Updated Resettlement Plan

December 2012

VIE: Integrated Rural Development Project for Central Provinces (IRDPCP)

Project Number: 2357-VIE (SF)

SUBPROJECT ON LINING AND COMPLETING THE BEGINNING SECTION OF NORTHERN MAIN CANAL OF NHA TRINH - LAM CAM IRRIGATION SCHEME, NINH THUAN PROVINCE

Prepared by Ninh Thuan PPMU
**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

*(as of 30 May 2012)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency Unit</th>
<th>Dong (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VND 1.0</td>
<td>$0.000047847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>VND 20,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB = Asian Development Bank  
APs = Affected People  
CARB = Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board  
CPC = Commune People’s Committee  
CPMU = Central Project Management Unit  
DARD = Department of Agriculture and Rural Development  
DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey  
DOF = Department of Finance  
DONRE = Department of Natural Resources and Environment  
DPC = District People’s Committee  
EA = Executing Agency  
FHH = Female-headed household  
GOV = Government of Viet Nam  
HH = Household  
IMO = Independent Monitoring Organization  
LURC = Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD = Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOLISA = Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
NGO = Non-government Organization
PPMU = Provincial Project Management Unit
PPC = Provincial People’s Committee
RCS = Replacement Cost Study
RPF = Resettlement Policy Framework
RP = Resettlement Plan
RT = Resettlement Taskforce
**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 project or any of its components.

**Cut off Date** - means the date of completing Detail Measurement Survey for which land/assets affected by the sub-project constructions such as road, culvert, ditch... APs and local authorities will be informed of the cut off date for each project component, and any people/asset who/which settle in the project area after the cut off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.

**Compensation** - means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the replacement cost.

**Entitlement** - means a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**Land acquisition** - means 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 equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.

Rehabilitation - means assistance provided to project affected persons due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.

Relocation - means the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence.

Replacement cost - means the method of valuing land, structures and other assets to replace the losses at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs, as follows:

(i) Agricultural land: The replacement cost of agricultural land will be based on a) the pre-project or pre-displacement market value, whichever is higher, of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land; plus b) the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and, c) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.

(ii) Residential land: The replacement cost equals a) the pre-displacement market prices for land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure and services in the vicinity of the affected land; and b) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.

(iii) Houses and other structures: The replacement cost equals a) the current market prices for new building materials to build a replacement...
structure with an area and quality similar to or better than the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure; plus b) the costs of transporting building materials to the construction site; c) the costs of any labour or contractors’ fees; and, d) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost of structures, no deductions are to be made for a) depreciation of the asset; b) the value of salvage materials; or, c) the value of benefits to be derived from the project.

(iv) Annual crops: The replacement cost for annual crops is equivalent to the average production over the last three years multiplied by the current market prices for agricultural products at the time of compensation.

(v) Perennial plants and trees: The replacement cost for perennial plants and trees is equivalent to current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the plants and/or trees, including lost future productivity.

(vi) Other assets (community, cultural, aesthetic): Compensation will be calculated on the basis of the current market prices at time of compensation for repairing and/or replacing assets; or, the costs of mitigation measures. For example, compensation for the relocation of a gravesite will include all expenditures for excavation and construction of a new grave of similar type; exhumation and transport of remains to new grave; and, other reasonable costs.

Resettlement - means 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.

Resettlement - is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and
plan (RP)  resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. The RP must be prepared and approved prior to loan appraisal for the Project.

Severely affected APs - means APs that (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild.

Significant resettlement effects - occur when 200 or more people experience major resettlement effects, that is, they are physically displaced and/or lose 10% or more of their productive, income-generating assets.

Vulnerable groups - mean distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty line, (iv) landless households, (v) elderly households with no means of support and landlessness, and (vi) ethnic minorities.
NOTES

(i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Viet Nam ends on 31 December. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2000 ends on 31 December 2000.

(ii) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** This Updated Resettlement Plan is developed for subproject of the lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation Scheme, Ninh Thuan province. Civil works would be completed using an ADB finance loan. The original RP was approved by ADB in 2011 includes results of a socio-economic survey (SES); detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost surveys. The Updated RP is based on the approved RP and detailed measurement survey as well as consultations with APs during February 2012.

2. **Scope and Impact of Land Acquisition.** The subproject is located in 03 communes of Ninh Hai district and a ward of Phan Rang Thap Cham city. The result of DMS shows that the number of APs is 279 households (with 1,241 people) and organizations. Land acquisition would be restricted to:

   a. Total area of land to be acquired by the subproject is 195,266 m², of which annual crop land area (position 1) is 11,134 m² (5.7% of total acquired land), aquaculture land area (position 1) is 729 m² (0.37% of total acquired land); perennial crop land area (position 1) is 10,932 m² (5.6% of acquired land), rice crop land area is 10,932 m² (4.67% of acquired land), irrigation land area is 111,686 m² (57.2% of acquired land) and other land area is 25,061.26 m².

   b. The subproject impacts to crops/trees and structures of several households in 3 communes and a ward. The affected crops include 12,281.5 m² of rice and upland crops, affected trees are fruit trees (4,960 trees) and timbers (2,583 trees).

   c. Affected structures of the subproject include auxiliary houses, fence wall, concrete yard etc, in which, include 312,06 m² of auxiliary houses, 418.44 m² of yard; 6,836.95 m² of fence and walls...

   d. Temporarily Impact: no temporarily acquisition of land.
e. Results of new DMS confirm that no households were lost 10% or more of their land and/or productive (income generating) assets.

3. **Policy Framework and Entitlements.** A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been adopted based on the laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and ADB resettlement policy. The objective of the RPF is to ensure that all people adversely impacted by subproject implementation will regain, and if possible, improve their pre-subproject standard of living and income-earning capacity based upon compensation and/or other entitlements prescribed in the RPF. This updated RPcc has been prepared based on approved RPF.

4. **Consultation and Participation.** The original RP shows that there were three meetings of subproject disclosure and consultation had been carried out in the beneficial commune, in which 1 meetings were held in feasibility preparation phase to introduce the subproject and potential impacts of the implementation of subproject civil works throughout the area. The two other meetings were held in resettlement plan preparation phase and the updated phase, in which public community consultation and information disclosure were convened, during which time the Safeguard Consultants disclosed information regarding the project RPF. The meetings was attended by all APs and authority representatives, including members from district level of DONRE, DOF, DOT, DARD, Communal Leaders, and mass organizations. Disclosed information during these meetings included: (i) project information; (ii) the scope and objectives of the subproject based on preliminary design; (iii) the policies, principles, entitlement and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; (iv) implementation schedule and (v) preliminary estimates of land acquisition requirements and grievance redress.

5. **Grievances redress:** During the process of implementing the RP, complaints would be resolved in accordance with the approved procedure based on the Project RPF. All complaints from Aps would be resolved fairly and quickly by local authorities and/or Project
officers and an independent agency. There would be no administrative charge for the grievances redress.

6. **Cost Estimate.** Total cost for compensating the RP was **6,001,877,882 VND**, including the compensation cost for land, crops/trees and structures would be acquired on 03 communes of Ninh Hai district and a ward of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city.

7. **Institutional Arrangement.** Project compensation, assistance and resettlement would be under the management and supervision of the PPMU and CARBs. The implementation process requires close coordination among officials of the implementing organization such as CARBs, 3 communes PCs in Ninh Hai district and Do Vinh ward PCs in Phan Rang – Thap Cham city, communal staffs, mass organization, Aps in the project area, and subproject international resettlement experts (TA).

8. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** The Updated RP would be implemented under the internal supervision and inspection of CPPMU staffs. In addition, an independent monitoring organization (IMO) would be employed to check the implementation and evaluate the living conditions of affected persons after their resettlement.
CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ........................................................................................................ 8

I. INTRODUCTION .............................................................................................................. 14
   A. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION ................................................................................... 14
   B. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT CATEGORY ......................................................... 16
   C. SUBPROJECT RESETTLEMENT PLAN ........................................................................ 17

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ........................................ 18
   A. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION .............................................................. 18
   B. DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS) .................................................................. 19
   C. AFFECTED ASSETS AND APs ......................................................................................... 20
      1. Land and Structures .................................................................................................. 20
      2. Severely Affected Aps ............................................................................................ 22
      3. Crops and Trees ....................................................................................................... 22

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES ................................................................................. 23
   A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA .................................................. 23
      1. Current status of Land Use ....................................................................................... 23
      2. Population and Employment ............................................................................... 24
      3. Education Achievement ......................................................................................... 24
      4. Poverty Levels ......................................................................................................... 26
   B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PEOPLE (APs) ............................................ 27
      1. AP Household Characteristics ................................................................................. 27
      2. Vulnerable Aps ....................................................................................................... 28
      3. Education Levels of AP Household Heads ............................................................... 28
      4. Sources of AP Household Income ........................................................................... 29
IV. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS ...................................................... 29
   A. POLICY FRAMEWORK .............................................................................. 29
   B. ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND OTHER ASSISTANCE ............................................. 32
   C. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX ........................................................................... 32

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS .. 36
   A. SUBPROJECT STAKEHOLDERS .................................................................... 36
   B. CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ......................................... 37
      1. Feasibility Study Consultations .................................................................................. 37
      2. Resettlement Plan Consultations .............................................................................. 38
      3. Information Disclosure ......................................................................................... 39
   C. GRIEVANCE REDRESS .................................................................................. 39

VI. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES .................................... 40
   A. PROCEDURES FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCES. ................................. 40
   B. INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGIES ................................................................. 40
   C. RELOCATION STRATEGIES ................................................................................. 43
   D. VULNERABLE APs .............................................................................................. 43

VII. RESETTLEMENT COSTS .................................................................................. 43
   A. SOURCE OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS ................................................................. 43
   B. COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCE RATES ......................................................... 43
   C. RESETTLEMENT COSTS ...................................................................................... 44

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ................................................................. 46

IX. MONITORING .................................................................................................. 47
   A. INTERNAL MONITORING FOR THE SUBPROJECT ..................................................... 47
   B. EXTERNAL MONITORING OF APs .......................................................................... 48

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ....................................................................... 49
APPENDIX 1: DMS SURVEY FORM

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF APS AND AFFECTED ASSETS
I. INTRODUCTION

9. The purpose of the Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces (IRDPCP) is to provide funds for small and medium-scale investments in rural and coastal infrastructure subprojects in thirteen provinces in the Central Region. The objective is to support the priority development needs of poor beneficiaries, particularly women and ethnic minorities, as set out in provincial socio-economic development plans. The Executing Agency (EA) for the IRDPCP is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), with responsibility delegated to the IRDPCP Central Project Management Unit (CPMU). The Implementing Agencies are the Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) established in each of the 13 provinces.

B. Updated resettlement plan

10. This Updated Resettlement Plan is developed for Subproject on Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme, Ninh Thuan province, which is one of the 2 subprojects of Ninh Thuan province. The original resettlement plan of subproject on Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s was approved by ADB in 2011 includes results of socio-economic survey (SES); detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost surveys, community’s information disclosure, resettlement plan consultation as well as grievance redress mechanism. The detailed technical design was changed to be appropriate with construction’s realities. This RP updates all changes in scope of subproject impacts and mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts on local people.

11. The Updated RP is based on detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted in February 2012 for defining exactly number of Affected People, acquired land area and compensation cost. The DMS’s results show that, number of Aps is 279 HHs and some organisations, affected land area: 195,266 m², affected crops/trees: 4,960 fruit trees and
2,583 timbers), affected structures: 312.06 m² of auxiliary houses, 418.44 m² of yard; 6,836.95 m² of fence and walls...

12. The main reason of the changes in scope of subproject impacts is due to the additional compensation from the original RP data and some additional design work items on channels such as overflow, drain...to promote efficient irrigation and drainage works. The expansion is carried out in North main canal of 3 communes in Ninh Hai district and 1 ward in Phan Rang – Thap Cham city, where 279 households are living and growing perennial crops such as fruit trees (cocoa, banana, jack fruit, etc) and timbers... on their affected land.

C. Subproject Description

13. The subproject on Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme located in 03 communes of Thanh Hai, Ho Hai and Xuan Hai of Ninh Hai district and Do Vinh ward of Phan Rang - Thap Cham city, Ninh Thuan province.

14. The subproject aims to lining and completing 9.48km canal from section of K10 to K19+480 with the main items as followings:

- Lining and completing section of Northern main canal from K10 to K19+480, with cast –in –situ concrete M200. Completing canal embankment combining management road with width B=5.0m, macadamize pavement has thick of 15cm, and width of 3.5meters.

- Repairing, newly constructing or adding 44 works along the canal, include:

  + Repairing: 01 work (01 siphon)

  + Newly construct: 35 works (30 irrigation culverts, 02 regulators, 02 bridges across canal, 01 spillway.

  + Adding : 08 works (01 irrigation culvert; 01 ; 02 spillways 03 wash stations ; 01 management house)
15. The subproject will improve irrigation capacity of canal system, reduce loss of water and increase flow capacity that affected by downgraded canal. Construct 2 sidewalks to facilitate for management, exploring and operation activities in combination with transportation.

16. After completion, the subproject will contribute hunger elimination and poverty reduction and improve living standard for local people through stabilizing irrigation for 4000ha of agriculture land in Ninh Hai district and Phan Rang Thap Cham city, Ninh Thuan province, improve agriculture production condition, increase income for farmer and contribute to reduce damages caused by flood, drought

D. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Category

17. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted during February 2012 in 03 communes of Thanh Hai, Ho Hai and Xuan Hai of Ninh Hai district and Do Vinh ward of Phan Rang- Thap Cham city of the subproject area, based on detailed technical design to collect data on the number of affected people (Aps) and the types and amounts of land, structures and other assets that are affected by land acquisition. A more detailed presentation of the new DMS results is provided in Section II, below. In summary:

(i) Total affected households are, which would be lost land; lost crops/trees including annual crop (rice) and perennial crops (fruit trees and timber); lost structures such as houses, auxiliary houses, fence wall, yard, etc. Beside, there are organizations who were lost some type of land.

(ii) Total area of land to be acquired by the subproject is 195,266 m$^2$, of which annual crop land area (position 1) is 11,134 m$^2$ (5.7% of total acquired land), aquaculture land area (position 1) is 729 m$^2$ (0.37% of total acquired land); perennial crop land area (position 1) is 10,932 m$^2$ (5.6% of acquired land), rice crop land area is 10,932 m$^2$ (4.67% of acquired land), irrigation land area is 111,686 m$^2$ (57.2% of acquired land) and other land area is 25,061.26 m$^2$. 
(ii) The crops and trees to be lost by subproject implementation include 12,281.5 m² annual crop (paddy rice and upland crops); 4,960 fruit trees (such as cocoa, banana, jack fruit, pomelo, etc.) and 2,583 timbers (such as bamboo, eucalyptus, acacia, etc.). There are 137 households who would lose some structures. The structures would be lost include 312,06 m² of auxiliary houses, 418.44 m² of yard; 6,836.95 m² of fence and walls....

(iii) There is no AP that would lose 10% or more of their productive land, income or other productive assets. That means, there is no severely affected household, who would be assisted as regulation of RF and this RP.

18. According to IRDPCP policies, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of subproject on Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme are not significant. Therefore, the subproject is classified as Category B in resettlement and resettlement plan has been prepared as presentation below.

E. Subproject Resettlement Plan

19. The resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with the agreed IRDPCP Resettlement Framework. It includes the following sections:

(i) Section II – Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Summary of DMS findings on the numbers of Aps and the type and extent of losses due to land acquisition.

(ii) Section III – Socio-Economic Profiles: Summary of DMS findings on the socio-economic conditions in the subproject area and among Aps.

(iii) Section IV – Policy Framework and Entitlement: Presentation of the legal and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement under the IRDPCP; eligibility of Aps for compensation and assistance; and, entitlement matrix for compensation and assistance.
(iv) Section V – Information Disclosure, Consultations and Grievance Redress: Policies, procedures and subproject activities regarding disclosure of information to and consultation with Aps, and grievance redress procedures.

(v) Section VI – Compensation and Rehabilitation Strategies: Procedures for payment of compensation and allowances.

(vi) Section VII – Resettlement Costs: Procedures for financing and disbursement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement; summary of the costs for compensation and allowances, and administration of resettlement program.

(vii) Section VIII – Institutional Arrangements: Description of roles and responsibilities of provincial and district authorities for land acquisition and resettlement.

(viii) Section IX – Monitoring: Procedures for internal and external monitoring of resettlement activities.

(ix) Section X – Implementation: Schedules for activities to prepare and implement the RP and conduct external monitoring activities.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition

20. Minimize resettlement impact is highly emphasized by the IRDPCP Project. In order to minimize land acquisition, the canal route will be constructed based on existing one. The canal width has been designed for not only to get the most effective hydraulic power flow but also to minimize land acquisition. Some works will be repaired at the existing location and some others will newly be built. Earth used for construction activities are mainly exploited at site to minimized land acquisition. Thus, the subproject impact is marginal and there is no impact on livelihood of households.
B. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

21. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for the subproject was conducted following completion of detailed engineering design and formal demarcation on the ground of the land to be acquired. The following summarizes the DMS and related procedures:

(i) The related procedures for the DMS were conducted during February 2012. The CARBs of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district together with local communes started the DMS beginning of February 2012 completed data collection in the end of February 2012.

(ii) The Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARBs) of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district in coordination with communes held public meetings with households who have land, crops and structures in the site of the improved embankment to inform them about the dates and procedures of the DMS.

(iii) The DMS team included members of resettlement taskforce of CARB’s, chairmen/vice-chairmen of communes, ward’s land managers, heads of hamlets, representatives of ward’s social organizations and representatives of affected persons.

(iv) The subproject would affect to 279 households of 3 communes : Xuan Hai commune, Ho Hai commune, Thanh Hai commune of Ninh Hai district and Do Vinh ward of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city.

(v) According to Resettlement Policy Framework, the official eligibility cut-off date for compensation and other assistance has been established as the final day of the DMS. For the subproject of Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme, the Cut-off Date is 29 February 2012. The disclosure of the cut-off date in the project area was made publicly and systematically to avoid encroachment of local people.
22. The survey form used for the DMS is included in Appendix 1 of the RP; the list of Aps and their affected assets is included in Appendix 2.

C. Affected Assets and Aps

1. Land and Structures

23. The following table summarizes the results of the new DMS concerning affected land and structures, including assets owned by affected households and affected organization’s assets.

(ii) Land acquisition: Total area of land to be acquired by the subproject on Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme is 195,266 m$^2$, of which annual crop land area (position 1) is 11,134 m$^2$ (5.7% of total acquired land), aquaculture land area (position 1) is 729 m$^2$ (0.37% of total acquired land); perennial crop land area (position 1) is 10,932 m$^2$ (5.6% of acquired land), rice crop land area is 10,932 m$^2$ (4.67% of acquired land), irrigation land area is 111,686 m$^2$ (57.2% of acquired land) and other land area is 25,061.26 m$^2$. The lost agricultural land is using to grow annual crop including paddy rice, upland crops (cassava, sweet potato, bean, peanuts etc.) and grow perennial crops including fruit trees and timbers.

(iii) Of the acquired land, there are only 32,016 m$^2$ of 240 affected households and 163,250 m$^2$ of public land controlling by communes. All annual crop land area is growing two crops of paddy rice, and perennial crop land area is growing fruit trees such as areca, jack fruit, pomelo etc. Or timbers such as bamboo, eucalyptus, acacia, etc.

(iv) Lost forest land is growing timber trees including cinnamon, eucalyptus, acacia etc. Aquaculture land is using to raise fish and turtle.
(v) In the subproject area, there is no temporary land acquisition by subproject. The summary of acquisition land is presented in Table 1 bellow.

**Table 1. Summary of permanent land acquisition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Type of acquired Land</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
<th>Number Ahs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Total acquired land area</td>
<td>195,266</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual crop land (position 1)</td>
<td>11,134</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aquaculture land (position 1)</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Perennial crop land (position 1)</td>
<td>10,932</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rice crop land</td>
<td>9,122</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land in rural</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Defense land</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Transport land</td>
<td>36,925</td>
<td>18.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Irrigation land</td>
<td>111,686</td>
<td>57.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cemetery land</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>10,453</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: New DMS data of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city CARB and Ninh Hai district CARB*

(vi) **Affected structures:** In subproject area, there are 137 households who would lose some structures. These structures include houses, auxiliary houses, fence wall, concrete yard, wells, livestock facilities etc. The quantity of lost structures are listed in the table below:

**Table 2. Summary of cleared structures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Type of structures</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Auxiliary houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>312.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yard</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>418.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Severely Affected Persons**

24. Severely affected persons are defined as those that (i) lose 10% or more of their productive land, income or other productive assets and/or (ii) must relocate and rebuild their house and/or shop on new land. They are entitled additional assistance to restore incomes and/or relocate.

25. The DMS shows that there is no severely affected household in the subproject.

3. **Crops and Trees**

26. Through new DMS survey, there are 263 affected households losing trees/crops, of which affected households lose 12,281.5 m² of annual crops; 4,960 fruit trees and 2,583 timbers. The detail of crop/tree loss is presented in Table 3 below:
Table 3. Loss of crops/Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of crop/tree</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual crops</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>12,281.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>4,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Timbers</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>2,583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New DMS data of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city CARB and Ninh Hai district CARB

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES

27. Socio-economic profiles have been prepared for the subproject area and for affected people (APs), including data on key indicators related to land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The sources of data on subproject conditions are current status of land use, population and employment, education achievement and the enrolment rates of school-age children living in the subproject area; the socio-economic conditions of APs were surveyed during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of 20% APs.

A. Socio-Economic Profile of Subproject Area

1. Current status of Land Use

28. The distribution of the types of land resources is summarized in the following table in the communes and ward affected by the subproject. In the subproject area:

   (i) Land resource in the subproject is mainly agriculture land including annual tree land, perennial tree land, aquaculture land, special land and residential land.

   (ii) Main characteristics for local land: total area of subproject communes is about 7,430,47 ha, including annual crop land is 3,512.73 ha (accounting for 47.27% of total area), aquaculture land is 231,46 ha (accounting for 3.12%), residential land is 377,31 ha accounting for 5.08%; special land is 2,757,77 ha (accounting for 37.11%) and unused land is 310,91 ha (accounting for 4.18%).
2. Population and Employment

29. The population and employment characteristics in the subproject area are summarized in the following:

(i) The distribution and density of local population: Total population for the 03 communes of Thanh Hai, Ho Hai and Xuan Hai of Ninh Hai district and Do Vinh ward of Phan Rang- Thap Cham city is 51,868 people; average density is 570 persons/km². They live mostly in Thanh Hai commune with the density of 979 person/km², and lowest density is in Ho Hai commune with the density of 103 person/km².

(ii) Ethnic minority groups in the subproject area: this subproject places in 03 communes of Thanh Hai, Ho Hai and Xuan Hai of Ninh Hai district and Do Vinh ward of Phan Rang- Thap Cham city. Ethnic group living in the subproject area mainly is Kinh People. Besides, Cham people, Rac Lay people and Hoa people are also in this area.

(iii) People in the subproject mainly work for agriculture, forestry. However, their main income is agricultural production with growing rice, farm products, animal husbandry. Average income is VND 6.7 million per person per year.

(iv) Most labourers in subproject area work for agriculture; total agriculture labours are 15,511 people accounting for 56.8% of total labours. The aquaculture labours are 782 people making for 2.86%. Others work for commerce and business including 6,479 persons, making up 23.72%; forest labours are 44 people, making up 0.16%, industry labours are 1,415 people, account for 5.32% and officials, free labours, pension labours are 3,045 people account for 11.14% of labours.

3. Education Achievement

30. The levels of educational achievement of people over 10 years old living in the subproject area are summarized in the following:
(i) No illiteracy is in this area.

The education levels achieved by the majority of the population in the subproject are primary and secondary school education, consisting of 17,150 primary education people accounting 33.06%, 27,196 secondary school education people, making up 52.44%, 5,704 high school education people, making up 11% of total population in subproject area. People with university and college education are 1,818 persons, accounting for 3.5% of total population. Details are in Table 3 below.

**Table 4: Summary of education of people in subproject area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational level</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Illiterate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Primary</td>
<td>17,150</td>
<td>33.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secondary</td>
<td>27,196</td>
<td>52.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. High school</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. University and college</td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,868</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data in Do Vinh ward and in 3 communes (Thanh Hai, Xuan Hai, Ho Hai) in February 2012

31. The enrolment rates of school-age children living in the subproject area are described in the following:

32. Number of primary enrolment are 3,964 pupils with rate 40.74% of total school-age children in communes.

33. Secondary and high school enrolment rates are 59.26% of total secondary and high school pupils; secondary pupils are 3,455, with rate 35.51% and high school pupils are 2,311, making up 23.75% of total pupil number.

34. In general, local people have good awareness to education. Numbers of children go to school in school-age accounts high rate. In community consultation meetings, local people
said that they want their children going to school, however, due to many reasons, such as some households are poor, girls need to support for their family by doing chore at home or working out, thus, this made interrupt education of children. Besides, in addition to agriculture production, local people have secondary job, including fishing and small business and trade for aquatic product. Thus, it is one of reasons leading to less consideration to children education.

4. Poverty Level

34. The national poverty line is established by MOLISA for rural and urban areas. In the period 2011-2015, the rural poverty line was VND 400,000/person/month; the urban poverty line is VND 500,000/person/month (in accordance of Decision 09/2011/QD-TTg on “Poverty line in period 2011 – 2015”).

35. The poverty levels in the subproject area in recent years are summarized in the following table. In the subproject area:

(i) In general, the levels of poverty in Do Vinh ward and in two communes Thanh Hai, Xuan Hai are rather low; with rates of poverty in 2010 were 6.07%; 6.15% and 7.86% respectively (in accordance poverty line of period 2006 – 2010). To 2011, with new poverty line, the poverty level of the communes were about 4.8%, 8.13% and 9.7% respectively. The levels of poverty in, which seem not much change, because the new poverty line was twice higher than old poverty line. But the levels of poverty in Ho Hai commune is very high, with rates were 22.6% in 2010 and 23% in 2011.

(ii) Poor households living in Thanh Hai commune, Xuan Hai commune, Do Vinh ward, especially in Ho Hai commune are mainly lack of man power, lack of main labour and low production skill. Besides, some households have not yet change economic structure, mostly are agriculture production with low productivity due to severe weather with much rainstorm. For these households, currently, these commune’s people committees coordinate with some banks, including: social policy bank, rural development and agriculture bank and local credit organizations…., have had credit programmes to provide loan for the poor in order to expand production and income improvement.
B. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People (APs)

1. AP Household Characteristics

36. The characteristics of households affected by land acquisition are summarized in the following:

(i) The total number of affected households and people in the subproject area are 279 households with 1,241 people.

(ii) There are 4 ethnic minority affected households living in subproject area.

(iii) The average proportions of men and women in all affected households of the subproject area are 55,2% men (685 people) and 44,8% women (556 people).

The average household size of the affected communes in Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang - Lam Cam irrigation scheme subproject is 4.5 persons per household. Details are presented in Table 8.

Table 5: Characteristics of affected household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total household/people</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected person</td>
<td>People</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>556</td>
<td>44,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>685</td>
<td>55,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minority APs</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 people</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>55,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8 people</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>44,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average size</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data in Do Vinh ward and in 3 communes (Thanh Hai, Xuan Hai, Ho Hai) in February 2012
2. Vulnerable APs

37. Vulnerable APs are households that may be at greater risk due to the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement; as a consequence, they are entitled to additional assistance to help them to restore living and socio-economic conditions. The following is summarize the number of vulnerable AP households.

(i) There are 4 ethnic minority households in Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang - Lam Cam irrigation scheme subproject area.

(ii) Female-headed households: There is no female-headed household that effected by the subproject.

(iii) The poor household: None.

(iv) Households headed by disabled persons, invalids, elderly people without support or war heroes (“policy” households): None.

That means there are 4 vulnerable affected households in the subproject area.

3. Education Levels of Affected Household Heads

38. The levels of educational achievement and illiteracy among affected household heads are summarized in the following table. In the subproject area:

(i) The dominant characteristics of educational achievement: Most of AP household heads achieved educational levels of secondary and primary school, of which 108 affected household heads were in primary school, presenting about 38.49%; 111 affected household heads were in secondary school occupying about 39.93%.

(ii) The level of illiteracy among affected household heads in Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang - Lam Cam irrigation scheme subproject area is nil, means that there are not any AH heads were illiterate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education levels</th>
<th>Total APs (No.)</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Illiterate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Primary school</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>38.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secondary school</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>39.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. High school</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>21.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Income Sources of AP Households

39. The principal sources of AP household income are summarized:

(i) The primary sources of income of most affected households are agriculture with 278 affected households (accounting for 99.6%), besides, agriculture household also carry out animal raising, fishing, aquaculture for income improvement, number of households having main income from pension is only 1 affected household, accounting for 0.4%.

(ii) Other important characteristics of household income sources among APs are: households living in subproject area have secondary income together with main income, such as some households have main income from rice and crop planting, but they receive forestry land for planting timber such as: acacia, eucalyptus or fishing, because this area is near sea...

IV. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Policy Framework

40. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been adopted that guides resettlement planning and implementation for all IRDPCP subprojects requiring land acquisition. The overall objective of the policy is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-subproject living standards and income-earning capacity through compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures.

41. The policy is based on the laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The principal Vietnamese laws and regulations include:

- The 2003 Land Law approved by the 11th National Assembly of Vietnam on 26 November 2003 and came into effect as from 1 July 2004;
• Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated on 3 December 2004 and Decree 17/2006/ND-CP dated on 27 January 2006 on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State;
• Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dated on 16 November 2004 specifying methods for land pricing when land is recovered by the State;
• Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC dated on 26 November 2004 on Decree 188 instruction;
• Decree 84/2007/ND-CP dated on 25 May 2007 on issuing LURCs, land acquisition, procedure of compensation and land acquisition, and grievance redress;
• Decree 123/2007/ND-CP dated on 27 July 2007 on adjustment in some articles of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP on methodology of land price identification and framework of land types,
• Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated on 13 August 2009 on additional regulation of land plan, price, acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement; and
• Circular 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated on 1 October 2009 guiding implementation of Decree 69 on land acquisition, compensation, resettlement.

42. Other Ninh Thuan province’s policies on compensation and resettlement;
• Decision No. 2380/2010/QD-UBND dated 21/12/2010 of Ninh Thuan Province People’s Committee 2010 for compensation, supporting and resettlement policies for land and asset acquisition when the State acquire land in Ninh Thuan province.
• Decision No. 204/2010/QD-UBND dated 4/3/2010 of Ninh Thuan PPC promulgating Table of tree planting prices;
• Decision No. 1709/2010/QD-UBND dated on 4/10/2010 of the PPC promulgating the compensation unit price for houses, architectural objects when the State recovers land in Ninh Thuan province;
43. With the promulgation of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP and Circular 14/2009/TB-BTNMT, the Government’s policy and legal framework governing resettlement and policy framework and subsequent resettlement plans prepared for the IRDPCP of official development assistance (ODA) sponsors is consistent.

44. The policy sets out principles for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement\(^1\). The key principles include:

(i) Land acquisition requirements will be minimized by identifying project designs and appropriate social, economic, operational, and engineering solutions that have the least impact on populations in the subproject area.

(ii) Preparation and implementation of the resettlement program will be carried out with the full participation of APs, including timely disclosure of information and consultation of APs. Effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.

(iii) Compensation for lost land and other assets will be paid at rates equal to full replacement cost based on current market rates. All compensation will be fully paid to APs prior to the beginning of civil works.

(iv) Financial and other assistance will be provided for severely affected and vulnerable APs to help them to restore socio-economic conditions. Severely affected APs are those that lose 10% or more of productive land, business income or other productive assets; and, those that must relocate to new residential or commercial land. Vulnerable APs include ethnic minorities, households headed by women and poor households.

(v) Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.

\(^1\) The IRDPCP Resettlement Policy Framework includes a full presentation of these principles.
(vi) The capacity of APs to restore living conditions will be carefully monitored and remedial steps taken as required.

B. Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance

45. Affected people (APs) by the subproject are defined as those who, as a consequence of the subproject, stand to lose all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, homesteads, productive lands, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, social and cultural activities and relationships, and other losses that may be identified during resettlement planning.

46. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation is the last day of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) for the subproject, which was 29 February 2012. Eligible APs are entitled to compensation for their lost assets, incomes, and businesses and, as required, provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels.

47. People who move into the subproject area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. They will be given sufficient advance notice, and requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. However, their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not have to pay any fine or sanction.

C. Entitlement Matrix

48. The entitlement matrix summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlement.

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and degree of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 Permanent loss of land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type and degree of Loss</td>
<td>Entitled Person</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
<td>Implementation Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Residential and other types of land: the remain is enough to reconstruct or cultivation | Legal users with LURCs. | (i) Compensation for acquired land will be paid in cash at replacement cost.  
(ii) Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, trees…) see item 2 to 4 | Replacement cost will include market price and transaction fees/production values and similar features in location.  
There are 240 households losing land, including some types agricultural land.  
If the remaining agricultural land is not enough for cultivation, it should be acquired and compensated. |
| | Users with temporary or leased land | (i) No compensation but cash assistance for acquired land will be paid at 30% of replacement cost or cash compensation for loss of income. APs can choose the better option.  
(ii) Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, trees…) see item 2 to 4 | |
| | Users with no LURC or unlawful | (i) No compensation for land but compensation for the remaining investment in the affected land and APs will continue to use the remaining land.  
(ii) Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, trees…) see item 2 to 4. | |

2.0 Structures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and degree of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totally affected</strong></td>
<td>All owners of the structures regardless of the land ownership status.</td>
<td>Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials.</td>
<td>There are 137 households in this category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Structure (including secondary structure) | All owners of the structures regardless of the land ownership status. | Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials. | Replacement cost includes market price for materials, labour and transaction fees, no depreciation. |

### 3.0 Public structures and graves

| Public structures | Local authority | Restoration of affected structures to pre-project conditions. Assistance for transportation cost | The restoration of affected assets is paid in replacement cost, which includes market price for materials, labour and transaction fees, no depreciation of salvageable materials. There is a household lose a grave in this category |

### 4.0 Loss of crops and trees

| Loss of crops and trees | For annual crops and trees, cash compensation equivalent to the highest production of crop over the last three years multiplied by APs will be announced in 2 months before about land acquisition area |  |

Updated Resettlement Plan of Lining and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang - Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s Subproject 34
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and degree of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>current market value of crops at the time of compensation. For perennial trees, cash compensation equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value at the time of compensation.</td>
<td>with crops so that they can harvest in time. APs will receive a compensation rate by cash at market price for crops nearly harvest time but cannot harvest due to land acquisition. There are 263 households including annual crops (paddy rice), fruit trees and timber trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.0 Transition period assistance

5.1 For all APs

<p>| Job conversion and creation support | All AHs that have agricultural land affected | For all AHs that have agricultural land affected, beside of compensation for affected land, a special allowance according to Decision No. 2380/2010/QD-UBND of Ninh Thuan Province on 21st December, 2010 (section a, item 1, fact 26), will be provided, equal to 2 times of compensation value of acquired land. A skill trainings support program will be developed for all | There are 240 AHs lose agricultural land. There is no household in this category. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and degree of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severely affected AHs</td>
<td>member of each severely affected household who is in the labour age (Male: 18 – 60 years old, Female: 18 – 55 years old) on their existing occupation of agriculture, fishery or relevant occupation. They will receive a training assistance for 3 months in cash, equivalent to 5,730,000 VND/ person (USD 300/person).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Income Restoration Strategies

| Life and production stabilization assistance | All AHs (severely AHs) | Cash allowance equal to 30kg of rice per household member per month for a period of 6 months (equal to 7.2 mil VND/HH) | There is no AH in this case |
| Subproject employment opportunity | All APs (severely AHs) | One member of AHs will have the opportunities to be employed for project-related works. | There is no household in this case |

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

49. Disclosure of information and consultations occur during preparation and implementation of subprojects to ensure that APs and other stakeholders have timely information about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, as well as opportunities to participate in and express their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement program. The district Compensation Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) with assistance from commune, ward and/or hamlet authorities organizes meetings and consultation, distributes information and takes other steps to keep APs informed.

A. Subproject Stakeholders

50. The subproject APs are people living in Do Vinh ward (Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and 3 communes (Thanh Hai, Xuan Hai, Ho Hai – Ninh Hai district) of Northern main canal subproject (Ninh Thuan province).
51. Other stakeholders related to land acquisition and resettlement for the subproject include: Peoples Committee of affected commune of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district.

B. Consultations and Information Disclosure

52. Two public meetings were held as part of the preparation of (i) the Feasibility Study (FS) and (ii) the Resettlement Plan (RP). The public meetings were held prior to submitting the FS or RP for formal review and approval, to ensure that APs have an opportunity to be fully informed and express their views about the subproject and their needs, preferences and concerns. APs with special needs are consulted during preparation of the RP to determine appropriate rehabilitation measures.

1. Feasibility Study Consultations

53. The purpose of the meeting conducted during preparation of the feasibility study is to provide information to and consult with APs and other stakeholders regarding: (i) the scope and objectives of the subproject based on preliminary design; (ii) the policies, principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and, (iii) preliminary estimates of land acquisition requirements and resettlement impacts.

54. During the preparation of the subproject feasibility study, PPMU Ninh Thuan province coordinated with Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district authority including leaders of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district People Committee (vice chairmans of DPC), representatives of Natural Resources and Environment division, Finance division, Agricultural division to carry out the consultation meeting on the subproject. The consultation included:

(i) Date and place of consultation: The public consultation meetings had held on May, 2009 and June, 2009 in Thanh Hai, Ho Hai, Xuan Hai communes of Ninh Hai district; Do Vinh ward of Phan Rang-Thap Cham city.

(ii) Head household of families who are living along northern main canal participated, households who are affected by project due to exploring material for work construction and representatives of affected HHs participated in the community consultation meetings. Besides, representatives of commune PCs, Ninh Hai district and Phan Rang Thap Cham city and social organizations such as Farmer Union, Woman Union, Veteran, Youth Union and head of hamlet also attended the meeting. The meeting discussed on the proposed subproject and opinions from community about different design plans were expressed and recorded. Participants of the
meeting were informed about the objective, purpose and result of the proposed project as well as main issues concerning compensation, site clearance and environmental impacts. Other principal participants at these meetings included village heads, representatives of social organization and local commune authorities in the subproject area.

(iii) Information provided during meeting included (i) the scope and objectives of the subproject based on the IRDPCP regulations; (ii) the policies, principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and, (iii) resettlement impacts.

(iv) Major comments and issues raised by participants: All participants agreed with Line and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s subproject implementation, with IRDPCP Resettlement Policy Framework and they were willing the subproject to be implemented as soon as possible and they could have good conditions for their production’s activities and improve livelihood situation.

2. Consultations during Updated Resettlement Plan

55. During the DMS for updating resettlement plan, the CARBs of Phan Rang – Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district in coordination with PPMU Ninh Thuan, commune local authorities in subproject areas have held APs Consultation meetings for consulting the issues of resettlement to all affected people. The meetings was held on 22nd February, 2012, at the offices of project communes, with the participation of affected household’s representatives.

(i) In these meeting, PPMU of Ninh Thuan and CARB of Phan Rang-Thap Cham city and Ninh Hai district informed the procedure of DMS, the policy of GoV, ADB and province on compensation for land and asset’s acquisition as well as the policy of assistance for affected people.

(ii) Issues and comments of participants were raised and discussed as follows: (i) scope of project impacts and mitigation measures; (ii) compensation plan; and (iii) grievance mechanism. All APs agreed with the subproject's compensation/resettlement policy and expected that the subproject should be implemented soon for their better agricultural production and economic development.

(iii) In process of public information and consultation, all AP’s comments and ideas (including APs and not APs - beneficiaries) was received, studied and replied fully. In
fact, almost comments focussed on how to raise the proposed work’s positive impacts and benefit to local population and intensifying their participation in all subproject phase..

3. Information Disclosure

56. In compliance with ADB requirements, the PMU assisted by the CARB publicly discloses the final RP as approved by PPC, MARD and ADB. The full RP, a summary RP and information booklets were made available in Vietnamese in a readily accessible location within the subproject area. The final RP will be also disclosed on the ADB website.

57. APs were notified in advance about resettlement activities, including among others: (i) public meetings, (ii) carrying out the DMS, (iii) official lists of eligible APs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) payment of compensation and other entitlements and (vi) other matters such as the grievance redress mechanism. The form of notification includes, as appropriate, notices posted in commune offices or other easily accessible locations, letters, notices or small brochures delivered individually to APs; and, radio announcements.

58. Resettlement documents including compensation policies, compensation price unit, compensation’s data were disclosed at DPC, CPC and villages.

C. Grievance Redress

59. The grievance redress mechanism adopted for the subproject is a three-stage process before APs’ complaints are lodged with the Court:

(i) Stage 1: Complaints from APs on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses are lodged verbally or in written form with the Commune’s People’s Committee (CPC). The complaint is discussed with the AP and the CPC. It is the responsibility of the CPC to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date the complaint is received.

(ii) Stage 2: If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or if no response is received from CPC within 15 days of registering the complaint, the AP can appeal to the District People’s Committee (DPC) in the presence of the CARB. The AP must lodge the complaint within 30 days of registering the original complaint and must produce documents that support his/her claim. The DPC will provide a decision within 30 days of receiving the appeal.
(iii) Stage 3: If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial People’s Committee (PPC). The PPC together with the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day it is received by the PPC.

(iv) Final Stage: If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of PPC on appeal, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP as a last resort may submit his/her case to the District Court.

VI. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES

A. Procedures for Payment of Compensation and Allowances

60. The CARB is responsible for payment of compensation and allowances to APs. This will be done with assistance from commune and hamlet authorities. The procedures to be followed include:

(i) Following PPC approval of Compensation Plan, PPMU transfers funds to district treasury; the CARB withdraws funds for payment of compensation and allowances.

(ii) The CARB and local authorities notify APs about the date, time and place as well as documentation required, for payment of compensation and allowances; compensation is paid in each commune. At least one week notice is given to APs; notification is made by posting an announcement at commune and hamlet offices.

(iii) At the time of payment, the head of AP household signs a compensation document to acknowledge the amount and receipt of payment. Representatives of the PPMU and commune witness the payment.

(iv) When compensation payments are completed, the CARB prepares a completion report and submits it to the PPMU.

B. Compensation for lost assets

61. Compensation policies in this RP covered all affected assets with rehabilitation measures to ensure that all AHs can at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels. Besides, they will have benefits from this subproject on their land remaining from subproject’s advantages due to the better flood and land slide protection.

62. Public assets will be compensated at replacement cost including market price for materials, labour and transport.
C. Compensation by Replacement Costs

63. All AHs will be compensated for all affected assets, including land, house and other structures at market price without any deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials. They can re-use most materials of removed structures. AHs will receive full compensation rate with new construction price at land acquisition time. According to the DMS, all AHs will be lost only some parts of their land, house or other structures and want to be compensated by cash to rebuild or repair their structures in remaining land or profession-changing. There is no AH demands for land exchange compensation, so all compensation and allowance amounts will be paid by cash at replacement cost.

64. Land acquisition and assets compensation will be at replacement costs. All compensation will be paid for affected households before construction.

65. Replacement costs was conducted by Safeguard Policy staffs of Ninh Thuan PPMU with replacement cost survey in February 2012. Replacement cost establishment method include desk research and direct interviews with people in affected area, both those persons who are affected and those not affected. Desk research will focus on relevant publications, materials of Government authorities, both at central and local levels.

66. Every year, PPC issues compensation rate to be applied for land and asset acquisition in Ninh Thuan province territory. The compensation rate is established by carrying out the market survey in the province. The compensation rates have been established on the unit price issued by the provincial People's Committee of Ninh Thuan, including:

(i) Decision No. 2380/2010/QD-UBND dated 21/12/2010 of Ninh Thuan Province People's Committee for compensation, supporting and resettlement policies for land and asset acquisition when the State acquire land in Ninh Thuan province;

(ii) Decision No. 204/2010/QD-UBND dated 4/3/2010 of Ninh Thuan PPC promulgating Table of tree planting prices;

(iii) Decision No. 2374/2010/QD-UBND dated 16/12/2010 of NInh Thuan PPC addition to annex 1 of tree planting prices (attached with Decision No. 204/2010/QD-UBND dated 4/3/2010);

(iv) Decision No. 1709/2010/Q-UBND dated 4/10/2010 of Ninh Thuan PPC on compensation cost for house, acquired structures;
(v) Decision No.2388/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 23/12/2010 on land compensation costs by Ninh Thuan PPC. The rates are based on a baseline replacement cost survey and methods to update rates as required when market prices change.

66. The results of replacement cost survey are compared with the PPC’s rates issued in the above decisions, the comparison shows that the results are similar or less than PPC’s rates. The replacement cost established by province was disclosed to AHs during public consultation meetings. All Ahs is please with the replacement cost of province, hence the PPC’s rates are applied to count compensation values for acquired land and assets.

D. Income Restoration Strategies

67. For severely affected APs that lose 10% or more of productive land, income or other productive assets, the following assistance will be provided in addition to compensation for affected assets:

(i) Subsistence allowance: cash equal to 30kg of rice/household member/month for a transition period. No AP to be listed for the subsistence allowance for Line and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s subproject.

(ii) Technical assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes, as decided in consultation with APs. APs by Line and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s subproject did not require the technical assistance.

68. According to IRDPCP Resettlement Policy, APs that lose business income during a transition period when their business is disrupted by rebuilding and/or relocation are entitled to cash to cover these losses. This is determined on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with eligible APs and in accordance with the IRDPCP policies. For Line and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s subproject, there is no AP losing their business.

69. Job conversion and creation support : For all AHs who have agricultural land affected, beside of compensation for land a special allowance of conversion assistance and income-generating activities equal to 2 times value of all agricultural land area acquired, according to Decision No. 2380/2010/QD-UBND of Ninh Thuan province dated December 21st 2010.
E. Relocation Strategies

70. Severely affected APs that must relocate and rebuild houses and/or shops on new land will be compensated for affected structures at replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or the value of salvaged materials. In addition, they are eligible for the following allowances:

(i) Subsistence allowance: cash equal to 30kg of rice/household member/month for a transition period. For Northern main canal subproject, there is no affected AH need to be listed for the subsistence allowance.

(ii) Moving allowance of VND 1,000,000 per household would not be applied for Northern main canal subproject.

71. Tenants that relocate are also entitled to a moving allowance of VND 1,000,000 and other assistance as required to find new accommodation. This allowance would also be not applied for Northern main canal subproject, due to there were no AH in the category.

F. Vulnerable APs

72. According to the IRDPCP Resettlement Policy Framework, in order to assist them to restore their socio-economic conditions, vulnerable APs are entitled to an allowance equal to 30kg of rice/household member/month for a transition period of three (3) months. This allowance is in addition to any other compensation and allowances to which vulnerable APs are entitled.

73. There are 4 vulnerable APs in Northern main canal subproject.

VII. RESETTLEMENT COSTS

A. Source of Resettlement Funds

74. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs for the subproject will be financed using provincial counterpart funds.

B. Compensation and Allowance Rates

75. Compensation rates have been established in the province, at replacement cost based on market prices. The rates are based on a baseline replacement cost survey and methods to update rates as required when market prices change. The rates and updating procedures have been approved by PPC for IRDPCP subprojects.
76. The proposed compensation and allowance rates for the subproject are indicated as unit costs in the table summarizing resettlement costs (see next section).

C. Resettlement Costs

77. Table 13 below summarizes the subproject resettlement costs including (i) compensation for principal structures, secondary structures, crops and trees and (ii) allowances.

Table 8: Compensation costs for Line and completing the beginning section of Northern main canal of Nha Trang – Lam Cam irrigation scheme’s subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject Resettlement Costs</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>No HHs</th>
<th>Quantity (m2)</th>
<th>Unit Cost (000 VND)</th>
<th>Total Cost (000 VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,261,340,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Annual crop land (position 1)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>11,134.00</td>
<td>488,801,048.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Aquaculture land (position 1)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>729.00</td>
<td>29,160,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Perennial crop land (position 1)</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>10,932.00</td>
<td>412,228,952.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Rice crop land</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9,122.00</td>
<td>319,270,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Land in rural</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99.00</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td>11,880,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Defense land</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,130.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Transport land</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,925.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Irrigation land</td>
<td></td>
<td>111,686.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cemetery land</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Unused land</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,453.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>987,890,062.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Auxiliary houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>312.06</td>
<td>357,180,600.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Yard</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>418.44</td>
<td>38,500,514.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Fences, walls etc.</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>6,836.95</td>
<td>93,865,912.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Wells</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>18,290,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subproject</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>No HHs</td>
<td>Quantity (m²)</td>
<td>Unit Cost (000 VND)</td>
<td>Total Cost (000 VND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Tomb</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>700,000.00</td>
<td>700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Pigsty, hen-coop</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>211.38</td>
<td>79,414,852.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Roofs (all types)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>263.70</td>
<td>69,421,580.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Ditch</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>63.68</td>
<td>16,798,370.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Reservoir</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>251.21</td>
<td>165,169,655.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Concrete structures</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td>71,866,941.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Pond</td>
<td>m³</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>658.40</td>
<td>20,243,200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Pipes (all types)</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>120.50</td>
<td>13,489,648.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Dismantling of wooden bridges and piles</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7,361,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dismantling of electricity system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Reinforced concrete slabs 0,07m thick</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>73.71</td>
<td>314,000</td>
<td>18,905,737.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III Crops/trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>605,879,950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Annual crop</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>14,095.50</td>
<td>114,766,650.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Fruit trees</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>4,843.00</td>
<td>456,378,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Timber</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>909.00</td>
<td>34,735,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV Allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Subproject Resettlement Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject Resettlement Costs</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>No HHs</th>
<th>Quantity (m2)</th>
<th>Unit Cost (000 VND)</th>
<th>Total Cost (000 VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total assistance value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,039,215,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV Administration cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>117,552,870.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,011,877,882.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Compensation cost of Ninh Hai district and Phan Rang – Thap Cham town CARB for North main canal subproject*

### VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

78. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is the Executing Agency for the IRDPCP, and assures overall coordination, planning, implementation, and reporting for the Project. The CPMU (i) liaises with the PPC and (ii) guides, supports and monitors the work of the PPMUs, for all activities related to resettlement planning and implementation for the subproject. The CPMU recruits an NGO or other qualified organization to act as an independent monitoring organization (IMO) for the subproject (see also, Section IX, B).

79. The PPMU guides, supports and monitors all work to plan and implement subprojects in the province. With respect to land acquisition and resettlement, the PPMU (i) screens all candidate subprojects with the objective to select investments that minimize land acquisition and do not incur significant resettlement impacts; and, following selection of subprojects, (ii) directs the engineering consultant for preliminary engineering design to collect and compile data regarding the nature, extent and estimated costs of land acquisition and resettlement; (iii) oversees and coordinates the preparation of the Feasibility Study (FS), including the analysis and categorization of resettlement impacts; (iv) guides and supports the district Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) to prepare and implement the subproject compensation and resettlement plans (CP and RP), providing technical assistance as required; (v) monitors the work of the CARB to ensure full compliance with Project policies and procedures for resettlement as set out in the resettlement framework, and supports the external monitoring work of the IMO; and, (vi) reports to CPMU on resettlement activities for the subproject.

80. For the subproject, the district-level institutional arrangements include:

(i) The PPC requests the District People’s Committee (DPC) to establish a Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB). The CARB is chaired by the Vice-Chairman of the DPC; the Vice-Chair is the Head, District Department of Finance. Other members include: the heads of district DONRE and DARD; Chairmen
of affected communes; representatives of PPMU; and, representatives of social organizations and NGOs active in the district. The CARB leads the resettlement process for the subproject, including preparation and implementation of the RP.

(ii) The Resettlement Taskforce (RT) is established with members representing district and commune construction and land management officials; heads of affected hamlets; representatives of social organizations and NGOs; and, representatives of APs including vulnerable APs. The role of the RT is to conduct the DMS, establish subproject databases of APs and prepare compensation charts; and, at the commune and hamlet levels, to assist in ensuring that APs receive timely information and are consulted.

IX. MONITORING

A. Internal Monitoring for the Subproject

81. For the subproject, the CPMU, PPMU and CARB collaborate to carry out internal monitoring of resettlement planning and implementation activities. The scope of internal monitoring assesses (i) compliance with the agreement resettlement policies and procedures and (ii) the availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources; and, identifies the need for (iii) remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.

82. The CARB prepares a monthly progress report on the resettlement activities of the subproject, and submits it to PPMU. The report includes information on key monitoring indicators, namely:

(i) Affected people and compensation: the number of APs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances.

(ii) Status of rehabilitation and income restoration activities: The number of APs severely affected by a) loss of productive assets and/or b) displacement; the number of vulnerable APs; the status of relocation of displaced APs; the status of technical and other assistance for income restoration.

(iii) Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with APs; status of notifications to APs; summary of AP needs, preference and concerns raised during meetings and consultations.

(iv) Complaints and grievances: summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.
(v) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.

(vi) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.

(vii) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.

(viii) Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and proposed strategies to remedy; outstanding issues.

83. Upon receipt of monthly reports, the PPMU consults with CARB to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a quarterly basis, the PPMU collates the monthly progress reports for all subprojects in the province, and submits a report to the CPMU. In turn, the CPMU prepares a Project monitoring report to be submitted to ADB.

B. External Monitoring of APs

84. The CPMU engages an independent monitoring organization (IMO) to conduct periodically external monitoring of the Project resettlement plan implementation. The purpose of external monitoring is to assess whether APs are able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes to pre-subproject levels and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist APs. The IMO conducts socio-economic surveys of APs on a bi-annual basis and one year following completion of compensation payments; and, monitors resettlement activities including, among others, the DMS, payment of compensation and allowances, rehabilitation and income restoration activities, public meetings and consultations, and the grievance redress process.

85. The PPMU and CARB support the work of the IMO in the following ways:

(i) Collect baseline socio-economic data from APs during the DMS; and, make all DMS data, official AP lists and other relevant data available to the IMO.

(ii) Assist the IMO, as required, during follow-up socio-economic surveys and consultations with APs.

(iii) Accommodate the IMO to participate in, monitor and receive relevant information about resettlement activities.
X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Resettlement Plan Activities</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prepare Resettlement Plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed engineering design and formal demarcation of land to be acquired</td>
<td>Dec 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct additional DMS and prepare compensation charts (RCS, as required)</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public meeting and consultations with APs on the updated RP</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalize updated RP and submit to CPMU for review and referral</td>
<td>July 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC approval of updated RP; ADB no-objection to updated RP</td>
<td>August 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implement Resettlement Plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation payments</td>
<td>August 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearance of acquired land</td>
<td>August 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award of civil works contract</td>
<td>September 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Monitoring</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPMU awards contracts and mobilizes IMO</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participates in DMS and establishes AP socio-economic baseline</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO conducts 1st follow-up survey and monitoring report</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO conducts 2nd follow-up survey and monitoring report</td>
<td>August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO conducts post-resettlement survey and final monitoring report</td>
<td>October 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1: DMS SURVEY FORM

Owner (HH head): ____________________________ HH code ______________

Hamlet: ________________ Commune : ________________ District: ________________

Sub-project: ________________________

Affected assets of HH: Residential land: □ Garden land: □ Agriculture land: □
Aquaculture land: □ House : □ Structure: □ Trees: □ Crops: □

Members taking part in the survey consisting of:

1. Mr/Ms: ___________________________ Position: _______ Repres. of: ______________

2. Mr/Ms: ___________________________ Position: _______ Repres. of: ______________

3. Mr/Ms: ___________________________ Position: _______ Repres. of: ______________

4. Mr/Ms: ___________________________ Position: _______ Repres. of: ______________

5. Mr/Ms: ___________________________ Position: _______ Repres. of: ______________

6. Mr/Ms: ___________________________ Position: _______ Repres. of: ______________

The survey team together with affected household’s head have carried out this survey and agreed all the data and information recorded in this questionnaire. The head of affected
household understood clearly that all data and information that recorded in the questionnaire have been fixed and never changed, it will be used for estimation of compensation for land, houses, structures, crops, trees and other assets acquired by the subproject. The socio-economic information of affected household will be used as database for assessment of living standard of affected people after completion of the project.

1. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION**

1.1 **Household’s Information**

Type of HH: poor HH: □  Policy HH: □  Female-Headed HH: □  Ethnic HH: □

No of HH members: .......... ; of which ....... male, ........ female

Education level of HH head (specify): ............;  Age of HH head: ..........

1. 2. **Economic Information of Household**

1.2.1 **Status of Land Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of land</th>
<th>Area of land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Garden land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Agriculture land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Aquaculture land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Forestry land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.2 **Income sources of household**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income source</th>
<th>Main source</th>
<th>Secondary source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Planting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Breeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Fishery
3. Business
4. Handicraft
5. Services
6. Salary
7. Hired labor
8. Others (specify)

2 DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS)

2.1 Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of land</th>
<th>Category of land</th>
<th>Total area of land available (m²)</th>
<th>Legality of land (specify)</th>
<th>Land acquired by the Project</th>
<th>permanently (m²)</th>
<th>temporarily (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Type of land: Residential land (urban, rural), garden land, cultivation land, land for aquaculture, forest land, etc.

2. Category of land: Classify only for agricultural land (category 1 to 6), and land for aquaculture.
3. **Legality:** Specify clearly the situation of land use of household such as hold / did not held the Land Use Right Certificate, waiting for LURC, land user is eligible under the Land Law, rental land, land allocated temporarily, encroached land, disputed land, etc.

4. **Land acquired permanently:** Land should be acquired by the project for construction and will be not returned back to the affected people.

5. **Land acquired temporarily:** Land should be acquired by the project during the construction, using for widening the construction access road for material transportation, material storage, worker’s house, etc and it will be returned back to land owners.

### 2.2 Principal Structure – House and/or shop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of house, structure</th>
<th>Purpose of use</th>
<th>Total area (m²)</th>
<th>Area demolished (m³)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional notes if necessary:

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2.3 Other structures and assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of structure and assets</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.4 Trees and crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of trees and crops</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description/productivity</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Please use additional sheets for trees and crops, if necessary.

### 3. RELOCATION OPTIONS OF AP (for permanent relocating APs only)

- Individual relocate in other place: □
- Willing to relocate in the resettlement site: □
- Do not know where to move: □
**Sketch location of house, structures affected by the project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To the North (approx.)</th>
<th>Sticked picture of affected house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Sketch" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Draw**
  - Boundary of land
  - Location of houses, structures on land (note & number)
  - Other land plot near affected area. If far, not need to draw;
  - Put a measurement of house, structures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of photo taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Put a measurement of affected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Mark major benchmarks as road, river, canal names on etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

______________________________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________________________
Updated Resettlement Plan

This questionnaire has been set up into 6 copies with the same content and should be sent to: PPMU, CARB, Communal Peoples Committees, DMS Team, and Affected Household's Head. This questionnaire has been also read by all members and agreed to sign for confirmation and consideration as basic data for compensation price estimation, and it will be nothing to complaint after that.

Signature of HH Head           Representative of PPMU           Representative of CARB

(sign & seal)                                     (sign & seal)

Representative of CPC           Signature of Land Manager           Representative of DMS

Team

(sign & seal)

Ninh Thuan PPMU
APPENDIX 2: List of affected households

Ninh Thuan PPMU
APPENDIX 3: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING