are known, surveys to identify secondary APs could start.
126. **Award of Civil Works Contract.** Although contracts may be awarded, no physical or economic displacement can occur until after all APs affected have been compensated and relocated in accordance with the approved RP for the specific subproject.
127. **Income Restoration and Social Support Assistance.** In order to provide adequate economic rehabilitation measures, APs entitled to rehabilitation assistance shall be consulted on rehabilitation options provided under the Social Support Program and shall be assisted to participate in the relevant activities.
128. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Internal and external monitoring shall start as soon as the updated RP has been approved. Monitoring will continue throughout the construction period. A post-resettlement evaluation will be undertaken by the external monitoring organization 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities. Monitoring is the continuous process of assessment of project implementation, in relation to agreed schedules, the use of inputs, infrastructure and services by the Project. Monitoring provides all stakeholders with continuous feedback on implementation. It identifies actual or potential successes and problems as early as possible to facilitate timely correction during project operation. It provides systematic and continuous collection and analysis of information on the progress of the project. It is a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses and to enable timely decisions for corrections. The implementation agencies (PPMBs and ICMB9) assigned staff responsible for internal monitoring of Project PR, with the supports of the implementation consultants and OSDP staff at provincial level, as well as regularly external monitoring by MO.

X. Monitoring and Evaluation

10.1. Internal Monitoring

129. All resettlement – related activities are monitored by internal monitoring experts who will follow-up the implementation of RP. The internal monitoring of RPs of sub-projects and main components is the responsibility of PPMB staff, with the supports of provincial resettlement specialists (OSDP consultants) and implementation consultants. All specialists working for internal monitoring will cooperate closely with DRC to implement and update resettlement data.
130. **Monitoring Indicators.** An initial key indicator will be, as per assurances to the ADB, the payment of compensation, relocation to new sites, and rehabilitation assistance being in place before award of civil contracts. The other main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:
- Payment of compensation to all APs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the RP.
 - Delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence and moving allowances.
 - Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements.
 - Public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
 - Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention.
 - Priority of APs regarding the options offered.
 - Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract.
131. The implementing agencies will collect information every month from the different resettlement committees. A database of resettlement monitoring information regarding the Project is being maintained and updated every month.
132. The implementing agencies will submit to the ICMB9, and the ICMB9 assisted by the project consultants will submit to the ADB as part of ICMB9's regular quarterly progress report to ADB, a monitoring report on the progress of implementation of the RP every 3 months, from the ADB's approving this updated RP. The internal monitoring reports shall include the following topics:
- The number of APs by category of impact per component, and the status of compensation payment and relocation and income restoration for each category.
 - The amount of funds allocated for operations or for compensation and the amount of funds disbursed for each.
 - The eventual outcome of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring action from management.
 - Implementation problems.
 - Revised actual resettlement implementation schedule.

10.2. External Monitoring

Resettlement Plan for Tan Bien Irrigation System

133. The general objective of the external monitor is to provide an independent verification of the Borrower's monitoring information through the conducting of a periodic review and assessment of achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.
134. ICMB9 will retain the services of an external entity or institute as the experienced qualified external monitoring organization (MO) to undertake objective monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation of PHWRP.
135. The following indicators will be monitored, upon approval of this RP, and evaluated by the MO:
- Payment of compensation will be as follows: (a) Full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (b) Compensation for affected structures should be equivalent to the replacement cost of materials and labor based on standards and special features of construction with no deductions made for depreciation or the value of salvageable materials.
 - Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule: the completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities for any component should be completed prior to award of the civil works contract for that component.
 - Provision of technical assistance for house construction to APs who are rebuilding their structures on their remaining land, or building their own structures in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
 - Provision of income restoration assistance under the Social Support Program.
 - Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (a) All APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) The monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting each month to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and solutions that are proposed; (c) Public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among all APs; (d) Assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the RP.
 - Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities.
 - The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RP will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored.
 - Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.
136. The methodology for conducting monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation includes the following activities, which will commence upon approval of this updated RP:

a) Sample Survey

A socioeconomic survey is required before, during, and after resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan. The sample size should be 100% of relocating households and severely affected farmers, and at least 20% of all other households. The sample survey should be

conducted twice a year, using the same or similar questionnaire as that used for the DMS baseline, and sampling the same 20% of marginally affected APs and 100% of severely affected APs.

The survey should not omit women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable target groups. It should have equal representation of male and female respondents. Certain set questions in the interview should be specifically categorized to be answered by female members of the family only.

A post-resettlement evaluation will be carried out 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.

b) Participatory Evaluations and Appraisals

Periodic participatory evaluations and appraisals allow the MO to consult with the various stakeholders (local government; the Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committees; ICMB9 and PPMBs, implementing agencies; nongovernmental organizations; community leaders; and APs). Participatory rapid appraisals will involve obtaining information, identifying problems and finding solutions through participatory means which will include the following:

- Key informant interviews with selected local leaders, resettlement committee members.
- Focus group discussions on specific topics such as compensation payment, income restoration, and relocation.
- Community public meetings to discuss community losses and impacts, construction work employment.
- Structured direct field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual and group interviews for cross-checking purposes.
- Informal surveys and interviews of APs, host communities, special interest or vulnerable groups and women.
- In-depth case studies of problems that have arisen during internal or external monitoring requiring special efforts for resolution.

The report should contain (i) a report on the progress of RP implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP; (iii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

c) Database Storage

The MO will maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information that will be updated every 6 months. It will contain certain files on each affected household and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All databases compiled will be fully accessible by implementing agencies and ICMB9

d) Reporting

The MO is required to submit the findings of the periodical monitoring every 6 months. These monitoring reports shall be submitted at the end of each quarter of monitoring activity to the PMU, which in turn will submit these reports to ADB as an annex of its progress report. The report will contain (i) a report on the progress of RP

implementation, (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP, (ii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner, and (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

e) Monitoring Report Follow-Up

The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the MO, ICMB9, PPMB and implementing agencies held immediately after submission of the report. Necessary follow-up action will be taken based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

f) Evaluation

Evaluation is an assessment at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and whether stated objectives have been achieved. The external monitor will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement process and impact 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities, using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during the monitoring activities.

Annexes

Annex 1: Time based Implementation Schedule of RP for Tan Bien Irrigation System

Annex 2: Estimated costs for compensation Tan Bien Irrigation System

Annex 3: Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Annex 4: Provincial land Prices

Annex 5: Names of Vulnerable Household Heads

Annex 6: List of APs and Estimated Compensation Entitlements

Annex 1: RP Implementation Schedule

RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2010												2011												2012													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Public Meeting							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																					
Completion and Approval of Detailed Designs													■	■	■	■	■	■	■																			
Inventory															■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Pricing															■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Updating RP																		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■													
Compensation																							■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Resettlement																							■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Social Support																			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monitoring																			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Annex 2: Draft RP Budget Estimate

The total cost is estimated at VND 76,450,969,868, and note that this does not include the cost of preparing resettlement sites or replacement housing.

Cost Summary Tan Bien Irrigation Area		
Total Cost	76,450,969,868	VND
Residential land	4,622,640,000	VND
Agriculture land	42,089,874,200	VND
Other land	0	VND
Shops and houses	1,104,840,000	VND
Other structures	29,936,500	VND
Trees	11,938,300,000	VND
Crops	881,182,830	VND
Allowances	11,203,060,000	VND
OSDP costs	3,000,000,000	VND
Implementation	1,581,136,338	VND

Estimated Total Resettlement Costs - Phase 2				Tan Bien Irrigation Area							
Item	Quantities				Base Costs				Totals plus Contingencies 10% (000's)		
	Unit	Years		Totals	Unit cost VND	Years		Totals	Years		Totals
		2011	2012			2011	2012		2011	2012	
Investment costs											
a. Land		1,349,754		1,349,754							
Residential Total	M 2	16,300		16,300		4,202,400,000		4,202,400,000	4,622,640,000		4,622,640,000
Tan Binh	M2	1,200		1,200	240,000	288,000,000		288,000,000	316,800,000		316,800,000
Hoa Hiep	M2	2,000		2,000	240,000	480,000,000		480,000,000	528,000,000		528,000,000
Thanh Tay	M2	2,200		2,200	372,000	818,400,000		818,400,000	900,240,000		900,240,000
Phuoc Vinh	M2	10,900		10,900	240,000	2,616,000,000		2,616,000,000	2,877,600,000		2,877,600,000
Agricultural Total	M 2	1,333,454		1,333,454		38,263,522,000		38,263,522,000	42,089,874,200		42,089,874,200
Tan Binh	M2	91,752		91,752	26,000	2,385,552,000		2,385,552,000	2,624,107,200		2,624,107,200
Hoa Hiep	M2	376,890		376,890	26,000	9,799,140,000		9,799,140,000	10,779,054,000		10,779,054,000
Thanh Tay	M2	399,302		399,302	35,000	13,975,570,000		13,975,570,000	15,373,127,000		15,373,127,000
Phuoc Vinh	M2	465,510		465,510	26,000	12,103,260,000		12,103,260,000	13,313,586,000		13,313,586,000
Roads	ha							0	0		0
Ponds	M2	200		200	17,000	3,400,000		3,400,000	3,740,000		3,740,000
Forests	ha							0	0		
Unused	ha							0	0		
								0	0		
Houses/Shops Total	M 2	1,680						1,004,400,000	1,104,840,000		1,104,840,000
Tan Binh	M2	100		100	1,080,000	108,000,000		108,000,000	118,800,000		118,800,000
Hoa Hiep	M2	310		310	1,080,000	334,800,000		334,800,000	368,280,000		368,280,000
Thanh Tay	M2	65		65	1,080,000	70,200,000		70,200,000	77,220,000		77,220,000
Phuoc Vinh	M2	455		455	1,080,000	491,400,000		491,400,000	540,540,000		540,540,000
Shop/factory	M2	750		750	1,520,000	1,140,000,000		1,140,000,000	1,254,000,000		1,254,000,000
Structures Total						27,215,000		27,215,000	29,936,500		29,936,500
Earth graves	No.							0	0		0
Masonry graves	No.							0	0		0
Earth well	No.	5		5	1,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,500,000		5,500,000
Masonry well	No.							0	0		0
Water tanks	m3	5		5	660,000	3,300,000		3,300,000	3,630,000		3,630,000
L/S Pens	M2	77		77	195,000	15,015,000		15,015,000	16,516,500		16,516,500
Electricity meters	No.	50		50	78,000	3,900,000		3,900,000	4,290,000		4,290,000

c.Total Trees	No.	44,929				10,853,000,000		10,853,000,000	11,938,300,000		11,938,300,000
Rubber	No.	32,730		32,730	300,000	9,819,000,000		9,819,000,000	10,800,900,000		10,800,900,000
Cashew	No.	848		848	120,000	101,760,000		101,760,000	111,936,000		111,936,000
Pepper	No.	991		991	140,000	138,740,000		138,740,000	152,614,000		152,614,000
Coffee	No.			0	0	0		0	0		0
Fruit	No.	2,715		2,715	174,000	472,410,000		472,410,000	519,651,000		519,651,000
Timber	No.	7,645		7,645	42,000	321,090,000		321,090,000	353,199,000		353,199,000
								0	0		
d. Total Crops	M 2	477,589				801,075,300		801,075,300	881,182,830		881,182,830
Rice	M 2	120,588		120,588	2,000	241,176,800		241,176,800	265,294,480		265,294,480
Sugar	M 2	26,650		26,650	2,200	58,630,000		58,630,000	64,493,000		64,493,000
Beans	M 2			0		0		0	0		0
Cassava	M 2	326,523		326,523	1,500	489,784,500		489,784,500	538,762,950		538,762,950
Vegetables	M 2	3,828		3,828	3,000	11,484,000		11,484,000	12,632,400		12,632,400
e. Total Allowances						10,184,600,000		10,184,600,000	11,203,060,000		11,203,060,000
J. Social support: in which:						0		0	0		0
a. Relocation support	hh	7		7	7,000,000	49,000,000		49,000,000	53,900,000		53,900,000
b. Rental Support	hh	7		7	5,400,000	1,512,000,000		1,512,000,000	1,663,200,000		1,663,200,000
c. Support stable life and stable production	ppl	280		280	3,600,000	3,600,000		3,600,000	3,960,000		3,960,000
d.Support to moving shops	hh	1		1	10,000,000	8,600,000,000		8,600,000,000	9,460,000,000		9,460,000,000
e.Support converting career and job creation	hh	860		860	5,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	11,000,000		11,000,000
f. Policy HHs	hh	2		2	5,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	11,000,000		11,000,000
g. Poor HHs		2		2	10,800,000	86,400,000		86,400,000	95,040,000		95,040,000
h. Bonus for Relocated on time		8		8	5,000,000	40,000,000		40,000,000	44,000,000		44,000,000
f.Total Implementation Costs								0	0		4,581,136,338
Admin and Implementation	2%			0	71,869,833,530	1,437,396,671		1,437,396,671	1,581,136,338		1,581,136,338
Resettlement Committees								0	0		
Orientation Training								0	0		
Consultation								0	0		
Monitoring											
OSDP/EMDP								0	0		3,000,000,000
Total Costs Tan Bien IA								0	0		76,450,969,868

Annex 3: Public Information Booklet

PHUOC HOA WATER RESOURCES PROJECT PHASE 2.

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1. General Information

To undertake poverty reduction and socio-economic development programs, the Government of Vietnam has signed the ODA Loan Agreements with the ADB and AFD for implementation of the Phuoc Hoa Water Resource Project. The Project has been undertaken in three provinces of Tay Ninh, Long An and Ho Chi Minh City. The overall objective of the Project is to provide an additional source of water in the Saigon and Vam Co Dong river basins for development of irrigated agriculture and to supplement existing supplies for salinity control and domestic, municipal, and industrial (DMI) use in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and surrounding provinces. It will adopt an integrated development approach to increase agricultural production by promoting efficient and sustainable management of the water resources.

Water resources infrastructure to be developed will include the Phuoc Hoa barrage which will inundate 685 hectares (ha) and a 40 kilometer (km) long transfer canal to divert and convey water from the Be River to the existing Dau Tieng Reservoir for water use purpose as mentioned above. These works were completed under Phase 1.

Two new irrigation areas will be developed under Phase 2 of the Project: (i) Tan Bien Irrigation System (TBIS) in Tay Ninh Province with a net command area at full development of about 7,670 ha, and (iii) Duc Hoa Irrigation System (DHIS) in Long An Province with a net command area at full development of 27,560 ha. The total net command area at full development will be about 35,230 ha.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Project

Phase 2 of the Project affects two provinces: Tay Ninh and Long An; and Ho Chi Minh City, concerning 6 districts and approximately 24 communes and 2 towns. The main infrastructures include:

Duc Hoa Main Canal: The canal will have a total length of 17.68 km with a capacity of 13.3m³/s.. The Canal passes through Loc Hung and An Tinh communes in Trang Bang district of Tay Ninh province affecting up to 218 households, Thai My commune in Cu Chi district of HCM affecting up to 34 households, and Tan My commune of Duc Hoa district of Long An province affecting up to 98 households.

Tan Bien Irrigation System: is a complexity of gravity and pumping irrigation system, located in Tay Ninh province. Of a total area of 7,670 ha some 5,663 ha is gravity fed and the remaining 2,007 ha will be pumped. It is estimated that the acquired land will be area is 136,46 ha for primary, secondary and tertiary canals . It will benefit An Co commune in Chau Thanh district, and also benefit and affect 231 households in Phuoc Vinh commune of Chau Thanh district, and also, 77 households in Hoa Hiep, 79 households in Thanh Tay and 46 households in Tan Binh communes of Tan Bien district. Total households affected will be 433 households, comprising 1,951 people.

Duc Hoa irrigation system: is located in Duc Hoa district of Long An province, however, after splitting from the East Canal of the Dau Tieng System, the newly built part of the main canal will run through some part of Tay Ninh province and of HCMC. The total irrigated area is estimated at 17,400 ha, of which some 15,102 ha will be gravity fed and the remaining 2,298 ha will supplement water in existing low level canals. There are a total of 146 canals and 441 structures comprising the irrigation system. The canal network is made up of 30.38 km of primary canal with a width of 25.3m. Secondary canals make up 71.626km in length and are 20.25 m in width. The tertiary canal network totals 129.675 km in length and are 15.2m in width. The acquired land is estimated at about 300ha. There are a total of 15 communes in the Duc Hoa Irrigation system area. It will affect 15 communes and towns such as:

- Duc Hoa and Hau Nghia towns;
- An Ninh Dong, An Ninh Tay, Tan My, Hiep Hoa, Tan Phu, Hoa Khanh Dong, Hoa Khanh Nam, Hoa Khanh Tay, Duc Lap Thuong, Duc Lap Ha, Duc Hoa Thuong, Duc Hoa, Duc Hoa Dong, Hanh Bac, Hanh Nam communes.

Borrow areas: Borrow areas may be used for the Tan Bien irrigation System, the Duc Hoa Main Canal and the Duc Hoa Irrigation System. Material used for building embankment of transfer canal is obtained from the earth taken from digging the canal, although sometimes borrow areas are required and will be identified the sites during the construction. This

The Provincial Project Management Boards in each province are responsible for implementing the Resettlement, Compensation, and Social Support Program in cooperation with the District Resettlement Committees in each affected district immediately after detailed design is approved.

Project is expected to be finalized by 30 June 2014.

Legal framework of compensation, resettlement and supports for affected persons

The objectives of the resettlement, compensation and assistance program are to:

i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance , or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Eligibility of affected persons and properties

There are three types of Affected Persons: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially, ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land.

Compensation policy

All affected persons are compensated for loss of properties and are entitled in income restoration and livelihood stability, as per compensation and resettlement policy of the Phuoc Hoa project, based on related Asian Development Bank and Government of Vietnam policies. The project compensation policy in detailed as follows as:

Compensation for loss of land

Any land acquired will be compensated for at the replacement cost of same-use land in pre-project condition at the time compensation is made..

Agricultural land

Affected persons (APs) who are eligible and have permanent land use certificate or are waiting for a legalizable land use right will:

- Be compensated for all acquired land by land-for-land method, with the same category if local authorities have sufficient land, or cash-for-land based on replacement cost if there is not available land.
- Be compensated for all plants, crops and structures on the acquired land, based on market prices.
- Affected persons will receive some supports for income restoration and livelihood stability, depending upon levels of adverse impacts.

Affected persons who are non-eligible and not having land use right certificates will:

- Not be compensated for loss of land, but compensated for loss of plants, crops and structures on acquired land, based on market prices, and also get some support for investment cost used so far on that land.

Residential land and land used for business

All eligible affected persons will be compensated or by land-for-land, or by cash-for-land, based on replacement cost. If the remaining land is not sufficient for building a new house, within the area identified by the State, they will be relocated in other location, by choosing one of those options: (i) to receive cash and make their own arrangement for relocation, (ii) receive land or house in resettlement site and move to relocation site (if entitled). Non-eligible persons, case by case, will be examined for getting a subsistence; if they can't find any land for a self-relocation, the District Resettlement Committee will examine their situation submit to the Provincial Peoples' Committee for arranging a new place for them;

In the case affected persons have sufficient land for a new house, they will get compensation for the loss of land and structures, based on replacement cost;

If the affected person must relocate they will get some subsistence for income restoration and livelihood stability.

Compensation for loss of house and structure

Eligible affected persons will be entitled to:

- In case their house is demolished, full compensation based on construction cost of a new house;
- Get some subsistence for income restoration, livelihood stability and skills training.

It may not be necessary to relocate in all cases. If a house is partly demolished but the remainder is still usable, the affected person will be entitled to compensation for costs of dismantling the part to be demolished and compensation for that part of the structure demolished based on replacement costs to original specifications, plus costs for repairing the remaining part. If a remaining part is not sufficient for basic needs of living, those affected households will get full compensation for those houses/structures.

Compensation for moving graves

Moving grave will get compensation for those costs: buying/renting land, digging and moving, building new grave, and other reasonable expenses, based on rates fixed by the Provincial Peoples Committee.

Compensation for loss of plants and crops

Affected persons will be compensated for loss of plants and crops, based on the real amount and replacement prices.

Secondary affected persons

This applies to those affected by borrow areas needed for construction or for group resettlement sites, with the same provisions for all other affected persons.

Support & Subsistence Policy

Severely affected persons will get additional allowances:

- Relocation assistance - support for moving (if must be relocated in another place), with amounts of cash identified by the Provincial Peoples Committee.
- Loss of livelihood assistance - Transitional subsistence in 6 months for households not moving their houses and 12 months if they must relocate. Provincial Peoples Committee.
- Support for skills training for a working-aged member of affected households
- Special support for income restoration during transitional period of business households, with amounts of cash identified by the Provincial Peoples Committee.
- A bonus for on time moving suitable to the schedule as identified by the Local Committee of Compensation, Support and Resettlement.

5. Procedures of Grievance Redress

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, a well defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. 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. Otherwise, all APs are not ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court.

The Grievance Procedure adopted by the Project will be in accordance with Decree 69/2009/QĐ-CP; Art 40: Dealing with Grievance on Land Compensation price, Decision on Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement or Decision on Coercion for Land Acquisition.

Clause (1) of the Decree states that grievance is dealt with as per Art 138 of Land Law, Art 63, 64 of Decree 84, and regulations of Dec 136/2006/ND-CP (14/Nov/2006), and the Ordinance on Procedures for Resolving Disputes on Administrative Cases, 1986, amended in 1993 and 2006.

Stage 1 – Within 90 days of the date of the President of the District Peoples' Committee announcing plans regarding land acquisition, the AP may lodge an appeal against the decision to the District Peoples' Committee. The Chairman of the DPC is responsible to review and rule on the decision which will be publicized and advised to the AP.

Stage 2 – Within 45 days of receiving the decision of the DPC, and if the AP is still dissatisfied, the AP may take the matter to the Peoples' Court or lodge an appeal to the Provincial Peoples' Committee. It is the responsibility of the Chairman of the PPC to review and rule on the decision, which will be publicized and advised to the AP.

Stage 3 – If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PPC they may, within 45 days of the date of the PPC Chairman's decision, refer the case to the Peoples' Court for final decision.

6. General guidance

- (i) The concerned households must prepare necessary documents relating their ownership of affected land, house, structures.
- (ii) The head of the affected household needs to take part in the process of measuring and inventory the household's property, signing the Minutes of the inventory and measuring on the total affected properties. The CSRC has to provide a valid copy of the Minute to the household for checking if necessary.
- (iii) After the inventory, the CSRC makes a list of concerned households with their affected property, the list will be publicly put up at the office of the respective commune people's committee and other appropriate public sites for community people to get information.
- (iv) The PPMBs, CSRC, and local authorities announce specific date, time, location for implementation of compensation payment.

This announcement is put up in local media means; and sent to affected households right after getting approval of the detailed technical designs of the related components.

Since this announcement is publicly put up in local media means in concerned commune/village/hamlet and is distributed to APs, PPMBs recommend them not cultivate or build houses and physical structures on the to-be-acquired land.

The cut-off date will be following notice of land acquisition issued by the DRC and posted by the CPC. There will be no compensation for structures built or crops planed on land to be acquired after the cut off date.

For community benefits and for the Project's progress, PPMBs require affected households dismantle their house/structures/affected property and hand over the site to the Project's holder in timely manner, after receiving full compensation payments and supports. Households with on-time hand-over as planned by the CSRC will be awarded a bonus.

For more information, please contact:

The People's Committee ofCommune.

Address:....., Tel:, Fax:.....

The Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee (CRC)

Address:....., Tel:, Fax:.....

The Provincial Project Management Board (PPMB) ofProvince,

Address:....., Tel:, Fax:.....

The Investment & Construction Management Board 9 (ICMB 9)

Address:....., Tel:, Fax:.....

Date (day, month, year)

Representative of ICMB9 Director

Information Disclosure

According to the ADB Revised SPS to apply to projects approved after 10 January 2010, the following documents are required to be submitted to the ADB for Disclosure on the ADB website:

1. Draft RP or RF endorsed by the Client before project appraisal
2. Final RP endorsed by Client after the DMS (Census of APs)
3. Updated RP following any changes from the DMS or other changes introduced (if any)
4. Resettlement monitoring reports

Consultation and participation

Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participatory Approaches and Disclosure Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of project stakeholders.• Disclosure of project information• Consultations for determining principles of resettlement and compensation• Mechanisms for stakeholder participation in planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation• Disclosure of RP to people affected• Local institutions or organizations to support people affected. Potential role of non-government organizations (NGOs), women's groups and community based organizations (CBOs).
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According to the ADB's revised SSP, Meaningful consultation pays special attention to needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable group and especially those below the poverty line:

1. Begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out throughout the project cycle
2. Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and accessible to APs
3. Consultation is undertaken free of intimidation or coercion
4. Is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
5. Enables incorporation of all relevant view of APs and other stakeholders into decision making such as project design, mitigation measures, sharing of project benefits and opportunities.

Phuoc Hoa – Proposed Public Consultations

Information Dissemination and Community Consultation

Information disclosure is an ongoing process throughout project preparation and implementation. In accordance with both ADB and GoV policy (contained in Decree 69 Articles 29, 30 and 31 and 2) the PPC and DPC must ensure that public notice is given and disseminate details of the approved draft resettlement plan before project appraisal by the ADB. This draft will also be disclosed on the ADB website. Following the census of affected persons, the final resettlement plan, as endorsed by the GoV, is further disseminated to the affected communities and posted on the ADB website. Any updates or revisions to the final resettlement plan must be further disseminated to affected communities and again, posted on the ADB website.

The Provincial Project Management Boards (PPMBs) will direct the Provincial Resettlement Committees (PRCs) and District Resettlement Committees (DRCs) to conduct a series of public meetings to provide information regarding project activities and the proposed resettlement and compensation policies.

These public meetings will be needed to: (i) disseminate information on inventory and pricing results, (ii) inform the APs on amounts of compensation and supports of each affected household, (iii) to listen to their feed back and suggestions, and (iv) for revising or adjusting the inaccurate data, if any. At the same time, the DRCs will post this information on the announcement board at the Commune PC office for at least 20 days (Decree 69, Article 30(2c)). In accordance with Decree 69 Article 30(2b) the posting must be recorded in official minutes and confirmed by the CPC, the Commune fatherland Front and APs. As per Decree 609 Article 30 Clause 3(a), following expiration of this period the agency in charge of compensation will summarize all opinions and comments received, including numbers of APs and stakeholders who agree and disagree, with the compensation and land acquisition and assistance offered in the resettlement plan.

Contents of public meetings

Information about the following items was given to all APs in the form of a Project Information Booklet (PIB), a poster, verbal presentation and explanation, by the district DRCs:

- **Project components.** This includes the places where stakeholders can obtain more detailed information about the project.
- **Project impacts.** Anticipated impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project including explanations about the need for land acquisition for the Duc Hoa Main Canal and other project components.
- **APs rights and entitlements..** The rights and entitlements for different categories of APs, including the entitlements for those losing businesses, jobs and income. Options for land-for-land and cash. Options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each. Entitlement to rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program, as well as opportunities for project-related employment will be applied for all APs⁴.
- **Grievance mechanism and the appeal process.** All APs are to be informed that project policies and procedures are intended to ensure their pre-project living standards are at least restored if not improved. All APs must also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the project, the commune or district resettlement committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their

⁴ Rights and Entitlement to livelihood rehabilitation supports, as well as opportunities for project-related benefit sharing or employment in the framework of OSDP programs.

complaints heard. APs will also receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures, according to Project's mechanisms and GoV's Grievance and Denouncement Law.

- **Right to participate and be consulted.** All APs are to be informed about their right to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The APs are to be represented on district resettlement committees, and the representative for the APs present whenever commune/ district/provincial committees meet to ensure their participation in all aspects of the project. All APs are to be consulted about the following issues in particular: (a) their preferred resettlement option according to their entitlement; (b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations for all APs who will be relocated, and for APs whose income levels and living standards will be adversely affected.
- **Resettlement activities.** All APs are to be given an explanation regarding compensation calculations and compensation payments, monitoring procedures (which will include interviews with a sample of APs), reorganization, relocation to an individual location/self-relocation, and preliminary information about physical works procedures.
- **Organizational responsibilities.** All APs are to be informed about the organizations and levels of Government involved in resettlement and the responsibilities of each, as well as the names and positions of the Government officials with phone numbers, office locations, and office hours if available;
- **Implementation schedule.** All APs should receive the proposed schedule for the main resettlement activities and informed that physical works would start only after the completion of all resettlement activities and clearance from the project area. It should be clarified that APs would be expected to move only after full payment of compensation for their lost assets. Implementation schedules and charts will be provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

Following all public meetings with APs and stakeholders the DRC must complete the following activities:

- Make a list of all APs who joined the meeting;
- Make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions, problems and decisions that arose during the information and consultation meetings.
- Deliver leaflets and project announcements to the APs.

1. Record of Meetings for Public Dissemination

Province:

Location of Meeting		Date of Meeting	No. of AP Participants	
District	Commune		# of Men	# of Women

Comments and Decisions

Questions / Comments Received	Responses Given	Follow-Up Action (if any)

Recorded by: _____ Name.....
Signature.....

Witnessed by: _____ Name _____ Unit _____
Date:

2a. Consultation Meetings with Affected Households

Province:

Location of Meeting		Date of Meeting	No. of AP Participants	
District	Commune		# of Men	# of Women

Comments and Decisions

Questions / Comments Received	Responses Given	Follow-Up Action (if any)

Recorded by: Name.....
Signature.....

Witnessed by: Name Unit
Date:

Names of Participants for Meeting Conducted on /..... /..... Location of Meeting

[illegible]

Witnessed by: **Name** **Unit**

Date:

3a. Dates of Other Dissemination Events and Consultations

Poster and Notice Posting on Commune Notice Boards			
Commune	Date	Certified and Witnessed by (Signature)	
		Representative of CPC	Fatherland Front
Leaflet Distribution	Date	Certified and Witnessed by (Signature)	
Location		Representative of CPC	Fatherland Front
Other Announcements and Meetings	Details of Event		Certified by PRC or DRC (Signature)
Location			
Certified by: Name Unit Date:			

3 b: Record of Comments and Opinions from Notice Postings, Leaflet Distribution and Other Consultations

[illegible]

Prepared by: (name)..... Agency.....Signature.....

Dated.....

Witnessed and Certified by: (name)..... Agency..... Signature.....

Dated.....

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR PPMB' AND OSDP'S
Minimum Public Consultation and Disclosure Meetings – Phuoc Hoa Phase 2

Item	Target	Period/Stage	Month							
			July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
General Project Awareness	All Community	During project preparation and formulation of RF – before Loan Appraisal	■							
APs Consultations	Community APs	To prepare draft RP with draft detailed designs		■						
APs Finalization of RP	Community APs –Slightly AP Severely AP	Final RP after detailed design finalized/approved.			■	■				
Announcement of Final RP	Community APs –Slightly AP Severely AP	Approval of RP – after Loan and Project Approval							■	

1. General Project Awareness.

- Cover Project Components
- Project Expected Impacts and Benefits
- Basic compensation principles
- Distribute PIB
- Collect and Minute Comments/Opinions

2. AP Consultations

- Conduct at hamlet level with identified APs.
- Discuss estimated impacts and losses.
- Discuss Resettlement and Compensation Policies and Basis for Calculating losses
- Other allowances
- Explain Severely Impacted APs and Special Arrangements and Enquire of needs for Social Program
- Posters at Commune Hall

3. APs Finalization of RP

- Before conducting DMS and formulation of Inventory of Losses
- Explain Approved Policies, Compensation, Allowances and Resettlement Amounts and Arrangements
- Purpose and Procedures for DMS
- Draft Implementation Schedule
- Visit AP households, Explain Resettlement, Compensation Package
- Collect and Minute Opinions, Comments

Announcement of Final RP

- Announcement of RP Finalization
- Implementation Schedule
- Visit AP households
- Present Details of Finalized RP, Resettlement and Compensation packages, Allowances
- Collect and Minute Comments and Opinions

Annex 4: Provincial land Pricing

Land Prices Tay Ninh Province

These are based upon Decision 66 2009/QĐ-UBND Tay Ninh province, dated on 21st, December 2009 and market prices in 2010 in the province of Tay Ninh. Each commune is divided into three areas of communal administrative boundaries

(i) Area I: land adjacent to national highways, provincial roads, inter-village roads or inter-district roads, inter-communal roads, surrounding the market roads, or commercial and services area (in this regulation referred to as the main road)

(ii) Area II: Land adjacent inter - hamlet roads (routes not specified in the area I)

(iii) Area III: land in remaining areas

2. Agricultural land location

Agricultural land: in each is divided into five locations

(i) Location 1: Agricultural land in the front side of the road which has wide is greater than 10 m and within 2 km from the urban boundary or within 02 km radius from the commune center or residential area

(ii) Location 2: Agricultural land located in one of the following positions:

a. Agricultural land in front of the road which has the width greater than 10 meters and far 02 km to 05 km from to urban boundaries, or the commune center, residential area;

b. The land in front side of road which has the width from 05 m to 10m and within 2km from the urban boundary or the commune center, residential area

c. Agricultural land not adjacent to the road, but contiguous or adjacent land location 01.

(iii) Location 3: Agricultural land located in one of the following positions:

a. Agricultural land in front of the road which has the width greater than 10 meters and far over 05 km from urban boundaries, or the commune center, residential area;

b. Agricultural land in front of the road which has the width greater than 10 meters and within 02 km to 05 km from urban boundaries, or the commune center, residential area;

c. Agricultural land in front of the road which has the width less than 5 meters and within 02 km from urban boundaries, or the commune center, residential area;

d. Agricultural land not adjacent to the road, but contiguous or adjacent land location 02.

(iv) Location 4: Agricultural land located in one of the following positions:

a. Agricultural land in front of the road which has width from 5 meters to 10 meters and within 5 km from urban boundaries, or the commune center, residential area;

b. Agricultural land in front of the road which has width less than 5 meters and within more 2 km to 5 km from urban boundaries, or the commune center, residential area;

c. Agricultural land not adjacent to the road, but contiguous or adjacent land location 03.

(v) Location 5: Agricultural land in the remaining locations

2.1 Non-agricultural land

Non-agricultural land of each area in each commune is divided into 3 positions. Specifically:

1. Distribution location in area I:

Location 1: Land adjacent to the national highway, provincial roads, or inter-district roads, inter-communal roads, surrounding the market roads or the commercial and service area (called the main road) when has one of the following 4 criteria:

- i. Land within 0.5km radius from the center of the CPC, schools, markets, health centers under the main road
- ii. Land within 0.5 km on each side of the main road from the boundaries of land and commercial services, tourism, industrial parks, export processing zones, economic zones (including the land opposite of these areas);
- iii. Land within the commercial and services area, tourism, industrial parks and export processing zones, markets, gate economic zones;
- iv. Land within 0.5km each side of the main roads from the center clue of transport, clue markets

Location 2: Land adjacent to the front of the main roads within the land borders from position 01 to 01 km under the main roads;

Location 3: Land in the remaining locations of the area I.

2. Distribution location in area II:

Land adjacent to the front of the inter-village roads (except the roads specified in area I) is divided into 3 positions as follows:

Location 1: Land within residential area, that residential attached to one of the agencies or organizations: the commune People's Committee, markets, higher secondary schools, health stations economic, trade - service, tourism, industrial parks, export processing zones;

Location 2: Land within the residential area, but not the residential area specified in location 1 of area II;

Location 3: Land in the remaining locations of the area II.

3. Distribution location in area III:

Land adjacent to the front of the inter-village roads (but not the roads specified in area I, area II) is divided into 3 positions as follows:

Location 1: Land within residential area, that residential attached to one of the agencies or organizations: the commune People's Committee, markets, higher secondary schools, health stations economic, trade - service, tourism, industrial parks, export processing zones;

Location 2: Land within the residential area, but not the residential area specified in location 01 of area III;

Location 3: Land in the remaining locations of the area III.

Regulations on adjacent land areas

Land adjacent land areas are determined from the administrative boundary lines between districts, towns, in the region of each district, town:

- For agricultural land within 300 m.
- For non-agricultural land in rural area within 200 m.
- For non-agricultural land in urban area within 100 m.

Price of Agricultural Land

Table I.1: The Land price of annual crop land *Unit: Thousand dong/m²*

Commune Location Category	Type I: An Tinh commune Trang Bang District	Type II: Loc Hung commune - Trang Bang District and Thanh Tay commune - Tan Bien district	Type III: Tan Binh, Hoa Hiep - Tan Bien district
1	43	35	24
2	32	26	18
3	25	20	13
4	20	17	10
5	17	13	8

Table I.2: Land price of perennial tree land *Unit: Thousand dong/m²*

Kind of commune/Location	Type I: An Tinh commune Trang Bang District	Type II: Loc Hung commune - Trang Bang District and Thanh Tay commune - Tan Bien district
1	55	45
2	40	34
3	30	26
4	25	21
5	20	18

Table I.3: The land price of production forests, protections, and special use land *Unit: Thousand dong/m²*

Kind of commune/Location	Type I: An Tinh commune Trang Bang District	Type II: Loc Hung commune - Trang Bang District and Thanh Tay commune - Tan Bien district
1	22	17
2	16	12
3	13	11
4	10	8
5	8	7

Table I.4: The land price of aquaculture land *Unit: Thousand dong/m²*

Kind of commune/Location	Type I: An Tinh commune Trang Bang District	Type II: Loc Hung commune - Trang Bang District and Thanh Tay commune - Tan Bien district
1	31	25
2	23	18
3	18	15
4	14	12
5	12	9

Price of Non- Agricultural Land

Table II.1: The land price of non-agri land in rural area *Unit : Thousand dong/m²*

Area	Kind of communes/ location	Type I: An Tinh commune Trang Bang District	Typell: Loc Hung commune - Trang Bang District and Thanh Tay commune – Tan Bien district
I	1	1,040	790
	2	790	590
	3	580	430
II	1	420	310
	2	310	230
	3	240	170
III	1	150	100
	2	100	80
	3	90	63

Annex 5: Severely Affected and Vulnerable HHs

LIST OF SEVERELY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS OF TAN BIEN IRRIGATION AREA						
No	Name of Head households	# APs losing more than 20% agricultural land (HH)	Loss of house (House)	Loss of Shop (shop)	# Severely affected HH (HH)	# Vulnerable HH (HH)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Phuoc Vinh					
1	Nguyen van Hai	90.91			x	
2	Dang Thi Do	90.00			x	Poor HH
3	Nguyen Thi Mau	80.00			x	
4	Nguyen Van Sung	66.67			x	
5	Truong Van Phan	60.89			x	
6	Nguyen Van Thanh	55.00			x	
7	Nguyen Van Than	55.00			x	
8	Nguyen Thi Cau	50.00			x	Female headed
9	Pham Van Duong	50.00			x	
10	Nguyen Van Tuoi	47.69			x	
11	Dang Van Minh	45.45			x	
12	Nguyen Van Duoc	38.50			x	
13	Tran Minh Binh	36.36			x	
14	Nguyen Dinh Cong	30.03			x	
15	Nguyen Van Chon	30.00			x	
16	Nguyen Van Han	28.57			x	Policy HH
17	Tran Thi Do	28.57			x	Female headed
18	Lam Van Su	27.00			x	
19	Doan thi Kim Chi	25.00			x	Female headed
20	Dinh Van Muoi	25.00			x	Poor HH
21	Nguyen Thuy My	25.00			x	
22	Pham Van Phuong	24.72			x	
23	Nguyen Van Chung	23.33			x	
24	Tran Thanh Gioi	22.22			x	Policy HH
25	Nguyen Van Be	22.17			x	
26	Tran Van No	22.11			x	
27	Nguyen Song Hong	21.19			x	
28	Le Van Huynh	20.88			x	
29	Bui Thi Long	20.83			x	Female headed
30	Duong van Duc	20.15			x	
31	Tran Thi Lam	20.12			x	Policy HH+ Female headed
32	Dao Van Phuong	20.07			x	
33	Pham Thanh Hai		<i>relocated</i>		x	
34	Nguyen Su Lai		<i>relocated</i>		x	
35	Dang van Hoi					Policy HH

**LIST OF SEVERELY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS
OF TAN BIEN IRRIGATION AREA**

No	Name of Head households	# APs losing more than 20% agricultural land (HH)	Loss of house (House)	Loss of Shop (shop)	# Severely affected HH (HH)	# Vulnerable HH (HH)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
36	Nguyen Van Tan	20.07				
37	Phan van Cuu					Policy HH
38	Nguyen Thi Bay					Female headed
39	Pham thi Dep					Female headed
40	Vo Van Cai					Policy HH
41	Do thi Xam					Policy HH
42	Ha Thi Le					Female headed
43	Tran thi Ut					Poor HH
44	Le thi Gai					Poor HH
45	Dinh Van Be					Poor +policy HH
46	Nguyen van Ma					Poor HH
47	Nguyen Thi Lan					Female headed
48	Nguyen Thi Kim Em					Female headed
49	Duong thi Quy					Female headed
50	Do van Hai					Policy HH
51	Nguyen Quoc Hung					Policy HH
52	Nguyen Thi kim Huong					Female headed
53	Nguyen Thi Dung					Female headed
54	Huynh Thuy Tien					Female headed
55	Nguyen Thi Truoc					Female headed
56	Nguyen Thi Nhien					Female headed
57	Nguyen Van Am					Policy HH
58	Nguyen Thi Be					Female headed
59	Do Thi Kim Trieu					Female headed
60	Le Thi Gai					Poor HH
61	Le thi Gai Nho					Poor HH
62	Cao Thi Dung					Policy +female headed HH
63	Huynh Thi Thanh					Policy +female headed HH
64	Cao van Son					Policy HH
65	Huynh thi Gai					Poor +female headed HH
66	Duong Van Cot					Policy HH
67	Nguyen Van Vang					Policy HH
68	Quach Van Luu					Policy HH
69	Do Van Hai					Policy HH

**LIST OF SEVERELY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS
OF TAN BIEN IRRIGATION AREA**

No	Name of Head households	# APs losing more than 20% agricultural land (HH)	Loss of house (House)	Loss of Shop (shop)	# Severely affected HH (HH)	# Vulnerable HH (HH)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	Nguyen Quoc Hung					Policy HH
71	Phan Tan Tai					Policy HH
72	Cao Van Son					Policy HH
73	Pham Thanh Xuan					Policy HH
74	Le Van Thanh					Policy HH
Hoa Hiep					x	
1	Huynh Van Loi	48.90			x	
2	Nguyen Thanh Phong	46.40			x	
3	Con Can	37.00			x	Khmer
4	Dang Thanh Hung	36.25			x	
5	Phung Van Tai	34.27			x	
6	Sanh Rung	34.01			x	Khmer
7	Huynh Van Chia	29.89			x	
8	Huynh Van Khuya	24.00			x	
9	Nguyen Van Muoi	20.40			x	
10	Ho Van Dau	20.38			x	
11	Tran Cong Tai		Relocated		x	
12	Nguyen Van Tich		Relocated	Factory	x	
13	Nguyen Huynh Phuc		<i>relocated</i>			
14	Nguyen Thi Luu					Female headed
15	Tu Kim Lan					Female headed
16	Mao Thi Com					Khmer
17	Prom sa Ray					Khmer
18	Soc Ka Mao					Khmer+ Female headed
19	Chotmao					Khmer+ Female headed
20	Nhap Ca Pha					Khmer+ Female headed
21	Som Muoc					Khmer
22	Xen Quan					Khmer+ Female headed
23	Nguyen Thi Tut					Khmer+ Female headed
24	Cuon Chem					Khmer
25	Nguyen Thi Giao					Khmer+ Female headed
26	So Hong Suong					Khmer

**LIST OF SEVERELY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS
OF TAN BIEN IRRIGATION AREA**

No	Name of Head households	# APs losing more than 20% agricultural land (HH)	Loss of house (House)	Loss of Shop (shop)	# Severely affected HH (HH)	# Vulnerable HH (HH)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27	Keo Da					Khmer
28	Nguyen Trung Chi					Poor HH
29	Truong Thi My					Female headed
30	Nguyen Thi Giay					Female headed
Tan Binh					x	
1	Nguyen Van Hien	61.71			x	
2	Nguyen Duy Bao	50.00			x	
3	Nguyen Van Que	40.91			x	
4	Nguyen Van Si	38.66			x	
5	Pham Van Lam	27.78			x	
6	Nguyen Van Sy	25.00			x	
7	Le Van Thanh	25.00			x	
8	Vu Van Son	25.00			x	
9	Pham Van Nhan	23.96			x	
10	Nguyen Van The					Policy HH
11	Nguyen Van Viet					Policy HH
12	Tran Thi Cam					Female headed
13	Nguyen Thi Thu					Female headed
14	Hoang Thi Xuan					Female headed
15	Mai Thi lang					Female headed
16	Dang Van Khuya					Poor HH
17	Le Hoang Minh					Solitary HH
18	Nguyen Van Minh					Policy HH
Thanh Tay						
1	Vo Si Binh	33.53			x	
2	Le Thi Loan	33.05			x	Female headed
3	Tran Van Hon	30.00			x	
4	Nguyen Thi Vinh	30.00			x	Female headed
5	Dang Van Ty	29.33			x	
6	Phan Van Hau	24.89			x	
7	Trinh Van Tuyen	24.36			x	
8	Pham Quang Nam	24.00			x	
9	Nguyen Van Bon	23.68			x	
10	Hoang Van Thang	23.00			x	
11	Mai Van Suon	23.00			x	
12	Le Van Nam	22.11			x	
13	Le Huu Nui	21.76			x	
14	Tran Van Luy	21.00			x	

LIST OF SEVERELY AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS OF TAN BIEN IRRIGATION AREA						
No	Name of Head households	# APs losing more than 20% agricultural land (HH)	Loss of house (House)	Loss of Shop (shop)	# Severely affected HH (HH)	# Vulnerable HH (HH)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15	Pham Van Bac	20.81			x	
16	Le Huu Thien	20.10			x	
17	Pham Quang Ky	20.09			x	
18	Nguyen thi Lien		Loss of House, Relocated on the spot		x	Female headed
19	Nguyen Thi Tu		Loss of House, Relocated on the spot			Female headed
20	Nguyen Dinh Phan					Policy HH
21	Vo Thi Thuy					Female headed
22	Le Van Dau					Policy HH
23	Le Thi Kim Sanh					Female headed
24	Huynh Thi Tao					Female headed
25	Vo Thi Hoa					Female headed
26	Le Thi Trang					Female headed
27	Huynh Thi Nhanh					Female headed
28	Le Thi Than					Female headed
29						
	Tong so	69	7	1	76	80

Note

- ❖ 14 Ethnic minority HHs in Hoa Hiep commune is Khmer Ethnic. In Which, there are no poor HHs, But there are 6 head HHs by woman
- ❖ Female head HH: 41
- ❖ Poor HH: 9
- ❖ Policy HH : 28
- ❖ Solitary HH: 2.

Annex 6: List of Names of Heads of Ethnic Households

LIST OF ETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS

- 1 Mao Thị Cơm
- 2 Prom sà Rây
- 3 Soc Ka Mao
- 4 Chotmao
- 5 Con Can
- 6 Sanh Rưng
- 7 Nhấp Cà Pha
- 8 Som Muốc
- 9 Xen Quân
- 10 Nguyễn Thị Tú
- 11 Cuôn Chem
- 12 Nguyễn Thị Giao
- 13 Sò Hồng Sương
- 14 Keo Da

Annex 8: List of Affected Heads of Households and Estimated Compensation

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
	Phuoc Vinh							
1	Đặng Văn Hội	24,180,000				1,395,000	0	25,575,000
2	Đặng Văn Minh	390,000,000	4,800,000	7,344,000		22,500,000	15210000	439,854,000
3	Nguyễn Xuân Hoa	16,640,000				960,000	6105000	23,705,000
4	Nguyễn văn Hải	208,000,000				12,000,000		220,000,000
5	Nguyễn Văn Cưu	2,600,000				150,000	0	2,750,000
6	Lê Minh ánh	10,400,000				800,000	0	11,200,000
7	Nguyễn Văn Hiệp	20,800,000				1,600,000	0	22,400,000
8	Nguyễn Văn Nguyên	11,700,000				675,000	0	12,375,000
9	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	7,800,000				450,000	0	8,250,000
10	Nguyễn Thị Bảy	15,600,000				900,000	0	16,500,000
11	Lê văn Trọng	49,400,000				3,800,000	0	53,200,000
12	Đoàn văn Liên	5,200,000				300,000	0	5,500,000
13	Đoàn thị Kim Chi	26,000,000				1,500,000	0	27,500,000
14	Phạm Thị Đẹp	26,000,000			1150000		0	27,150,000
15	Đoàn Văn Sơn	104,000,000				9,485,000	0	113,485,000
16	Dương văn Đức	104,000,000				8,000,000	0	112,000,000
17	Nguyễn Văn Bình	67,600,000				5,200,000	0	72,800,000
18	Lê Văn Trung	11,700,000				900,000	0	12,600,000
19	Lê Minh Châu		192,000,000		300000		0	192,300,000
20	Tạ ngọc Đủ	11,700,000				675,000	0	12,375,000
21	Trần Thị Ut		67,200,000				0	67,200,000
22	Lê Thị Gáo		72,000,000		300000		0	72,300,000
23	Phù Thị Lợi	59,800,000				4,600,000	0	64,400,000
24	Phạm văn Hoàng	52,000,000			5000000	3,000,000	0	60,000,000
25	Nguyễn Văn Đo	18,200,000	72,000,000			1,050,000	0	91,250,000
26	Lê Văn lũy		28,800,000	4,320,000	705000		0	33,825,000
27	Văn Phú Cường	33,800,000				2,600,000	0	36,400,000
28	Trần Văn Hường	156,000,000				12,000,000	0	168,000,000
29	Nguyễn Thị Cầu	13,000,000				1,000,000	3570000	17,570,000
30	Dương Văn Cung	26,000,000				2,000,000	0	28,000,000
31	Võ ăn cai	57,200,000				3,300,000	0	60,500,000
32	Nguyễn Thị Nhỏ	52,000,000				40,000,000	0	92,000,000
33	Huỳnh Thị Gái		19,200,000	4,320,000	570000		0	24,090,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
34	Đỗ Thị Xâm	52,000,000				4,000,000	0	56,000,000
35	Nguyễn Văn Thành	88,400,000				5,100,000	0	93,500,000
36	Nguyễn Văn An	52,000,000				3,000,000	0	55,000,000
37	Đoàn văn Mức	31,200,000	72,000,000			2,400,000	0	105,600,000
38	Nguyễn Văn Am	78,000,000				6,000,000	0	84,000,000
39	Hà Thị Mỹ Lệ	70,200,000				4800000	0	75,000,000
40	Trần Văn Công	26,000,000			11000000		0	37,000,000
41	Nguyễn Văn An	39,000,000			0	3,000,000	0	42,000,000
42	Dương Văn Cọt	57,200,000				3,300,000	0	60,500,000
43	Trần Thị Thêu	59,800,000			6000000		0	65,800,000
44	Huỳnh Trọng Nhân	59,800,000				4,600,000	0	64,400,000
45	Trương Văn Nam	62,400,000				4,800,000	0	67,200,000
46	Nguyễn Hữu Hưng	130,000,000				7,500,000	0	137,500,000
47	Nguyễn Văn Ngay		24,000,000			0	0	24,000,000
48	Trần Văn Hiên	68,640,000			22000000		0	90,640,000
49	Đinh Văn Bé	26,000,000	24,000,000		15000	2,000,000	0	52,015,000
50	Đinh Văn Mười	52,000,000				4,000,000	0	56,000,000
51	Nguyễn Văn Sang	20,800,000				1,600,000	0	22,400,000
52	Trần Văn luyến		72,800,000			4,600,000	0	77,400,000
53	Đỗ Văn Chín	26,000,000				2,000,000	0	28,000,000
54	Nguyễn Văn Lê	31,200,000				2,400,000	0	33,600,000
55	Nguyễn Văn Mạ		45,600,000			0	0	45,600,000
56	Nguyễn văn Vàng	71,500,000			54000000	500,000	0	126,000,000
57	Trần Thị Lâm	52,000,000				4,000,000	0	56,000,000
58	Phạm Ngọc Minh	57,200,000			20000000	20,000,000	0	97,200,000
59	Trần Minh Bình	52,000,000				3,000,000	0	55,000,000
60	Trần Thành Giới	260,000,000				20,000,000	0	280,000,000
61	Nguyễn Văn Hân	104,000,000				8,000,000	0	112,000,000
62	Võ Văn Hà	29,900,000				2,300,000		32,200,000
63	Đặng Thị Đỏ	117,000,000				9,000,000	7605000	133,605,000
64	Nguyễn Văn Chung	36,400,000				2,800,000		39,200,000
65	Nguyễn Thị Màu	104,000,000			4700000		5070000	113,770,000
66	Trần Minh Nhân	312,000,000			110000000			422,000,000
67	Nguyễn Thị Thu	41,600,000				3,200,000	0	44,800,000
68	Trịnh Văn Cung		23,400,000		5820000		0	29,220,000
69	Nguyễn Văn Sùng	260,000,000				18,500,000	6105000	284,605,000
70	Quách Văn Lưu	39,000,000				3,000,000	88	42,000,000
71	Nguyễn Văn U	26,000,000				2,000,000		28,000,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
71	Nguyễn Văn U	26,000,000				2,000,000		28,000,000
72	Nguyễn Thị Anh	15,600,000				1,200,000	0	16,800,000
73	Phạm Văn Thủy	39,000,000				2,250,000	0	41,250,000
74	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	39,000,000				2,250,000	0	41,250,000
75	Nguyễn Văn Cuộc	36,400,000				2,100,000	0	38,500,000
76	Nguyễn Văn Tranh	78,000,000			6000000	4,000,000	0	88,000,000
77	Bùi Văn Lâm	20,800,000				1,200,000	0	22,000,000
78	Nguyễn Văn Tám	26,000,000			5000000		0	31,000,000
79	Nguyễn Văn Bon	148,200,000			60000000		0	208,200,000
80	Lê Tân Phát	28,600,000				1,650,000	0	30,250,000
81	Nguyễn Văn Cu	97,760,000			30000000	3,000,000	0	130,760,000
82	Thâm Văn Sơn	28,600,000				1,650,000	0	30,250,000
83	Phẩm Văn Phương	43,056,000			4270000	4,000,000	0	51,326,000
84	Trần Văn Đương	28,600,000			5500000		0	34,100,000
85	Nguyễn Thị Lan	137,800,000				7,950,000	0	145,750,000
86	Huỳnh Văn Chây	23,400,000	288,000,000		1920000	1,800,000	0	315,120,000
87	Phạm Văn Long	19,500,000				1,500,000	0	21,000,000
88	Trần Văn Tươi	78,000,000				4,500,000	0	82,500,000
89	Phạm Văn Lợi	135,200,000				7,800,000	0	143,000,000
90	Nguyễn Văn Hết	27,040,000				2,080,000	0	29,120,000
91	Nguyễn Văn Kiềm	65,000,000			31500000		0	96,500,000
92	Nguyễn Văn Tâm	66,040,000			20000000	3,150,000	0	89,190,000
93	Nguyễn Văn Cường	143,000,000			40000000	3,300,000	0	186,300,000
94	Phạm Văn Tiến	213,200,000			80000000		0	293,200,000
95	Nguyễn Văn Tâm	45,760,000				2,640,000	0	48,400,000
96	Nguyễn Văn Triết	71,500,000				5,500,000	0	77,000,000
97	Phạm Văn Tiến	208,000,000			90000000		0	298,000,000
98	Hồ Văn Ngọc		57,600,000	950,000	500000			59,050,000
99	Phạm Thanh Hải		168,000,000	54,000,000	600000	240,000	10800000	233,640,000
100	Nguyễn Thị Kim Em		96,000,000		300000	600,000	0	96,900,000
101	Đào Văn Phương	130,000,000				7,500,000	0	137,500,000
102	Nguyễn Văn Chơn	23,400,000			3000000	579,000	5640000	32,619,000
103	Lưu Văn Sường	40,560,000				2,340,000		42,900,000
104	Lâm Văn Chánh	249,600,000				14,400,000	0	264,000,000
105	Trần Minh Tâm	36,920,000				2,130,000	0	39,050,000
106	Nguyễn Văn Xương	102,960,000				6,420,000	0	109,380,000
107	Đỗ Hòa Hiệp		79,200,000				90 0	79,200,000
108	Phạm Văn Thiệt	114,920,000				6,630,000	0	121,550,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
108	Phạm Văn Thiệt	114,920,000				6,630,000	0	121,550,000
109	Trương Văn Phận	159,900,000				9,225,000	7140000	176,265,000
110	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	79,950,000				4,612,500	0	84,562,500
111	Nguyễn Cao Côn	25,350,000			15900000		0	41,250,000
112	Lê Văn Huynh	221,000,000				12,750,000	0	233,750,000
113	Lê Xuân Hoa	319,800,000			111000000		0	430,800,000
114	Dương Thị Quý	42,900,000				2,475,000	0	45,375,000
115	Lê Văn Cường	121,290,000				6,997,500	0	128,287,500
116	Nguyễn Văn Ngoan		398,400,000			990,000	0	399,390,000
117	Nguyễn Văn Rê	130,000,000			25000000	4,500,000	0	159,500,000
118	Châu Văn Đức	65,000,000	240,000,000	43,806,000	2915000	3,750,000	0	355,471,000
119	Ngô Văn Tài	104,000,000				6,000,000	0	110,000,000
120	Đỗ Văn Hải	36,400,000				2,100,000	0	38,500,000
121	Ngô Văn Lùi	39,000,000				2,250,000	0	41,250,000
122	Ngô Văn Châu	26,000,000				1,500,000	0	27,500,000
123	Nguyễn Văn Tâm	65,000,000	36,000,000		14000000	3,750,000	0	118,750,000
124	Nguyễn Quốc Hùng	33,800,000			370000	1,800,000	0	35,970,000
125	Nguyễn Sư Lai		150,000,000	351,000,000	830000	150,000	70200000	572,180,000
126	Nguyễn Minh Mẫn	78,000,000				4,500,000	0	82,500,000
127	Đặng văn Nhân	42,250,000				2,437,500	0	44,687,500
128	Trần Sy Man		84,000,000	3,900,000	1830000		0	89,730,000
129	Nguyễn Minh Đức	52,000,000				3,000,000	0	55,000,000
130	Phan Văn Chảo	78,000,000			15000000		0	93,000,000
131	Lê Văn Nhứt	28,600,000				1,650,000	0	30,250,000
132	Phạm Văn Sơn		135,000,000		6480000		0	141,480,000
133	Nguyễn Thanh Hùng	162,500,000				9,375,000	0	171,875,000
134	Nguyễn thị Kim Hương		90,000,000			562,500	0	90,562,500
135	Nguyễn Thị Dung	19,500,000			1330000		0	20,830,000
136	Bùi Văn Lộ		30,000,000		750000		0	30,750,000
137	Thái Ngọc Hiệp	67,600,000			30000000		0	97,600,000
138	Nguyễn Xuân Vinh		300,000,000		30000000		0	330,000,000
139	Nguyễn Xuân Thưởng		150,000,000		937500		0	150,937,500
140	Nguyễn Đức Thu		74,880,000		468000		0	75,348,000
141	Qun Văn Giảng		90,000,000		6000000		0	96,000,000
142	Huỳnh Thủy Tiên		120,000,000		3060000	750,000	0	123,810,000
143	Trần Văn Tèo		50,880,000			468,000	0	51,348,000
144	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	57,200,000				3,300,000	92 0	60,500,000
145	Nguyễn Văn Bé	69,160,000				3,990,000	0	73,150,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
145	Nguyễn Văn Bé	69,160,000				3,990,000	0	73,150,000
146	Nguyễn Văn Kim		79,200,000		260000		0	79,460,000
147	Hồ Ngọc Hiệp		150,000,000		2010000			152,010,000
148	Nguyễn Văn Thận	14,300,000			1,200,000		7,140,000	22,640,000
149	Nguyễn Thị Trước		237,600,000		9660000	9,000,000		256,260,000
150	Nguyễn Văn Trí		120,000,000			0	0	120,000,000
151	Nguyễn Văn Quỳnh	37,440,000			4000000	2,160,000	0	43,600,000
152	Nguyễn Văn Hiếu	37,700,000				2,175,000	0	39,875,000
153	Lâm Thị Hằng	30,420,000			15600000		0	46,020,000
154	Ngô Văn Vinh	49,400,000				2,850,000	0	52,250,000
155	Lâm Văn Thành	35,100,000				2,025,000	0	37,125,000
156	Phạm văn Hoàng	124,800,000			50000	7,200,000	0	132,050,000
157	Nguyễn Văn Đông	35,100,000				2,025,000	0	37,125,000
158	Nguyễn Văn Ban	62,400,000			12000000	600,000	0	75,000,000
159	Tiêu Văn Sơn	54,080,000				3,120,000	0	57,200,000
160	Lâm Văn Mận	52,000,000				3,000,000	0	55,000,000
161	Nguyễn Văn Banh	35,360,000				2,720,000	0	38,080,000
162	Huỳnh Văn Ut	40,040,000				3,080,000	0	43,120,000
163	Nguyễn Văn Mỹ	83,200,000			33600000		0	116,800,000
164	Nguyễn Văn Đa	135,200,000				7,800,000	0	143,000,000
165	Nguyễn Thị Nhiên	12,740,000				980,000	0	13,720,000
166	Nguyễn Văn Đông	18,200,000				1,400,000	0	19,600,000
167	Nguyễn văn Cu	130,000,000			27500000		0	157,500,000
168	Nguyễn Văn Lốp	39,000,000				2,250,000	0	41,250,000
169	Nguyễn văn A	42,380,000				2,445,000	0	44,825,000
170	Lâm Văn Tư	42,380,000				3,260,000	0	45,640,000
171	Phạm Văn Có		36,000,000		210000		0	36,210,000
172	Lâm Văn Sự	70,200,000			28000000		0	98,200,000
173	Đinh Quốc Lâm	130,000,000			3125000		0	133,125,000
174	Nguyễn Văn Sang	52,000,000			10000000		0	62,000,000
175	Nguyễn Thị Bé	28,600,000				1,650,000	0	30,250,000
176	Hồ Văn Hân	208,000,000				12,000,000	0	220,000,000
177	Nguyễn Thủy My	2,080,000				560,000	0	2,640,000
178	Nguyễn Đình Cống	13,728,000				792,000	0	14,520,000
179	Nguyễn Văn Tuổi	16,120,000				4,340,000	10245000	30,705,000
180	Phạm Văn Đường	2,340,000				630,000	7140000	10,110,000
181	Đỗ Thị Kim Triều	3,380,000		1,560,000	870000	500,000	94	6,310,000
182	Nguyễn Văn Sáu		54,000,000			337,500	0	54,337,500

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
182	Nguyễn Văn Sáu		54,000,000			337,500	0	54,337,500
183	Trần Thị Đỗ	26,000,000				7,000,000	0	33,000,000
184	Phan Tấn Tài	84,500,000				4,875,000	0	89,375,000
185	Lê Văn Tiến	10,816,000				624,000	0	11,440,000
186	Hồ Văn Lích	23,660,000			5300000		0	28,960,000
187	Lê Văn Danh	33,800,000				1,950,000	0	35,750,000
188	Trần Văn Nộ	5,460,000			10000	265,500	0	5,735,500
189	Nguyễn Văn Được	2,002,000				115,500	0	2,117,500
190	Nguyễn Sông Hồng	5,070,000			690000		0	5,760,000
191	Đào Hồng Lượm	44,200,000				2,550,000	0	46,750,000
192	Bùi Thị Long	65,000,000				3,750,000	0	68,750,000
193	Đỗ Trọng Dân	26,000,000			6000000	225,000	0	32,225,000
194	Lê Thị Gái		24,000,000			0	0	24,000,000
195	Lê thị Gái Nhỏ		24,000,000			0	0	24,000,000
196	Đào Văn Văng	52,000,000			10000000		0	62,000,000
197	Phan Văn Mi	30,420,000			25200000		0	55,620,000
198	Hoàng Đình Thảo	33,800,000				1,950,000	0	35,750,000
199	Đỗ Văn Minh	48,880,000				2,820,000	0	51,700,000
200	Phạm Văn Hợp	42,900,000			23600000		0	66,500,000
201	Hà Văn Long	3,718,000			1800000		0	5,518,000
202	Hoàng Văn Lân	30,810,000				1,777,500	0	32,587,500
203	Cao Văn Đức	26,000,000				1,500,000	0	27,500,000
204	Đỗ Duy Thanh		40,560,000		3000000	253,500	0	43,813,500
205	Bùi Văn Bực	81,900,000			49850000	3,000,000	0	134,750,000
206	Nguyễn Văn Thôi		49,440,000			390,000	0	49,830,000
207	Cao văn Sơn		46,800,000		3000000	292,500	0	50,092,500
208	Cao Thị Dung		187,200,000		10400000	1,170,000	0	198,770,000
209	Châu Văn Diệu	260,000,000			150000000		0	410,000,000
210	Huỳnh Thị Thanh	18,200,000				4,900,000	0	23,100,000
211	Võ Văn Cái	7,800,000				600,000	0	8,400,000
212	Huỳnh Văn Từng		7,200,000		4000000		0	11,200,000
213	Nguyễn Văn Rạng		8,400,000			0	0	8,400,000
214	Phạm Văn Phai	13,000,000			10000000	0	0	23,000,000
215	Đào văn Rện	2,600,000			450000000		0	452,600,000
216	Năm Hưng	52,000,000			50000000		0	102,000,000
217	Lương Văn Quên	52,000,000				2,800,000	0	54,800,000
218	Phùng Văn Quyển	36,400,000			20000000	0	96 0	56,400,000
219	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	3,120,000			4	240,000	0	3,360,004

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
219	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	3,120,000			4	240,000	0	3,360,004
220	Nguyễn Văn Bé	39,000,000			15000000	0	0	54,000,000
221	Trương Văn Tùng	2,600,000				0	0	2,600,000
222	Nguyễn Văn Tới	3,380,000				0	0	3,380,000
223	Lưu Huỳnh Quý	0				0	0	0
224	Lương Văn Hên	52,000,000			6000000		0	58,000,000
225	Phạm Ngọc Minh	8,320,000				0	0	8,320,000
226	Đặng Thị Thúy Liễu	2,860,000			5000000		0	7,860,000
227	Nguyễn Văn Tèo	8,580,000				6,600,000	0	15,180,000
228	Nguyễn Văn Nghĩa	2,600,000				2,000,000	0	4,600,000
229	Huỳnh Công Thắng	52,000,000				400,000	0	52,400,000
230	Phạm Thanh Xuân	2,600,000				200,000	0	2,800,000
231	Nguyễn Văn Thành	6,500,000				500,000	0	7,000,000
	HUYỆN TÂN BIÊN	0				0	0	0
46	Tan Binh							
	Tân Thanh	0				0	0	0
1	Nguyễn Văn Trung	43,160,000			15000000	15,000,000	0	73,160,000
2	Phùng Văn Kiều	31,200,000			6000000	6,000,000	0	43,200,000
3	Nguyễn Văn Sỹ	39,000,000			7500000	7,500,000		54,000,000
4	Nguyễn Văn Hiền	45,890,000	84,720,000		24800000		8175000	163,585,000
5	Nguyễn Văn Thê	76,492,000			48000000		0	124,492,000
6	Nguyễn Văn Niên	40,820,000				3,140,000	0	43,960,000
7	Phạm Văn Bon	9,360,000			1800000		0	11,160,000
8	Phạm Văn Lắm	26,000,000			3200000	1,600,000	0	30,800,000
9	Nguyễn Văn Việt	98,800,000			52000000	1,500,000	0	152,300,000
10	Nguyễn Văn Quế	117,000,000			24700000		6675000	148,375,000
11	Đinh Văn Phương	37,440,000				2,824,800		40,264,800
12	Đinh Văn Dũng	18,720,000				720,000	0	19,440,000
13	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	122,408,000			10000000		0	132,408,000
14	Nguyễn Quốc Cường	78,000,000			48000000		0	126,000,000
15	Nguyễn Văn Thành						0	0
	Tân Minh	0				0	0	0
1	Trần Văn Thân	29,120,000				2,240,000	0	31,360,000
2	nguyễn Văn Tuấn	7,800,000				0	0	7,800,000
3	Đặng Văn Điện	31,200,000				2,400,000	0	33,600,000
4	Ngô Đức Phú	61,204,000				4,708,000	98	65,912,000
5	Nguyễn Công Danh	34,398,000				1,984,500		36,382,500
6	Nguyễn Duy Bảo	156,000,000			8400000		7140000	171,540,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
5	Nguyễn Công Danh	34,398,000				1,984,500		36,382,500
6	Nguyễn Duy Bảo	156,000,000			8400000		7140000	171,540,000
	Hòa Đông B (HDB)	0				0	0	0
1	Nguyễn Văn Tông	586,300,000			375900000		0	962,200,000
2	Huỳnh Văn Chia	85,488,000			36400000		0	121,888,000
3	Huỳnh Văn Khuya	62,400,000			28000000		0	90,400,000
4	Võ văn Níu	93,600,000			2400000		0	96,000,000
5	Trần Văn Cồn	260,000,000			37600000		0	297,600,000
6	Trần Công Tài		394,560,000	248,730,000	57100000		48600000	748,990,000
7	Nguyễn Văn Tích	1,300,000,000			555000000		0	1,855,000,000
8	Lâm văn Sáng	780,000,000			480000000		0	1,260,000,000
9	Lê Văn Thành	780,000,000			480000000		0	1,260,000,000
10	Lâm Chí Dũng	1,300,000,000			832500000		0	2,132,500,000
	Hòa Bình (k8)	0				0	0	0
1	Trương văn Việt	26,000,000	96,000,000		2000000		0	124,000,000
2	Trương Văn Hùng	36,400,000			5000000	2,100,000	0	43,500,000
3	Lưu Văn Lôi	18,200,000			2000000		0	20,200,000
4	Nguyễn Thị Lựu	20,800,000				1,200,000	0	22,000,000
5	Tiêu Văn Thiệu	104,000,000			40000000		0	144,000,000
6	Võ Văn Nam	48,360,000			5640000	1,302,000	0	55,302,000
7	Trần văn Quốc	35,464,000			22500000		0	57,964,000
8	Nguyễn Văn Mười	45,890,000			19400000		0	65,290,000
9	Phan Văn Dũng	13,780,000			108000000		0	121,780,000
10	Phan Văn Đức	31,200,000			7000000		0	38,200,000
11	Từ Kim Lan	24,960,000				1,440,000	0	26,400,000
12	Đỗ Văn Bảy	21,112,000				0	0	21,112,000
13	Huỳnh Thanh Thủy	45,240,000			6000000		0	51,240,000
14	Phan Văn Hạnh	12,064,000			2860000		0	14,924,000
15	Đặng Thanh Hùng	75,400,000			18000000	4,350,000	7710000	105,460,000
79	Thanh Tây	0				0		0
1	Nguyễn Tuấn Phú	413,000,000			187500000			600,500,000
2	Phạm Văn Vốn	98,000,000	223,200,000		19000000		0	340,200,000
3	Phan Hữu Lộc				1930000		0	1,930,000
4	Phạm Thắng Kết	64,050,000			10000000		0	74,050,000
5	Bùi Văn Nhở	48,300,000			4000000		0	52,300,000
6	Đỗ Bá Hoan		122,760,000	8,775,000	1200000		0	132,735,000
7	Nguyễn Văn Bộ	70,000,000			6600000		1000	76,600,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
8	Nguyễn Long Biên	43,400,000			1000000		0	44,400,000
9	Trịnh Văn Tuyên	93,800,000			48000000		0	141,800,000
10	Nguyễn Văn Bền	192,500,000			87000000		0	279,500,000
11	Nguyễn Văn Huyện	210,000,000			99000000		0	309,000,000
12	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	75,600,000				3,240,000	0	78,840,000
13	Phạm Văn Kỳ	647,500,000			400000000		0	1,047,500,000
14	Nguyễn Minh Thuận	640,500,000			300000000		0	940,500,000
15	Nguyễn Thị Từ		342,240,000	43,200,000	600000		1500000	387,540,000
16	Hà Văn Tân	52,500,000			700000		0	59,500,000
17	Hoàng Văn Thắng	161,000,000			25500000		0	186,500,000
18	Vũ Văn Xuyên	36,225,000			6000000	1,552,500	0	43,777,500
19	Phan Văn Hậu	19,600,000	133,920,000		5000000		0	158,520,000
20	Mành Văn Phụng	56,000,000			17000000		0	73,000,000
21	Huỳnh Văn Thâu	98,000,000			60000000		0	158,000,000
22	Văn Phước An	980,000,000			436000000		0	1,416,000,000
23	Đặng Văn Tý	71,855,000				3,079,500	0	74,934,500
24	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	525,000,000			190500000		0	715,500,000
25	Nguyễn Đình Phần	50,400,000			16000000		0	66,400,000
26	Nguyễn Đình Châu	168,000,000			79200000		0	247,200,000
27	Lê Văn Quới	525,000,000			322000000		0	847,000,000
28	Lê Văn Tài	840,000,000			396000000		0	1,236,000,000
29	Ngô Văn Dương	59,500,000	63,240,000		4000000		0	126,740,000
30	Lê Văn Phiệp	45,500,000			19800000		0	65,300,000
31	Trần Văn Sên	227,500,000			90000000		0	317,500,000
32	Phạm Văn Rộng	64,750,000			9600000		0	74,350,000
33	Lê Hữu Thiên	70,350,000			36600000		0	106,950,000
34	Lê Hữu Núi	28,175,000			3600000		0	31,775,000
35	Lê Thị Loan	100,625,000			14000000	4,312,500	5640000	124,577,500
36	Mai Văn Suôn	80,500,000				3,450,000		83,950,000
37	Lê Văn Nam	147,000,000			40000000	6,300,000	0	193,300,000
38	Nguyễn Văn Minh	40,250,000			6500000	1,725,000	0	48,475,000
39	Trần Văn Thợ	240,625,000			112200000		0	352,825,000
40	Lê Văn Tiến	58,800,000			9000000		0	67,800,000
41	Nguyễn Văn Hên	91,875,000			41200000		0	133,075,000
42	Trần Văn Hôn	63,000,000			9900000	2,700,000	5640000	81,240,000
43	Nguyễn Văn Bón	140,875,000			42000000			182,875,000
44	Nguyễn Văn Minh	80,500,000			23000000		0	103,500,000
45	Trần Quang Kiện	42,000,000			7560000		0	49,560,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
45	Trần Quang Kiện	42,000,000			7560000		0	49,560,000
46	Võ Sĩ Bình	222,950,000			105000000		0	327,950,000
47	Huỳnh Văn Se	252,000,000			79200000		0	331,200,000
48	Đỗ Văn Mạnh	58,800,000			1440000		0	60,240,000
49	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	427,000,000			67000000		0	494,000,000
50	Võ Sĩ Giáp	84,000,000			37500000		0	121,500,000
51	Nguyễn Văn Mây	42,000,000			6000000		0	48,000,000
52	Nguyễn Thị Vinh	42,000,000	44,640,000		12000000		5640000	104,280,000
53	Nguyễn Văn Tân	700,000,000			48000000			748,000,000
54	Phạm Quang Kỳ	420,000,000			7500000		0	427,500,000
55	Võ Thị Thủy	81,550,000			8640000		0	90,190,000
56	Nguyễn Hòa Hiệp	50,400,000			36000000		0	86,400,000
57	Nguyễn Văn Quyên	252,000,000			4000000		0	256,000,000
58	Nguyễn Thanh Hùng	50,400,000			41000000		0	91,400,000
59	Lê Văn Đậu	361,200,000			61000000		0	422,200,000
60	Huỳnh Văn Hoi	56,000,000			3000000		0	59,000,000
61	Lê Thị Kim Sanh	64,400,000			5000000		0	69,400,000
62	Huỳnh Thị Tạo	21,000,000			14400000		0	35,400,000
63	Huỳnh Văn Mây	54,600,000				2,340,000	0	56,940,000
64	Phạm Quang Nam	126,000,000			57000000		0	183,000,000
65	Võ Thị Hòa	217,000,000			13000000		0	230,000,000
66	Nguyễn Sáu Nhỏ	192,324,000				775,500	0	193,099,500
67	Trần Văn Tuấn	684,250,000			10500000		0	694,750,000
68	Phan Văn Nga	184,870,000			10500000		0	195,370,000
69	Huỳnh Văn Đứng	217,350,000			90000000		0	307,350,000
70	Lê Thị Trang	33,600,000			10200000		0	43,800,000
71	Lâm Văn Thận	252,000,000	66,960,000		4000000	1,080,000	0	324,040,000
72	Phạm Văn Bạc	252,000,000			12000000		0	264,000,000
73	Nguyễn Thanh Phương	267,400,000			9900000		0	277,300,000
74	Nguyễn Thị Liên		648,480,000		2100000		0	650,580,000
75	Nguyễn Văn Sáng	69,576,000			9450000		0	79,026,000
76	Hà Văn Chung	31,200,000				2,400,000	0	33,600,000
77	Trần Thị Cam	36,140,000				2,780,000	0	38,920,000
78	Nguyễn Văn Sang	325,000,000				25,000,000	0	350,000,000
79	Nguyễn Văn Minh	52,000,000			22000000		0	74,000,000
	Hoa Hiep commune							

48	Đỗ Văn Mạnh	58,800,000			1440000		0	60,240,000
49	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	427,000,000			67000000		0	494,000,000
50	Võ Sĩ Giáp	84,000,000			37500000		0	121,500,000
51	Nguyễn Văn Mây	42,000,000			6000000		0	48,000,000
52	Nguyễn Thị Vinh	42,000,000	44,640,000		12000000		5640000	104,280,000
53	Nguyễn Văn Tân	700,000,000			48000000			748,000,000
54	Phạm Quang Kỳ	420,000,000			7500000		0	427,500,000
55	Võ Thị Thủy	81,550,000			8640000		0	90,190,000
56	Nguyễn Hòa Hiệp	50,400,000			36000000		0	86,400,000
57	Nguyễn Văn Quyên	252,000,000			4000000		0	256,000,000
58	Nguyễn Thanh Hùng	50,400,000			41000000		0	91,400,000
59	Lê Văn Đậu	361,200,000			61000000		0	422,200,000
60	Huỳnh Văn Hơi	56,000,000			3000000		0	59,000,000
61	Lê Thị Kim Sanh	64,400,000			5000000		0	69,400,000
62	Huỳnh Thị Tạo	21,000,000			14400000		0	35,400,000
63	Huỳnh Văn Mây	54,600,000				2,340,000	0	56,940,000
64	Phạm Quang Nam	126,000,000			57000000		0	183,000,000
65	Võ Thị Hòa	217,000,000			13000000		0	230,000,000
66	Nguyễn Sáu Nhỏ	192,324,000				775,500	0	193,099,500
67	Trần Văn Tuấn	684,250,000			10500000		0	694,750,000
68	Phan Văn Nga	184,870,000			10500000		0	195,370,000
69	Huỳnh Văn Đứng	217,350,000			90000000		0	307,350,000
70	Lê Thị Trang	33,600,000			10200000		0	43,800,000
71	Lâm Văn Thận	252,000,000	66,960,000		4000000	1,080,000	0	324,040,000
72	Phạm Văn Bạc	252,000,000			12000000		0	264,000,000
73	Nguyễn Thanh Phương	267,400,000			9900000		0	277,300,000
74	Nguyễn Thị Liên		648,480,000		2100000		0	650,580,000
75	Nguyễn Văn Sáng	69,576,000			9450000		0	79,026,000
76	Hà Văn Chung	31,200,000				2,400,000	0	33,600,000
77	Trần Thị Cam	36,140,000				2,780,000	0	38,920,000
78	Nguyễn Văn Sang	325,000,000				25,000,000	0	350,000,000
No	Name of Head households	Agricutural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
	TÂN NAM					0	0	0
1	Phạm Văn Nhân	28,652,000				1,653,000	0	30,305,000
2	Lê Văn Thanh	13,000,000				750,000	0	13,750,000
3	Trần Văn Trung		45,360,000		3000000		0	48,360,000
4	Nguyễn Kim Ngân	51,168,000			20000000	1,968,000	0	73,136,000
5	Phạm Thị Phụng		56,640,000			1,180,000	0	57,820,000
6	Nguyễn Văn Hàn	122,850,000			54000000		0	176,850,000
7	Đặng Văn Hải	5,720,000				330,000	0	6,050,000
8	Nguyễn Văn Sĩ	61,308,000				3,537,000	4605000	69,450,000
9	Trần Văn Dư		264,480,000			3,306,000		267,786,000

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
9	Sanh Rung	247,624,000			53000000		5640000	306,264,000
10	Nhấp Cà Pha	92,040,000			18000000			110,040,000
11	Phan Văn Phúc	49,712,000			36000000		0	85,712,000
12	Phùng Văn Tài	196,040,000			120000000		4605000	320,645,000
13	Nguyễn Thanh Phong	301,600,000			120000000	120000000	6675000	548,275,000
14	Huỳnh Phước Tiền	50,856,000			20000000			70,856,000
15	Phạm Văn Công	42,380,000			16000000		0	58,380,000
16	Phạm Thị Đắc	211,900,000			89600000	12,075,000	0	313,575,000
17	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	42,380,000			18000000	2,445,000	0	62,825,000
18	Nguyễn Thanh Nam		67,200,000	3,360,000			0	70,560,000
19	Nguyễn Trung Chí		58,800,000	3,360,000			0	62,160,000
20	Nguyễn Thanh An	7,488,000				342,000	0	7,830,000
21	Som Muốc	59,436,000			25000000		0	84,436,000
22	Xen Quân	63,570,000				3,667,500	0	67,237,500
23	Nguyễn Thị Tú	16,952,000				978,000	0	17,930,000
24	Huỳnh Văn Hai	29,666,000			6300000		0	35,966,000
25	Trung Thị Lén	33,904,000			7100000		0	41,004,000
26	Nguyễn Thanh Nhân	63,570,000			40200000		0	103,770,000
27	Cuôn Chém	35,360,000			8000000	2,040,000	0	45,400,000
28	Nguyễn Thị Giao	28,288,000				2,176,000	0	30,464,000
29	Sò Hồng Sương	19,812,000				1,143,000	0	20,955,000
30	Keo Đa	19,812,000				1,143,000	0	20,955,000
31	Phùng Quang Thống	84,760,000			54000000	2,445,000	0	141,205,000
	HÒA LỢI					0	0	0
1	Huỳnh Thanh Thủy	54,756,000			24000000	3,159,000	0	81,915,000
2	Lê Văn Nuôi	12,168,000			2500000		0	14,668,000
3	Tiêu Văn Thiện	73,840,000			45000000		0	118,840,000
4	Huỳnh Văn Chiêu	61,360,000			36000000		0	97,360,000
5	Trương Công Thanh	38,142,000				2,493,900	0	40,635,900
6	Đặng Văn Châu	51,428,000	36,000,000		11200000	1,467,000	0	100,095,000
7	Trương Thị Mỹ	169,520,000				11,573,000	0	181,093,000
8	Nguyễn Thị Giây	50,856,000			21400000	2,934,000	0	75,190,000
9	Phan Văn Dũng	169,520,000			60000000		0	229,520,000
10	Huỳnh Bá Phúc		391,200,000	4,910,924	8720000		0	404,830,924

No	Name of Head households	Agricultural land	Residential land	housing and Structures	Trees	crops	support	total of compensation and support
11	Hồ Văn Đầu	84,760,000				4,890,000	0	89,650,000
12	Huỳnh Minh Hoàng	212,940,000			180000000		0	392,940,000
13	Nguyễn Văn Thương	9,126,000				596700	0	9,722,700
14	Nguyễn Văn Quân	42,380,000			24000000		0	66,380,000
15	Tạ Thành Long	282,880,000			44000000		0	326,880,000
16	Nguyễn Văn Mười	63,648,000			24000000		0	87,648,000
17	Phan Văn Đức	42,380,000	48,000,000		18000000	2445000	0	110,825,000
18	Huỳnh Văn Lợi	127,140,000			69100000		7710000	203,950,000
19	Lê Văn Hải	8,476,000				554200		9,030,200
20	Nguyễn Văn Nhứt	29,666,000				1939700	0	31,605,700
20	Nguyễn Văn Hải	25,428,000				1662600	0	27,090,600
77		38,293,299,000	7,253,360,000	778,625,000	10,974,925,504	1,001,121,900	293,565,000	58,599,896,404