

Resettlement Monitoring Report

Project number: 29296-013
August 2012

VIE: Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project Resettlement Independent Monitoring Report

Prepared by Institute of Sociology - Resettlement Independent Monitoring
Organization for the Hydraulic Project Investment and Construction Management
Board No.9 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Asian
Development Bank.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
HYDRAULIC PROJECT INVESTMENT, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT BOARD 9
– ICMB9

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PHUOC HOA WATER RESOURCES PROJECT

ADB Loan: 2025/2747 – VIE (SF)

REPORT

ON

INDEPENDENT RESETTLEMENT MONITORING

(Mission 2 – Phase 2)

Monitored and prepared report by

**INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY
Resettlement Independent Monitoring Organization - IMO**

Ha Noi, August 2012

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AH	Affected household
AP	Affected person
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPO	Central project office
DRC	District resettlement committee
GoV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Household
ICMB9	Investment Construction and management Board No. 9
IOS	Institute of Sociology
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MO	Independent Monitoring Organization
NWL	Normal Water Level
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPMB	Provincial Project Management Unit
PRC	Provincial resettlement committee
RC	Resettlement Committee
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement plan
VND	Vietnam Dong (Vietnamese currency)

I. Project Introduction

1. Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project is to provide additional water in the Sai Gon and Vam Co Dong river basins for developing irrigated agriculture and to supplement existing supplies for salinity control and domestic, municipal, and industrial (DMI) use in Ho Chi Minh city (HCMC) and the surrounding provinces. The project will adopt an integrated development approach to increasing agricultural production by promoting efficient and sustainable management of the water resources.
2. Water resources infrastructure to be developed will include the Phuoc Hoa headworks which will inundate 685 ha with the average water level at + 42.90m and a 40.5km long transfer canal to divert and convey water from the Be river to Dau Tieng reservoir on the Saigon river in the neighboring basin. From there, it will be diverted through Dau Tieng irrigation system for multiple uses such as for irrigated agriculture, supplementary water for DMI use, and salinity control in the Saigon and Vam Co Dong river basin.
3. Two new irrigation areas will be invested under the project: (i) Tan Bien Irrigation System in Tay Ninh province with the total command area of 13,390 ha, and (ii) Duc Hoa Irrigation System in Long An province with the total command area of 21,015 ha. The total irrigation command area upon completion of the project will be 33,405 ha. In addition, the scheme will provide about 10m³ per second of water for DMI use in Binh Duong and HCMC.
4. The project will affect 5 provinces of Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, Long An, and HCMC. Main components of the project are as follows:
 - (i) *Phuoc Hoa Barrage*: Phuoc Hoa Barrage consists of one earth dam and a weir with reinforced concrete gate. The average water level of the barrage is 42.9 m. The headworks of the barrage include one administration house and 22KV electrical line locating in An Thai commune, Phu Giao district, Binh Duong province and Nha Bich and Minh Thanh communes, Chon Thanh district, Binh Phuoc province.
 - (ii) *The reservoir*: The reservoir lies mainly in Binh Phuoc province and a small part is in Binh Duong province. The inundating area of the reservoir is 685 ha. This remains the same because the barrage is designed for 20 year-peak floods if the upstream water level does not change through opening all gates of the weir during floods. With 50 year-peak floods, the water level will raise up to 44.8 m, the respective flooding area will be 1,100 ha.
 - (iii) *Construction Road*: Two roads have been constructed, including one road starting from the National Road No. 14 on the right bank of the Be river, passing Nha Bich and Minh Thanh communes with the total length of 8.5 km and the second road lies on the left bank of the Be river, passing An Thai commune with 3.0 km in length.
 - (iv) *Diversion Canal*. The Diversion Canal is approximately 40.5 km in length, being able to load flows from 65 to 75 m³/s. The width of the canal is 120 m (including the safety corridor). The canal shall divert water from Phuoc Hoa Barrage to Dau Tieng Reservoir and provide water for several industrial zones in Binh Duong.
 - (v) *Tan Bien Irrigation System*. This is a complexity of gravity and pumping irrigation system, located in Tay Ninh province, including the Tan Bien Main Canal of 23.03km in length with the flow of 13.5m³/s, starting from the West Main Canal of Dau Tieng reservoir to irrigate Tan Bien area with an area of 13,390 ha.

- (vi) *Duc Hoa Irrigation System.* This system locates in Long An province, including Duc Hoa Main Canal of 17.7km in length and the flow is 4.3m³/s, originating from the end of Tan Bien Main Canal, passing Cu Chi district, HCMC and Hau Nghia town, Duc Hoa district, Long An province. Duc Hoa main canal will provide water for 21,015ha, including 2,655 ha in Trang Bang – Tay Ninh, 800ha in Cu Chi and 17,560ha in Duc Hoa; also, it provides water for Trang Bang and Hau Nghia industrial zones.
- (vii) *Material Sites.* Most of materials sites for the headworks and the first session of the Diversion Canal locate in the planned reservoir. Filling materials for the Diversion Canal will be taken from excavated trenches, and vacant land is required in certain areas for disposal of redundant soil.

5. The project started its implementation phase by late 2005 with compensation and resettlement activities. Construction of various works has been commenced since 2006. According to ADB's safeguard policy, resettlement under ADB-funded projects must comply with the requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. Periodic resettlement independent monitoring – phase I – of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project ended with a report summarizing compliance of the required policy of the whole project (The Independent Monitoring Report No. 9 prepared by the Institute of Sociology, December 2011) to gain lessons learnt and necessary amendments for the next phase of the project.

6. Phase II of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project is being implemented and the resettlement independent monitoring for Phase II of the project has begun with quarterly monitoring of resettlement activities. Monitoring mission I was conducted in March 2012 in Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, Long An provinces and HCM city. Finding report of mission I has been submitted to ICMB9 and endorsed by ADB. Mission II was conducted in August 2012 in Tay Ninh and Binh Phuoc provinces for Duc Hoa main canal-Trang Bang district and Tan Bien Irrigation Area-Chau Thanh district and for progress of resolving pending issues of resettlement in Binh Phuoc subproject.

7. At the time of monitoring mission II, payment of compensation for APs has been carrying out in Trảng Bàng and Châu Thành districts, Tây Ninh province, other components are being prepared procedures leading to payment for APs. Therefore, this mission is conducted in Trảng Bàng and Châu Thành districts, Tây Ninh province and Binh Phuoc subproject.

II. Impacts of Đức Hòa main canal-Tây Ninh and Tân Biên Irrigation Area

1. Impacts of Đức Hòa main canal-Tây Ninh

8. Duc Hoa main canal-Tay Ninh section starts from Km 33 +567 of Dau Tieng East Main Canal, running along the existing canal (N26) through Loc Hung and An Tinh communes of Trang Bang district with 8 km long.

9. Resettlement implementation is carried out by Center of Land Fund Development (CLFD) of Trảng Bàng district. Total APs is 337 households (about 1,471 persons) and 6 organizations, of which 139 AHs are severely affected due to relocation (37 HHs) and loss of more than 20% of total land holding (120 HHs). Number of vulnerable households is 32 HHs, including women headed household: 12 HHs, social policy: 19 HHs, poor household: 1 HH. There are no ethnic minority people affected by construction of the canal.

10. The canal section goes through 2 communes of Trảng Bàng district, so land acquired is mainly agricultural land of HHs and communal PCs. Total land area acquired is 451,064m², of which residential land: 6,919m²; agricultural land: 444,145m² (Table 1).

11. Other affected assets include: houses and attached auxiliary structures: 5,975 m²; shops: 1,384m²; wells: 90; tombs: 7; rice and crops: 63,496m²; and trees: 47,836.

Table 1: Summary of project impacts in Trang Bang district

Duc Hoa main canal- Trang Bang district	I. Number of AHs							
	Severe AHs				Marginal AHs		Total AHs and APs	
	Total	HHs relocating	HHs losing shop	HHs losing > 20% of productive land	Number of HHs	Number of Persons	HHs	Persons
Lộc Hưng commune	36	8		24	81	353	117	510
An Tịnh commune	103	29	7	96	117	512	220	961
Total	139	37	7	120	198	865	337	1471
	II. Acquired land area							
	Residential and commercial land (m2)	Agri. land of AHs (m2)	Pond land (m2)	Foirest land (m2)	Agri. land of communal PCs (m2)	Total (m2)		
Lộc Hưng commune	1,674.1	104,347.2	0	0	83,089.6	192,402.0		
An Tịnh commune	5,245.2	172,691.3	0	0	84,017.4	258,662.8		
Total	6,919.3	277,038.5	0	0	167,107.0	451,064.8		
	III. Other affected assets							
	Houses and auxiliary structures (m2)	Shops (m2)	Rice and crops (m2)	Trees	Tombs (unit)	Wells (unit)		
Total	5,975.02	1,384.22	63,496.25	47,836	7	90		

Source: DMS data provided by CLFD

2. Impacts of Tân Biên Irrigation Area

12. Tân Biên irrigation Area covers 5 communes of two districts, including Châu Thành and Tân Biên districts, Tây Ninh province. This irrigation system will provide water to irrigate for 7,863 ha, of which Tân Biên district - about 5,000 ha and Châu Thành – 2,863ha. Construction of the irrigation system includes primary canals, secondary canals and tertiary canals. The monitoring mission II is conducted in Châu Thành because payment of compensation for APs is being carried out in this district, for APs in Tân Biên district the payment will be paid later, then monitoring will be conducted in next quarter.

13. Resettlement implementation in Chau Thanh district was carried out by CLFD of the district. Number of AHs is 377 HHs (about 1,520 person) and 5 organizations, of which 34 severely APs with 9 relocating HHs and 25 HHs losing more than 20% of productive land. Number of vulnerable HHs is 4 HHs, including 2 women headed HHs, 2 social policy HHs. No poor and ethnic minority HHs are affected by the subproject.

14. Construction of canal system affects 2 communes of Châu Thành district and mainly acquires agricultural land of HHs and 2 communal PCs of An Cơ and Phước Vĩnh. Total land are acquired is 385,405m², of which residential land: 3,791m²; agricultural land: 362,793m² and other land (public land) without compensation: 18,821 (Table 2).

15. Affected assets include: Houses and auxiliary structures: 730.7 m²; shops: 1,384m²; wells: 26 units; rice and other crops: 227,427m²; trees: 16,138.

Table 2: Summary of impacts on HHs in Tân Biên Irrigation Area of Châu Thành district

Tân Biên Irrigation Area - Châu Thành district	I. Number of AHs							
	Severe AHs				Marginal AHs		Total AHs and APs	
	Total	HHs relocating	HHs losing shop	HHs losing > 20% of productive land	Number of HHs	Number of Persons	HHs	Persons
Phước Vĩnh	34	9	0	25	322	1,312	356	1438
An Cơ	0	0	0	0	21	82	21	82
Total	34	9	0	25	343	1,366	377	1520
	II. Acquired land area							
	Residential and commercial land (m2)	Agri. land of AHs (m2)	Pond land (m2)	Foirst land (m2)	Agri. land of communa l PCs (m2)	Total (m2)		
Phước Vĩnh	3,791.3	343,354.8	0	347,146.1	18,821.1	365,967.2		
An Cơ	-	19,438.6	0	19,438.6	-	19,438.6		
Total	3,791.3	362,793.4	0	366,584.7	18,821.1	385,405.8		
	III. Other affected assets							
	Houses and auxiliary structures (m2)	Shops (m2)	Rice and crops (m2)	Trees	Tombs (unit)	Wells (unit)		
Phước Vĩnh	670.4	0	219,327.41	9,060	0	26		
An Cơ	60.27	0	8,100.1	1,072	0	0		
Total	730.67	0	227,427.5	16,138	0	26		

Source: DMS data provided by CLFD

II. Methodology of monitoring and implementation arrangement

1. Methodology

16. Quantitative method (sample survey and interview by questionnaire) in combination with qualitative method (in-depth interview and group discussion) with participation of different stakeholders were used to monitor. Besides, methods of document review and field observation were also applied for monitoring.

2. Monitoring methods

17. *Document review and analysis*: review and analysis of relevant project documents will provide basic information of the project and help understand reasons of on-going changes or no changes. On the other hand, this method can help to determine information gaps and main issues that need to be dealt with during further analysis and evaluation. Sources of documents include the PPMUs, PPCs, DRCs, and the People's Committees of affected communes.

18. *Sample survey method* (sample survey by questionnaire): aims to collect information from a number of APs by questionnaire with specific questions. Results of the survey are used

for statistic analysis because they contain important information on implementation issues or specific indicators from a sample. This method requires a strategy of sample selection (presented below) to monitor and evaluation.

19. *The qualitative method:* quick interview, in-depth interview, and group discussion is applied to identify problems of affected people and collect general information and viewpoints on some specific issue or to clarify some issue from a small group of people selected to represent various viewpoints and APs (the poor, the ethnic minorities, severely APs, the complainers). Group discussion is a good method to evaluate comments on changes, assess quality of the project services, and determine improved areas.

20. *Direct observation method:* this method enables timely collection of useful information that supplements collected data; also, it allows a clearer understanding of the contexts in which data and information are collected and explains survey results.

3. Implementation arrangement

21. According to letter of ICMB9 on mobilization of the monitoring Consultant, Institute of Sociology – independent resettlement monitoring organization (IMO) has assigned a Consultant Team to conduct the monitoring mission II for the project. The Consultant Team conducted monitoring on resettlement implementation in Trang Bang and Chau Thanh districts because payment of compensation for APs has been carrying out in these districts. Besides, the Team also monitored the progress of resolving complaints of APs in Binh Phuoc province which were raised in the first monitoring mission report.

22. Experts of the consultant team prepared monitoring tools such as questionnaire, guideline on in-depth interview and group discussion. Template FORMs were also prepared to gather resettlement data for establishing a resettlement database serving for next monitoring missions and writing reports.

23. To conduct this monitoring mission, the monitoring Team was divided into two groups: group 1 monitored in Binh Phuoc province and group 2 in Trang Bang and Chau Thanh districts, Tây Ninh province. Communes were surveyed, including An Tinh and Lộc Hưng, Trảng Bàng district; An Cơ and Phước Vinh, Châu Thành district. The field survey was commenced on 5 August 2012.

4. Sample survey selection

24. According to requirement of TOR, IMO selected 100% of severe and marginal APs who received compensation in Trảng Bàng and Châu Thành district. Besides, 20% of severe APs who are not paid yet were also selected for the survey. Total APs selected are 280 HHs. However, during the survey 263 AHs participated in interview. The Team also interviewed 20 staff of DRCs, leaders of communal PCs, Farmer's Union, Women Union, Fartherland Front in the surveyed communes.

IV. Monitoring outcomes

1. In-door monitoring

25. The land acquisition and resettlement in Duc Hoa main canal section where it runs through Tay Ninh province and Tan Bien irrigation area - Chau Thanh district has been carried

out by Land Fund Development Centers in Trang Bang and Chau Thanh districts. The Monitoring team held working sessions with 2 Land Fund Development Centers in 2 districts and with Tay Ninh PPMU about issues related to the land acquisition and resettlement and also reviewed documents related, including the compensation plans that were approved by PPC and the records of compensation payment to affected households.

26. The monitoring results revealed that Compensation committees have archived DMS records in both hard copies and e-files that are easy to trace and use. The compensation plans were approved by Tay Ninh PPC and records of compensation payment were signed by the compensation receivers and relevant parties, and these documents have been kept adequately. The internal monitoring reports for RP implementation were prepared by PPMU with the assistance of OSDP consultants and submitted to ICMB9 and ADB quarterly.

2. Information disclosure and public consultation

27. As indicated in the survey, AHs in the project communes in 2 districts: Trang Bang and Chau Thau expressed that since the start-up of the land acquisition and compensation activities in Duc Hoa main canal and in Tan Bien irrigation area, they have been participated 3-4 meetings, including one meeting jointly organized by the District Resettlement Committees and CPCs to disseminate the information on project implementation. The contents of this meeting consisted of:

- The project objectives and project implementation plan;
- Rights and entitlements of AHs;
- Supports and assistances to severely affected households, relocated AHs and vulnerable AHs;
- Rehabilitation and income restoration measures to AHs; and
- Grievance and grievance address.

28. All interviewed AHs confirmed that they had participated public meetings to listen to the project information, and they all agreed with the construction of Duc Hoa main canal because of its public interest and benefits. In addition to the public meetings, AHs were delivered with *Project Information Booklet (PIB)*, and some communes also broadcasted on their commune audio-broadcast system (Table 3). However, some AHs were not fully satisfied with the information disclosure because they considered the time for information disclosure was short, just about 203 hours, most of the time was for the people in charge to present about the project information, therefore, the time for AHs discussion, questions and answers, was limited. Thus, AHs might have not fully understood about the project land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policies, and their questions were not satisfactorily responded.

Table 3: Types of information disclosure

Surveyed communes	Public meetings	PIB distribution	Audio-system	All means	Others
Trang Bang district					
An Tinh commune	87	49	1	0	0
Loc Hung commune	62	18	18	15	0
Chau Thanh district					
An Co commune	12	0	0	0	0
Phuoc Vinh commune	102	34	2	1	1
Total	263	101	21	16	1

Source: AHs interview

29. However, it should be confirmed that the information disclosure and public consultation process established in RP has been substantially complied with by DRCs. In details, the public consultation meetings with AHs had been organized and carried out before DMS was taken place, before the compensation plan was submitted to PPC for approval, and after the compensation plan was approved. Each AH was delivered with a draft compensation plan for their assets affected on which amount of properties affected, compensation unit price per each type of property and the compensation amount as well as allowances that their AH would be entitled so that they could check and compared with their properties affected in reality. On this basis, AHs expressed their opinions, agreed with the draft or indicated their questions or suggestions to DRCs so that DRCs would review, adjust or supplement. In addition, Trang Bang DRC organized a Workshop on 'Review of drafted plan for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources project' on November 29th 2011 where AHs presented their opinions, agreed with the draft or indicated their questions or suggestions or requested for clarification. The opinions presented by AHs mainly focused on: (i) eligibility of land to be compensated or not to be compensated; (ii) compensation price for land lower than market price; (iii) compensation for houses, structures with prices in 2008 was not reasonable; compensation prices for trees were also not reasonable; (iv) under-counted structures, trees and crops of AHs (as indicated in the Minutes of Meeting in 2 communes: Loc Hung and An Tinh). The opinions expressed by AHs were consolidated and submitted to DRCs for consideration and solution. Based on AH's opinions, Trang Bang DRC updated the replacement price for compensation at the time of compensation in 2012 and submitted to PPC for approval.

30. In IMO point of view, such meetings were very necessary because it gave AHs opportunities to participate in discussions about issues related their life and rights. Meanwhile, it helped DRCs understand and get to know AHs' desires, preferences as well as their concerns timely and adequately. The suggestions raised by AHs in these meetings were reviewed, considered and solved up by DRCs satisfactorily and timely, then, surely the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation process would be smoothly and easily taken place.

31. Resulting from the feedbacks of AHs and the discussions with CPC officers, DRCs staff, as well as the reading of documents provided by PPMU, IMO considered that the project information disclosure to local people in Trang Bang, Chau Thanh districts in Tay Ninh province was seriously carried out by DRCs together with CPCs and the contents disclosed were quite adequate and sufficient. The Workshop on 'Review of drafted plan for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources project' organized by Trang Bang DRC in affected communes was necessary and useful, it helped and added more types of public consultation and disclosure of project information. This experience should be expanded and scaled up to other communes affected by the project.

32. Besides the gooddoings as mentioned above, DRCs should also learn experiences and overcome some points below:

(i) Time of information disclosure was short (only 1 session per commune) and people did not have sufficient time to discuss and be explained about any issues and concerns related to the compensation and resettlement policy which they were interested in. Thus, the information receipt was restricted, particularly the policy on compensation and allowance, procedures and steps for grievance address. This affected to the concurrence of AHs with the project implementing agencies. In order to end up this situation, AHs should be given more opportunities to discuss and talk about issues they are concerned with the project owners and the local government authorities.

(ii) The project information disclosure should be carried out through the project duration. PPMU and DRCs should coordinate with CPCs to disseminate regularly the information in and combined with different types of disclosure such as meeting people, broadcasting on CPC audio system, distributing PIBs to AHs so they could have access, receive and be aware of information received easily.

(iii) The most concerned issue of AHs is the compensation plan for their assets affected, particularly the compensation unit prices to affected assets. Though, DRCs had coordinated with commune governments to consult with AHs about the proposed compensation plans before they submitted to the authorized agency for review and approval, many of AHs were not fully satisfied because their suggests and opinions to the proposed compensation plan had not been dealt with.

(iv) The consultation and brainstorming of people in the project area in general and of affected households in particularly about issues related to the project implementation is very necessary and needs to be taken place in accordance with the democracy regulation, i.e. given that 'People know, people discuss, people do, and people check', then, the pure democracy and effectiveness of public consultation could be ascertained. Consequently, it could drive to the strong concurrence from the people, and in turn, it would help ease difficulties or unknot obstacles encountered in the project implementation.

3. Detailed measurement survey of affected assets

33. DRCs set up working teams that consisted of staff of DRC, offices of affected CPCs, heads of villages, and AH representatives to do DMS of AH's assets affected. Before the DMS process, each AH was given a record form that would be used to record their assets to be affected. DMS time and date was also informed to AHs in the public meetings so they could arrange their time to participate in measuring their assets to be affected together with DRC working teams. By the field monitoring, Trang Bang, Chau Thanh and Tan Bien districts in Tay Ninh province had completed measuring assets to be affected by AHs. RPs of these districts had been updated and they also had been approved by ADB.

34. The interviewed AHs indicated that their household representative had involved in inventorying, measuring lands (resident land, garden land), counting assets attached on the land affected such as crops, trees, structures. The measurement of agricultural land affected was done by surveying machine that was hired by DRCs with Surveying and Mapping Company so most of AHs did not participate in this process. Upon the completion of DMS, all AHs were given a minutes of DMS so they could check them. Then AHs signed to verify the DMS results on the minutes and sent back to DRCs. Any case of missing or miscounting of assets to be affected that was reflected by AHs had been being checked and supplementing by DRCs, if missing.

35. However, after checking the DMS results and signed to verify on the Minutes of DMS, all AHs in Loc Hung and An Tinh communes in Trang Bang district resent them to DRCs other than kept one copy as it was regulated in RP. The Deputy Director of Land Fund Development Center in Trang Bang district also confirmed this fact and added that the DMS results were not posted at public places because all AHs signed and verified on DMS records. AHs in An Co and Phuoc Vinh communes in Chau Thanh district said they kept a copy of DMS record, and they also knew that the DMS results was posted at CPC office but most of them did not care about that so they did not come there to see.

Table 4. Assessment of the surveyed APs on DMS

Surveyed commune	Participated in DMS		Agreed with DMS result		Kept DMS record		DMS records posted		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Not know
Trang Bang district									
An Tinh commune	69	18	77	10	41	46	29	14	44
Loc Hung commune	52	10	60	2	40	22	14	37	11
Chau Thanh district									
An Co commune	10	2	11	1	12		3	3	6
Phuoc Vinh commune	58	44	97	5	42	60	68	26	8
Total	189	74	245	18	135	128	114	80	69

Source: AHs interview

36. In general, measuring assets to be affected process in Trang Bang and Chau Thanh districts was carried out smoothly, publicly and successfully. According to the survey results, most of AHs were satisfied with DMS results, except 18 AHs said that DMS missed their assets to be affected or did not determine the ownership of land accurately (Details are in Annex). DRCs received complaints and opinions of AHs and were in process of verification and add-on.

37. One problem that was reflected by many AHs is that demarcation poles for land acquisition were posted too far from each other in an interval of about 400m. In this interval, there was fields of many AHs but they hardly determined accurately their remaining land and could not use afterwards but waited still the works constructed so they could plan their production. AHs requested that this problem would be fixed this situation so they could continue working on their remaining land as soon as possible.

38. In order to keep DMS complied with requirements in RPs that were approved by MARD and cleared by ADB, DRCs should avoid of any incompliant experiences such as not giving AHs a cope of DMS records in Trang Bang district, or representatives of AHs not participating in measuring agricultural land in Chau Thanh district.

4. Compensation and resettlement plan

4.1 Legal framework for preparation of compensation plan

39. The plans for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation were prepared on basis of the following legal documents:

- (i) Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 15 April 1992, issued on 14 April 1992, supplemented and revised under Resolution No. 51/2001/QH10 approved by the 10th National Assembly in the 10th meeting session on 25 December 2001;
- (ii) Law on Land No. 13/2003/QH11 approved by the 11th National Assembly in the fourth meeting session on 26 November 2003;
- (iii) Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dated 16 November 2004 by the Government on methods of determining land prices and price framework for various types of land;
- (iv) Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3/12/2004 by the Government on compensation, allowance, and resettlement when the State acquires land;

- (v) Decree No. 181 /2004/ND-CP dated 29/10/2004 by the Government that guides implementation of Law of Land 2003;
- (vi) Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP that revises and supplements some provisions of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP;
- (vii) Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25 May 2007 that stipulates issuance of land use right certificates, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedures of compensation, allowance, and resettlement when the State acquires land, and settlement of grievance about land;
- (viii) Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13 August 2009 that supplements the land-use plan, land price, land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and allowance for land acquisition;
- (ix) Decision No. 4425/QĐ-BNN-XD dated 7/10/2003, approved by the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development about approval of the Resettlement Plans and the Resettlement Framework for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project – Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, and Long An provinces and Ho Chi Minh city;
- (x) Decision No. 1082/QĐ-BNN-XD dated 16 May 2005 by the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development about assignment of tasks of compensation, site clearance, and resettlement under Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project to four provinces of Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, and Long An, and Ho Chi Minh city;
- (xi) Decision No. 3338/QĐ-BNN - TCCB dated 6 November 2006 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on assignment of tasks of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project management and implementation arrangement;
- (xii) Updated Resettlement plans for Duc Hoa main canal and for Tan Bien irrigation area in 2012 that were approved by ADB;
- (xiii) Decision No. 48/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2011 by PPC issuing tariffs for different types of land in Tay Ninh province in 2012;
- (xiv) Decision No. 44/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 19 August 2010 by PPC issuing policies for compensation, allowance, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land in Tay Ninh province;
- (xv) Decision No. 02/2012/QĐ-UBND dated 5 January 2012 issued by PPC on tariffs for houses and structures in Tay Ninh province.
- (xvi) Decision No. 25/2012/QĐ-UBND dated 4 May 2012 issued by PPC on tariffs for trees/crops and animals in Tay Ninh province.

4.2 Preparation of compensation plans

40. By the time of monitoring, RPs for households affected by the Duc Hoa main canal section which runs through Trang Bang district, and by Tan Bien irrigation area in Chau Thanh district in Tay Ninh province were approved by Tay Ninh PPC.

41. The RP preparation process carried out by DRCs in Trang Bang and Chau Thanh districts complied with the procedures on preparation and disclosure of RPs as regulated in RP. Details are:

- *Consultation with AH* with the draft plan for resettlement plans: DRCs sent each AH a draft of their compensation plan together with a card on which they could check and

write their comments or opinions on. Trang Bang district also organized a Workshop for discussion about drafted resettlement plan that facilitated AHs to express their opinions and suggestions immediately about what they had been concerned with.

- Chau Thanh DRC posted the draft resettlement and compensation plan at CPC offices and affected villages so local people could know and contribute their opinions.
- Receiving opinions, questions and complaints from people and AHs, and reviewing and solving complaints and grievance.
- DRCs submitted to clear compensation plans after these RPs had been updated and supplemented with AHs opinions and suggestions, then finalized RPs and submitted them to the competent agencies for appraisal and approval.

4.3 Compensation prices for affected assets

42. The compensation unit prices for assets to be affected in case the State acquired the land that were issued by Tay Ninh PPC were presented in the 1st Monitoring Report for Phase II of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, for Duc Hoa Main canal section in Tay Ninh province.

Compensation prices for land: The compensation prices for land were determined with criteria: type of land (i.e. land-use purposes), location of land, administrative area, and productivity of land. Replacement prices were updated when DMS was being carried out and that were submitted to Tay Ninh PPC for review and approval. Since there was no difference in land prices between market prices and prices issued by PPC in 2012, DRCs applied the land prices in 2012 issued by PPC as the compensation prices.

Compensation prices for houses and structures: The compensation for houses, construction and structures were applied with the prices updated in 2012 by PPC.

43. The application of compensation prices in 2012 by PPC for assets affected by the project was satisfied with most of AHs. The interviews and group discussions with AHs indicated that about 77.7% of interviewed AHs agreed with compensation prices, including some AHs showed their pleasure with the compensation received and agreed with the prices issued by PPC without any complaints. However, some AHs (22.3%) thought that compensation prices for land, houses and structures were still low, particularly for AHs of whom all residential land and houses were acquired. According to their view, the compensation received for land and houses was not enough to buy land and build houses with similar area and houses. Thus, these AHs requested PPC to consider and give them more support. Some AHs did not agree with compensation prices for land so they asked for 'land for land' compensation option.

Table 5: AHs opinions about compensation plans

Surveyed commune	Discussed about compensation prices		Agreed with compensation prices	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Trang Bang district				
An Tinh commune	83	4	60	27
Loc Hung commune	57	5	47	15
Chau Thanh district				
An Co commune	12		10	2
Phuoc Vinh commune	99	3	78	24
Total	251	12	195	68

Source: AHs interview

44. Besides the compensation unit prices for land, there was still an issue related to the area of land to be compensated and not compensated as mentioned in the 1st Monitoring Report. Though DRCs had responded the complaints by AHs but they did not agree with the compensation mode as proposed by DRCs. In the previous monitoring mission, IMO team had discussed this issue with DRCs and considered that the solutions proposed by DRCs were reasonable and fair because the land was compensated as its land-use status.

5. Restoration of PAPs livelihoods and rehabilitation of their lives

45. In addition to compensation for assets affected, severely affected HHs (losing more than 20% of total landholdings or relocation) were entitled to allowances and supports as regulated in RP. However, when being asked about allowances and supports that AHs were entitled to, most of the interviewed AHs all answered that they did not know or did not receive, but when checking with the compensation plans, all AHs losing land were given allowances for job change, severely affected households were given life subsistence allowance, relocation AHs how had to resettle were supported with transportation allowance, etc. This could say that AHs did not carefully read the compensation plans that DRCs distributed to them for opinion before they were submitted to PPC for approval. In addition, AHs in poor or pre-poor group or AHs who encountered with many difficulties in life had requested PPMU and DRCs to consider and give them more supports, such as AH Nguyen Thanh Hong in Loc Thanh village, Loc Hung commune in Trang Bang district who was ranked as pro-poor HH, lost land 2 times for hydraulic works with disabled 2 children, mental-affected wife, and poor life, so he wanted the project to consider and give them more support; AH Nguyen Thi Nhien in Phuoc Trung village, Phuoc Vinh commune in Chau Thanh district requested the project to support her because her HH lost approximately 20% of landholdings and her household was a single-mother household with small kid. AP Luong Van Quan and AP Do Van Hai in Phuoc Trung village, Phuoc Vinh commune in Chau Thanh district were war-invalids and lost land but they had not been given with allowance for household in policy. It is requested that PPMU review and solve up these cases as regulated in RP.

46. The allowances that were approved by PPC in RPs are below (Table 4):

Table 5: Allowances to severely affected AHs

Nr.	Type of allowances	Rate	Note
1	Life subsistence allowance - Losing 20% - 70% of total landholding, without relocation; - Losing 20% - 70% of total landholding, with relocation; - Losing >70% of total landholding, without relocation; - Losing >70% of total landholding, with relocation.	1,800,000 VND/person 3,600,000 VND/person 3,600,000 VND/person 7,200,000 VND/person	Once time allowance
2	Allowance for relocation	5,000,000 VND/HH	Once time allowance
3	Allowance for transportation	2,500,000 VND/HH	Once time allowance
4	Allowance for house rent	2,000,000 VND/HH*6 months	Every person from 5 th in more than 5 personed AH was supported additionally 100,000 VND/person

			/month.
5	Allowance for business suspended	2,000,000 VND/HH	Business registered AH
6	Allowances for disabled ex-servicemen - AHs with disabled ex-servicemen or war martyrs - AHs with members of meritorious groups	4,000,000 VND/HH 2,000,000 VND/HH	
7	Allowance for land lost - Garden and pond land in same lot of residential land lost; - Land along roads	70% price of residential land*area of land lost. 50% price of residential land*area of land lost.	According to Article 11.1 in Decision No. 44/2010 QĐ-UBND According to Article 17.3.a. in Decision No. 44/2010 QĐ-UBND
8	Allowance for job change	Allowance in cash equal to 1.5 times of agricultural land lost.	If AHs member needed job- training, s/he would receive one course of job-training free of charge.

Source: Land Fund Development Centers

6. Compensation payment

47. After Tay Ninh PPC approved Plans for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, the Land Fund Development Center in Trang Bang and Chau Thanh districts coordinated with District State Treasury and CPCs to organize the compensation payment to AHs.

48. Before the compensation payment was made, Tay Ninh PPMU, Land Fund Development Centers in the districts, and relevant CPCs met with AHs to inform them about the compensation plan, including time, location of payment in the project communes, and papers that AHs needed to present when they received the compensation, how to deal with procedures for compensation receipt, and the compensation receipt.

49. Trang Bang Land Fund Development Center was the unit that undertook the compensation payment to AHs in the district. Because the project had not been allocated with sufficient fund to pay all AHs at the same time, so they organized the payment in 2 phases: Phase 1 to pay 29,883,450,000 VND to pay to 118 AHs in Loc Hung commune, and 125 AHs in An Tinh commune. By the time of monitoring, AHs that remained to be paid were 141 households with a total of 19,579,372,416 VND. The payment was on-going.

50. In Chau Thanh district, the Land Fund Development Center was the unit that undertook the compensation payment to AHs in the district. By the time of monitoring, 100/466 AHs had been paid. By July 19, 2012, a total of 13,933,000,000 VND had been received to Chau Thanh Land development center to pay to AHs.

51. In general, Tay Ninh PPMU, Land Development Centers in districts have coordinated closely with CPCs and District State Treasury to carry out the compensation payment process to AHs quickly, neatly, safely and effectively. AHs were satisfied with the compensation payment arranged by the project.

52. However, one issue that needed to be solve was that 23 AHs in Trang Bang district and 15 AHs in Chau Thanh district had not met all conditions for compensation receipt because their Land Use Right Certificates (Red Book) were pledged at bank for loans so they could not withdraw them out and use them to complete the compensation receipt process. Dealing with this situation, the Land development centers in the districts suggested various solutions and facilitated them to receive the compensation at soonest. Details are:

(i) In Trang Bang district, if the loan proceeds that AH borrowed from the bank was smaller than the compensation amount, DRCs would advance AH an amount equal to the loan so the AH could pay the loan and take their Red Book back. When DRCs paid the compensation to the AH, they would discount the advanced amount. If the loan proceeds that AH borrowed from the Bank was larger than the compensation amount, DRCs would pay part of the compensation amount and the remaining part would be deposited in Bank as a saving in monthly term in name of the DRC. When AH enabled to pay the loan to the bank and withdraw their Red Book to submit to DRC, DRC would pay the remaining compensation that was deposited in bank to AH, all the deposited and the interest gains. In Trang Bang district, there was 08 AHs falling in this group. These solutions were discussed with and agreed by AHs.

(ii) Chau Thanh district, DPC acted a guarantee for AHs so Bank let AHs pledging Red Books to borrow Red Books to enable them to complete procedures for compensation receipt. After completing this procedure, DPC would take back these Red Books from AHs and give them to Bank. This solution was strongly supported by AHs.

53. In addition, some AHs still had complaints so they had not accepted the compensation yet and they were waiting for competent agencies to address their complaints. IMO team interviewed these AHs to get to know their complaints (Details are in Annex).

7. Resettlement issues

54. According to the PPC's resettlement policy, AHs losing all residential land would be moved to a 6.5 ha resettlement area that was proposed for Trang Bang industrial zone. If AHs who wanted to relocate themselves would be entitled to an allowance of 80,000,000 VND/HH for developing infrastructures in their new places. Most of relocation Ahs in Trang Bang district chose an option as self-relocation, but some of them considered that the compensation for residential land and for house was not enough to buy new land and build houses as they used to be so they requested to relocate in the resettlement area. In Chau Thanh district, none of AHs had to relocate.

8. Grievance redress of PAPs

8.1 Common opinions of AHs

55. The monitoring results indicated that AHs' opinions focused on the following issues:

(i) AHs who did not agree with the compensation prices wanted PPMU and DRCs to report to competent agencies to increase the compensation prices for land, houses and structures closer to market prices or to give them allowances to compensate the price escalation

so that they could buy land with similar area of their land lost and build new houses with technical standards similar to their houses lost.

(ii) AHs who had not received the compensation in Phase 1 requested PPMU and DRCs to allocate sufficient budget to pay them as soon as possible in order to eliminate further losses to them due to price escalation.

(iii) After having acquired land, all AHs of whom the remaining land plots were too small or deshaped to produce, requested AHs to acquire that parts and compensate for them.

(iv) AHs of whom assets affected were miscounted requested DRCs to verify and add them in for compensation.

8.2 Specific opinions of AHs

56. The following Table lists opinions and suggestions of AHs that they had expressed to IMO team and should be addressed by the competent agencies and authorities.

Table 6: Pending issues

Full name of AHs	Address	Issues
Trang Bang district	Loc Hung commune	
Trương Văn Chơn	Loc Thanh village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not received the compensation yet because compensation prices for land and houses were not satisfactory. The compensation amount was not enough to buy land and rebuild house. - Under-counted assets affected: about 80m of B40 wire fence, some jackfruit trees, and 01 culvert. - Wanted to move to resettlement area. <p>AH sent his 6-point Complaint to Trang Bang DPC and Land development center on 20/7/2012, but not yet received the solution.</p>
Đinh Thị Hận	Loc An village	Compensated 211,000 VND for crops on land but not compensated for land (76.6m ²). Her AH did not understand so she wanted to be explained.
Trần Văn Lân	Loc Thanh village	Among the acquired land of AH Lan had 66.3m ² that was inherited from his father but not yet applied for remain in Red book, so AH Lan was only received the compensation for the lost land area that was stated in his Red Book but not for this 66.3m ² . On the other hand, this area was in the same plot of AH Lan so his father was not considered as an affected household so he was not listed in the compensation entitlement and was not compensated accordingly. Thus, the Land development center is requested to verify that who would has right to this 66.3m ² then he would be entitled to the compensation because this land had been acquired.
Nguyễn Văn Nguôn	Loc Thanh village	This HH had land along canal N26-15, that previously was dug in hole for earth to fill in canal embankment but his family refill the hole for

		<p>planting trees. Now, DMS team did not measure 20m² at 2 ends and DRC only compensated with the price applied for pond other than for agricultural land. AH requested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remeasuring the area of land lost; - Verifying actual land-use status of the land acquired in order to classify and apply with right compensation prices for his HH.
Trương Văn Bản	Loc Thanh village	<p>2 days before the compensation payment date, AH Ban reviewed his compensation plan. He recognized that there was 400m² missing from the compensation plan. According to him, his acquired land totaled 1,340m² but only 980m² was stated in the compensation plan and he did receive all compensation amount for this land area. 400m² was wrongly stated in the compensation plan of AH Trương Văn Phụng. AH Bản requested DRC to solve up but DRC requested two AHs to negotiate. The negotiation failed so he requested the competent agencies to verify this 400m² belong to whom so that one would be entitled to the compensation. So far, this issue has not been solved.</p>
Trịnh Thị Lê	Loc An village	<p>Unable to receive the compensation yet because when she sold land, she gave Red Book to buyer so she did not have the Red Book and had not enough conditions for receiving the compensation. Her compensation amount was deposited to bank. She would receive the compensation when she could get her Red book.</p>
Ngô Văn Phan	Loc Thanh village	<p>Being acquired 1,100m²/2000m² of land, lost all his house. He lacked of land for production, and compensation was not enough to buy land and rebuild a similar house, so he requested for more support and for loan with low-interest rate in order to help him rehabilitate his life.</p>
Nguyễn Thanh Hồng	Loc Thanh village	<p>His HH was acquired with land for hydraulic works 2 times. Presently, his family has disabled children, his wife is mentally sick so his family is in extreme difficulty. He requested for being supported in order to lessen his difficulties.</p>
<p>Households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lê Thị Nai - Trần Thị Mẫn - Nguyễn Văn hào - Trương Thị Chắt 	Loc Thanh village	<p>These AHs of whom land close to canal bank had been acquired. In order to heighten the remaining land for house-ground level, they had dug in the area of land acquired to get soils for house-ground leveling. Thus they were accused by local government and had to relevel that land to leave it in previous state. That they did, but they still were fined by CPC for 500,000 VND each AH. They did not agree with this penalty in monetary term by the government.</p>

Trần văn Vãng and his son - Trần Văn Út	Loc Thanh village	This AH received a Decision for compensation of more than 49 million VND, but the project had paid him only more than 18 million VND because a part of his affected land had not yet been verified with its ownership. He had sent his complaint to the district land development center to request for verification and remeasuring but not yet received any reply. He wanted PPMU to verify the case early so his household could receive the compensation soon.
Trương Thị Hồng Gấm	Loc Thanh village	The canal runs through his 3.5 ‘sao’ land plot, and the remaining land plot was too small to cultivate. AH requested the project to acquire all land plot and compensate them.
Trần Văn Trục	Loc An village	The remaining land plot was too small to cultivate. AH requested the project to acquire all land plot and compensate them.
Trương Văn Chờ	Loc Thanh village	The remaining land plot was too small and deshaped to cultivate. AH requested the project to acquire entire land plot and compensate them.
Trương Văn Búa	Loc Thanh village	AH lost residential land, but was compensated with agricultural land price (2 land plots were close to each other). AH requested the project to check and adjust the compensation.
Nguyễn Văn Hồng	Loc Thanh village	The compensation price for rubber trees (3-years old) at 120,000 VND/tree was too low, not enough for care cost. AH requested to increase compensation price for tree so they would not be too disadvantaged.
Lê Thị Nay	Loc Thanh village	Her house was close to canal bank and lower than canal level, so she requested for support to help her heighten her house ground level.
Đoàn Văn Nước	Loc Thanh village	When canal was constructed, the access to his house was cut. He requested the project to give him support to make a road to his house.
Trương Văn Âm	Loc Thanh village	His family had invested lots of efforts in leveling in order to use the land that was acquired. So, he requested the project to consider compensating him with the leveling cost.
Trần Văn Long	Loc Thanh village	Requesting the project to compensate 2 earth roads that had been made by AH and also requested the project to allow him clearing up the land before handing it over.
	An Tinh commune	
AHs: - Văn Minh Thắng - Văn Công Nhật - Văn Minh Sanh	Suoi Sau village	These 3 men were father and sons, they did not agree with the compensation prices for houses and land acquired. They sent the complaint to CPC in May and July 2012 but not yet received the solution. They said that if the problem was not solved satisfactorily they would not accept the

		compensation.
Lê Thị Phụng, Nguyễn Như Thảo	Suoi Sau village	AHs had invested lots of efforts in leveling in order to use the land that was acquired. So, they requested the project to consider compensating them with the leveling cost.
Văn Thị Điều Văn Thị Minh Tâm	Suoi Sau village	Two AHs requested the project to re-consider position of their land affected, increase compensation price for them because in their view, their land plots were close to National Road 22, just next to the gravel road. According to them, the position of their land currently has a much higher price compared with the compensation price.
Nguyễn Thị Thê	Bau May village	This is the 3 rd time that her HH was acquired with land so they did not have land left to give to their children. She lost >100m ² of residential land but the compensation plan only stated 100m ² . Thus, DMS was undercounted her land. On her residential land lost there was 3 houses belonging to her and her 2 children: Nguyễn Thị Thê and Tô Văn Bình, but the Red Book only named her so the project compensated for 1 house only. She sent her complaint but not yet received a reply. She requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measuring area of land acquired; - Being compensated for 3 houses; - Being supported to remove 3 houses; - Increasing compensation for houses and land so they could have enough money to buy land and rebuild houses.
Nguyễn Thị Lãnh	Bau May village	In AH Red Book, the land acquired was stated as agricultural land but the project compensated it with price for pond land. AH requested to adjust the compensation price for land rightly.
Phạm Quốc Thái	Bau May village	Being acquired all residential land and house but AH did not have Red Book so he did not meet conditions to move to resettlement area. The compensation amount was not enough for him to buy land and rebuild similar house so he requested for more support.
Trần Thị Dật	Bau May village	Being acquired all residential land and house but AH bought the land with hand-writing transaction paper, not yet had a Red Book so he did not meet conditions to move to resettlement area. The compensation amount was not enough for him to buy land and rebuild similar house so he requested for more support.
Trần Lộc Nhung	Bau May village	AH lost the house in which they had lived in for 12 years but because the house was built on agricultural land, not yet changed the land-use purpose to residential land, so AH did not meet

		<p>conditions to move to resettlement area. Because AH lost all land and house, the compensation amount was not enough to buy land and rebuild similar house, so he requested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because AH had a long-term house living in with no conflict over land, so they requested the project to consider their wish to move to resettlement area. - His biogas structure affected that he spent 20 million VND to build was compensated for 1.7 million VND. AH sent a complaint in writing but not yet solved up. He requested PPMU to increase the compensation price for biogas in order to lessen the loss of this AH.
Lê văn Hy	Suoi Sau	<p>According to AH Hy, it was necessary to divide land prices in response to distance from National 22 towards the land but the gaps between prices were not reasonable. Specifically, the land strip within 50m from National Road was compensated for 2,988,000 VND/m², but the land strip from 51m to 100m (from National road) was compensated for 79,000 VND/m², etc. The gap between two prices was too large, unreasonable. Mr Hy had his land acquired lying in the area from 51st m to 100th m, and was compensated with the price of 79,000 VND/m². He did not agree with this price and complained. He said if the case was not solved satisfactorily he would not accept the compensation.</p>
Trần Thị Cụt	Bau May village	<p>Being acquired all residential land in area of 226m² stated in her Red Book, but in the compensation plan was only 199.3m², i.e. 26.7m² missing. She had not accepted the compensation and requested DRC to re-measure the land.</p>
Nguyễn Thị Rào	Bau May village	<p>According to the compensation plan, her AH was acquired for 704m² of land, but when she remeasured, it was 800m². She had received the compensation as it was in the compensation plan, but still insisted in requesting for re-measurement.</p>
Nguyễn Thị Diệu	An Duoc	<p>On the land acquired remained 4 electric posts that were not compensated. Requesting DRC to verify and compensate her AH for these.</p>
Nguyễn Thị Rang	Bau May village	<p>Land acquired was ranked as perennial -crop planting land, but the compensation land but the compensation was applied with price for annual crop planting land (lower price). AH received the compensation but insisted in requesting for adjusting for the compensation price.</p>
Nguyễn Văn Thơm	An Duoc	<p>When canal was being constructed, there would have no road to his house. He requested the project to study and make a road so his HH would</p>

		<p>have to access to the house.</p> <p>He also requested the project to have a clear and specific demarcation to the land acquired so people would know the boundary of their remaining land and that would enable them to work on land easily.</p>
Ngô Văn Lụng	An Duoc	The remaining land was small and deshaped, difficult to cultivate. Requesting the project to acquire entire land plot.
Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt Trần Hồng Khương	Suoi Sau An Duoc	Requesting the project to support them in paperwork to transfer the land-use purpose for the remaining land and to support them with the tax in order to facilitate their AHs to rebuild their houses.
Văn Thị Điều Nguyễn Văn No	Suoi Sau An Duoc	Though, the canal alignment only affected part of their houses but according to these AHs if they wanted to live there they had to demolish the entire houses and rebuild. Thus, they requested the project to compensate for their entire houses.
Nguyễn Văn Suốt	An Duoc	DMS missed 01 culvert, AH requested DRC to verify and supplement for compensation.
Phan Văn Mi	Suoi Sau	Requesting the project to allow him selecting the option as “land for land” compensation.
Chau Thanh district	Phuoc Vinh commune	
Phạm Thị Đẹp	Phuoc Lap village	The remaining land was small and deshaped, difficult to cultivate. Requesting the project to acquire entire land plot.
Trần Thị Còn	Phuoc Hoa	After being acquired with land, the remaining land dimension was 1m x 2m x 60m, difficult to cultivate. AH requested the project to acquire this part also.
Võ Văn Mười	Phuoc Trung	After being acquired with land, the remaining land had one side 10m, another side 30m, close to canal bank but there was a house on the land. AH feared that living there was not safe so they requested the project to acquire this part of land.
Nguyễn Văn Đa	Phuoc Trung	Requesting for his children to learn a job and for being acquired the remaining land that was small, deshaped and difficult to cultivate on.
Trần Công Thảo	Phuoc Hoa	Total residential land was 1700m ² , the canal runs through middle of the land, the remaining land each side was small, deshaped and difficult to cultivate on. AH requested the project to acquire all remaining parts.
Phạm Ngọc Minh Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt Lê Thị Lan Phạm Văn Tươi Châu Văn Đức	Village No.3 Phuoc Loi Phuoc Trung Phuoc Loc Phuoc Trung	The remaining land was small and deshaped, difficult to cultivate. Requesting the project to acquire entire land plot.
Phan Văn Chào	Village no.3	Requesting for checking the area of land affected.

		At DMS, it was 1,354.1m ² but then it was stated as 1,254.1m ² . Rubber trees, when DMS was carried out, were 3.5 years old (2011), now, they are over 4 years old but AH has not yet received the compensation?
Hà Văn Hương	Phuoc Hoa	DMS missed 01 Dau tree (over 10 years old).
Nguyễn Thị Huy	Village No.3	- Her land at DMS was wrongly stated to AH Nguyễn Thị Nương with 45.3m ² . All her land was 994.8m ² but only 949.5m ² was stated. AH requested for checking again. - AH garden land planted perennial trees (428.8m ²), but was applied with compensation price for annual cropping land and this would cause loss to her AH. She requested for checking again.
Lê Minh Hoàng	Phuoc Lap	AH had split HH shortly ago so not yet obtained Red book, so AH was not able to receive the compensation yet.
Dương Thị Quý		Acquired land was wrongly measured (missing). AH had received the compensation but still sent a complaint to Land development center, requesting for re-measurement, but the case had not yet being solved up.
Phùng Văn Quyền Nguyễn Văn Âm	Phuoc Lap Phuoc Loi	The compensation was not enough for the area of land acquired. AHs requested for re-measurement.
Đỗ Hòa Hiệp	Phuoc Loc	AH residential land was in Group I but the compensation was applied with price for Group II. AH requested for adjustment.
Võ Văn Hà	Phuoc Lap	AH's rubber-planting land was in Group I but the compensation was applied with price for Group II. AH requested for adjustment.
Nguyễn Văn Phận	Phuoc Lap	After the construction, AH remaining land would have no road to get in. AH requested for placing a culvert so he could have an access to his field.
Trần Thị Dỡ	Phuoc Hoa	DMS missed 1 bathroom. AH sent a complaint to the district but not yet received a solution.
Trần Văn Đương	Phuoc Loc	AH requested the project for explaining why the compensation payment was lower than it was stated in the compensation plan. In the plan it was over 107 million VND but AH only received over 101 million VND.
Lương Văn Quân Đỗ Văn Hải	Phuoc Trung Phuoc Trung	They are disabled ex-servicemen, in HH in policy and were acquired with land, but AHs were not entitled to an allowance for AHs in policy. AHs requested DRC to consider and give them support.
Lê Thị Gái Lớn (pro-poor HH)	Phuoc Hoa	AH requested for increasing the duration for allowance from 6 months to 12 months.
Nguyễn Thị Nhiên	Phuoc Trung	Requesting the project to give more support to AH because AH lost nearly 20% of productive land and it was woman-headed HH with small children.
	An Co commune	

Nguyễn Văn Chiến	An Tho	Had not received the compensation yet because AH's Red Book was pledged in bank for loan. The land acquired runs inclining to his land, the remaining land was in a narrow rectangular shape, difficult to cultivate. He requested PPMU to consider, if possible, adjusting the design so canal runs along his land and his remaining land would be in a better shape and easier to cultivate on.
Huỳnh Văn Tú Nguyễn Văn Thật	An Tho	Had not received the compensation yet because AHs Red Books were pledged in bank for loans. When subground-canal section was built, runoff water was not drained fast enough and inundated some fields of many AHs, including fields of these 2 AHs. Thus, they requested the project to adjust the design, or make a drainage canal all way through in order to avoid local inundation on fields.
Nguyễn Văn Ngoán, Nguyễn Văn Vinh	An Tho	Requesting the project to explore solutions to deal with local inundation. AH Ngoan thought that the drainage canal no.2 would be repaired in order to drain water properly, not submerge their fields. AH Vinh requested that the project would recheck the culverts because these culverts might cause the waterlogging.
Nguyễn Văn Be	An Tho	DMS missed his 1 well and part of his fence. AH requested to check and compensate him further.

Source: Results of monitoring

8.3. Solutions for pending issues

8.3.1 Solutions for PAPs complaints in Duc Hoa main canal-Tay Ninh and Tan Bien irrigation system.

56. All above complaints of PAPs have been received by DRCs and Tay Ninh PPMU for resolution. Specifically, mis-counting affected assets of PAPs have been verifying and counting to prepare additional compensation plan by DRCs. Other complaints are being verified and resolved by DRCs and they will be monitored in next mission.

8.3.2 Solutions for pending issues in Binh Phuoc province

57. The Monitoring report of the 1st Monitoring mission by IMO indicated some pending issues in Binh Phuoc that needed following up. The monitoring results in this 2nd monitoring mission show that the progress of solving these pending issues is very slow. Details are:

(i) *The payment for difference in prices (2007-2008) to AHs in Minh Thanh commune:*
By the time of this monitoring, AHs in reservoir bed who received the compensation in 2007-2008 had not received the additional support as stated in Decision no. 2980/QĐ-UBND by PPC because MARD had not allocated the fund sources yet. HHs who were affected by the headworks, construction road, transfer canal and borrow pits would also receive the additional support for the price difference as stated in Decision no. 1509/QĐ-UBND dated 31/7/2012

by PPC. However, by the time of monitoring, due to not availability of the fund, the payment had not been made yet.

(ii) *The solution for AHs in 3 resettlement areas:* in the 10ha resettlement area (Nha Bich commune, Chon Thanh district, Binh Phuoc province), 23 AHs had been granted with LURCs. The engineering design report, cost estimated for the water supply and sewage system had been submitted for appraisal and approval. In the 80ha resettlement area (Nha Bich commune, Chon Thanh district, Binh Phuoc province), the construction of water supply system was completed. The land allocation to AHs and issuance of LURCs to AHs who had received the resettlement plan was being carried out. By the time of monitoring, 256/377 AHs had received the resettlement land and the remaining 121 AHs did not want to get the land in resettlement area. According to PPMU, AHs who did not want to receive resettlement land plots would be paid the difference in cash deducting the cost for infrastructure investment. Ta Thiet resettlement and cultivation area (Loc Ninh district, Binh Phuoc province) completed the infrastructure. The water supply system in the resettlement area for ethnic people was being tested before handing over for use. The map showing resettlement - cultivation land plots had been submitted to Loc Ninh DPC for approval. Ta Thiet resettlement area was built for 117 AHs who are ethnic people but so far many AHs requested for not moving there and for moving to the 80ha resettlement area in stead.

(iii) *DMS and compensation payment to AHs who were additionally submerged in the reservoir bed:* Binh Phuoc PPMU coordinated with relevant parties to identify the land of AHs where was additionally submerged when the reservoir stored water. There were 111 AHs in total, 35 AHs in Tan Thanh commune, 72 AHs in Minh Lap commune, and 04 AHs in Minh Thanh commune. However, the landmarks had not yet posted so it was yet impossible to determine the area of land submerged additionally of each AH, thus the DMS had not yet carried out. Phuoc Hoa PPMU requested to measure and make compensation plans for trees and structures affected in advance.

(iv) *Need for fund allocation for compensation:* In 2012, Binh Phuoc PPMU needs MARD to allocate 112 billion VND to pay for price-difference to AHs. However, by the monitoring mission, only 45 billion VND had been allocated. Binh Phuoc DARD requested MARD to allocate sufficiently the fund but this had been not yet successful.

V. Compliance between the land acquisition and resettlement progress with the construction progress

58. In Tay Ninh province, the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation progress would match the progress of contract awards for construction if the sufficient fund for compensation was allocated on time. By the time of monitoring, the updated RPs for Duc Hoa Main canal and Tan Bien irrigation area had been approved by ADB, met the condition for compensation payment. However, the Amendment for Loan Agreement was not approved by GOV yet so it was unable to use ADB fund for compensation yet. In addition, MARD also needed to allocate sufficient counterpart fund on time to the project provinces so the compensation would be made to AHs.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

1. Conclusions

59. In general, the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for the Duc Hoa main canal (Tay Ninh province) and Tan Bien irrigation area (Chau Thanh district) is substantially

complied with the regulations in the ADB approved RPs. The information disclosure and public consultation has been carried out adequately, publicly and democratically. The DMS for assets affected was carried out with the AHs participation, except for DMS for agricultural land in Chau Thanh district where AHs owners did not participate in. Compensation plans were prepared in compliance with the entitlement matrix and policies for AHs as stated in the RPs. The compensation plans were sent to AHs for their comments before being submitted to the authority for approval. The compensation payment has been carried out publicly in witness of relevant parties. The compensation payment procedures were simple, time and location for payment had been informed to individual AHs. The issues related to payment procedures of some AHs have been solved up reasonably by DRCs and in agreements of AHs.

60. However, it hardly avoided some mistakes during the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation such as missing assets of AHs, wrongly identifying land ownership or classifying land groups, lower compensation prices compared with actual prices. All requests and suggestions of AHs have been received and considered by DRCs for solutions. However, due to very complicated identification of land ownership, and improper management of land, the grievance address to AHs remained long so AHs had not been satisfied.

61. In the surveyed communes, all people were aware of the project benefits to their life and production. Thus, they fully supported the project and facilitated the project to be implemented. Though, the compensation prices might be lower than actual prices, most of AHs accepted and wanted the project to be constructed as soon as possible so they could benefit from the project.

2. Recommendations

62. In order to ensure the AHs entitlements, it is recommended PPMU, DRCs review and solve up the pending issues mentioned in this Monitoring report and response to the AHs. The settlement of complaints should be complied with the grievance address procedures mentioned in the RPs and Law on Complaints and Denunciations of Vietnam. All entitlements of AHs mentioned in the Matrix of entitlements should be complied with.

63. DRCs should consider and acquire remaining land of AHs that are unable to produce because of their small, deshaped size or cut down by canals.

64. MARD should report to GOV in order to accelerate the process of approval for the Amendment of Loan Agreement so the ADB fund could be used for paying the compensation cost. On the other hand, MARD should allocate sufficient fund on time to the provinces so they could complete the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation in 2012.

65. Settling pending issues in Binh Phuoc province has lasted long so far. It is requested that MARD and Binh Phuoc PPC direct relevant agencies and parties to solve up these issues, whilst, allocating sufficient counterpart fund to pay AHs is considered the key point in the process.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of interviewed AHs who were severely affected and vulnerable

No	Name of HH Owner	APs losing >20% of total landholdings (HH)	Houses affected (house)	Shops affected (shop)	Severely affected HH (HH)	Vulnerable AHs (HH)
	Trang Bang District	120	37	7	139	65
1	Nguyễn Thị Rào	20,19			x	
2	Nguyễn Thị Sần	20,43			x	Woman-headed HH
3	Phan Thị Phán	20,50			x	Woman-headed HH
4	Lê Thành Hiệp	21,07	x		x	
5	Nguyễn Thị Đẹp	21,31			x	Woman-headed HH
6	Trần Thị Mòn	22,44			x	Woman-headed HH
8	Võ Văn Xệ	22,88			x	
9	Cao Thị Ngó	23,19			x	Woman-headed HH
10	Nguyễn Thị Thê	23,24	x		x	Woman-headed HH
11	Nguyễn Thị Tư	23,75			x	
12	Nguyễn Văn Kiêm	24,38			x	
13	Lê Thành Phước	25,13	x		x	
14	Lê Thị Rắc	25,25			x	
15	Lê Văn Hy	25,41	x		x	
16	Võ Văn Dưỡng	25,62			x	
17	Trần Văn Lân	25,70	x		x	
18	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	25,71			x	
19	Trương Văn Tấn	26,11			x	
20	Nguyễn Văn Hiếu	26,22			x	
21	Lê Thị Phương	26,30			x	
22	Nguyễn Thị Diệu	26,76			x	
23	Nguyễn Văn Xuân	26,92			x	
24	Phan Thị Sai	27,20			x	
25	Nguyễn Thị Thủy	27,48	x		x	
26	Nguyễn Văn Thung	27,71			x	
27	Võ Thị Bé	28,07			x	
28	Trần Văn Dân	28,61			x	HH in preferential treatment
29	Trần Văn Rớt	29,06	x		x	
30	Nguyễn V. Quang Ba	29,55			x	
31	Bùi Văn Cương	30,11			x	
32	Nguyễn Châu Thanh	30,36			x	
33	Nguyễn Văn Riệp	30,66			x	
34	Bùi Văn Thanh	30,71			x	
35	Nguyễn Văn Hoai	30,85			x	
36	Trần Văn Cu	30,88	x		x	
37	Nguyễn Thị Như	31,18			x	
38	Nguyễn Văn Phương	31,37			x	
39	Huỳnh Văn Thêm	31,52			x	
40	Phạm Văn Nhớ	31,64			x	
41	Huỳnh Thị Tuấn	32,13			x	HH in preferential treatment
42	Phạm Thị Nhen	32,17				HH in preferential treatment
43	Nguyễn Văn Thiêm	32,27			x	
44	Liên	32,59			x	
45	Tô Văn Châu	32,75			x	
46	Trần Văn Nem	32,99			x	
47	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	33,13			x	
48	Trần Văn Tơ	33,26			x	
49	Nguyễn Hưng Diễm	33,64				HH in preferential treatment
50	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	33,69			x	
51	Trần Thị Dâu	33,73			x	
52	Đinh Thị Em	34,23			x	
53	Võ Thị Chính	34,43			x	
54	Phạm Thị Yên	36,30			x	
55	Nguyễn Thị Sĩa	36,33	x		x	
56	Nguyễn Văn Út	36,60	x		x	HH in preferential treatment

No	Name of HH Owner	APs losing >20% of total landholdings (HH)	Houses affected (house)	Shops affected (shop)	Severely affected HH (HH)	Vulnerable AHs (HH)
57	Ngô Văn Phan	36,88	x		x	
58	Nguyễn Tấn Minh	37,08		x	x	
59	Nguyễn Ngọc Yên	37,35			x	
60	Nguyễn Văn Sanh	37,99			x	HH in preferential treatment
61	Bùi Minh Hoàng	38,51		x	x	HH in preferential treatment
62	Nguyễn Thị Khỏe	39,18			x	
63	Trần Văn Thắng	40,26			x	HH in preferential treatment
64		40,92			x	
65	Đỗ Văn Ngát	42,21			x	HH in preferential treatment
66	Nguyễn Thanh Hồng	43,74			x	
67	Nguyễn Thị Hồn	44,24			x	
68	Lê Văn Dân	44,33			x	
69	Phan Thị Quố	44,49	x		x	
70	Trương Văn Bé	44,98			x	HH in preferential treatment
71	Nguyễn Văn Phấn	46,15			x	HH in preferential treatment
72	Trương Thị Hồng Gấm	46,31			x	
73	Nguyễn Thị Thùy Trang	47,70			x	
74	Nguyễn Thị Triền	48,78			x	
75	Nguyễn Văn Nù	49,18			x	
76	Nguyễn Văn Phong	49,38			x	
77	Cao Văn Cang	49,46			x	
78	Nguyễn Bá Đặc	49,56			x	
79	Nguyễn Thị Tiến	50,35			x	Woman-headed HH
80	Nguyễn Thị Chiên	50,99			x	
81	Nguyễn Tấn Lợi	52,40		x	x	
82	Hồ Văn Hồ	55,40			x	
83	Lê Thị Lành	55,92			x	
84	Vô Văn Phụng	56,40			x	
85	Trương Thị Trúc Linh	56,60			x	HH in preferential treatment (single-membered HH)
86	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	57,23		x	x	
87	Lê Thị Kim Hoa	57,37			x	
88	Nguyễn Thị Nết	58,42			x	
89	Khổng Văn Khuôn	61,80			x	
90	Phan Văn Sinh	63,01			x	
91	Lê Thị Xuyên	63,23			x	
92	Bùi Văn Thanh	65,18			x	
93	Lê Thị Hằng	68,41			x	
94		69,39			x	
95	Văn Thị Minh Tâm	70,69			x	
96	Trần Văn Bình	70,99	x		x	
97	Ngô Trọng Tâm	72,54			x	
98	Ngô Văn Luận	74,04	x		x	HH in preferential treatment
99	Nguyễn Thị Nhĩ	74,91			x	HH in preferential treatment
100	Nguyễn Thị Kiều	76,67			x	
101	Nguyễn Văn Cheo	78,68				HH in preferential treatment
102	Trương Thị Pha	81,43	x		x	Woman-headed HH
103	Nguyễn Thị Điệp	81,55			x	
104	Trần Lộc Nhung	85,70	x		x	
105	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	85,80			x	
106	Trần Thị Cụt	88,19	x		x	
107	Văn Văn Sanh	88,61			x	HH in preferential treatment
108	Phan Quốc Thái	88,82	x		x	
109	Lê Văn Chung	92,85			x	HH in preferential treatment
110	Đặng Thị Tia	95,63			x	
111	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	98,71			x	Woman-headed HH
112	Trần Thị Dật	100,00	x		x	HH in preferential treatment
113	Trần Thị Lướt	100,00			x	
114	Thư	100,00			x	HH in preferential treatment

No	Name of HH Owner	APs losing >20% of total landholdings (HH)	Houses affected (house)	Shops affected (shop)	Severely affected HH (HH)	Vulnerable AHs (HH)
115	Nguyễn Văn Lũy	100,00			x	
116		100,00				
117	Lê Thị Thanh Trúc	100,00		x	x	
118	Phan Văn Mí	100,00			x	
119	Trần Thị Thung	100,00			x	
120	Văn Công Nhứt	100,00			x	Woman-headed HH
121	Trần Hùng Khương		x		x	
122	Phan Ân Cầm		x		x	
123	Lê Văn Ne		x		x	
124	Trần Văn Trung		x		x	
125	Lê Thị Hằng		x		x	
126	Trương Văn Chơn		x		x	
127	Hồ Thị Niêm		x		x	
129	Nguyễn Văn Thơm		x		x	
130	Tô Văn Bình		x		x	
131	Trần Kim Quy		x		x	
132	Huỳnh Bảo Tú		x		x	
133	Trần Thị Kim Phụng		x		x	
134	Trần Thị Bạch Tuyết		x		x	
135	Trần Thị Kim Liên		x		x	
136	Nguyễn Thị Lành				x	
137	Hồ Thị Thanh Trúc		x		x	
138	Nguyễn Thị Nghiêm	6,57		x	x	
139	Lê Thị Lành	0		x	x	
140	Trần Thị Xương	0,80				Woman-headed HH
141	Trương Văn Quý	0,18				HH in preferential treatment
142	Nguyễn Thị Dót	0,20				Woman-headed HH
143	Nguyễn Thị Ánh	0,26				Woman-headed HH
144	Trương Thị Miến	0,77				Woman-headed HH , HH in preferential treatment
145	Trần Thị Xương	0,80				Woman-headed HH
146	Hồ Thị Rang	1,29				Woman-headed HH
147	Nguyễn Thị Sữa	1,32				Woman-headed HH
148	Nguyễn Thị Rí	1,86				HH in preferential treatment
149	Trương Thị Sô	2,12				Woman-headed HH
150	Văn Thị Diệu	2,45				Woman-headed HH
151	Võ Văn Nhiễm	2,62				HH in preferential treatment
152	Trương Thị Bờ	4,65				HH in preferential treatment
153	Phạm Thị Khuân	5,09				Woman-headed HH
154	Nguyễn Văn Răng	5,42				HH in preferential treatment
155	Trương Thị Diên	6,09				HH in preferential treatment
156	Võ Thị Dúm	6,47				HH in preferential treatment
157	Nguyễn Thị Âu	6,91				Woman-headed HH
158	Phan Minh Triệu	7,00				HH in preferential treatment
159	Lê Thị Thúy	9,09				Woman-headed HH
160	Nguyễn Thị Ánh	9,68				Woman-headed HH
161	Trương Văn Banh	10,10				HH in preferential treatment
162	Nguyễn Thị Trạch	11,09				HH in preferential treatment + Woman-headed HH
163	Lê Thị Nay	11,21				Woman-headed HH
164	Đinh Văn Bự	11,44				HH in preferential treatment
165	Đoàn Thị Chuyền	11,89				Woman-headed HH
166	Trịnh Thị Lệ	12,51				HH in preferential treatment
167	Nguyễn Văn Phùng	12,92				Disabled ex-serviceman
168	Trương Thị Thuận	13,94				Woman-headed HH – HH in preferential treatment
169	Nguyễn Thị Gái	15,06				HH in preferential treatment
170	Trần Thị Dờ	15,26				Woman-headed HH – HH in preferential treatment
171	Nguyễn Văn Cung	17,17				HH in preferential treatment
172	Phạm Thị Lan	17,70				Woman-headed HH
173	Trương Thị Nhân	18,09				Woman-headed HH

No	Name of HH Owner	APs losing >20% of total landholdings (HH)	Houses affected (house)	Shops affected (shop)	Severely affected HH (HH)	Vulnerable AHs (HH)
174	Trương Thị Định	15.93				Woman-headed HH
175	Trần Thị Xường	0.80				HH in preferential treatment

Annex 2: List of interviewed vulnerable AHs and severally affected households in Tan Bien irrigation area - Chau Thanh district

Nr	Name of HH owner	AHs losing >20% total landholdings (HH)	Houses affected (house)	Severely affected AHs (HH)	Vulnerable AHs (HH)
1	Đoàn Thị Hồng	90.15		x	
2	Nguyễn thị Hồng Yên	84.83		x	
3	Bùi Thị Thủy	69.00		x	
4	Lữ Thị Luông	62.91		x	
5	Trần Công Thảo	57.85		x	
6	Nguyễn Văn Sáu	57.60		x	
7	Vũ Thị Xuân Liên	57.47		x	
8	Nguyễn Thị Dung	54.56		x	
9	Nguyễn Thị Giang	53.57		x	
10	Nguyễn Văn Phận	46.40		x	
11	Đặng Văn Nhân	44.90		x	
12	Đỗ Hòa Hiệp	43.51		x	
13	Đỗ Thị Nga	37.65		x	
14	Võ Thị Rý	37.04		x	
15	Hồ Ngọc Hiệp	35.39		x	1
16	Phạm Văn Hai	33.36		x	
17	Trần Thành Giới	32.86		x	
18	Nguyễn Thị Trước	28.56		x	
19	Nguyễn Văn Kim	28.50		x	
20	Đỗ Thị Xâm	28.31		x	1
21	Lê Thị Gái Lớn	26.56		x	
22	Trần Văn Mạnh	22.98		x	
23	Trần Văn Luyến	21.78		x	
24	Phạm Văn Tuấn	21.77		x	
25	Nguyễn Văn Hiếu	20.66		x	
26	Trần Minh Tâm	19.58			
27	Hồ Minh Lương	14.42			
28	Phạm Văn Có	11.88	x	x	
29	Trần Thị Út	11.56			1
30	Nguyễn Thị Mâu	10.08			
31	Nguyễn Văn Nguyên	9.96			
32	Đỗ Thị Kim Triều	8.92			
33	Đặng Văn Hội	8.06			

34	Huỳnh Thị Xích	7.98			
35	Nguyễn Văn Triết	4.62			
36	Nguyễn Thị Lo	4.46			1
37	Quách Văn Lưu	4.34			
38	Phạm Thị Đẹp	4.23			
39	Trần Trung Kiên	4.06			
40	Đặng Thị Đỏ	3.49			1
41	Nguyễn Văn Sùng	3.27			
42	Trương Văn Nam	2.69			
43	Phạm Văn Thiệt	2.42			
44	Trần Văn Chính	2.11			
45	Dương Văn Hạ	1.82			
46	Dương Văn Cột	1.67			
47	Lê Thị Bé	1.52			1
48	Dương Văn Khương	1.37			
49	Lê Thị Nguyên	1.07			
50	Đoàn Văn Đạm	0.92			
51	Trần Thị Nuôi	0.8			
52	Nguyễn Thị Bảy	0.74			1
53	Châu Văn Hùng	0.74			
54	Nguyễn Thị Đạt	0.66			1
55	Nguyễn Văn Mỹ	0.65			
56	Phạm Tiến Thủy	0.06			
57	Phạm Thanh hải		x	x	
61	Nguyễn Thị Hoài		x	x	
62	Nguyễn Văn Kim		x	x	
64	Châu Văn Đức		x	x	
65	Nguyễn Thị Nga		x	x	
66	Phan Thị Mỹ Hoa		x	x	
70	Huỳnh Văn Tùng		x	x	
71	Hà Thị Thu		x	x	
	Total	25	9	34	8