

Social Monitoring Report (Resettlement)

Final Report
September 2014

VIE: Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project

Prepared by Institute of Sociology for ICMB9 and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 28 August 2014)

Currency unit	–	Dong (VND)
\$1.00	=	VND21,170

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
CPC	Communal People's Committee
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LFDC	Land Fund Development Centre
LIC	Loan Implementation Consultant
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
PPC	Provincial People Committee
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
REMDf	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRCA	Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
VND	Vietnamese dong

GLOSSARY

Compensation	- Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
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Cut-off date	- Means the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Displaced person (DP)	- Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that are fully or partially, permanently or temporarily physically displaced (relocated, lost residential land, or lost shelter) and/or economically displaced (lost land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) due to (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. DPs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost; (ii) persons who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the lost land. In the case of a household, the term DP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Ethnic minority (EM)	- Any of the 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam other than the majority Kinh (Viet) and Hoa ethnic group that possess the following characteristics in varying degrees - collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; and customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant Kinh (Viet) society and culture.
Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as

fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (subproject area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.

Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected households	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject.
Stakeholders	- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalised by the effects of resettlement and specifically include households that are: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling

under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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Tables of Contents

I. General Introduction	7
1.1 Project Information	7
1.2 Compension and Resettlement of the Project	8
1.3 Independent Resettlement Monitoring.....	8
II. Scope of Impacts of Sub-projects/ Components	9
2.1 The Headworks and Diversion Canal	9
2.2 Phuoc Hoa Reservoir	9
2.3 Tan Bien Main Canal	9
2.4 Duc Hoa Main Canal.....	10
III. Monitoring Methodology and Implementation Arrangement.....	10
3.1 Methodology	10
3.2 Monitoring Methods	11
3.3 Implementation Arrangement	11
3.4. Selection of Survey Samples.....	12
3.5 Data Processing.....	13
IV. Monitoring Results	13
4.1. Internal Work	13
4.2. Information Dissemination and Community Consultation	14
4.3. Inventory of Affected Assets	15
4.4. Compensation and Resettlement Plans	16
4.4.1 Legal Basis for Development of Compensation Plans.....	16
4.4.2 Preparation of Compensation Plans	19
4.4.3. Compensation Rates for Affected Assets.....	20
4.4.4 Assistance.....	21
4.5. Compensation Payment.....	22
4.6. Resettlement.....	22
4.7 Income Restoration	24
4.8. Grievance Redress.....	26
4.9 General Assessment of APs' Satisfaction on Compensation and Resettlement Implementation of the Project.....	28
V. Conclusions and Recommendations	29
5.1. Conclusions	29
5.2 Recommendations	31
APPENDICES:	32

I. General Introduction

1.1 Project Information

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 head works 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, Binh Phuoc, 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 head works 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 Main Canal*: Tan Bien Main Canal is 23.265 km in length, passing through 5 communes, including An Co (Km0-Km4+549) and Phuoc Vinh (Km16+497-Km23+309) in Chau Thanh district, Mo Cong (Km4+549 – Km7+298), Tan Phong (Km7+298 – Km8+917), and Hoa Hiep (Km8+917–Km16+497) in Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh province. The designed flow is 13.50 m³/s, exploiting water from the Tay main canal of Dau Tieng

system to irrigate Tan Bien area in Tay Ninh province. The most two important works of Tan Bien Main Canal is the intake at Tay main canal (Dau Tieng) and multi-span water conduit bridge at Ben Da stream.

- (vi) *Duc Hoa Main Canal.* Duc Hoa Main Canal is 17.7km in length with a flow of 4.3m³/s, starting from the end of Tan Bien Main Canal, running through Loc Hung and An Tinh communes of Trang Bang district, Tay Ninh province, Thai My commune of Cu Chi district, Ho Chi Minh city, and Tan My commune of 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, it also provide water for Trang Bang and Hau Nghia industrial zones.
- (vii) *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 in Tan Bien and Chau Thanh districts.
- (viii) *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.
- (ix) *Material Sites.* Most of materials sites for the head works 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 head works (Phuoc Hoa reservoir, the construction road), the diversion canal and various works along the canal, and Tan Bien Main Canal was implemented from 2006 to 2011. ADB has provided additional fund for the Extension Period (phase 2) from 2012 to September 2014 for construction completion of Tan Bien Irrigation System, Duc Hoa Irrigation System, and Duc Hoa Main Canal.

1.2 Compensation and Resettlement of the Project

6. Compensation and resettlement was performed by the Hydraulic Project Investment, Construction and Management Board 9 (ICMB9), the Agricultural Projects Management Board of Binh Phuoc Province, and Resettlement and Compensation Boards of the project districts from late 2005 to May 2014 with assistance of Resettlement Specialists of Black & Veatch International Consulting Firm (BVI). The project Resettlement Framework (RF) was approved by the Government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Accordingly, Resettlement Plans of sub-projects were prepared and updated during the project implementation and approved by Provincial People's Committees (PPCs). The RF and RPs provided a basis for compensation and resettlement of the sub-projects.

1.3 Independent Resettlement Monitoring

7. As per requirement of ADB's Safeguard Policy, resettlement implementation of ADB-financed projects must comply with regulations specified in the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the project Resettlement Framework. Therefore, ICMB 9 have recruited an Independent

Resettlement Monitoring Consultant which is the Institute of Sociology to monitor compliance with the requirements.

8. Independent resettlement monitoring aims to review and assess periodically: (i) achievement of resettlement objectives set in the RPs; (ii) changes in livelihoods and living standards of affected persons (APs); (iii) restoration or improvement in socio-economic conditions of the APs; (iv) effectiveness and sustainability of compensation entitlements; and (v) necessity of mitigation measures for negative impacts and additional assistance for the APs.

9. The Independent Resettlement Monitoring Consultant are assigned with following tasks: (i) Implementing periodic monitoring sessions at mobilization request of ICMB9; (ii) Organizing three (03) training courses for the Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) and Compensation and Resettlement Committees (RCs); (iii) Implementing three (03) socio-economic evaluation sessions, including pre-resettlement, during-resettlement, and post-resettlement evaluation; and (iv) The Team Leader of the monitoring team attend periodic Bank Loan Review Missions organized by the ADB.

10. Independent resettlement monitoring tasks were performed by the Institute of Sociology from 2005 to late 2011 for Phase I of the project with nine (09) monitoring sessions and nine (09) monitoring reports submitted to ICMB9 and the ADB. The project Extension Period started from 2012 to August 2014 with nine (09) monitoring sessions which include eight (08) periodic monitoring sessions and one (01) final monitoring session for the whole project. The Institute of Sociology have submitted 08 periodic monitoring reports to ICMB9 and the ADB for phase 2. This report is for final monitoring and evaluation on compensation and resettlement of the whole project, from 2005 to completion of compensation and resettlement activities by May 2014.

II. Scope of Impacts of Sub-projects/ Components

2.1 The Head works and Diversion Canal

11. According to inventory data about the head works and the Diversion Canal, the total number of households (AHs) affected by these works was 515 households (HHs), increasing 93 HHs compared to FS 2003. Of which, 237 HHs were severely affected (including HHs losing more than 20% agricultural land and 87 relocating HHs). In addition, five companies had their land affected, naming Song Be Rubber Company, Phuoc Hoa Rubber Company, Dau Tieng Rubber Company, Binh Duong Sugar Company, and Cay Truong Sugarcane Plantation.

2.2 Phuoc Hoa Reservoir

12. Results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL) showed that there were 1,404 AHs 6,318 APs, of which there were 526 severely AHs (487 HHs losing more than 20% of agricultural land and 39 relocating HHs) and 33 vulnerable HHs (female-headed HHs, the lonely elderly, and the ethnic minority HHs). The sub-project acquired 1,154.7 ha land of various types, including 998.8 ha of agricultural land and 01 ha of residential land. In addition, the sub-project affected 8,646 m² of houses, 98 ha of crops and more than 800,000 trees of various types.

2.3 Tan Bien Main Canal

13. The number of HHs affected by this canal was 252 HHs with 1,115 APs, of which 60 HHs were severely affected (45 HHs losing more than 20% of agricultural land and 15 relocating HHs) and 15 HHs were vulnerable ones. The sub-project recovered 110 ha of land of various types, including 95 ha of agricultural land and 1.1 ha of residential land. About 2,916 m² of houses, 52.6 ha of crops and 77,376 trees were affected.

2.4 Duc Hoa Main Canal

14. In total, Duc Hoa Main Canal and three material sites caused impacts on 758 HHs and 6 organizations, of which there were 370 severely AHs with 77 relocating HHs and 333 HHs losing more than 20% of productive land. 123 vulnerable HHs were affected, including 42 female-headed HHs, 68 HHs being under preferential treatment policy, and 13 poor HHs. There were no ethnic minority HHs being affected by the project. Main agricultural land was recovered for Duc Hoa Main Canal. In total, 147.7ha of land of various types was recovered permanently, of which 1.5ha was residential and non-agricultural land, 146.2ha was agricultural land. Other affected assets consisted of residential houses and auxiliary works: 13,822 m²; wells: 253 units; graves: 161 units; water rice and crops of various types: 73.5ha; and trees: 79,722 trees of various types.

2.5 Duc Hoa Irrigation System

15. Compensation and resettlement for Duc Hoa Irrigation System in Duc Hoa district was implemented by the district Center of Land Fund Development. In total, 5,670 HHs and organizations were affected permanently, increasing 2,599 HHs compared to the updated RPs; and of which, 1,458 HHs were severely affected, increasing 789 HHs compared to the updated RPs, with 78 relocating HHs and 1,380 HHs losing more than 20% of productive land. For the constructed canal, mainly agricultural land of HHs and the Commune People's Committees (CPCs) of the project communes was acquired. In total, 257.9ha of land of various types was recovered, of which residential land: 2.5ha; agricultural land: 224ha and other types of land for which there was no compensation; the total temporarily acquired land area was 101.4ha. Other affected assets included: houses and auxiliary works; shops: 39,787m², rice and crops: 208.7ha, and trees: 159,395 trees.

2.6 Tan Bien Irrigation System

16. Compensation and resettlement for Tan Bien Irrigation System was carried out by the Centers of Land Fund Development of Chau Thanh and Tan Bien districts. The total number of HHs, individuals, and organizations being affected by Tan Bien Irrigation System was 833 HHs and 5 organizations, of which 48 HHs were severely AHs with 19 relocating HHs and 31 HHs losing more than 20% of productive land. The number of vulnerable HHs was 105, including 23 female-headed HHs, 52 HHs under preferential treatment policy, 4 poor HHs, and 26 ethnic-minority HHs. For the constructed canal, mainly agricultural land of HHs and the Commune People's Committees (CPCs) of the project communes was acquired. In total, 133.9ha of land of various types was recovered permanently, including 1.14ha of residential land, 127.7ha of agricultural land, and 5.14ha of other type of land for which there was no compensation. Affected assets included houses and auxiliary works: 2,619 m²; wells: 43 units; rice and crops of various types: 38.8ha; and trees: 71,493 trees of various types.

III. Monitoring Methodology and Implementation Arrangement

3.1 Methodology

17. During this monitoring session, the Consultant applied quantitative method (interview with questionnaires) and qualitative method (in-depth interview and group discussion) with participation of local people and the project stakeholders. Moreover, methods of document review and site observation were also applied for monitoring.

3.2 Monitoring Methods

18. *Document review method*: 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.

19. The Consultant gathered relating documents of the project for review, including internal monitoring reports, compensation plans, decisions on approval of compensation plans, IOL minutes, updated RPs of the sub-projects and compensation payment documents. The Consultant need to review and evaluate following parameters: (i) sufficiency, clearness, and preciseness of record and maintenance of documents about affected assets, (ii) sufficiency, clearness, and preciseness of entitlements of APs as stipulated in the updated RPs, (iii) sufficiency of project information and policies that were disseminated to the APs. Evaluation results will be analyzed and cross-checked with site observation results to find out discrepancies that need further remedial actions.

20. *Qualitative methods*: in-depth interview and group discussion is applied to 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 compensation policies and implementation of compensation policies of the project and determine outstanding issues.

21. *Survey method with sample selection* (with questionnaires): to collect information from a group of affected HHs via questionnaires with specific questions. Survey results will be used for statistical analysis because they provide importation information about implementation issues or specific indexes from one sample. This method requires a strategy of sample selection (as described below) to collect information.

22. *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. The Consultant visited resettlement sites and self-resettlement locations of relocating HHs and living places of severely AHs to gain visual observation and assessment on socio-economic changes after project activities.

3.3 Implementation Arrangement

23. According to the letter of mobilizing the IMO issued by ICMB9, the Institute of Sociology sent a Monitoring Team to implement final monitoring session for the project. Objectives of this monitoring session are to: (i) evaluating resettlement implementation; (ii) evaluating achievement of objectives of the project RP; (iii) evaluating grievance redress and outstanding issues for which further actions are required; (iv) proposing solutions for outstanding issues (if any) and lessons-learned.

24. The specialists of the Monitoring Team prepared various survey tools such as questionnaires, guidelines on in-depth interview and group discussion. Forms for collecting resettlement and compensation data and information were also prepared to collect updated resettlement data for the project resettlement database to serve compilation of the final monitoring report and the project completion report.

25. To implement monitoring tasks of this monitoring session, the Monitoring Team was divided into 02 groups as follows: Group 1 was responsible for monitoring and evaluation in Binh Phuoc and Binh Duong provinces, Group 2 was responsible for monitoring in Tay Ninh and Long

An province, and Cu Chi district – Ho Chi Minh city. Site observation was carried out from 15 to 25 July 2014.

3.4. Selection of Survey Samples

26. According to the terms of reference, the Consultant chose 100% of severely AHs and 10% of marginally AHs that had received compensation payment at aforesaid localities. The total number of surveyed HHs is 274 HHs, including 183 HHs with 20% or more of productive land acquired, 41 relocating HHs, 39 marginally AHs and 54 HHs with complaints (Table 1).

Table 1: Allocation of survey samples

No.	District	Participants			Ethnic minority HHs	Poor HHs	Severely AHs		Marginally AHs	HHs with complaints
		Male	Female	Total			losing >20% agricultural land	Relocating		
I	Tay Ninh province	59	35	94	10	1	73	6	18	11
1	Chau Thanh	18	6	27	0	1	19	3	5	7
2	Tan Bien	11	3	14	10	0	5	0	8	
3	Trang Bang	30	26	57	0	0	49	3	5	4
II	Long An province	38	20	58	0	1	41	3	12	8
4	Duc Hoa	38	20	58	0	1	41	3	12	8
III	Ho Chi Minh city	25	7	32	0	3	7	9	9	8
5	Cu Chi	25	7	32	0	3	7	9	9	8
IV	Binh Phuoc province	49	7	56	18	2	36	22	0	6
6	Chon Thanh	18	3	21	17	1	15	6	0	2
7	Dong Xoai town	31	4	36	1	1	20	16	0	4
V	Binh Duong province	26	3	29	0	2	27	1	0	21
8	Phu Giao	26	3	29	0	2	27	1	0	21
	TOTAL	197	72	274	28	9	184	41	39	54

$N = 274$, participants = 269, missing = 5

27. The monitoring teams also conducted in-depth interview with 35 representatives of PPMUs, Compensation and Resettlement Committees, and Centers of Land Fund Development of the project districts, leaders of People's Committees, cadastral officials of affected communes, representatives of several social organizations such as Farmers Associations, Women's Unions, and the Fatherland Fronts at the project affected communes, and representatives of severely affected HHs. Eight (08) group discussions were held at 8 communes with 80 participants in total (Table 2). Therefore, the total number of HHs attending qualitative and quantitative surveys is 354 HHs.

Table 2: Quantity of in-depth interview and group discussion

No.	Individual/ Group	In-depth interview (persons)	Group discussion (group)
1	Chairmen/ Vice Chairmen of Resettlement Committees	Tay Ninh: 03 Long An: 02 Cu Chi: 01	0
2	Chairmen/ Vice Chairmen of CPCs	08	0
3	Leaders of Associations and Unions	08	0
4	Commune-level cadastral officials	08	0
5	Representatives of severely AHs, vulnerable HHs, ethnic minority HHs, and poor HHs	03	08 groups with 10 HHs each
6	Representatives of HHs with complaints	02	Inviting to group discussion
	Total	35	80

3.5 Data Processing

28. Quantitative data collected from household questionnaires were processed with SPSS program and analyzed by frequency and interrelation among parameters to evaluate achievement of the project resettlement objectives from the viewpoints of APs. Qualitative information collected via in-depth interview and group discussion was processed by Nvivo program to clarify results of the quantitative method and comments of severely affected groups and vulnerable groups on compensation and resettlement implementation of the project.

IV. Monitoring Results

4.1. Internal Work

29. Before implementing compensation and resettlement for the sub-projects, the Compensation and Resettlement Committees (RCs) and Centers of Land Fund Development of the project districts were trained on compensation procedures by the Resettlement Consultant BVI and ICMB9. Internal monitoring systems have been set up at the RCs and the district Centers of Land Fund Development, the PPMUs, and ICMB9. Resettlement database have also been developed and maintained at the RCs and the district Centers of Land Fund Development. The monitoring teams have reviewed documents relating to compensation and resettlement, including compensation and resettlement plans approved by district-level PCs/ PPCs and minutes of compensation payment to AHs.

30. Survey results indicate that the district-level RCs have maintained properly documents of AHs in both hard copies and electronic files for ease of use and management. Compensation and resettlement plans were approved by district-level PCs and PPCs (with attached decisions); minutes of compensation payment signed by receivers and relating parties. Internal monitoring reports were prepared by PPMUs and submitted to ICMB9 quarterly and to the ADB semi-annually with assistance of the Resettlement Consultant BVI and the Consultant OSDP.

31. Compensation and resettlement implementation of the project complied with regulations stated in the 2010 updated RF of the project and updated RPs of the sub-project. Compensation, assistance, and resettlement policies for the project APs listed in the entitlement matrix were extracted from the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy SPS 2009 and laws and policies on compensation, assistance, and resettlement of the Government of Vietnam, including 2003 Land Law, Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP on compensation and resettlement, Decree 17/2006/ND-CP, Decree 84/2007/ND-

CP, Decree 123/2007/ND-CP, and Decree 69/2009/ND-CP. In addition, Decisions on compensation, assistance, and resettlement by each PPC were also applied for the project in the corresponding province. The project compensation principle was to provide compensation at replacement prices, prioritizing “land for land” compensation, limiting compensation in cash. In cases that land fund in the localities was not available; compensation in cash would be applied. Besides, upon impact levels, AHs would be entitled to proper assistance to help to restore their living standards and production promptly.

32. Compensation entitlements of the APs listed in the Entitlement Matrix were provided under the sub-project RPs. Moreover, severely AHs were invited to participate in the On Farm and Social Development Program (OSDP) of the project.

33. The project RF stipulates that payment of compensation and assistance to the APs should be completed prior to civil works construction and livelihood restoration measures should be ready. The RCs and the Center of Land Fund Development should pay compensation directly to the APs, ensuring that no AP should relocate and be forced to relocate from their current living locations without receipt of compensation payment or another secured living place.

4.2. Information Dissemination and Community Consultation

34. It is noted during previous monitoring sessions as well as this monitoring session that the RCs, the Centers of Land Fund Development, the PPMUs and the ICMB9, together with the CPCs of project communes, have disseminated project information and compensation policy to the AHs upon commencement of resettlement activities. Consultation with communities and APs have also been implemented throughout the project cycle and complying with regulations on information dissemination and community consultation stated in the RPs. The surveyed AHs confirmed that they joined community meetings and consultation organized by RCs at the CPCs and villages. These meetings covered following main issues:

- Objectives and plans of project implementation,
- Rights and entitlements to compensation and resettlement of the APs,
- Necessary assistance for severely AHs, relocating HHs, and vulnerable HHs,
- Measures of income and livelihood restoration for the APs,
- Mechanisms of grievance and grievance redress,

35. Interviewed HHs also informed that apart from community meetings, the HHs were provided with *Information Handbook* of the project, in several localities, information relating to the project was disseminated widely via broadcasting and louder speaker systems of the communes as well. Results of quick interview revealed that the HHs were aware of the project information and compensation policy. General assessment of the surveyed HHs on project information dissemination is good. 89.5% of surveyed AHs considered this work as very satisfied and satisfied. Only 8.7% did not feel satisfied and 1.9% were not aware of such information because of not participating in community meetings (Table 3).

Table 3: Satisfaction of APs on Information Dissemination

Surveyed district	Very satisfied Answerers/(%)	Satisfied Answerers /(%)	Unsatisfied Answerers /(%)	Being unaware of because of not participating Answerers /(%)	Total Answerers /(%)
Chau Thanh	3 1.1%	19 7.2%	5 1.9%	0 .0%	27 10.2
Tan Bien	0	14	0	0	14

Surveyed district	Very satisfied Answerers/(%)	Satisfied Answerers /(%)	Unsatisfied Answerers /(%)	Being unaware of because of not participating Answerers /(%)	Total Answerers /(%)
	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	5.3%
Trang Bang	2 .8%	46 17.4%	1 .4%	3 1.1%	52 19.6%
Duc Hoa	1 .4%	51 19.2%	2 .8%	2 .8%	56 21.1%
Chon Thanh	1 .4%	19 7.2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	20 7.5%
Dong Xoai	3 1.1%	30 11.3%	2 .8%	0 .0%	35 13.2%
Phu Giao	0 .0%	23 8.7%	6 2.3%	0 .0%	29 10.9%
Cu Chi	0 .0%	25 9.4%	7 2.6%	0 .0%	32 12.1%
Total for surveyed districts	10 3.8%	227 85.7%	23 8.7%	5 1.9%	265 100.0%

Source: Survey results with AHs
N = 274, Answerers = 265, missing = 9

4.3. Inventory of Affected Assets

36. The RCs and the Centers of Land Fund Development established inventory units, comprising staff of the RCs, the Centers of Land Fund Development, officials of the project communes, and representatives of AHs to perform detailed measurement survey of affected assets in acquired land. Land measurement was carried out by provincial Cadastral Measurement and Mapping Companies. Survey results show that although there are some comments on inventory of AHs' assets such as missing assets, wrong determination of land origins, imprecise determination of tree ages, etc., the surveyed HHs confirmed that they were participated in the inventory of their affected assets. However, in Long An, lack of participation of HHs' heads in measurement of agricultural land resulted in several queries about proper land measurement or wrong determination of land locations. Comments relating to missing assets and trees during inventory as well as on wrong determination of land locations were acknowledged and verified by the RC and the Center of Land Fund Development; accordingly, further inventory and additional compensation have been provided timely to the APs.

37. Regarding to satisfaction, survey results show that among the surveyed AHs, 86.9% answerers commented as very satisfied, satisfied, and acceptable toward inventory work, only 7.7% commented as unsatisfied, and the remaining 5.5% did not have any comments due to not participating in the inventory process (Table 4).

Table 4: Evaluation of the surveyed APs on inventory of affected assets

No.	Evaluation parameter	No. of answerers	Percentage %
1	Very satisfied	4	1.5
2	Satisfied	186	67.9
3	Acceptable	48	17.5
4	Unsatisfied	18	6.6
5	Very unsatisfied	3	1.1
6	Missing	15	5.5
	Total	274	100%

Source: AHs' survey results

38. Regarding to preciseness of inventory results inventory transparency and openness, 59.0% of answerers confirmed inventory results as precise, 26.5% commented as transparent and open, 3.5% advised that the results were not precise, and 0.3% confirmed as not open. The remaining reported that they had no comments because they had not participated in inventory (Table 5).

Table 5: Evaluation of inventory preciseness, openness, and transparency

Precise	187	59.0%
Open and transparent	84	26.5%
Imprecise	11	3.5%
Not open	1	.3%
No comments due to no participation	34	10.7%

4.4. Compensation and Resettlement Plans

4.4.1 Legal Basis for Development of Compensation Plans

39. In accordance with decisions on approval of compensation plans, development of the project compensation and resettlement plans was based on following legal documents:

1. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 15/4/1992, issued on 14/4/1992, as amended by Resolution 51/2001/QH10 approved on 25/12/2001 by the National Assembly (term 10th) at its 10th session;
2. The Law of Land 13/2003/QH11 approved on 26/11/2003 by the National Assembly (term 11th) at its 4th session;
3. Decree 188/2004/ND-CP dated 16/11/2004 by the Government on methods for determining land prices and price range process for various types of land;
4. Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3/12/2004 by the Government on regulations of compensation, support, and resettlement when the State acquires land.
5. Decree 181/2004/ND-CP issued on 29/10/2004 by the Government guiding implementation of Land Law 2003;
6. Decree 17/2006/ND-CP amending and supplementing some articles of Decree 197.
7. Decree 84/2007/ND-CP issued on 25/5/2007 additionally stipulating the grant of land use right certificates, recovery of land, exercise of land use rights, order and procedures for compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State, and settlement of land-related complaints.
8. Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13/08/2009 additionally stipulating land use Plans, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and resettlement;
9. Decision 4425/QD/BNN-XD issued by the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on 7/10/2003 approving the Resettlement Plan and the Resettlement Policy Framework for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project – Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, Long An provinces and HCMC;
10. Decision 1082 QD/BNN-XD issued on 16/5/2005 by the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development assigning roles and responsibilities for compensation, site clearance, relocation, and resettlement for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project for four provinces of Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, and Long An and HCMC;

11. Decision 3338/QD-BNN-TCCB dated 06/11/2006 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development assigning roles and responsibilities for management and implementation of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project;
12. Updated Resettlement Plans for sub-projects of the Head works, Diversion Canal, Tan Bien Main Canal, Duc Hoa Main Canal, Duc Hoa Irrigation System, and Tan Bien Irrigation System approved by the ADB and the project PPCs.

Tay Ninh province

13. Decision 48/2011/QD-UBND dated 21/12/2011 on “issuance of prices for various types of land applied in Tay Ninh province in 2012”;
14. Decision 44/2010/QD-UBND dated 19/8/2010 on “issuance of regulations on some policies of compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State in Tay Ninh province”;
15. Decision 02/2012/QD-UBND dated 5/1/2012 on Price List of houses, construction works and structures in Tay Ninh province.
16. Decision 25/2012/QD-UBND dated 04/5/2012 by Tay Ninh PPC on issuance of prices of trees and domestic animals in Tay Ninh province.
17. Decision 2702/QD-UBND dated 23/12/2011 by Tay Ninh PPC on approval of compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project for component Duc Hoa Main Canal, the section passing Trang Bang district, Tay Ninh province.
18. Decision 1085/QD-UBND dated 01/6/2012 by Tay Ninh PPC on approval of compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the extra loan for second phase in An Co and Phuoc Vinh communes of Chau Thanh district.
19. Decision 1259/QD-UBND dated 29/6/2012 by Tay Ninh PPC on approval of compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans and cost estimates of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, Phase 2 loan (Tan Bien Irrigation System) in Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh province.
20. Decision 1195/QD-UBND dated 20/6/2012 by Tay Ninh PPC on approval of adjustment and addition to compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans and cost estimates of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, component: Duc Hoa Main Canal, the section passing Trang Bang district, Tay Ninh province.
21. Decision 2284/QD-UBND dated 12/11/2012 by Tay Ninh PPC on approval of (supplementary) compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans and cost estimates of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, Phase 2 Loan (Tan Bien Irrigation System) in Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh province.

Long An Province

22. Decision 07/2010/QD-UBND dated 1/3/2010 by Long An PPC on implementation of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP on compensation, assistance, and resettlement in Long An province;
23. Decision 41/2010/QD-UBND dated 15/10/2010 by Long An PPC on adjustment and addition to several articles of Decision 07/2010/QD-UBND;

24. Decision 17/2011/QD-UBND dated 24/6/2011 by Long An PPC on adjustment and addition to several articles of Decision 07/2010/QD-UBND;
25. Decision 22/2011/QD-UBND dated 20/7/2011 by Long An PPC on issuance of compensation prices of trees, crops, cattle, prices of remaining land, graves, etc. in Long An province;
26. Decision 31/2012/QD-UBND dated 13/7/2012 on issuance of construction prices of new residential houses and works in Long An province;
27. Decision 45/2011/QD-UBND dated 11/11/2011 by Long An PPC on issuance of regulations and procedures of grievance redress against administrative decision relating to compensation in Long An province;
28. Decision 55/2012/QD-UBND dated 20/12/2011 by Long An PPC on issuance of land price framework applicable in 2012 in Long An province;
29. Decision 1148/QD-UBND dated 10/4/2012 approving compensation prices and assistance for Duc Hoa Main Canal, and material sites No. 1 and No. 2 at Tan My commune, Duc Hoa district;
30. Decision 1150/QD-UBND dated 10/4/2012 approving assistance levels for APs affected by Duc Hoa Irrigation System, Duc Hoa district;
31. Decision 1616/QD-UBND dated 25/5/2012 on provision of additional compensation and assistance for material site No. 3 and temporary land recovery for the first end of the canal in Tan My commune, Duc Hoa district.

Ho Chi Minh City

32. Decision 3415/QD-BNN-XD dated 21/12/2010 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on approval of Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, Phase 2 Loan.
33. Document 1620/BNN-XD dated 09/6/2011 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development about speeding up compensation and resettlement for Duc Hoa Main Canal, section passing Cu Chi district, under Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project.
34. Document 3290/BNN-XD dated 26/9/2012 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development about compensation for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project – Phase 2 Loan.
35. Decision 517/QD/Project 9-XD dated 21/10/2010 by the ICBM9 approving technical design – overall cost estimate for the component: Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, Binh Duong province, Binh Phuoc.
36. Decision 12/2008/QD-UBND dated 20/2/2008 by Ho Chi Minh city People's Committee on issuance of standard price lists for construction investment works in Ho Chi Minh city.
37. Decision 35/2010/QD-UBND dated 28/5/2010 by Ho Chi Minh city People's Committee on Regulations on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State in Ho Chi Minh city.
38. Document 1609/UBND-CNN dated 09/4/2011 by Ho Chi Minh city People's Committee about Assignment of Duc Hoa Main Canal, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district, Ho Chi Minh city.
39. Document 373/UBND-DTMT dated 31/1/2012 by Ho Chi Minh city People's Committee about approval of construction sites of Duc Hoa Main Canal, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district.

40. Decision 11929/QD-STC-BVG dated 4/12/2012 by the Department of Finance, Ho Chi Minh city, about approval of compensation and site clearance plan for Duc Hoa Main Canal, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district, under Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project.
41. Decision 488/QD-SNN dated 19/11/2012 by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ho Chi Minh city, about approval of the cost estimates for compensation for irrigation works affected by Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district.
42. Decision 7970/SXD-QLKTXD dated 09/10/2012 by the Department of Construction, Ho Chi Minh city, on guidance on construction investment expenditures to calculate assistance and allowances for households and individuals that are eligible for resettlement.
43. Decision 5479/UBND-CNN dated 20/10/2009 by Ho Chi Minh City People's Committees on agreement on Duc Hoa Main Canal, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district.
44. Plan 7075/PABT dated 08/10/2012 by the Resettlement Committee of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, Cu Chi district, on compensation, assistance, and resettlement for construction of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district, Ho Chi Minh city.
45. Decision 11013/QD-UBND dated 13/13/2012 by Cu Chi District People's Committee on approval of compensation, assistance, and resettlement for construction of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district, Ho Chi Minh city.
46. Announcement 57/TB-UBND dated 08/2/2012 by Cu Chi District People's Committee on land recovery policy for construction of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the section passing compensation, assistance, and resettlement for construction of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district, Ho Chi Minh city.
47. Decision 9961/QD-UBND dated 14/11/2012 by Cu Chi District People's Committee on approval of bordering areas in construction of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, the section passing Thai My commune, Cu Chi district, Ho Chi Minh city.
48. Document 4611/UBND-BTGPMB dated 19/7/2012 by Cu Chi District People's Committee on compensation prices for tree that are not listed in the Appendix of Decision 35/2010/QD-UBND dated 28/5/2010 by Ho Chi Minh City People's Committees for projects in Cu Chi district.

4.4.2 Preparation of Compensation Plans

40. During preparation of compensation plans, district Resettlement Committees (DRCs) followed procedures of preparation and announcement in public of compensation plans as per requirements in the updated Resettlement Plan as below:

- *Consulting the AHs* about draft compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans: the RCs sent each AH one copy of the draft compensation plan for their household with a form of comments so that they could check and commented. In Tay Ninh and Long An, community meetings were held to announce compensation plans and listen to HHs' comments.

- The aforesaid DRCs posted the draft compensation plans at the CPC's offices or at villages for 20 days so that people could know and comment.
- Receiving comments, queries, and grievances of the people and AHs. Considering and adding comments of AHs to the compensation plans.
- Holding Committee meetings to agree with the compensation plans based on comments of the local people, finalizing necessary procedures to submit the plans to the authorities for appraisal and approval.

4.4.3. Compensation Rates for Affected Assets

41. Compensation rates for affected assets upon land recovery by the State were approved by the project PPCs.

(i) *Compensation rates for various types of land:* Land price rates were determined by following criteria: types of land (by usage purposes), land locations, and land productivity. Land replacement prices were updated during the inventory stage and submitted to PPCs for review and approval. However, due to long compensation implementation period, from 2006 to 2014, land prices and prices of other assets have experienced significant fluctuations with non-stop increases of land prices during 2007-2010 and dramatic reduction in following years. During periodic monitoring sessions, the Consultant noted that the compensation prices for land and houses were lower than the market prices and this resulted in complaints by the APs and refusal of compensation by some HHs. In such cases, the PPCs reviewed and adjusted compensation prices. For example, Binh Phuoc PPC had to increase agricultural land prices to make it close to the market price in 2008. Upon issuance of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, assistance for vocational training and job access, that was equivalent to 1.5 to 5 times of value of the acquired agricultural land, compensated for the land compensation prices which were lower than market prices. In Binh Phuoc, in addition to compensation for agricultural land and vocational training assistance as mentioned above, the HHs whose agricultural land was affected were also entitled to residential land equaling to 4% of recovered agricultural land areas. For residential land, "land for land" compensation was provided, hence, no impacts by market prices. Wherever market land prices are not available, the compensation prices for land issued by the PPC had been consulted with the APs and most of them accepted such prices.

(ii) *Compensation prices for houses and other structures:* Compensation prices for houses, construction works, and structures followed annually updated price lists issued by PPCs. Group discussion results indicate that the AHs had chances to raise their voices about compensation prices. Yet, due to high inflation, relocating HHs wished to receive further assistance for compensation prices for houses to facilitate them building new houses. This request had been accepted by PPCs and assistance to house construction was approved and provided to relocating HHs.

42. The survey results in Table 6 reveal that 59.7%, 69.8% and 48.4% of the answerers considered compensation prices for residential land, garden land, and agricultural land, respectively, as close to market prices and acceptable; 54.5% and 68.2% of the answerers accepted compensation prices for houses and trees and crops, respectively. The remaining said that compensation prices were somehow lower than market prices.

Table 6: Evaluation of the surveyed APs on compensation prices

	Close to market prices	Acceptable	A little bit lower	Much lower
Residential land price	6	31	9	16

	Close to market prices	Acceptable	A little bit lower	Much lower
	9.7%	50.0%	14.5%	25.8%
Garden land price	2 3.8%	35 66.0%	8 15.1%	8 15.1%
Agricultural land price	14 7.1%	81 41.3%	43 21.9%	58 29.6%
Housing price	1 3.0%	17 51.5%	3 9.1%	12 36.4%
Tree/ crop price	33 30.8%	40 37.4%	9 8.4%	25 23.4%

Source: Survey data

4.4.4 Assistance

43. In addition to compensation for affected land and assets, the HHs that lost agricultural land were provided with assistance for vocational training and job access, that was equivalent to 1.5 to 5 times of value of the acquired agricultural land, severely AHs (losing 20% or more of productive land or relocating HHs) were entitled to assistance stipulated to the RPs and participated in the social assistance programs (OSDP) that were designed locally with regards to conditions of each province (Table 7). At this monitoring and evaluation period, the OSDP are being implemented because both of Tan Bien and Duc Hoa Main Irrigation Systems and Duc Hoa Main Canal are under phase 2 implementation. The OSDP completed in Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc provinces during phase 1 of the project.

Table 7: Assistance activities for vulnerable HHs and severely AHs under the OSDP

No.	Activity	Participated		Invited yet not participating		Not being invited		Not being entitled to OSDP	
		Answerers	%	Answerers	%	Answerers	%	Answerers	%
1	Training on cultivation techniques	2	2.2%	7	7.5	9	9.7	5	5.4
2	Training on breeding techniques	1	1.1	8	8.6	9	9.7	4	4.3
3	Provision of seeds and breeding stock	2	2.2	8	8.6	6	6.5	7	7.5
4	Vocational training	16	17.2	10	10.8	4	4.3	10	10.8
5	Loan	27	29.0	10	10.8	2	2.2	5	5.4
6	Free health insurance	34	36.6	5	5.4	5	5.4	9	9.7
7	Student grants for secondary/high schools	31	33.3	6	6.5	3	3.2	8	8.6

Source: Survey results

44. Assistance and allowances provided in Tay Ninh, Long An, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, and Ho Chi Minh city applied under Phuoc Hoa Water Resources project are summarized in the Appendix. Generally, the assistance and allowances approved by the PPCs have complied with the

project policy. Despite the fact that such assistance and allowances are not really significant yet sufficient to facilitate the AHs to stabilized their livings and restore their livelihoods and incomes.

4.5. Compensation Payment

45. Upon approval of the PPCs of compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans for the project packages, the DRCs co-operated with the PPMUs to arrange compensation payment for the AHs. The monitoring results show that the AHs received compensation and assistance prior to hand-over of their land to the project. However, at the monitoring time (July 2014), 297 HHs in Duc Hoa Irrigation System, Long An province, remained unidentified in terms of their addresses to be invited for compensation payment. These were HHs from other localities coming to the project localities to purchase land without registering with the local authorities, hence, their addresses were not be able to identified. The total compensation amount for these HHs of VND 14,916,500,000 has been deposited at the local State Treasury by the Center of Land Fun Development of Duc Hoa district to pay to such HHs upon identifying successfully their addresses.

46. According to the survey results, 59.9% of the answerers reported that they received compensation before handing over their land. These include the HHs who agreed with IOL results and compensation prices without any queries; 33.6% of the HHs that received full compensation right upon handing over their land is the HHs with complaints and comments; only 2.2% of the surveyed HHs received portions of compensation and the remaining amounts were paid right upon handing over of the sites (Table 8). According to the Consultant's findings, the remaining amounts are incentive bonus for timely hand-over. It can be concluded that the project has paid compensation properly and adequately before recovering land, except cases of complaints or being absent from the project areas at the compensation payment time.

Table 8: Compensation Payment

Compensation payment	No. of answerers	%
Being paid adequately before handing over land	164	59.9
Being paid adequately upon handing over land	92	33.6
Being paid a portion, the remaining amounts are paid upon handing over land	6	2.2
Others	2	.7
Total		

Source: Survey results

4.6. Resettlement

47. The whole project required 315 HHs to relocate. Resettlement sites were developed at the project provinces; however, few AHs chose to move to such resettlement sites yet preferring self-resettlement. In Binh Phuoc, three (03) resettlement sites were built with adequate infrastructure, including Ta Thiet resettlement and re-cultivation site for affected ethnic minority people. Due to inflation, compensation amounts for houses and other allowances were not sufficient for construction of new houses. Therefore, the PPCs provided further monetary support to the relocating HHs to build new houses. Though many AHs were relocated but this did not pose difficulty to the project provinces because most of relocating HHs chose self-resettlement. The monitoring teams visited several relocating HHs and resettlement sites, and carried out in-depth interview, group discussion, and interview with questionnaires with some relocating HHs. The survey results are as below:

48. In Duc Hoa district, Long An province, relocating HHs could re-settle at Hiep Hoa resettlement site as arranged by the province. According to Long An PPMU, this resettlement site

located right at Hiep Hoa town with comparatively completed infrastructure, ensuring good conditions for the AHs to stabilize their livings early. However, all of relocating HHs received money and self-resettled. At the monitoring time, 82 relocating HHs under various packages had received compensation amounts and re-located within the project communes. The relocating HHs were finalizing required procedures to gain Land Use Right Certificates (LURCs).

49. In Cu Chi – Ho Chi Minh city, 16 relocating HHs chose compensation in cash and self-resettlement; as a result, the PPC did not arrange a resettlement site. However, to ensure prompt stabilization for these HHs, the PPC provided support for affected residential land. At the monitoring time, all of these HHs had built their new houses and moved to live there. Their lives were being settled down.

50. In Binh Phuoc, at the monitoring time, handing over of land plots in resettlement sites had achieved advanced progress. Details are as follows:

- *Ta Thiet resettlement and re-cultivation site – Loc Ninh district:* At the moment, re-cultivation land has been allocated to 106 HHs with 106 land plots and re-settlement land has been assigned to 117 HHs with 117 land plots. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources of Loc Ninh district are processing issuance of LURCs to these relocating HHs.
- *10ha resettlement site:* being developed for relocating HHs. Infrastructure construction has been completed; the HHs received land yet not moving to this site because they still have residential land at the project communes. At the monitoring time, the RC of Chon Thanh district had handed over land to all of 57 relocating HHs and issued LURCs to 45 out of 54 HHs. The remaining HHs were finalizing required procedures to obtain LURCs.
- *80ha resettlement site:* This resettlement site was constructed to allocate land for the HHs whose agricultural land is acquired under the province policy. Infrastructure construction has been completed. Binh Phuoc PPMU and the RC of Chon Thanh district have handed land to 447 out of 568 HHs; the remaining HHs have received money as compensation in cash.

51. In Binh Duong, there were 37 relocating HHs in Minh Tan commune, of which 34 HHs moved to Minh Tan resettlement site, and the remaining self-resettled. Their livings at new locations have been stabilized since 2008-2009 (9th-session monitoring report).

52. Quantitative survey results indicate that 88.6% of the answerers considered their post-resettlement living conditions as better or as before; 9.1% commented as worse (Table 9). The HHs who commented that their living conditions remained the same as before are on-site relocating HHs. According to the results of group discussion and in-depth interview, several HHs have not been granted with LURCs for the land plots allocated to them at resettlement sites.

Table 9. Living conditions of relocating HHs at new locations

	Better		No change		Worse	
	Answerers	%	Answerers	%	Answerers	%
Housing conditions	13	31.7	4	9.8	3	7.3
Environment, sanitation, and water supply	11	26.8	7	17.1	2	4.9
Domestic electricity	13	31.7	6	14.6	1	2.4
Education conditions	10	24.4	7	17.1	1	2.4
Healthcare conditions	7	17.1	9	22.0	1	2.4
Production/ business/	7	17.1	8	19.5	4	9.8

	Better		No change		Worse	
	Answerers	%	Answerers	%	Answerers	%
working conditions						
Relatives/ friend relationships	6	14.6	10	24.4	0	0
Integration with host communities	5	12.2	9	22.0	1	2.4
Security and safety	5	12.2	8	19.5	1	2.4
<i>General comments on living conditions at new locations</i>	112	40.9	136	49.6	26	9.5

Source: Survey results

4.7 Income Restoration

53. In addition to assistance and allowances for severely AHs as stipulated in the sub-project RPs (see the Appendix), the project designed a Social Development Program to assist severely AHs to promptly restore their livelihoods and incomes. This program is covered by the AFD's fund (will complete by end of 2017) with assistance of social specialists.

54. According to comments of the surveyed severely AHs, 72.6% of the answerers felt very satisfactory, satisfactory, and acceptable to the project assistance. The remaining people felt unsatisfactory or very unsatisfactory (Table 10). Via group discussion, the AHs concerned that proper assistance should have been provided to marginally AHs as well to be fair. They wished to get access to loans of bigger amounts than bank standard loans for production investment. Many AHs raised a concern that they did not receive any vocational training/ job creation assistance. After discussing with the district RCs, the monitoring teams were advised that the severely AHs that received compensation before 2009 were only entitled to cash support for vocational training with VND 3 million per HH. After 2009, for all HHS who had productive land where they directly worked for agricultural production recovered, allowances equalling to 1.5 to 5 times of value of the recovered land were provided as per Decree 69/2009/ND-CP. This is also a discrepancy resulting in complaints by the AHs about unfair compensation.

Table 10. Evaluation on implementation of assistance to livelihood restoration

Parameter	Answerer	%
Very satisfactory	2	1.2
Satisfactory	81	48.2
Acceptable	39	23.2
Unsatisfactory	33	19.6
Very unsatisfactory	13	7.7
Total	168	100.0

Source: Survey results

55. At the monitoring time, the OSDP program had been completed in Binh Duong and Binh Phuoc provinces, and being implemented in other project provinces; hence, it is impossible to evaluate fully its effectiveness. The project social specialists will prepare a summary report to provide an overall assessment of effectiveness and efficiency of this program upon its completion in 2016. However, at this monitoring time, the HHs participating in the OSDP did provide some initial evaluation on its effectiveness. 33.3% of the answerers considered this program as very effective,

44.1% said that assistance activities under this program were proving their effectiveness, and 9.7% commented this program as not being effective (Table 11). In a nutshell, it can be said that the OSDP program has been designed properly for specific conditions of the beneficiaries; hence, it has been and are helping the AHs to restore their incomes, livelihoods, and living standard. Upon its completion in 2017, the group of social specialists need to prepare a comprehensive report on the program implementation and its effectiveness as well as lessons learnt.

Table 11: Evaluation on effectiveness of the OSDP program

Parameter	Answerer	%
Very effective	31	33.3
Proving its effectiveness	41	44.1
Not effective	9	9.7
Total	81	87.1
System	12	12.9
	93	100

Source: Survey results

56. The surveyed HHs were relatively pessimistic about restoration of their affected assets with compensation and allowances provided by the project. Specifically, 13.2% and 44.8% of the answerers commented that the compensation and allowances were not enough to purchase new residential land and agricultural land; 11.3% said that the compensation was not sufficient to build new houses; only a minor percentage of the answerers reported that the compensation amounts were enough or a little bit more than needed to purchase their lost assets (Table 12). This also reflects a fact that the project compensation and resettlement lasted in many years, through a period of significant price fluctuation and high inflation; hence, difficulties to the APs in restoring their lost assets, especially relocating HHs and HHs who lost much agricultural land.

Table 12: Restoration of affected assets

Parameter	Surplus		Sufficient		Lacking a little bit		Lacking much	
	NTL	%	NTL	%	NTL	%	NTL	%
Purchasing replacement residential land	5	1.8	18	6.6	9	3.3	27	9.9
Purchasing replacement agricultural land	3	1.1	29	10.6	50	18.2	73	26.6
Building new houses	6	2.2	27	9.9	11	4.0	20	7.3
Building new shops			0	0	2	0.7	4	1.5
Learning new occupations	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.7	8	2.9

Source: Survey results

57. Impacts of land recovery on occupations of the AHs' heads and members are also considered by the Consultant. There has been a dramatic reduction, from 67.5% to 48.9%, in numbers of HHs' heads working in agriculture, and significant increases for other jobs/ occupations (workers, hired staff), from 25.9% prior to land recovered to 44.2% after land recovery. There is no significant change in the number of the AHs' heads working in business because the project locates in rural areas, business is not a wise choice. This tendency also happens to husbands/ wives of the AHs' heads and the AHs' members (Table 13). Group discussion revealed that the agricultural workforce has reduced not due to land recovery yet because of high speed of industrialization in the project areas. Many industrial zones have been developed and operated in the project areas, attracting a large young workforce to be workers in these industrial zones. Moreover, development of auxiliary services at industrial zones has resulted in engagement of a large medium-aged workforce.

Table 13. Occupation transition of the AHs' heads after land recovery

	HHs' heads				Wives/ husbands of the HHs' heads				HHs' members			
	Before land recovery		After land recovery		Before land recovery		After land recovery		Before land recovery		After land recovery	
Business	8	2.9	9	3.3	8	2.9	10	3.6	2	.7	3	1.1
Agriculture	185	67.5	134	48.9	92	33.6	59	21.5	37	13.5	20	7.3
Other occupations	71	25.9	121	44.2	44	16.1	75	27.4	91	33.2	107	39.1
Total	264	96.4	264	96.4	144	52.6	144	52.6	130	47.4	130	47.4
System	10	3.6	10	3.6	130	47.4	130	47.4	144	52.6	144	52.6
	274	100	274	100	274	100	274	100	274	100.0	274	100.0

Source: Survey results

58. Despite of the surveyed AHs' negative comments on restoration of affected assets, results of the survey on changes in the APs' living standards after land recovery indicate immaterial negative impacts. 22.6% of the answerers reported that their living standards were degraded after land recovery; meanwhile, 37.2% considered their living standards increased and 38.3% commented that there were no changes in their living standards (Table 13). Group discussion results point out reasons of decrease in living standards that these HHs had limited productive land; thus, after land recovery, the remaining areas were usually small, hence, reduction in incomes. Therefore, the project and the local authorities should find solutions to continue supporting these HHs in restoring their living standards until reaching, at least, their pre-project living standards.

Table 14: Evaluation of the APs on changes in living standards after land recovery

Parameter	Answerers	%
Increased	102	37.2
As before	105	38.3
Reduced	62	22.6
Total	269	98.2
System	5	1.8
	274	100

Source: Survey results

4.8. Grievance Redress

59. In previous independent monitoring reports, the IMO mentioned about establishment of Grievance Redress Committees and Teams to receive and resolve timely the APs' grievances and complaints. Grievance and complaints mainly focused on low compensation prices (52.9% of the answerers), imprecise IOL or determination of land locations and origins (4.4% of the answerers), and unfair compensation (11.8% of the answerers) (Table 14). All of the APs' complaints were acknowledged, considered, and resolved by the RCs. However, because of various factors such as deficiencies of compensation policy, land management policy, and limited knowledge of the local people about these policies as well, there have been difficulties in lodging complaints and resolving complaints about land and compensation. As a result, some complaint settlement has not been accepted by the local people and there have been prolonged complaints.

Table 15. Issues of Complaints

No.	Issues of Complaints	No. of HHs*	%
1	Imprecise measurement, IOL, and categorization of affected assets	3	4.4%
2	Land compensation prices are lower than actual transfer prices	30	44.1%
3	Compensation rates for housing and other assets are lower than market prices	6	8.8%
4	Several affected assets have not been compensated for	4	5.9%
5	No compensation for land because of being unable to legalize land ownership	1	1.5%
6	Unfair compensation compared to other AHs	8	11.8%
7	Missing of entitled assistance	1	1.5%
8	Others	15	22.1%
	Total	68	100%

Source: AHs' survey results

60. Qualitative survey results show that only 9.4% of the HHs with complaints confirmed that their complaints had been resolved timely and satisfactorily, 17.0% advised that their complaints had been settled yet unsatisfactorily, and 69.8% responded that they had not received any feedback on their complaints (Table 16). Results of group discussion with the HHs that had received no responses to their complaints, mostly in Binh Duong province, indicate that their complaints focused on low compensation prices for land. In the periodic monitoring reports, the Consultant did highlight the APs' queries on low compensation prices for land in Binh Duong province and Binh Duong PPC's viewpoints on this issue.

Table 16. Evaluation on grievance redress

No.	Parameter	Answerers	%
1	Being resolved timely and satisfactorily	5	9.4
2	Being resolved yet unsatisfactorily	9	17.0
3	Having not received settlement results	37	69.8
4	Unacceptable	2	3.8
	Missing	1	1.9
	Total	53	100.0

Source: AHs' survey results

61. Although a four-step grievance mechanism was set up in the sub-project RPs and informed to the APs during compensation implementation, the APs passed the designated level and lodged their complaints to higher levels or lodged their complaints to various levels simultaneously. This caused many difficulties not only to the responsible agencies but also to the complainants themselves because they had to go to various agencies and in cases of lodging complaints at wrong levels, their complaints would be returned. Table 17 presents the complainants' comments. 59.3% of the answerers said that they had to go back and forth many times which was time consuming and it was also money consuming for final settlement (50% of the answerers).

Table 17: Difficulties in lodging complaints

No.	Parameter	Yes	(%)	No	(%)
1	Complicated and unclear grievance procedures	4	7.4	50	92.6
2	Having to travel back and forth many times, money consuming	32	59.3	22	40.7
3	Not being guided properly by grievance redress staff	19	35.2	35	64.8
4	Waiting for a long time for settlement	27	50.0	27	50.0
5	Having to pay complaining fees	1	1.9	53	98.1
6	Others	2	3.7	52	96.3
7	Not encountering any difficulties	10	18.5	44	81.5

Source: AHs' survey results

4.9 General Assessment of APs' Satisfaction on Compensation and Resettlement Implementation of the Project

62. Despite of certain limitations in terms of individual aspect of compensation and resettlement implementation of the project, more than half (56.6%) of the surveyed APs feel happy with the project compensation and resettlement. Among 12 evaluation parameters, 6 parameters have been rated by more than two thirds of the answerers from 'very satisfied' to 'acceptable', including: information dissemination and community consultation - 76.8%, inventory of affected assets - 86.9%, compensation prices for agricultural land - 58.8%, compensation payment - 64.6%, cooperation among relating parties in compensation implementation - 75.5%, and monitoring implementation of compensation, assistance, and resettlement by relating parties - 76.6% (Table 18).

Table 18: APs' satisfaction on compensation and resettlement

Parameter	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Acceptable	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
Information dissemination and consultation with the APs	8 15.5%	187 24.5%	57 36.8%	13 19.4%	1 3.9%
Inventory of affected assets	4 1.5%	186 67.9%	48 17.5%	18 6.6%	3 1.1%
Compensation prices for residential land	2 0.7%	29 10.6%	61 22.3%	34 12.4%	12 4.4%
Compensation prices for garden land	1 0.4%	28 10.2%	54 19.7%	27 9.9%	8 2.9%
Compensation prices for agricultural land	-	72 26.3%	89 32.5%	43 15.7%	16 5.8%
Compensation prices for houses/ structures	1 0.4%	47 17.2%	44 16.1%	17 6.2%	2 0.7%
Compensation payment	1 0.4%	139 50.7%	37 13.5%	12 4.4%	10 3.6%
Resettlement sites	-	21 7.7%	25 9.1%	25 9.1%	15 5.5%
Grievances and grievance redress	2 0.7%	20 7.3%	38 13.9%	29 10.6%	22 8.0%
Assistance to livelihood and income restoration	2 0.7%	81 29.6%	39 14.2%	33 12.0%	13 4.7%
Co-operation among relating parties in compensation implementation	2 0.7%	150 54.7%	55 20.1%	18 6.6%	6 2.2%

Monitoring of implementation of compensation, assistance, and resettlement by relating parties	3 1.1%	153 55.8%	54 19.7%	10 3.6%	5 1.8%
<i>General assessment of the AHs on compensation implementation of the project</i>	2 0.7%	104 38.0%	49 17.9%	27 9.9%	7 2.6%

Source: Survey results

63. Regarding to restoration of the AHs' living standards in comparison with those before land recovery, it is found out that their living standards have been restored to the pre-project levels, of which some aspects such as living conditions, incomes, job opportunities, production conditions, and education conditions have been improved. 32.5% and 19.3% of the answerers considered goods and service consumption has become worse than before land recovery (Table 19). The reasons are because of economic crisis and high inflation in recent years that results in reduction in consumption demands.

Table 19: Evaluation on life changes after land recovery

	Better	Unchanged	Worse	Don't know
Living conditions	53 19.3%	190 69.3%	25 9.1%	1 0.4%
Family incomes	112 40.9%	102 37.2%	54 19.7%	1 0.4%
Job opportunities	93 33.9%	60 21.9	34 12.4%	38 13.9%
Transport conditions	21 7.7%	199 72.6%	34 12.4%	5 1.8%
Production conditions	82 29.9%	102 37.2%	44 16.1%	19 6.9%
Product consumption	6 2.2%	73 26.6%	89 32.5%	48 17.5%
Business/ Services	4 1.5%	58 21.2%	53 19.3%	72 26.3%
Education conditions	69 25.2%	117 42.7%	10 3.6%	28 10.2%
Security and safety	20 7.3%	195 71.2%	9 3.3%	19 6.9%
<i>General comments on living standards after land recovery, basing on above factors</i>	89 32.5%	69 25.2%	33 12.0%	1 0.4%

Source: Survey results

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

64. In general, implementation of compensation and resettlement for Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project in Tay Ninh, Long An, and Binh Phuoc provinces and Ho Chi Minh city has substantially complied with the RF and the RPs approved by the ADB. Resettlement staff attended capacity building training courses prior to compensation implementation. The co-operation among various parties during compensation and resettlement implementation was very good, and thanks to that, compensation progress was pushed up and the APs' concerns were addressed timely. Compensation and resettlement database were established at the RCs and Centers of Land Fund

Development to update compensation data and information for the purpose of report preparation and monitoring. Internal monitoring reports and independent monitoring reports have been prepared and kept at the PPMUs, the RCs, and Centers of Land Fund Development.

65. Information dissemination and community consultation were carried out adequately, in a democratic and open manner. Despite of short consultation durations which limited discussion by the APs about their concerns, most of the APs are happy with the project information dissemination. Detailed measurement surveys of affected assets were participated by the AHs' representatives, except measurement of agricultural land that was implemented without attendance of the AHs' heads. The compensation plans were prepared on the basis of the policy and the APs' entitlements listed in the updated RF and the sub-project RPs. The compensation plans were sent to the APs for comments prior to submission to the relevant authorities for approval. Compensation was paid publicly with witness of relating parties. Payment procedures were simple, time and venues of compensation payment were informed to each AH. Problems concerning payment procedures encountered by several HHs have been resolved properly by the RCs and the local authorities under agreement of the APs.

66. Since the project recovered much agricultural land of the local people, in addition to compensation, various assistance and allowances have been provided to the APs and a social development program (OSDP) has been designed and implemented at each province. Such assistance and program have supported severely AHs to restore their incomes, livelihoods, and living standards. Therefore, the AHs highly appreciate effectiveness of the ODSP program and wish to continue receiving loans for production investment.

67. Though the project implementing agencies, especially the RCs and the Centers of Land Fund Development, have made great efforts in compensation and resettlement implementation, errors are unavoidable, such as missing the AHs' affected assets, imprecise determination of land origins and land categorization, and lower compensation prices compared to market prices. To resolve all of the APs' complaints timely, the project provinces directed the establishment of Grievance Redress Committees and Teams. Grievance mechanism was set up in the project RPs, disseminated to the APs, and applied in grievance redress. Thus, all requests and complaints of the AHs were noticed and considered by the RCs. However, because of complexity of land origins and deficiencies of land management, settlement of the AHs' grievances was prolonged, and this has resulted in dissatisfaction of the concerned AHs. At this final monitoring time, most of the APs' complaints raised in previous periodic monitoring reports had been basically settled satisfactorily; the complainants had received compensation or additional compensation amounts and handed over their land to the project.

68. Payment of compensation and assistance to the AHs were completed prior to civil works commencement, under supervision and confirmation of the Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO). At the monitoring time, 297 AHs in Duc Hoa Irrigation System had not received compensation because the RC and the Center of Land Fund Development could not identify their addresses to send payment notification. These are HHs from other provinces purchasing land in the project areas without informing the local authorities, hence, there were no data about their addresses. According to the Government regulations, such due compensation amounts have been deposited at the State Treasury and will be released to the AHs upon identification of their addresses. The project recovered their land for civil works purposes.

69. Generally, at this final monitoring time, compensation, assistance, and resettlement objectives of the project have been achieved substantially. The APs' incomes, livelihoods, and living standards have been restored and improved. Vulnerable groups have been considered and taken care of

specially; specific assistance and support have been provided to them to help them restoring their living standards early and going beyond the poverty line. The APs' complaints have been dealt with.

5.2 Recommendations

70. Though compensation and resettlement implementation of the project has completed, civil works is still in process; thus, negative impacts incurred during the construction process is unavoidable. In cases of any negative impacts, detailed measurement surveys must be carried out timely and compensation should be provided in accordance with the project policy. The PPMUs should be responsible for monitoring compensation for newly incurred impacts.

71. Long An PPMU, and the Center of Land Fund Development of Duc Hoa district, in co-operation with relevant agencies, should identify addresses of missing HHs to invite them for payment compensation. The PPC/ DPC should consider and acquire the AHs' remaining land areas which are not proper for cultivation and production because those areas are small, in poor shapes, or are divided by various canals and provide compensation for these HHs as per the project policy.

72. Completing issuance of LURCs to the AHs, especially to relocating HHs. LURCs should record names of both husbands and wives.

73. Assistance to the APs for restoration of living standards and production stabilization should be continued and supervised to ensure that they get benefits from the project.

APPENDICES:

Phụ lục 1: Số liệu về bồi thường và tái định cư Kênh chính Đức Hòa-Long An và Khu tưới Đức Hòa (7/2014)

BIỂU 1: Số hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi kênh chính Đức Hòa-Long An và Khu tưới Đức Hòa

TT	Hợp phần/ Gói thầu	Số hộ bị ảnh hưởng (BAH) vĩnh viễn									Số hộ BAH tạm thời	Số hộ BAH vĩnh viễn	Tổng số hộ BAH vĩnh viễn và tạm thời)
		Số hộ BAH nặng			BAH nhẹ	Kinh doanh	Số hộ dễ bị tổn thương						
		Tổng	mất >20% đất NN	TĐC			Hộ nghèo	Hộ DTTS	Nữ chủ hộ	Hộ chính sách			
1	Kênh chính Dục Hoa-Long An và 3 Bãi vật liệu	166	154	24	115	2	12	0	11	28	0	283	283
2	Gói thầu số 1&2	125	120	5	862	6	12	0	6	32	-	987	987
3	Gói thầu số 3,5,6	260	245	15	1.086	9	11	0	90	56	-	1.355	1.355
4	Gói thầu số 4,7,9	219	218	6	938	18	2	0	22	113	-	1.175	1.175
5	Gói thầu số 8,10, gói 4,9 (một phần) và 5 BVL	207	195	15	1.367	22	33	0	14	109	-	1.574	1.574
	Tổng cộng	977	932	65	4.368	57	70		143	338		5.368	5.368

BIỂU 2: Diện tích đất thu hồi

TT	Gói thầu	Diện tích đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn (ha)						Diện tích đất thu hồi tạm thời (ha)					
		Đất NN	Đất ở	Đất thủy sản	Đất rừng	Đất khác	Tổng DT thu hồi	Đất NN	Đất thổ cư	Đất thủy sản	Đất rừng	Đất khác	Tổng DT thu hồi
1	Kênh chính Đức Hòa-Long An và 3 BVL	87,01	0,49	0,00	0,00	1,40	88,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
2	Gói thầu số 1&2	44,80	0,94			1,30	47,00						
3	Gói thầu số 3,5,6	53,90	1,60	0,00	0,00	0,02	63,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
4	Gói thầu số 4,7,9	41,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,30	50,60	44,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,78	46,19

TT	Gói thầu	Diện tích đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn (ha)						Diện tích đất thu hồi tạm thời (ha)					
		Đất NN	Đất ở	Đất thủy sản	Đất rừng	Đất khác	Tổng DT thu hồi	Đất NN	Đất thổ cư	Đất thủy sản	Đất rừng	Đất khác	Tổng DT thu hồi
5	Gói thầu số 8,10, một phần gói 4,9 và 5 BVL	84,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	12,30	96,50	51,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,30	55,2
	Tổng cộng	310,91	3,03	0,00	0,00	24,32	346,60	96,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,08	101,38

BIỂU 3: Nhà và Tài sản khác bị ảnh hưởng

TT	Gói thầu	Nhà/vật kiến trúc BAH (m ²)	Hoa màu BAH (m ²)	Cây cối BAH (cây)	Vật kiến trúc BAH	Mồ mả BAH (mồ mả)	Giếng BAH (giếng)
1	Kênh chính Dục Hoa-Long An và 3 Bãi vật liệu	5.796	399.643	33.948	-	154	133
	Khu tưới Đức Hòa						
2	Gói thầu số 1&2	4.788	na	na	-	12	126
3	Gói thầu số 3,5,6	31.458	-	-	-	59	156
4	Gói thầu số 4,7,9	3.615	857.102	66.496	-	20	87
5	Gói thầu số 8,10, một phần gói 4,9 và 5 BVL	3.541	1.229.765	92.899	-	16	65
	Tổng cộng	49.198	2.486.510	193.343		261	308

BIỂU 4: Tình hình chi trả bồi thường tính đến 7/2014

TT	Gói thầu	Kinh phí BT (VND)		Tiền độ chi trả (VND)			Tình trạng nhận BT		Tình trạng trao MB	
		Tổng dự toán	Kinh phí BT cho dân	Đã trả (VND)	Còn trả	Tỷ lệ trả (%)	Số hộ đã nhận BT	Số hộ chưa nhận	Số hộ đã trao MB	Số hộ chưa trao MB
1	Kênh chính Đức Hòa và 3 bãi vật liệu	158,121,000,000	137,566,000,000	130,936,000,000	6,629,000,000	95.2	268/283	15	283	0
	Gói 1	67,638,000,000	55,902,000,000	55,046,000,000	856,000,000	98.5	393/432	39	432	0
2	Gói 2	59,930,000,000	47,733,000,000	46,973,000,000	760,000,000	98.4	509/549	40	549	0
3	Gói 3	70,062,000,000	56,652,000,000	39,050,000,000	17,602,000,000	87.4	340/427	87	427	0
4	Gói 4	44820000000	35,277,000,000	33,637,000,000	1,640,000,000	95.4	469/536	67	536	0

5	Gói 5	65,636,000,000	55,325,000,000	56,925,000,000	-1,600,000,000	102.9	313/344	27	340	0
6	Gói 6	64,980,000,000	53,009,000,000	50,768,000,000	2,241,000,000	95.8	489/562	73	562	0
7	Gói 7	102,000,000,000	74,450,000,000	59,163,000,000	15,287,000,000	85.8	416/563	147	563	0
8	Gói 8	91,576,000,000	71,121,000,000	7,497,000,000	63,624,000,000	80.2	64/760	696	760	0
9	Gói 9	86,000,000,000	64,862,000,000	56,183,000,000	8,679,000,000	90.8	294/352	58	352	0
10	Gói 10	144,537,000,000	115,985,000,000	91,432,000,000	24,553,000,000	93.8	601/762	161	762	0
	Total	955,300,000,000	767,882,000,000	627,610,000,000	140,271,000,000	97.6	4156/5670	1,514	5,670	0

Phụ lục 2: Số liệu về bồi thường và tái định cư Kênh chính Đức Hòa-Tây Ninh và các Khu tưới Tân Biên (7/2014)

BIỂU 1: Số hộ bị ảnh hưởng

BIỂU 1: Số hộ bị ảnh hưởng

Nr	Hợp phần/ Gói thầu	Số hộ BAH vĩnh viễn								Số hộ BAH tạm thời	Tổng hộ BAH	
		Số hộ BAH nặng			Số hộ BAH nhẹ	Số hộ kinh doanh	Số hộ BAH dễ bị tổn thương					
		Tổng	mất >20% đất NN	TĐC			Hộ nghèo	Hộ DTTS	Nữ chủ hộ			Hộ chính sách
1	Kênh chính Đức Hòa – Tây Ninh	349	141	12 (tự tái định cư)	208						0	349
2	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Châu Thành	389	23	0	266	0	0	0	-	25	0	389
3	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Tân Biên	635	4	0	631	0	0	25	52	43	0	635
4	Tổng cộng	1.373	168	0	1105	0	0	25	52	68	0	1373

BIỂU 2: Diện tích đất phải thu hồi

Nr	Hợp phần/gói thầu	Diện tích đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn (ha)						Diện tích đất thu hồi tạm thời (ha)					
		Đất NN	Đất ở	Đất thủy sản	Đất rừng	Đất khác	Tổng cộng	Đất NN	Đất ở	Đất thủy sản	Đất rừng	Đất khác	Diện tích
1	Kênh chính Đức Hòa –Tây Ninh	27,82	0,49	0	0	16,84	45,16	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Châu Thành	34,92	0,58	0	0	0	3,60	0	0	0	0	0	0

3	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Tân Biên	92,83	0,28	0	0,29	0,78	93,4	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Tổng cộng	155,57	1,35	0	0,29	17,62	142,16	0	0	0	0	0	0

BIỂU 3: Nhà và Tài sản khác bị ảnh hưởng

Nr	Hợp phần/Gói thầu	Nhà và vật kiến trúc (m ²)	Cửa hàng (m ²)	Hoa màu BAH (m ²)	Cây cối BAH (cây)	Mồ mả BAH (mồ mả)	Giếng BAH (giếng)
1	Kênh chính Đức Hòa –Tây Ninh	22.687,4	220	66.272,35	49.049	07	62
2	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Châu Thành	797,15	0	307.736,2	1735	0	37
3	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Tân Biên	4.156,58	0	270.530,06	46.908,8	0	110
5	Tổng cộng	27.641,13	220	644.332,47	97.692,80	0	209

BIỂU 4: Tình hình chi trả bồi thường tính đến 7/2014

TT	Gói thầu/ Hợp phần	Chi phí bồi thường (VND)		Tổng giá trị chi trả (VND)		Hiện trạng chi trả		Hiện trạng GPMB	
		Giá trị được phê duyệt	Giá trị thực tế	Đã chi trả	Sẽ chi trả	Số hộ đã nhận tiền	Số hộ chưa nhận tiền	Số hộ đã giao đất	Số hộ chưa giao
1	Kênh chính Đức Hòa –Tây Ninh	81.100.075.921	81.100.075.921	80.933.288.571	166.787.350	349	02	349	0
2	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Châu Thành	37.014.975.363	37.014.975.363	37.013.029.363	1.946.000	389	0	389	0
3	Khu tưới Tân Biên – Huyện Tân Biên	95.566.396.610	95.566.396.610	94.717.517.597	848.879.013	635	0	635	0
	Tổng cộng	213.681.447.894	213.681.447.894	212.663.835.531	1.017.612.363	1373	02	1373	0

Phụ lục 3: Số liệu về bồi thường và tái định cư của Khu đầu mối, hồ đập Phước Hòa, Kênh chuyển nước và Kênh chính Tân Biên

Biểu 1: Phân loại hộ BAH

TT	Tên gói thầu	Loại hộ BAH (hộ)			Hộ dễ bị tổn thương (hộ)			Tổng số	
		Mất đất NN trên 20%	Phải TĐC	Mất cửa hàng	Nữ chủ hộ	Dân tộc	Tàn tật, già cô đơn	Số hộ BAH	Số người BAH
1	1A+1E	52	6	0	7	1	0	69	325
2	1B	53	26	1	8	0	2	122	616
3	1C	76	37	2	24	2	0	126	549
4	1D	53	37	0	13	0	0	109	487
5	PH3	45	15	0	7	8	0	252	1115
6	Lòng hồ	479	30		46	281	3	1288	5796
7	Các khu TĐC và đường vào	8	9	6	0	6	0	116	522
	Tổng cộng	766	160	9	105	298	5	2.082	9.410

Biểu 2: Tài sản bị ảnh hưởng

TT	Gói thầu	Đất thổ cư	Đất nông nghiệp	Đất rừng	Đất sông, suối, ...	Tổng cộng	Nhà	Cửa hàng	Hoa màu	Số cây	Mồ mả	Giếng
		(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(m ²)	(m ²)	(m ²)	(cây)	(cái)	(cái)
1	1A+E	0,14	226,9	0	10,3	237,3	1.008	0	36.307	77.791	0	10
2	1B	0,9	127,7	0	6,9	135,5	2.164	44,0	180.009	127.232	4	33
3	1C	0,94	161,0	0	9,2	171,2	2.893	245	66.021	183.018	2	114
4	1D	0,77	144,0	0	5,4	150,5	3.203	0	11.184	68.161	3	48
5	PH3	1,11	95,1	0	13,8	110,0	2.916	0	526.436	77.376	1	28
6	Lòng hồ	0,9	831,4	0	66,7	899,1	8.646	0	979.502	800.897	2	145
7	Các khu TĐC và đường vào	0,1	167,4	80,9	7,2	255,6	na	na	na	na	na	na
	Tổng cộng	4,9	1.753,6	80,9	119,5	1.959,2	20.830	289	1.799.459	1.334.475	12	378

Biểu 3: Kinh phí bồi thường

Tên gói thầu	Đất thổ cư (VNĐ)	Đất nông nghiệp (VNĐ)	Nhà cửa & công trình (VNĐ)	Mỏ mả (VNĐ)	Cây cối (VNĐ)	Hoa màu (VNĐ)	Hỗ trợ (VNĐ)	Tổng cộng (VNĐ)
1A+1E	51,224,000	21,681,716,880	272,232,220	0	4,513,358,500	133,456,050	322,045,800	26,974,033,450
1B	566,325,000	17,100,386,260	2,396,787,165	4,400,000	6,410,739,500	40,662,050	1,074,430,000	27,593,729,975
1C	1,421,572,500	24,285,566,700	4,241,650,580	2,100,000	7,100,887,500	209,314,000	2,583,684,675	39,844,775,955
1D	512,355,000	7,157,230,500	3,505,296,110	40,700,000	7,183,036,000	28,415,250	816,366,000	19,249,037,550
Lòng hồ	915,365,425	358,829,166,370	20,238,143,184	15,000,000	70,947,857,350	2,225,683,000	6,997,996,370	459,363,463,249
PH3	1,411,805,500	17,952,851,200	1,299,378,979	630,000	6,264,942,500	596,043,916	692,542,200	28,218,194,295
Các khu TĐC và đường vào		9,829,249,190	540,985,704	0	2,735,545,100	0	1,530,396,510	14,636,176,504
Tổng	4,878,647,425	456,836,167,100	32,494,473,942	62,830,000	105,156,366,450	3,233,574,266	14,017,461,555	615,879,410,978

Biểu 4: Thực hiện kiểm kê tài sản BAH

Gói thầu	Ngày bắt đầu	Ngày kết thúc	Ghi chú
1A+1E	1/2006 và 3/2006	1/2006 và 4/2006	2 đợt
1B	1/2006 và 3/2006	1/2006 và 4/2006	2 đợt
1C	4/2006	4/2006	1 đợt
1D	4/2006	4/2006	1 đợt
1F	1/2006	1/2006	1 đợt
PH3	10/2007	10/2007	1 đợt
Lòng hồ Phước Hòa	2007	2009	3 đợt

Phụ lục 4: Các khoản hỗ trợ của các tỉnh

Bảng 1: Các khoản hỗ trợ của tỉnh Bình Dương

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Tỉnh Bình Dương		
		Mức hỗ trợ	Số lượng	Thành tiền VND/hộ
	Xã An Thái			
1	Hỗ trợ di chuyển			
a)	Di dời chỗ ở trong tỉnh	3.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	3.000.000 VND/hộ
b)	Di dời chỗ ở ngoài tỉnh	5.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	5.000.000 VND/hộ
c)	Hỗ trợ thuê nhà trong khi chờ xây nhà mới mà không còn chỗ ở nào khác và địa phương không bố trí được chỗ ở	500.000 VND/hộ/tháng	6 tháng	3.000.000 /hộ
2	Hỗ trợ ổn định đời sống và ổn định sản xuất			
1	Khi nhà nước thu hồi trên 20% đất nông nghiệp			
a)	Nếu phải di chuyển chỗ ở, được hỗ trợ:	100.000 VND/người	6 tháng	600.000VND/người x số người trong hộ
b)	Nếu không phải di chuyển chỗ ở được hỗ trợ:	100.000 VND/người	3 tháng	300.000VND/người x số người trong hộ
3	Đối với các hộ gia đình bị thu hồi hết đất và có đăng ký hộ khẩu thường trú hoặc tạm trú dài hạn tại nơi bị giải tỏa, phải di chuyển chỗ ở thì được hỗ trợ như sau:			
a)	Hỗ trợ ổn định cuộc sống (nếu đã hỗ trợ theo điểm 1 thì không xét hỗ trợ điểm này)	600.000VND/người	số người	600.000VND/người x số người trong hộ
b)	Gia đình chính sách có công với cách mạng	1.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	1.000.000 VND/hộ
c)	Gia đình thương binh liệt sĩ	2.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	2.000.000 VND/hộ
d)	Bà mẹ VNAH, AHLĐ	5.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	5.000.000 VND/hộ
3	Hỗ trợ sản xuất kinh doanh có đăng ký kinh doanh mà bị ngừng sản xuất thì được hỗ trợ:	30% của 1 năm thu nhập sau thuế theo thu nhập trung bình của 3 năm liền kề trước đó	1 lần	30% 1 năm thu nhập sau thuế của TB 3 năm liền kề trước đó
4	Hỗ trợ chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp và tạo việc làm: Hộ gia đình cá nhân trực tiếp sản xuất nông nghiệp, bị thu hồi trên 20% đất nông nghiệp thì được hỗ trợ			
a)	Hỗ trợ khuyến nông		1 lần	1.400.000 VND/hộ
b)	Đào tạo xóa mù (nếu có)		1 lần	1.000.000 VND/hộ
c)	Đào tạo nghề và hỗ trợ cuộc sống		1 lần	1.400.000 VND/hộ
5	Hộ phải TĐC	Hỗ trợ bằng 100% giá trị bồi thường đất thổ cư bị mất.	1 lần	
5	Thưởng đúng tiến độ		1 lần	3.000.000 VND/hộ
6	Người sử dụng nhà thuộc sở	Nếu không tiếp tục		

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Tỉnh Bình Dương		
		Mức hỗ trợ	Số lượng	Thành tiền VND/hộ
	hữu Nhà nước	thuê nhà của Nhà nước thì được hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt với mức 60% giá trị đất và 60% giá trị nhà đang thuê		

Bảng 2: Các khoản hỗ trợ của tỉnh Bình Phước

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Tỉnh Bình Phước		
		Mức hỗ trợ	Thời gian	Thành tiền VND/hộ
1	Hỗ trợ di chuyển chỗ ở			
a)	Di dời chỗ ở trong tỉnh	3.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	3.000.000 VND/hộ
b)	Di dời chỗ ở ngoài tỉnh	5.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	5.000.000 VND/hộ
c)	Hỗ trợ thuê nhà trong khi chờ xây nhà mới mà không còn chỗ ở nào khác và địa phương không bố trí được chỗ ở	500.000 VND/hộ/tháng	6 tháng	3.000.000 /hộ
2	Hỗ trợ ổn định đời sống và ổn định sản xuất			
1	Khi nhà nước thu trên 20% đất nông nghiệp:			
a)	Nếu phải di chuyển chỗ ở, được hỗ trợ:	100.000 VND/người	6 tháng	600.000VND/người x số người trong hộ
b)	Nếu không phải di chuyển chỗ ở, được hỗ trợ:	100.000 VND/người	3 tháng	300.000VND/người x số người trong hộ
2	Đối với các hộ gia đình bị thu hồi hết đất và có đăng ký hộ khẩu thường trú hoặc tạm trú dài hạn tại nơi bị giải toả, phải di chuyển chỗ ở thì được hỗ trợ như sau:			
a)	Hỗ trợ ổn định cuộc sống (nếu đã hỗ trợ theo khoản điểm 1 thì không xét hỗ trợ điểm này)	600.000VND/người	số người	600.000VND/người x số người trong hộ
b)	Gia đình chính sách có công với cách mạng	1.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	1.000.000 VND/hộ
c)	Gia đình thương binh liệt sĩ	2.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	2.000.000 VND/hộ
d)	Bà mẹ VNAH, AHLĐ	-		-
3	Hỗ trợ sản xuất kinh doanh có đăng ký kinh doanh mà bị	30% của 1 năm thu nhập sau thuế theo	1 lần	30% 1 năm thu nhập sau thuế

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Tỉnh Bình Phước		
		Mức hỗ trợ	Thời gian	Thành tiền VND/hộ
	ngừng sản xuất thì được hỗ trợ:	thu nhập trung bình của 3 năm liền kề trước đó		của TB 3 năm liền kề trước đó
4	Hỗ trợ chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp và tạo việc làm: Hộ gia đình cá nhân trực tiếp sản xuất nông nghiệp, bị thu hồi trên 20% đất nông nghiệp thì được hỗ trợ	Việc đào tạo chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp được chuyển đổi chủ yếu bằng hình thức cho đi học nghề tại các cơ sở dạy nghề trong tỉnh hoặc hỗ trợ bằng tiền:		
a)	Hỗ trợ khuyến nông	3.500.000	Số người trong độ tuổi lao động	3.500.000 VND x số người
b)	Đào tạo xóa mù chữ	VND/người		
5	Thưởng di dời đúng tiến độ	Lòng hồ đợt 1 là 0,2% tổng giá trị bồi thường hỗ trợ của hộ gia đình nhưng tối đa bằng 3.000.000 VND/hộ Lòng hồ đợt 2,3 là 0,2% giá trị bồi thường nhưng không vượt quá 5.000.000 VND/hộ	1 lần	Tối đa 3.000.000 VND/hộ Tối đa 5.000.000 VND/hộ
6	Hỗ trợ mất đất Nông nghiệp và tái định cư:			
a)	Đất Nông nghiệp xen kẽ trong khu dân cư, đất vườn ao liền kề với đất ở khu dân cư, ngoài được bồi thường theo giá đất cùng mục đích sử dụng còn được hỗ trợ (chỉ áp dụng đối với đất giáp quốc lộ, tỉnh lộ)	20% giá đất ở liền kề		20% giá đất ở liền kề x diện tích liền kề qui định
b)	Các hộ gia đình cá nhân có đất bị thu hồi, thỏa mãn một trong các điều kiện sau thì được xét cấp 01 lô đất tái định cư : - Có LURC (trong đó có đất ở) bị thu hồi hết hoặc phần diện tích đất ở còn lại sau khi thu hồi nhỏ hơn 100m ² /nông thôn < 40m /thành thị (kể cả chưa có nhà cũng được xét) - Đất chưa có LURC hoặc là đất NN nhưng hộ gia đình có nhà ở và có hộ khẩu hoặc đăng ký tạm trú - Đất sản xuất NN bị thu hồi từ 20% trở lên, làm cho số lao động trong hộ gia đình dôi dư phải	được giao 1 lô tái định cư diện tích 10x20 m (và có nghĩa vụ nộp tiền theo qui định.)		

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Tỉnh Bình Phước		
		Mức hỗ trợ	Thời gian	Thành tiền VND/hộ
	chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp thì được xét giao đất tái định cư. - Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp nhận giao khoán của NN hoặc đất xâm canh, lấn chiếm đất công nhưng hộ gia đình sinh sống ổn định trước ngày 01/7/2004 và có hộ khẩu thường trú hoặc đăng ký tạm trú cũng được xét giao đất tái định cư.			
c)	Trường hợp diện tích đất thu hồi lớn trên hạn mức đất ở thì được xét giao thêm: (đất tái định cư giao thêm chỉ thực hiện xét giao khi diện tích giao thêm sau khi tính toán đủ xây dựng nhà theo qui hoạch)	4 % diện tích đất thu hồi còn lại đối với đất tái định cư (thuộc Nông thôn) (có nghĩa vụ nộp tiền sử dụng đất TĐC theo qui định)		
d)	Trường hợp đất thu hồi thuộc vị trí I của các tuyến quốc lộ, tỉnh lộ , nếu mặt tiền tiếp giáp đường rộng trên 10m (đất tái định cư giao thêm chỉ thực hiện xét giao khi diện tích giao thêm sau khi tính toán đủ xây dựng nhà theo qui hoạch)	thì xét giao thêm 01 lô TĐC cho mỗi 10 m bề rộng tăng thêm (có nghĩa vụ nộp tiền sử dụng đất TĐC theo qui định)		

Bảng 3: Các khoản hỗ trợ của tỉnh Tây Ninh và Long An

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Mức hỗ trợ	
		TÂY NINH	LONG AN
1	Hỗ trợ ổn định đời sống	30kg gạo/người * 12.000đ/kg (Châu Thành)/11.500đ/kg (Tân Biên) *6 tháng =2.160.000đ/người	30kg gạo/người* *6/12/24 tháng
2	Hỗ trợ di chuyển chỗ ở trong và ngoài tỉnh	5.000.000đ/hộ và 10.000.000đ/hộ	10.000.000đ/hộ
3	Hỗ trợ di dời	2.500.000đ/hộ	
4	Hỗ trợ nhà bị tháo dỡ 1 phần	50% giá trị diện tích bị tháo dỡ	
5	Hỗ trợ thuê nhà		900.000đ/hộ*ít nhất 6 tháng
6	Hỗ trợ đối tượng chính sách - Gia đình thương binh liệt sĩ - Gia đình có công với cách mạng - Hộ nghèo	4.000.000đ/hộ 2.000.000đ/hộ 500.000đ * 60 tháng	5.000.000đ/hộ nếu TĐC trên đất còn lại và 10.000.000đ/hộ nếu TĐC nơi khác; Hộ nghèo TĐC: còn đất

			thì hỗ trợ 30kg gạo/hộ*36 tháng, nếu mất toàn bộ đất thì hỗ trợ 30kg gạo/hộ * 72 tháng
7	Hỗ trợ về đất - Đất vườn ao trong cùng thửa đất có nhà ở ; - Đất nông nghiệp ven đường giao thông	70% giá đất ở*diện tích đất thu hồi. 50% giá đất ở* diện tích đất thu hồi.	70% giá đất ở*diện tích đất thu hồi. 50% giá đất ở* diện tích đất thu hồi.
8	Hỗ trợ chuyển đổi nghề và tạo việc làm	Hỗ trợ bằng tiền trị giá bằng 1,5 lần giá trị đất nông nghiệp bị thu hồi. Nếu lao động của hộ có nhu cầu đào tạo nghề sẽ được nhận một khóa đào tạo nghề miễn phí	Hỗ trợ bằng tiền trị giá bằng 2 lần giá trị đất nông nghiệp bị thu hồi. Nếu lao động của hộ có nhu cầu đào tạo nghề sẽ được nhận một khóa đào tạo nghề miễn phí
9	Thưởng di dời đúng tiến độ	10% of affected land value	5.000.000đ/hộ

Bảng 10: Các khoản hỗ trợ ở huyện Củ Chi – TPHCM

TT	Các khoản hỗ trợ	Mức hỗ trợ
1	Hỗ trợ đối với đất NN: - Hỗ trợ đối với đất vườn, ao cùng thửa đất có nhà ở - Hỗ trợ đối với đất NN trong khu dân cư (không vượt quá 5 lần hạn mức giao đất) - Hỗ trợ đối với đất NN trong khu dân cư (vượt quá 5 lần hạn mức giao đất)	40% giá trị đất ở tại vị trí đó 50% giá đất ở trung bình tại khu vực đó 50% giá đất ở trung bình tại khu vực đó + hỗ trợ chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp và tạo việc làm = 140.000đ/m ²
2	Hỗ trợ di chuyển nhà: - Trong thành phố - Di chuyển nhà đi tỉnh khác	6.000.000đ/hộ 10.000.000đ/hộ
3	Hỗ trợ ổn định đời sống và ổn định sản xuất - Mất từ 20%-70% đất NN (không phải chuyển chỗ ở) - Mất từ 20%-70% đất NN (phải chuyển chỗ ở) - Mất trên 70% đất NN (Không phải chuyển chỗ ở) - Mất trên 70% đất NN (phải chuyển chỗ ở) - Mất trên 70% đất NN (phải chuyển chỗ ở đến địa bàn khó khăn) Hỗ trợ đối với hộ bị thu hồi toàn bộ nhà ở, đất ở (không SX nông nghiệp; phải di chuyển đến nơi khác)	300.000đ/người/tháng * 6 tháng 300.000đ/người/tháng * 12 tháng 300.000đ/người/tháng * 12 tháng 300.000đ/người/tháng * 24 tháng 300.000đ/người/tháng * 36 tháng 1.000.000đ/Nhân khẩu
4	Hỗ trợ chính sách - Bà mẹ VNAH - Thương binh, gia đình liệt sĩ - Gia đình có công với CM	6.000.000đ/hộ 4.000.000đ/hộ 2.000.000đ/hộ

5	Hỗ trợ gia đình, cá nhân trực tiếp sản xuất NN	40% giá đất ở của thửa đất đó theo giá đất ở để tính bồi thường + 140.000đ/m ² (Hỗ trợ chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp)
6	Thưởng di chuyển, bàn giao mặt bằng đúng hạn - Đối với tổ chức - Cá nhân, hộ gia đình	10.000.000đ/lần 5.000.000đ/ lần

Nguồn: Ban Bồi thường huyện Củ Chi