

# Updated Resettlement Plan

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July 2012

## **VIE: Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project**

**Component: Duc Hoa main canal - Long An section  
and borrow area no. 1,2&3**

Prepared by Project Management Board for Investment and Construction of Agriculture and  
Rural Development of Long An Province for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 10/7/2012)

Currency unit	–	Vietnamese dong (VND)
\$1.00	=	VND 20,820

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Household(s)
AP	–	Affected Person(s)
BA	–	Borrow Area
BLIS	–	Binh Long Irrigation System
BVI	–	Black & Veatch International
CRC	–	Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
CCRC	–	Commune Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
CLFD	–	Centre of Land Fund Development of the district.
CSM	–	Center of Survey and Mapping
CHLS	–	Center of House and Land Services
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DHIA	–	Duc Hoa Irrigation Area
DHIS	–	Duc Hoa Irrigation System
DoF	–	Department of Finance
DMI	–	Domestic, Municipal, And Industrial
DPC	–	District People's Committee
DRC	–	District Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee
FS	–	Feasibility Study
GoV	–	Government of Vietnam
HCMC	–	Ho Chi Minh City
HEC 1	–	Hydraulic Engineering Company No. 1
HH	–	Household(s)
ICMB9	–	Hydraulic Project Investment & Construction Management Board 9
IR/SS	–	Income Restoration and Social Support
EM	–	Ethnic minority
LACS	–	Land Acquisition and Census Survey
LURC	–	Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD	–	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MO	–	Monitoring Organization
MTR	–	Mid Term Review
NEZ	–	New Economic Zones Program
na	–	Not available
OSDP	–	On Farm Social Development Program
PRC	–	Provincial Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Committee

PHWRP	–	Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project
PIB	–	Public Information Booklet
PMB 416	–	Project Management Board 416
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
CPC	–	Commune People's Committee
DPC	–	District People's Committee
PPC	–	Provincial People's Committee
PPMB	–	Provincial Project Management Board
RSS	–	Resettlement and Social Support
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SAH	–	Severely Affected Household(s)
SAP(s)	–	Severely Affected Person(s)
SRV	–	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
SWOT	–	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TBIA	–	Tan Bien Irrigation Area
TBIS	–	Tan Bien Irrigation System
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
VAP(s)	–	Vulnerable Affected Person(s)

## **GLOSSARY**

- Affected person (AP)** - Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of a household, the term AP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a subproject or any of its components.
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Compensation** - Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
- Cut-off date** - Means the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
- Entitlements** - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Eligibility** - Means any person who have settled in the subproject area before the cut off date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation...will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistances.

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

Plan (RP)	resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected households	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 20% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 20% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the National poverty line (use for 2010-2015), (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

#### **NOTE(S)**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Viet Nam and its agencies ends on 31/12. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2012 ends on 31/12/2012.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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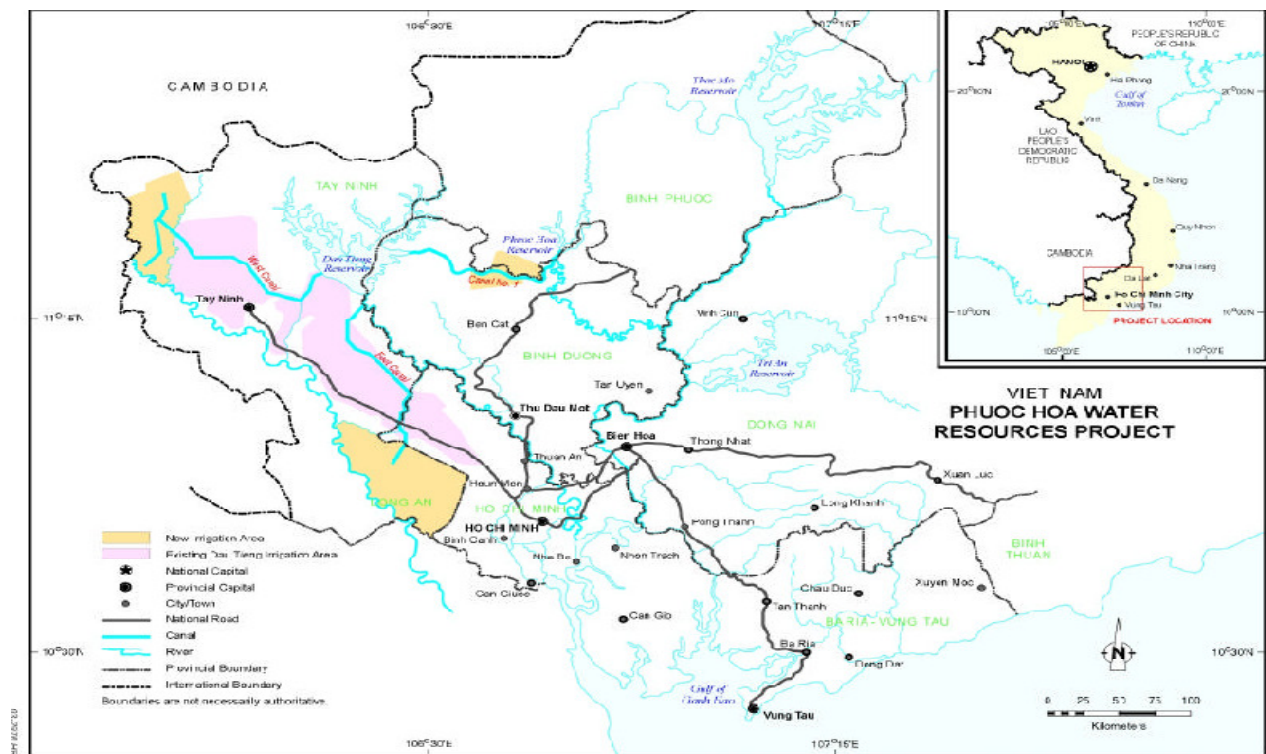


Figure 1: Phuoc Hoa Project Area

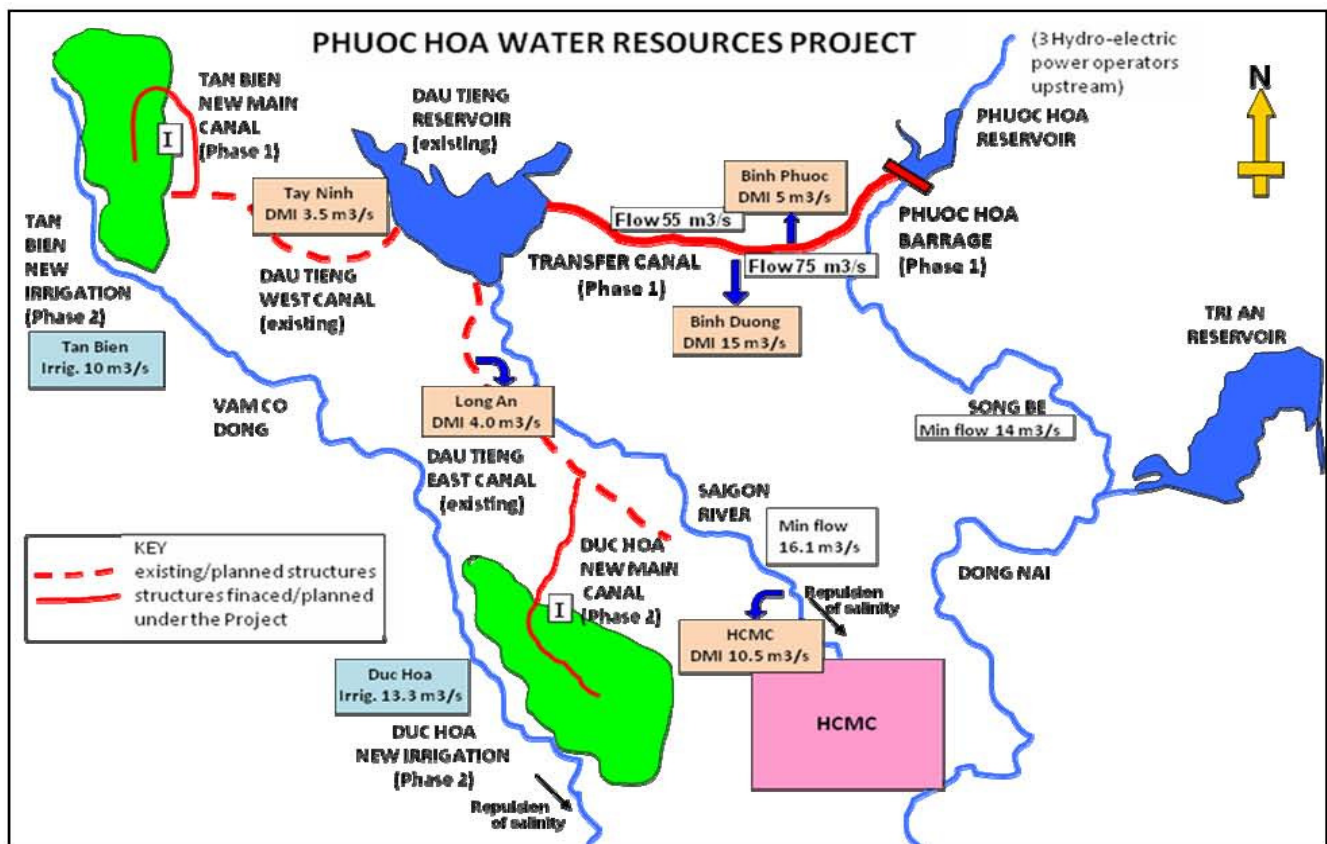


Figure 2: Phuoc Hoa Project - Phase 1 and Phase 2

## Executive Summary

1. The Duc Hoa Main Canal (DHMC) is about 17.68 km in length, passing through Trang Bang district of Tay Ninh Province, Cu Chi District of HCMC and Duc Hoa District of Long An Province, and will water to Duc Hoa Irrigation Area benefiting a command area of approximately 13,821 ha. Up to 13,500 households are expected to benefit from the improved irrigation facilities. Construction should be completed by the end of 2013.
2. A total land area of 88.73 ha will be permanently acquired from APs by Duc Hoa Main Canal - Long An Section and the 3 borrow pits. This will include 0.48 ha of residential land and 87.01 ha of agricultural land for compensation. There is 1.38 ha of streams and roads affected for which there is no compensation.
3. Overall, there are 281 households (with over 1300 people) and 5 organizations to be affected by the project. Among those households, there are 166 severely affected HHs of which 24 HHs losing of entire houses (including 2 shops) and 154 HHs losing more than 20% of their productive land. There are 12 HHs losing both entire houses and more than 20% agricultural land. Compensation is paid for some 5,796 m<sup>2</sup> of housing and structures. About 399,643 m<sup>2</sup> of crops, 33,948 trees, 154 graves and 133 drilling wells will be affected by the project. No ethnic minority people in Tan My commune are affected by the project.
4. A socio-economic survey of affected households was conducted by the provincial OSDP team in Tan My Commune of Duc Hoa District from May to Jul 2011 to get information of socio-economic profile, needs and expectations of affected households. Together with the households' survey, the DMS was conducted by the Land Fund Development Center for the Duc Hoa Main Canal from May to Nov 2011 due to canal alignment revision following the approval of detailed engineering designs. The DMS of 3 Borrow Areas in Tan My commune was completed in May and June 2012.
5. *Public consultations.* The Provincial Project Management Board (PPMB) has directed the District Resettlement Committee (DRC), the Center for Land Fund Development of Duc Hoa district, with support of OSDP team to conduct public meetings to provide information regarding project activities and the proposed resettlement and compensation arrangements to the affected households. These public meetings were held during socio-economic survey and the DMS process from May to Nov of 2011 and April to May 2012. Based upon the consultation with affected households, the compensation rates for affected assets were updated to comply with the actual prices and the compensation policy was publicly posted. The public consultations shown that the proposed compensation rates have reached consensus of majority of households, and the people broadly support the project because the project will provide sufficiently water for their cultivation.
6. *Grievance mechanism:* The mechanism has been designed to ensure that AHs' complaints and grievances will be addressed and resolved timely and precisely. Complaints of APs will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort; of which stage 1 is handed by Commune PC, stage 2 at District PC and stage 3 of Provincial PC. Complainants are free from all administrative and legal fees of grievances and complaints resolution. The Grievance Redress Mechanism was disclosed to APs during public consultations.

7. *The Resettlement Framework* (RF) of Duc Hoa Main Canal was prepared in 2010 according to Degree 69/2009/ND-CP of the Vietnamese Government and the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB related to compensation, relocation and support. This Updated RP is prepared according to the RP approved by ADB in 2010 and the regulations mentioned in the RF and updated based on the DMS and consultations with APs.

8. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Implementation of the Updated RP will be regularly supervised and monitored by PPMU's internal monitoring with the support of OSDP team and implementation consultants. A qualified external monitoring consultant was selected by ICMB9 for conducting independent monitoring on the compliance of the compensation and resettlement implementation with the ADB policy and Vietnamese regulations as provided in Updated RP.

9. *Budget of the RP.* Compensation and assistance for APs are funded by the counterpart fund of Vietnam's Government (MARD) and ADB loans. After obtaining approval of compensation plan by the PPC, the Center for Land Fund Development of Duc Hoa district will withdraw cash from the Provincial Treasury to pay for APs. The total estimated amount of compensation for Duc Hoa main Canal - Long An section and 3 Borrow Areas is **156,524,423,239 VND**; of which: Duc Hoa Main Canal will be 44,461,513,913 VND; Borrow Area 1 is 50,676,000,000 VND and Borrow Areas 2 and 3 are of 61,386,909,326 VND. Detailed analysis on compensation costs is provided in Annex 3 and 4 of this Updated RP.

## I. Project Description

10. The Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project (PHWRP) is to provide an additional source of water in the Saigon and Vam Co Dong river basins for development of irrigated agriculture and to supplement existing supplies for salinity control and domestic, municipal, and industrial (DMI) use in HCMC and surrounding provinces. It will adopt an integrated development approach to increasing agricultural production by promoting efficient and sustainable management of the water resources.

11. Water resources infrastructure to be developed will include the Phuoc Hoa headworks which inundate 685 hectares (ha) with average water level at plus 42.9 m and a 40.5-kilometer (km) long transfer canal to divert and convey water from the Be River to the existing Dau Tieng Reservoir on the Saigon River in the neighboring basin. From there, it will be diverted through the existing Dau Tieng Irrigation System for multiple uses including irrigated agriculture and supplementary water for DMI use and salinity control in the Saigon and Vam Co Dong river basins. Two new irrigation areas will be developed under the Project: (i) Tan Bien Irrigation System (TBIS) in Tay Ninh Province with a net command area at full development of 6,725 ha, and (ii) Duc Hoa Irrigation System (DHIS) in Long An Province with a net command area at full development of 13,821 ha. A third irrigation area, Binh Long, was dropped at the mid term review (MTR) during Phase 1. The remaining total combined net irrigation command area at full development will be about 20,546 ha. In addition, the scheme will provide about 17.1 cubic meters per second of water to HCMC and neighboring provinces for DMI use.

12. The Duc Hoa Main Canal will provide irrigation to a total of 17,376 ha – comprised of an existing 2,655 ha in Trang Bang District of Tay Ninh province, 900 ha in Cu Chi District of HCMC being an expansion of the irrigated area of Thai My commune, and 13,821 ha in the Duc Hoa Irrigation Area in Long An province as well as water supply for an industrial park. The Duc Hoa Main Canal will be 17.68 km in length. Design discharge is calculated at 21.44 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

13. The Duc Hoa main canal of Tay Ninh section starts at km 33 +567 on the Dau Tieng east main canal and follows the existing canal alignment (N26) through Trang Bang District, Tay Ninh province with 337 households and 6 organizations to be affected. The canal then passes through Thai My commune of Cu Chi District, HCMC with about 119 households to be affected and then it crosses the Thay Cai canal by a siphon for coming to Tan My Commune, near Hau Nghia Town of Long An Province. For Long An province, the canal length is 3.7 km, 114 households and 1 organization to be affected. The 3 Borrow Areas of about 68.65 ha also located in Tan My Commune not far from the Duc Hoa Main Canal will supply soil materials for the canal construction with total estimated volume of soil to be excavated of 2,686,000 m<sup>3</sup>, 167 households and 4 organizations will be affected.

14. The Duc Hoa Main Canal detailed design and costs were prepared by HEC1 in the Detailed Design General Report in April 2008 and approved following some modification by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). As per the TOR for the Main Consultants of the Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project, Black & Veatch International (BVI) was required to review the detailed design Duc Hoa Main Canal alignments, and BVI's suggestions for improvements were incorporated into a final draft of the detailed design made by HEC1.

## II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

15. The topography is comprised of basically flat lowlands. Natural ground elevation of the canal varies from +3.0m to +4.0m in the downstream. The canal sections at km 10+553, km 10+894 and the siphon proposed at Thay Cai canal is located in a wetland area and the Thay Cai canal bed itself is at elevation -2.5m. The preferred design option is to use a 2 steel pipe siphon which will be about 1,350 meters in length. The wetlands area may pose some difficulties for construction, particularly after rains when the area is inundated. Six bridges will be also constructed in relevant locations of Tan My Commune.

16. Based upon the detailed design, the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) at Tan My Commune, Duc Hoa District, Long An Province was conducted as follows:

- Organizing affected households meetings at the CPC office to disclosure project information and consultation.
- Posting-up a list of affected households with acquired land areas and location maps.
- Distributing and guiding APs to fill in inventory sheets; disclosed sheets of project information and compensation policies.
- Conducting on-site measurements and inventories of affected assets (Measurement team).
- Conducting social survey of 20% affected households (OSDP team).

17. Inventory process of project affected area of Duc Hoa Main Canal was carried out in May to November 2011 for Duc Hoa Main Canal and April to June 2012 for 3 Borrow Areas. The inventory results were defined as follows:

(i) *Affected households*: there are totally 281 households, about 1309 people to be affected by the project, from that there are 166 severely affected HHs (of which 24 HHs will be losing entire houses and to be relocated; 154 HHs will be acquired more than 20% productive land; and 12 HHs will be affected of both entire houses and more than 20% land).

(ii) *Acquired land area*: A total land area of 887,336.2 m<sup>2</sup> will be permanently acquired.

(iii) *Affected trees and crops*: about 399,643 m<sup>2</sup> of crops and 33,948 trees will be lost. The main crops and trees are sapodillas, mangos, bamboos, green beans and green onions.

(iv) *Affected structures*: About 5,796 m<sup>2</sup> of houses and other structures will be affected.

(v) *Losing Incomes and businesses*: 02 households are affected houses including their shops with total shop area about 80 m<sup>2</sup>. They will be compensated for shops and lost earnings due to business interrupted and assisted to re-establish their business elsewhere.

(vi) *Losing houses*: The total number of households with affected houses and to be relocated is 24 HHs (10 HHs built houses on residential land and 14 HHs built houses on agricultural land or other people land).

(vii) *Affected graves*: 154 graves with different types will be relocated to other places.

(viii) *Affected wells*: a total of 133 wells will be affected by the project.

18. *Numbers of households and people to be affected.* Socio-economic survey of APs and DMS based on cadastral maps of each commune carried out by Land Fund Development Center and OSDP team show the following results:

Table 1: **Summary of Affected HHs (of each category)**

Sub-project areas	Total of affected HHs	Total of affected organizations	Total of affected persons (of average 4.66 pers/HH)
Main Canal	114	1	531
BA1	73	2	340
BA2	46	1	214
BA3	48	1	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1309</b>

19. *Land types acquired.* The DMS results show scope of land acquisition on agricultural and non-agricultural land of the 4 sub-project areas as follows:

Table 2: **Permanent land types and areas acquired<sup>1</sup>**

Sub-project areas	Total of acquired land (ha)	Agricultural land (m2) under management of		Residential land and non-agricultural land (m2)
		Households	Commune (Public land)	
Duc Hoa Main Canal	200,849	187,510	13,339	1,994
BA1	366,464	365,633	831	359
BA2	128,691	126,282	530	1,879
BA3	191,332.2	190,694.2	0	638
<b>Total</b>	<b>887,336.2</b>	<b>870,119.2</b>	<b>13,877</b>	<b>4,870</b>

20. *Other affected properties.* The assets on land include rice field, crops, trees, housing structures, shops, wells and graves to be acquired by the subproject as follows:

Table 3: **Other affected properties**

Items	Unit	Sub-project areas				
		Main Canal	BA1	BA2	BA3	Total
Crops	m2	63,958	205,848	66,114	63,723	<b>399,643</b>
Number of trees	unit	22,821	6,043	4,896	188	<b>33,948</b>
Houses and structures	m2	3,868	1,062	644	222	<b>5,796</b>
Number of wells	unit	33	54	28	18	<b>133</b>
Shops	unit	2	00	0	0	<b>2</b>
Number of graves	unit	102	25	27	0	<b>154</b>

<sup>1</sup> There is no such temporary land acquisition case to be applied in the Duc Hoa Main Canal and 3 Borrow Areas in Tan My Commune, Duc Hoa District.

21. *Affected households losing entire houses.* This group includes 3 types of households: (i) HHs are no longer having land to rebuild houses; (ii) HHs with houses built on agricultural land or other people's land and (iii) HHs are still having residential land to rebuild houses. Those households will be subjected for relocation plot allocation or will receive cash support for relocation by themselves depending on HHs preferences. In fact, most households have preferred cash for self-resettlement. Expectation of 19/24 HHs with entire houses affected on resettlement options show in the following table:

Table 4: **Number of HHs with the entire house affected.**

Sub-project areas	Numbers of HHs losing their entire houses and their resettlement expectation				
	No. of HHs losing their houses and have to relocate	Plan to rebuild house on remained residential land	Plan to rebuild house on remained agricultural land	Plan to buy land themselves to rebuild house	Remarks (Absence from the APs consultation meeting)
Duc Hoa Main Canal	13	6	5	0	2
BA1	5	1	2	1	1
BA2	5	1	1	2	1
BA3	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

22. *Affected households based on their impact severities.* Severely affected HHs group includes: (i) losing 20% or more production land or assets; (ii) losing entire houses and have to relocate. The remain groups are lightly affected households.

Table 5: **Numbers of Severely Affected Households**

Components	Severely Affected Households			
	Total	Numbers of HHs losing houses and have to relocate	Numbers of HHs losing 20% or more cultivation land	Numbers of HHs losing both house and >20% cultivation land
Main Canal	46	13 <sup>2</sup>	39	6
BA1	50	5	48	3
BA2	34	5	32	3
BA3	36	1	35	0

<sup>2</sup> In 13 households losing entire houses, there are 2 hhs also losing shops.

<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>12</b>
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The lightly affected household group includes those losing partly houses or less than 20% of cultivation land. There is 115 households of this category.

23. *Affected households belonged to vulnerable groups.* The vulnerable groups in the sub-project include: (i) Ethnic minority households; (ii) Poor households; (iii) Female headed households; (iv) Lonely households and Policy households. Some households belong to more than one groups of VAPs. The following table describes numbers of VAPs within total number of SAPs.

Table 6: **Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households**

<b>Sub-project areas</b>	<b>Ethnic minority HH</b>	<b>Poor HH</b>	<b>Female Headed HH</b>	<b>Lonely HH</b>	<b>Policy HH</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Duc Hoa Main Canal	0	4	5	5	21	<b>25</b>
BA1	0	0	2	3	14	<b>14</b>
BA2	0	2	2	1	1	<b>4</b>
BA3	0	6	2	6	2	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	12	11	15	38	<b>52</b>

### III. Socio Economic Information and Profile

24. The approval of the Duc Hoa Main Canal detailed design report was given by MARD in 2010. The preliminary survey for affected areas of Duc Hoa Main Canal and 3 Borrow Areas was carried out from May to July 2011 and from April to May 2012 by the OSDP team, in which AHs were identified based on the approved modified technical design.

25. Long An OSDP coordinating with the Duc Hoa DRC, Tan My CPC and hamlet leaders conducted a sample survey of 45% of affected households by questionnaire and carried out a property inventory of 100% of affected households. Those surveys have collected the following data: (i) socio-economic information of affected households, (ii) vulnerable groups, (iii) affected assets of households, (iv) choices of APs on resettlement options, (v) suggestion of impact mitigation measures, and (vi) the reasonability/ reasonableness of compensation rates of the project.

#### *Survey method:*

26. The OSDP social team used quantitative and qualitative methods to collect socio-economic data of affected households. Interviewed households using questionnaire were selected randomly from the list of affected people groups (groups of severely affected households, relocation households, female headed households and poor households). Total 125 affected households were selected for interviewing and 4 group discussions were also conducted in the commune. The team also collected statistical data of the commune to analyze and set up a baseline data for the post-resettlement evaluation. Results of the survey are summarized below:

### 3.1. Demographic information

#### *Population characteristics*

27. Tan My Commune has only Kinh people. There are no ethnic minority people living in the locality. The average household size is 4.2 person/HH provided by the People's Committee of Tan My commune and of 4.66 person/HH as from the surveyed results (Table 7).

**Table 7: Population characteristics of surveyed affected households by main canal and 3 Borrow Areas**

Tan My Commune	Number of APs/AHs	Ethnic (AP/AH)		Average size of HH (Pers/HH)	Male and female ratio of household heads (%)		Male and female ratio of household members (%)		The average of household heads and members (age)	
		Kinh	Ethnic minority		Man	woman	Man	woman	Head	Members
Surveyed HHs	583/125	583/125	0	4.66	78.1	21.9	51	49	55.5	34.5

*Source: from a survey of OSDP team in May 2012*

**Table 8: Land use of Affected Communes**

Commune	Total land (ha)	Area and percentage of residential land (ha)	Area and percentage of agricultural land (ha)		Area and percentage of forestry land (ha)	Area and percentage of aquaculture land (ha)	Area and percentage of other lands (ha)
			Perennial crops	Annual crops			
Tan My	3,647.99	95.08	739.24	2,418.35	72.53	34.91	287.88
	100%	2.61%	20.26%	66.29%	1.99%	0.96%	7.89%

*Source: data from the CPCs provided in Nov 2011*

### 3.2. Occupation and Income

28. Most income of households in the affected commune by Duc Hoa Main Canal and 3 Borrow Areas derives from agriculture; some households have secondary income sources from other jobs such as handicraft production, small business and services (Table 9). In Tan My, several households are engaged in cottage industries such as brick production and rice cakes. Local handicrafts are being practiced by some households such as bamboo knitting for local use products. Compared to 2009, the employment structure in the commune has changed with fewer labors working on agriculture and more on industry, commerce and service.

**Table 9: Main occupations in the Affected Communes**

Commune	Agriculture and livestock (% HH)	Handicraft (% HH)	Worker and State officials (% HH)	Commercial services (% HH)	Others (% HH)
2009	85.0%	3.0%	2.0%	9.0%	1.0%

2011	67.0%	8.0%	11.0%	10.0%	4.0%
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Source: Data from CPCs provided in Nov 2011

Table 10: **Main occupation of the surveyed Affected Households Heads**

Commune		Main occupation of the Household Heads					Total
		Famers	Workers	Business/ Companies	Officials, Officials retirement	Others <sup>3</sup>	
Tan My	Households	69	1	7	29	21	125
	%	55%	0.8%	5.6%	23.2%	16.8%	100%

Source: OSDP Team Long An in May 2012

Table 11: **Main occupation of members of the surveyed affected households (in working age)**

Duc Hoa main canal	Famers	Workers	Business/ Companies	Officials, officials retirement	Handicraft, semi-industrial	Hired labor/ free labor	Other jobs	Unemployment	Pupils and students	Total
Tan My	229	60	22	48	12	49	12	11	43	491
	46.6%	12.2%	4.5%	9.8%	2.4%	10.0%	2.4%	2.2%	8.8%	100.0%

Source: OSDP Team Long An in May 2012

Table 12: **Average income of households according to Tan My Commune's statistic data (2011)**

Commune	Average income VND/household/year	Average income VND/person/year
Tan My	79,230,000	19,000,000

Source: CPC in Nov 2011

(Average households scale of 4.2 people/ household)

Table 13: **Average income of the surveyed affected households**

Location	Average income VND/household/year	Average income VND/person/year
Tan My – Duc Hoa - Long An	86,469,491	17,788,224

Source: OSDP Team Long An in May 2012

<sup>3</sup> Other jobs including: housewives, work for somebody, wholesales, motorbike and taxi drivers

29. In accordance with new poverty line of Long An PPC for rural area, households having average income below 400.000 VND/person/month is considered as poor households and average income from 400.000 VND/person/month to less than 500.000 VND/person/month as sub-poor households. The survey showed that among 125 affected households in Tan My Commune, 9 HHs have average income less than 400.000 VND/person/month (7.2%). These households are households with elderly household heads, more children and less labor. There are 8 decent households with average income of 4,000,000 VND/person/month (6.4%).

Table 14: **Classification of income groups of the surveyed HHs**

Income groups	Quantity (HHs)	%
Below 400,000 VND	9	7.2%
From 400,000 VND – to 1,000,000 VND	27	21.6%
From 1,000,000 VND - to 2,000,000 VND	56	44.8%
From 2,000,000 VND – to 4,000,000 VND	25	20.0%
Above 4,000,000 VND	8	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	125	100.0%

*Source: OSDP Team Long An May 2012*

### 3.3. Land tenants

30. There is no big land tenant. The ratio of farmers in Tan My commune having more than 2 ha of land makes up 15%, from 1 - 2 ha making 35% and less than 1 ha of 45%. In general, about 5% of households in the commune have no land or very small area of land.

### 3.4. Ethnic minority people

31. In accordance with the surveyed data and as confirmed by Tan My CPC, there is no ethnic minority people in the affected commune.

### 3.5. Living Conditions

32. **Road system:** most of the roads in affected villages are relatively good and the provincial and district level roads are covered by asphalt. Roads between communes and hamlets are not asphalted but are compacted with red gravel and provide year round access.

33. **Electricity:** most households in the project area are using electricity and in Tan My Commune 100% of households are connected to the national grid.

34. **Domestic water supply:** most people in the area use water from drilled wells (93%). The remaining households use water from dug wells or ponds. Most of households evaluate water quality through visually and according to odor. They are satisfied in general with existing water quality. However, the water used by local people is not inspected. There is not clean water supply system in the project commune. Some people get loans to drill wells themselves.

35. **Water for agricultural production:** there is 1.500 ha of paddy fields irrigated from Thay Cai Canal in Tan My Commune. The highly elevated fields are irrigated by ground water in drilled or dug wells rather than from the canal. Therefore, Duc Hoa main canal and irrigation system constructed will improve much production conditions of farmers in the project area.

36. **Agricultural production:** Farmers in Tan My Commune mainly grow rice, beans, maize and other subsidiary crops which need much water. However, due to water shortage, they only grow two crops per year and irrigate with well water. Many households grow fruit trees such as mango, some of them are growing rubber. Others grow irrigated fruit trees.

37. **Education:** The education level of the surveyed household heads is as follows: 49 persons (39.2%) have finished primary school, 37 persons (29.6%) finished secondary school, 27 persons (21.6 %) finished high school, 5.6% graduated from university and colleges, only 3.2% have never been to school or are illiterate.

Table 15: **Education level of the surveyed household heads**

Education level	Quantity	%
Never schooling	1	0.8%
Primary school	49	39.2%
Secondary school	37	29.6%
High school	27	21.6%
University and colleges	7	5.6%
Literate	4	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	125	100.0%

*Source: Survey of OSDP, May 2012*

38. The education level of the surveyed household members in labor age is rather high. Among 491 people, only 25.7% has primary education, completion of secondary school is 32.2%, finishing high school is 27.1%, and graduate of university and colleges makes up 11.6%.

Table 16: **Education of household members in working age**

Education level	Quantity	%
Never schoolings	9	1.8%
Primary school	126	25.7%
Secondary school	158	32.2%
High secondary school	133	27.1%
University and colleges	57	11.6%
Literate	8	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	491	100.0%

*Source: OSDP Team Long An, May 2012*

39. There are kindergartens, primary schools (type 1) and secondary schools (type 2) but there is no high school in the project area. The ratio of pupils attending kindergartens and primary schools is 100%. The encouragement of pupil attendance ratio in secondary schools (up to grade 9<sup>th</sup>) and in high schools (up to grade 12<sup>th</sup>) is 90% depending on age. The remaining young people either attend vocational schools or find a job. Schools are of good quality with enough electricity, water supply and toilets. Tan My Commune has completed compulsory education for all pupils (primary schools) and illiteracy control. Commune staff is promoting the compulsory education for high school students.

Table 17: **Mobilization of pupil attendance**

Commune	Kindergarten % of pupil	Primary school % of pupil	Secondary school % of pupil	High school % of pupil
Tan My	100%	100%	99.0%	90%

40. **Health services:** In general, health care of local people in Tan My Commune is in good condition. Among 596 people surveyed, 75.2% has normal health, 11.6% has chronic diseases and 2.7% wounded during war (Table 18). A health clinic of Tan My commune has 12 beds with one doctor and 6 nurses.

Table 18: **Current health conditions of the surveyed people**

Health condition	Quantity	%
Normal	448	75.2%
Chronic diseases	69	11.6%
Wounded during war	16	2.7%
Other wounds	13	2.2%
Others	18	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Source: OSDP Team Long An, Jul 2011*

### 3.6. Poverty Conditions

41. Long An Province and Duc Hoa District are implementing poverty reduction programs in the umbrella of social safety measures of Vietnam Government in order to gain objectives of poverty reduction movement which is declared in Decision No. 20/2007/QD-TT dated 05/02/2007 of the Prime Minister. These programs have gained significant achievements since 2006. Programs and initiatives include:

- Initiative to poverty reduction in general and to support increased income for poor households at 145% compared to 2005;
- Support to infrastructure development of poor communes, public areas and remote areas;
- 100% of poor households are provided with health insurance for a reduction of 50% of healthcare and treatment costs;
- Poor households as per ranked by the province are entitled to preferential loans from Social and Policy Bank.
- The loan program for the replacing temporary houses with permanent houses;
- Students from poor families are entitled to get loans and schooling fees;
- Capacity building for project staff in terms of poverty reduction;
- Implementation of agriculture extension programs including aquaculture, forestry and other vocational training programs for poor households;
- The implementation of Decree No. 67/2007/ND-CP dated 13/04/2007 is supplemented by Decree No. 13/2010/ND-CP dated 27/02/2010 on people subject to social protection.

42. Details of achievements gained in poverty reduction program of affected commune are shown in Table below.

Table 19: **Poor households in Tan My Commune**

Year	Numbers of poor HHs	Percentages
2009	80	2.5%
2010	65	2%
2011	58	1.8%

*Source: CPC in November 2011*

43. The number of poor households affected by Duc Hoa main canal and 3 Borrow Areas in Tan My commune:

Among 125 surveyed households, there are 9 poor HHs (average income is less than 400,000/VND/person/month), including 3 HHs have female headed household (of which 1 HH with elderly alone; 1 HH raising 2 small children and 1 HH with one child in school age), 5 HHs having one main labor, yet feeding 4-5 people; 1 HH consisting of a couple with 2 small children and only the husband earn a living. Poor households here are lack of labors. Majority of them are working on agriculture yet having small agricultural land.

### **3.7. Gender issues**

44. The results of socio-economic survey and DMS show that out of 125 households affected by the Duc Hoa Main Canal and 3 Borrow Areas there are 52 vulnerable and severely affected households. Of the vulnerable households, 14 households were female-headed with their lives are more difficult. Their livelihoods have mainly been relying on agricultural production or working for others as hired labors with unstable incomes. Therefore, in order to improve their living conditions and take full benefits from the project, the social support program for affected households within OSDP program shall propose some appropriate policies to help them accessing to higher income jobs and stabilizing their livelihood. Particularly, a gender action plan for vulnerable group shall be integrated into social support programs and gender strategies under the Project as follows: (1) special attention shall be given to women during the project implementation; (2) ensure active participation of women in resettlement implementation and particularly design restoration measures satisfactory with their specific needs and interests, (3) advices are given to women in making decision of resettlement, land improvement in order to maintain livelihood restoration conditions for their families.

45. Gender action plan measures applying to affected women of land acquisition and resettlement shall be integrated into socio-economic support program. Essential social support program selected by women through public consultation are: (1) micro-credit for business, production and livestock breeding (such as animal and poultry raising, etc.), (2) health insurance cards for health care for both males and females AHs, (3) child school grants in order to prevent early dropping-out of poor affected girls, (4) agricultural extension training for female farmers especially female-headed households to maximize benefits obtained from agricultural production on the remaining lands and (5) vocational program will be designed in the manner that concerns gender sensitivity for both females and males in the affected households who are in working age to help them find out some jobs based on their skills and choices.

46. Women unions at all levels in Long An play very important role in poverty reduction in locality. In particular, the Women Union is responsible for training on “financial management”,

“credit saving”, at the same time, coordinated with women unions at district and commune levels as well as other social organizations such as labor, invalid and social affairs, study promotion society, farmer association, etc. in helping the poor to improve their living conditions. Women unions at all levels played very important role in provision of local services for restoration of livelihoods for affected households, especially severely affected and vulnerable households of the sub-project.

#### **IV. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

##### **4.1. Information Disclosure**

47. According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) to apply to projects approved after 20 January 2010, the following documents will be submitted to the ADB for Disclosure on the ADB website:

1. The Resettlement Framework - which was submitted to the ADB before project appraisal
2. Final RP endorsed by Client after the DMS (Census of APs) has been submitted
3. Updated RP following any changes from the DMS or other changes introduced (if any)
4. Resettlement monitoring reports

48. Information dissemination, in consultation and with the participation of all affected persons and involved agencies, reduces the potential for conflicts and minimizes the risk of project delays. This also enables the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to suit needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the Project's investments.

49. According to the ADB's SPS, meaningful consultation pays special attention to needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable group and especially those below the poverty line, and:

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

##### **4.2 Consultation during project preparation**

50. From June 2010, a series of meetings was held with the Provincial Departments such as environment, agriculture, labor, invalids and social affairs and the Duc Hoa DPC, leaders of affected communes to prepare the Updated RP.

51. The objectives of the consultation were to inform/collect (i) the local authorities of Long An province, affected district and communes about the project information and sponsors' safeguard policy; (ii) differences between social safeguard policies, particularly ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and borrower (iii) requirement for preparing a RP as one of prerequisite conditions for implementing the project; (iv) necessary procedures to prepare a RP such as IOL, Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation, social economic survey, (v) information on capacity of local departments/agencies in RP implementation and land

acquisition as well. (vi) Opinions of these key stakeholders about advance, disadvantages in implementing the project, RP and their recommendations; (vii) information's provided by local authorizes and departments as one of basis for consulting with APs.

52. Main outcomes from the meetings could be summarized as following (i) local authorities agreed and strongly supported the project and all expected implementation as soon as possible; (ii) Although Long An province has not carried out any international organizations financed projects, local authorizes ready complied with sponsor's safeguard (iii) local authorities would cooperate closely with ICMB9 and project consultants to speed up project progress; (iv) It recommended a support from ADB in capacity building, particularly RP implementation to meet project's requirement.

53. Following these consultation meetings with local authorities and provincial/district departments, on Jun 22, 2010, a public consultation meeting on implementing the Phuoc Hoa Irrigation project was organized at the Duc Hoa DPC office with the participation of AH representatives from 12 communes affected by the project. Commune/village leaders in 12 communes, Duc Hoa DPC, Long An PPMB were together with OSDP team and relevant organizations and associations, the ICMB9 and the project technical design consultant HEC1. At the meeting, households expressed that they have heard about Phuoc Hoa irrigation project for several years. In the locality, people are often short of water. Drilling wells do not provide enough water for plantation. Therefore, local communities strongly support the project to bring water to local people and help improve their production conditions. The households also expected that if their land being acquired, they should be sufficiently compensated.

## 4.2. Consultation during implementation period

As requested by the RP approved by ADB, during the RP implementation, public consultation would be continued with many activities.

54. Objectives of consultations with during project implementation:

- Consult with relevant agencies about specific policies, plan in locality.
- To disclosure project information, project compensation and relocation policies.
- To disseminate the survey results and compensation plan.
- To obtain comments and opinions of AHs on compensation rates.
- To inform affected persons on amount of compensation and supports for individual affected households.
- To correct and refine inaccurate data, if any.
- To consult relocation HHs about resettlement options and measures of livelihood restoration.

55. From Jan to Jun 2012, a series of public consultation rounds has been held with participation of DPC, DRC and APs at components of the project in Duc Hoa district. It can summarize and group these meetings into 5 rounds as following:

Table 20: **Public consultation rounds during the implementation period**

Round	Titles	Components	Date	Venue Tan My CPC	Number of APs attended/ total APs

Round	Titles	Components	Date	Venue Tan My CPC	Number of APs attended/ total APs
1	Publicizing again project information and DMS plan	Main canal	May 19, 2011	CPC office	98/114
		Borrow area 1	Jan 04, 2012	CPC office	70/73
		Borrow area 2	May 07, 2012	CPC office	82/94
		Borrow area 3			
2	Publicizing compensation price units				
2.1	Posting up compensation price units before submitting for PPC for approval	4 components	April 16, 2012	CPC and villages	Representative s of APs
2.2	Publicizing compensation price units after approved by PPC	4 components	May 08 and 21, 2012	CPC and villages	Representative s of APs
3	Publication of detailed compensation price of households				
3.1	Distributing detailed compensation price of each household to all AHs	Main canal	April 20, 2012	CPC office	111/114
		Borrow area 1	May 14, 2012	CPC office	61/73
		Borrow area 2	Expected to be in early July 2012 <sup>4</sup>	CPC office	
		Borrow area 3			
3.2	Finishing the publication of detailed compensation price	Main canal	May 21, 2012	CPC office	Representative s of APs
		Borrow area 1	May 21, 2012	CPC office	
		Borrow area 2	(After 5 posting days)	CPC office	
		Borrow area 3			
4	Public consultation to relocated Ahs				
4.1	Consultation with DPC and the investor of resettlement site on relocation plan to fully AHs	4 components	May 23, 2012	Office of Duc Hoa dist. PC	4 pers
4.2	Consultation with AHs to collect their preferences and options	4 components	June 26, 2012	CPC office	19/24

<sup>4</sup> As at present the detail compensation price is under consideration of DRC for approval.

Round	Titles	Components	Date	Venue Tan My CPC	Number of APs attended/ total APs
5	Consultation with SAPs and VAPs to design social support program	Main canal	2/12/2011	CPC office	45 SAP-VAP
		Borrow area 1	28/6/2012 <sup>5</sup>	CPC office	7 commune/ villages' leaders.
		Borrow area 2			
		Borrow area 3			

56. By the time to update the RP, as preparation of detailed compensation price for each HH at BA 2&3 has been completed and submitted to DRC for consideration and approval, therefore distributing detailed compensation price to each AHs of Borrow Area 2&3 have not been done yet. It is expected to be done in the early of July 2012 by CLFD and CPC. After that consultation with SAPs, VAPs of 3 borrow areas to design social support program will be done by OSDP team.

57. The APs consultation contents and feedbacks/results from and after consultation rounds

Table 21: **Consultation contents and feedbacks/results**

Round	Titles	Main contents	Main feedbacks/ results after consultation
1	Publicized project information and DMS plan	<p>In the meetings, OSDP team and project implementation agencies such as Land Fund Development Center, and PPMB also presented project information manual, focused on the project objectives, design, and compensation policies as well as grievance redress mechanism, which was concluded as follows: (i) project implementation time should be accurate, avoiding negative impacts on living and production activities and ii) compensation rate should be close to market price. Representatives from involved agencies, PPMB agreed for consideration of local people's recommendations on preparation of resettlement compensation policies.</p> <p>- Announced land acquisition and DMS plan and time-schedule.</p>	All APs agreed with the project implementation and suggested that if acquiring their land, compensation prices should be consulted with AHs and satisfy AHs. All AHs agreed the DMS plan.

<sup>5</sup> Consultation with local authorities and community leaders to identify VAPs of 3 borrow areas.

Round	Titles	Main contents	Main feedbacks/ results after consultation
2	Publicizing compensation price units		
2.1	Publicizing compensation price units before submitting for PPC for approval	<p>Prior to DMS, on May 19, 2011, at Duc Hoa district people's committee office, representatives of APs participated in a meeting with DRC to discuss a compensation price units for land and other assets on land proposed by CLFD. The rates were based on a replacement cost survey by CLFD.</p> <p>However, until Feb 2012 compensation for APs has not yet been made, therefore, in March 2012, DRC had to organize another meeting on second proposal of compensation price units based on land prices in 2012 issued by PPC.</p>	<p>Participants agreed with the proposal. The proposal was then submitted to and approved by Long An PPC at decision 2295/QD-UBND on July 20, 2011.</p> <p>In general, price units in 2012 are higher than those in 2011. So all participants again agreed with the second proposal and it was approved by Long An PPC at decision No 1148/QD-UBND on April, 10 2012.</p>
2.2	Publicizing compensation price units after approved by PPC	<p>After approved by PPC, on May 08 and 21, 2012 compensation price units were posted up at Tan My CPCs and Ben Long and Bau Cong villages. Consultation on compensation price units would continuously been done with APs during publication of detailed compensation options through distribution to each HH.</p>	<p>So far, as per information from CLFD, it is known that CLFD has received feedbacks from few AHs on approved price units. They supposed that the price units are low, see 3.1 and 3.2 below.</p>
3	Publication of detailed compensation price of each household.		
3.1	Distributed detailed compensation price of each household to all AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All AHs were invited to CPC office and representatives of CLFD announced the decision issued by Duc Hoa DPC on publicizing detailed compensation option of each AHs;</li> <li>- Representatives of CLFD explained compensation calculation for each HH based on DMS data, compensation price units and allowances;</li> <li>- All attendees could review and ask any questions to the</li> </ul>	<p>(i) ideas of APs: One AH suggested being acquired their too small remaining land area (Mr. Le Van Nho). And another one, Mr. Ho Van Lem suggested being re-considered compensation price for rubber trees are too cheap, only 1.000 VND/tree.</p> <p>(ii) Responses of Mrs. Truong Thi Phuong, vice</p>

Round	Titles	Main contents	Main feedbacks/ results after consultation
		<p>representatives of CLFD and all questions were replied at the meetings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All AHs have 5 days to give their feedbacks on whatever in their detailed compensation prices;</li> <li>- Detailed compensation price of each HH were also posted up at CPC office within 15 days</li> </ul>	<p>director of CLFD (1) Mr. Le Van Nho could make a request to district compensation committee for re-consideration (2) CLFD recorded Mr. Lem's idea and would submit DRC for re-consideration and replacement cost survey<sup>6</sup>.</p>
3.2	Finishing the publication of detailed compensation options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collected all recommendations of AHs;</li> <li>- Suggested solutions and reported to competent departments</li> </ul>	<p>(i) 2 AHs recommended increasing land prices. CLFD suggested not increasing the existing land price and responded to the AHs;</p> <p>(ii) 4 AHs recommended acquiring their remaining land; At the document No 2094/UBND-NN on June 21, 2012 by PPC Long An guided to deal with this issue.</p>
4	Public consultation to relocate AHs	To relocate fully affected HHs, two consultation activities were taken place namely (i) Consultation with DPC on relocation plan and Consultation with the investor of resettlement site; and (ii) Consultation with AHs to collect their preferences and options	
4.1	Consultation with DPC and the investor of resettlement site on relocation plan to fully AHs	Land acquisition in Duc Hoa for implementing the project leads to relocate some HHs. Then does DPC plan to relocate these HHs? If any where are resettlement sites?	There are two relocation options by cash and land. By land at the Hiep Hoa town resettlement site.
		How far is it from the Phuoc Hoa project site?	Around 5-10 km in average
		How is construction progress of the resettlement site? If fully AHs can	Infrastructure construction of the site was completed

<sup>6</sup> May 15, 2012 CLFD sent a document No 321/TTPTQD to district relevant departments that suggests a replacement cost survey for rubber trees and June 06, 2012 CLFD suggested prices for rubber trees, as per the suggestion, then PPC has approved these prices of trees from 70,000-300,000 VND/tree depending on ages of trees.

Round	Titles	Main contents	Main feedbacks/ results after consultation
		move to the site after receiving compensation from Phuoc Hoa project?	100% and ready for AHs.
		What are main infrastructures there?	It is appropriate to the approved 1/500 planning that consists of all available water supply, drainage electricity, lighting, internal roads, sidewalk systems.
		Can AHs buy plot or apartment?	Buy plot of land for building the house themselves
		How many plots have been available to households?	Around 50 plots
		How many square meter per plot?	Normally, it is 90 m2 (with 5mx18m).
		Cost of one land plot?	About 88,000,000 VND/ plot (or 982,600 VND/m2)
		Payment form? One time? Or installment plan?	Two times
		Can AHs build their houses at once after paying to buy plots	Yes, they can.
		What are conditions to build houses in the resettlement site? e.g. license? Or can they build grade 4?	License is unnecessary, but before constructing, householders have to inform local authority. Grade 4 house is acceptable.
4.2	Consultation with fully AHs to collect their relocation options; there are 24 fully affected AHs recorded as a result of DMS of Duc Hoa Main Canal and 3 Borrow Areas.	OSDP team introduced to AHs (i) they had consulted with DPC and investor of the Hiep Hoa town resettlement site where would be used to relocate fully AHs of this project; (ii) issues had been raised in consultation with DPC and the investor e.g. infrastructures, land price, payment conditions, support of the investor etc then their DPC and investor's responses (iii) All AHs understood clearly advance and disadvantage if selecting the resettlement site; (iv) AHs have two options (1) relocation by themselves with a relocation support in cash (2)	Result from the consultation shows that 100% AHs expected to be self-relocated (19/19).

Round	Titles	Main contents	Main feedbacks/ results after consultation
		relocation at the resettlement site of the project (v) Questions by AHs and Answers by the project implementation agencies and consultants. However all questions were not related to relocation, but took note in meeting minutes (vi) Voted their relocation aspiration.	
5	Consultation with SAPs and VAPs to design social support program	Since 30 November 2011, consultation was made with severely affected persons, vulnerable affected persons about social support and resettlement program of the Duc Hoa Main Canal. For 3 borrow areas, a list of VAPs and SAPs was defined and the public consultation for social support program is on-going.	Results of the meeting showed that most of the households preferred resettlement by themselves. In terms of social supports, there were 3 prioritized programs including: (i) cow raising and cultivation credits; (ii) health insurance card and (iii) scholarship for students in addition to other APs support programs.

58. Outcomes from APs consultation during the RP implementation showed that (i) APs had known about the project for a 7-8 year time. (ii) All supposed that they would benefit from the water supply of the project and expressed the project should be implemented soon; (iii) compensation price is often a very sensitive issue and much concerned by APs, however, after received detailed compensation price, only few AHs complained on compensation prices; (iv) APs expressed their expectation to be early received compensation so that they can soon arrange and stabilize living; (v) Not any AHs wanted to relocate to the Hiep Hoa town resettlement site. (vi) Three prioritized social support programs as selected by SAPs, VAPs of Duc Hoa Main Canal are (1) cow raising and cultivation credits; (2) health insurance card and (3) school grant for pupils.

59. The final Updated Resettlement Plan, endorsed by ADB and the Government, shall be disseminated amongst affected communities and posted in ADB's website. Any updates and amendments made on the Updated RP shall be disseminated the affected communities and posted in ADB's website.

60. Information about the following items was given to all APs in the form of a Project Information Booklet (PIB, See Annex 5), a poster, verbal presentation and explanation, by the district DRCs:

- **Project components.** All the project components of Duc Hoa main canal through the 3 provinces of Tay Ninh, Long An and Cu Chi (HCMC) were described in the PIB including the total length of 17.68 km concrete-line canal and associated main structures such as

culverts, bridges, siphon for diverting of the water flow (21.44m<sup>3</sup>/s) from Dau Tieng East Canal to the Duc Hoa Irrigation subproject,

- **Project impacts.** Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project including explanations about the scope of land acquisition for the Duc Hoa Main Canal and other project components.
- **APs rights and entitlements.** The rights and entitlements for different categories of APs, including the entitlements for: those losing businesses, jobs and income; options of land-for-land and cash for land compensation; options of reorganizing and individual resettlement; measures of rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program, as well as opportunities for project-related employment will be applied for all APs<sup>7</sup>.
- **Grievance mechanism and the appeal process.** All APs were informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the project, the Commune PC (CPC) or District Resettlement Committee (DRC) can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. APs also received an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures, according to Project's mechanisms and GoV's Grievance and Denouncement Law.
- **Right to participate and be consulted.** All APs were informed about their right to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The APs are to be represented on district resettlement committees, and the representatives for the APs present whenever commune/ district/provincial committees meet to ensure their participation in all aspects of the project. All APs are to be consulted about the following issues in particular: (a) their preferred resettlement option according to their entitlement; (b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations for all APs who will be relocated, and for APs whose income levels and living standards will be adversely affected.
- **Resettlement activities.** All APs were given an explanation regarding compensation calculations and compensation payments, relocation area of the project, relocation to an individual location/self-relocation, and preliminary information about physical works and monitoring procedures.
- **Organizational responsibilities.** All APs were informed about the organizations and levels of Government involved in resettlement and the responsibilities of each, as well as the names and positions of the Government officials with phone numbers, office locations, and office hours if available;
- **Implementation schedule.** All APs were informed the proposed schedule for the main resettlement activities and that physical works would start only after the completion of all resettlement activities and clearance from the project area. It should be clarified that APs would be expected to move only after full payment of compensation for their lost assets. Implementation schedules and charts were provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

## V. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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<sup>7</sup> Rights and Entitlement to livelihood rehabilitation supports, as well as opportunities for project-related benefit sharing or employment in the framework of OSDP programs.

61. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances. AP's can utilize their normal civil rights at any stage of the process and access the national legal system. For the project, a well defined grievance redress mechanism has been established and informed to APs. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. They are free from any fee for resolving their complaints.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **VI. Legal Framework**

### **6.1. Asian Development Bank Policy**

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

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

### **6.2. Vietnamese Acts and By laws**

73. In recent years, the Government has formulated several rules and regulations to protect the interests of displaced persons. Relevant acts and bylaws that govern various aspects of land acquisition and resettlement include:

- (i) Land law passed by the National Assembly on 26 November 2003.
- (ii) Decree 181/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 29 October 2004, on executing Land law.
- (iii) Decree 197/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires the land. This is arguably the key piece of legislation which replaces Decree 22/CP dated 24 April 1998 which previously provided the primary basis for compensation and resettlement activities.
- (iv) Decree 198/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 03 December 2004, on charging fees on land use.
- (v) Decree 17/2006/ND-CP, dated 27 January 2006, relating to amendment and additions to Decrees 181/2004/ND-CP and 197/2004/ND-CP above.
- (vi) Decree 84/2007/ND-CP, on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2007 on supplementary regulations on granting land use certificate, orders and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land and settling complaints on land.

- (vii) Circular 06/2007/TT-BTNMT, dated 15 June 2007, of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment guidelines to executing Decree 84 of the Government.
- (viii) Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, dated 13 August 2009, regulating additional planning of land use, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- (ix) Circular 14/2009/TT-TNMT, dated 16 November 2009, of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing guidelines on executing Decree 69/2009/ND-CP of the Government and replacing Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC, of the Ministry of Finance guiding on executing Decree 197/2004 of the Government.
- (x) Ordinance 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 of the National Assembly, dated 20 April 2007 on implementation of democracy in communes, wards, and townships, regulating issues for public announcement, which including public announcement of “investment projects and works and priority, implementation progress, compensation plans, assistance for land clearance and resettlement relating to project and works in communes”.
- (xi) Resettlement Framework (RF) 2003 and Updated Resettlement Framework (URF) in Dec 2010 of the Phuoc Hoa Project.
- (xii) Decision 07/2010/QD-UBND dated 1 March 2010 by Long An PPC for implementation of Decree 69 on resettlement compensations, supports and subsidies;
- (xiii) Decision 41/2010/QD-UBND dated 15 October 2010 by Long An PPC regarding the revisions and amendments to some clauses of resettlement compensations and supports policies applied to the lands in Long An province that are revoked by the State, issued along with Decision 07/2010/QD-UBND dated 01 March 2010 by Long An PPC;
- (xiv) Decision 17/2011/QD-UBND dated 24 June 2011 by Long An PPC regarding revisions and amendments to some clauses of resettlement compensations and supports policies applied to the lands in Long An province that are revoked by the State, issued along with Decision 07/2010/QD-UBND dated 01 March 2010 by Long An PPC;
- (xv) Decision 22/2011/QD-UBND dated 20 July 2011 by Long An PPC regarding issuance of unit prices for crops and animals, remaining land input costs, domestic facilities and graves in Long An province;
- (xvi) Decision 24/2011/QD-UBND dated 28 July 2011 regarding the issuance of new construction price for house building, works in Long An province;
- (xvii) Decision 45/2011/QD-UBND dated by Long An PPC on 11 November 2011 regarding the issuance of regulations of procedures for settlement of complaints on administrative decision on compensation, support and resettlement if the State withdraws lands for national defense, security, national benefits, public benefits and economic development in Long An province;
- (xviii) Decision 55/2012/QD-UBND dated 20 December 2011 by Long An PPC, issued price frame of land applied in Long An province in 2012.

- (xix) Decision 1148/QD-UBND dated 10 April 2012 approving compensation rates and supports under Phuoc Hoa Project, Duc Hoa main Canal, Primary canals, Borrow Area No. 1 and No. 2 in Tay My Commune, Duc Hoa District.
- (xx) Decision 1150/QD-UBND, dated 10 April 2012 on approval of resettlement assistance rates in cash for Phuoc Hoa irrigation project in Duc Hoa District.
- (xxi) Decision 1616/QD-UBND dated 25 May 2012 on providing additional compensation rates and supports for Borrow Area Number 3 and for temporary land acquisition of intake canal of Phuoc Hoa Project, in Tay My Commune, Duc Hoa District.

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

### **6.3. Gaps between ADB's and GoV Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

75. Generally, Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and the more recent Decree 69/2009/ND-CP meet the objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, however, some small differences can be found regarding the compensation of APs without legal rights to land (Land Use Rights Certificates – LURC). Preliminary enquiries reveal no illegal land users have been found in the rural areas. Table 18 presents the main areas of possible discrepancy.

Table 22: **Gaps Between National Policy and ADB Policy**

Key Issues	Viet Nam policy	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Definition of seriously affected households	Decree 69/2009 (Article 20(1)) states that households directly engaged in agriculture losing 30% or more of their agricultural land are entitled to life stabilization assistance.	Physical displacement from housing, and/or loss of 10% or more of APs' productive assets (income generating).	As agreed with ADB in Phase 1 (26/9/2003), this trigger will be 20% of productive land but special assistance will be provided for any AP losing 10% to 19% of productive land whose remaining land cannot sustain the household.
Eligibility for compensation & assistance. Legalizable users	Decree 197/2004, Article 8, Compensation for the timely specific cases and no dispute	Affected person are entitled to compensation at replacement cost and other assistance similar to the title users	Affected people are entitled to compensation at replacement cost and other assistance similar to the title users
Eligibility for compensation & assistance. Non-titled users	Decree 69/2009 Article 14(1) If persons who have land recovered by the State meet conditions related to land ownership set out in Article 8 Item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, they shall receive compensation; if they fail to meet all conditions for compensation, the Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally run cities shall consider providing such support.  Decree 69/2009/ND-CP Article 24(4): Property attached to land which falls into one of the cases prescribed in Clauses 4, 6, 7 and 10 of Article 38 of the Land Law shall not be compensated.	Those without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.  Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women.	Those without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.  Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women.
Compensation of	Decree 69/2009, Article 11, regarding	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost,	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost,

land at replacement cost	the land price, if the PPC sets the land price at the land acquisition time does not match with the actual price of land in the market, the PPC will adjust the specific price suitably	which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.	which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.
Unregistered businesses	Decree 69/2009, Article 20(2) states only registered businesses are eligible for assistance. When the land used by a registered economic organization, production household, business household and the business and production must be suspended, the user shall be compensated with 30% (the highest) of the after tax income in one year subject to average income in the last 3 continuous years as certified by the tax department.	In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the borrower/client will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The borrower/client will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.	Those who are economically displaced, but who are not formally registered (e.g. unregistered businesses, employees without labor contracts) will be assisted as appropriate to ensure that their income sources are restored to at least pre-project levels.  Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women.
Entity that conducts the valuation of acquired assets	Provincial and cities people's committee under central authority will establish specific land prices based on the principles stated in clause 1, Article 56, Land Law	Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets	A qualified appraiser will be engaged to conduct replacement cost surveys for the project which will be used as input by the District Compensation Boards for determining compensation amounts for PPC approval.

		Qualified organizations may provide consultancy on land prices (Article 57, Land Law)		
Provision of rehabilitation assistance		Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, Article 20 - 21 and Decision 3788/2009/QD-UBND, Article 2[3]: APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.	Rehabilitation assistance is required for those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. Focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people.	Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to those who lose 20% or more of their productive income generating assets, being physically displaced, and households who belong to poor and vulnerable groups.

## **VII. Entitlement, assistance and benefits**

76. Eligibility is determined with regards to the cut-off date, which is taken to be the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The project affected people will be announced the cut-off date of each component of the sub-project. Any people who settle in the subproject area after this cut-off date are not entitled to compensation and assistance.

77. In addition, the extent of eligibility for compensation in regards to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of Affected Persons: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) lost land entirely or partially, ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or in part who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or in part who do not have any recognizable claim to that land.

### **7.1. Compensation and Assistance for Loss of Land**

78. This is provided to ensure that the socio-economic futures of APs are at least as favorable as they were before the Project. The compensation policy, which encompasses compensation for all affected assets, along with rehabilitation measures, ensures that all APs are able to, at a minimum; restore their incomes, standards of living, and productive capacities to pre-project levels. This is so that they are as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. Specific measures to ensure restoration of incomes and living standards of APs including compensation for lost assets are based on:

- (i) As a priority, land-for-land of equivalent productive capacity and at a location suitable and acceptable to the APs, or
- (ii) In case of the lack of available suitable same-use land or, at the request of an AP who has been informed regarding the options, cash compensation for land or a combination of the two.

79. Compensation at Replacement Cost: Compensation for all types of affected assets, including residential and commercial structures as well as other fixed assets, is paid at replacement cost (including material and labor at current market prices) without any depreciations or deductions made for salvageable building materials. This ensures that the APs are able to reconstruct new houses and other structures. Compensation for affected land has been offered either in the form of land-for-land of equal productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs if available or in cash compensation at replacement cost if no land available and at the specific request of the APs. During preparation of this RP the OSDP team has conducted replacement cost surveys and also tracked recent land transactions in affected communes to ensure that compensation prices being applied are current market price.

80. Detailed replacement cost survey was conducted by DRC in parallel with the Detailed Measurement Surveys as part of updating this draft RP. The PC of Long An province on 10 April 2012 issued Decision 1448/QD-UBND on the approval of compensation and support prices for Duc Hoa Main Canal, Primary Canal, Borrow Area No. 1 and No. 2 and on 25 May 2012 issue the Decision 1616/QD-UBND on providing additional compensation rates and supports for Borrow Area Number 3 and for temporary land acquisition of intake canal. These prices were applied to the compensation of residential and agricultural land for Duc Hoa Main Canal and 3 Borrow Areas in Tan My Commune.

*Replacement cost survey process in Duc Hoa district – Phuoc Hoa Water Resources Project*

81. Objective of Replacement cost survey was to make a proposed compensation rates/price units for land, assets and support policies of Phuoc Hoa Project. The survey mission has been established at district level includes:

- Representative of District Planning and Finance Division;
- Representative of District Natural Resources and Environment Division;
- District Land Fund Development Center;
- Commune PC;
- Village representatives;
- Affected Household representatives.

82. **Replacement cost survey:** The mission carried out a cost inventory directly at the area where land is acquired for canal construction. This included direct interviews with farmers, references to successful land use right transfer contracts and documents related to land prices in the surveyed area provided by the CPC.

83. **Determining replacement cost of affected land:** Based on the surveyed information and data on prices of land parcels in the area and geographical factors of the surveyed land parcels in comparison with the land parcels to be priced, the Mission analyzed, synthesized and established average cost using direct comparison method. After the determination of the intended land parcels, the mission organized a meeting to circulate information and receive consensus on the common prices; This required the participation of affected household representatives in the meeting.

84. **Land price appraisal and approval:** Unit prices of different land pieces have been submitted to DRC for approval. After approval of DRC, the table of various types of land has been submitted to Department of Finance of Long An province for appraisal. If acceptable, this has been sent to Long An PPC for final decision.

85. For lands affected by the construction of Duc Hoa main canal, the area in Tan My commune was accepted by Long An PPC in the decision 2295/QD-UBND dated 20 July 2011 and in the Decision 55/2012/QD-UBND dated 20 Dec 2011 which specified compensation rates and supports under Phuoc Hoa project, Duc Hoa Main Canal in Tan My commune, Duc Hoa district in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

86. Some land shall be temporarily acquired as borrow pits or short-term access tracks or where needed storage of materials or shelters for workers and perhaps some short-term borrow pits for materials excavating, although borrow pits if cannot be restored shall be acquired permanently. The areas shall be returned to the original owners who will be compensated for temporary losses and damages of incomes gained in cultivation or other activities, and the lands shall be returned to land owners at original condition. With regard to production lands that will be acquired permanently, although the compensation for acquired land with land of similar uses is prioritized by ADB, it is recognized that, at present, this solution shall be very difficult. As the project area is close to Ho Chi Minh City and population density has been lately increased, available lands are insufficient. Therefore, it is important that affected persons are compensated for the affected lands at the market value plus assistances in order to ensure that they shall not be disadvantaged in any aspect if they have to be moved to new places.

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

- (i) **Marginally affected APs.** APs with losses less than 20% of their total agricultural landholdings, are entitled to cash compensation for crops and

- trees at market prices, AND cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost.
- (ii) **Severely affected APs.** APs with losses of 20% or more of their total agricultural landholdings, are entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices AND first priority of compensation for land-for-land of equivalent productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs or, if requested, cash compensation for the lost land at 100% of replacement cost AND rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program (skills training for one family member in a current or new occupation and a training allowance, provision of agricultural extension services to increase the productivity of remaining land, literacy training, and assistance to access existing credit programs, and priority for project-related job opportunities).

88. *Land Users without permanent or legalizable rights to use of land:* None were found during project preparation or when updating the RP. Households occupying and using land without permission from the commune will be entitled to compensation for crops and trees at 100% of market prices. They will not be compensated for land but will receive assistance corresponding to the investment in the land. In addition, relocated APs and poor and vulnerable households will receive rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program as follows to ensure they are able to improve their income levels and living standards. Rehabilitation assistance will consist of skills training for one or more family members of working age, depending upon extent of loss, in a current or new occupation and a training allowance, provision of agricultural extension services to increase the productivity of remaining land, literacy training, and assistance to access existing credit programs, priority for project-related job opportunities.

89. *Loss of Residential Land:* If there are no structures on the residential land, APs will be entitled to compensation in cash at 100% of the replacement cost of the affected land.

90. For land with structures thereon, if relocation is required, legal or legalizable APs will be entitled to stay and rebuild on their remaining land if viable<sup>8</sup>, otherwise they can opt for relocation. APs who reconstruct their houses on their remaining land will be compensated with cash-for-land and resettlement allowance in cash of the provincial PC as well as affected structures at 100% of the replacement cost. APs who have no viable remaining land, or who opt for relocation, will have one of the following options:

- (i) **Relocation to a resettlement site**
- (a) land-for-land compensation with full title to a plot of land (not less than the standard plot size) at resettlement site as close as possible to the old location and full infrastructure; AND
  - (b) compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost, AND
  - (c) subsistence and transportation allowances, and if needed, rental assistance or temporary housing whilst waiting for the new accommodation; OR,
- (ii) **Self relocation**
- (a) with cash compensation at full replacement cost for their legal affected land and structures if they prefer to make their own arrangements for relocation, AND

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<sup>8</sup> Viable means an area of adjoining residential and garden land sufficient for the reconstruction of a house large enough to provide the affected persons with acceptable living conditions. The minimum plot will be equal to or more than 100 square meters.

- (b) subsistence and transportation allowances and cash allowance for leveling floor.
- (iii) **APs who do not have recognized or recognizable claims to affected land.**
  - (a) No compensation for land but assistance for relocation; AND
  - (b) Compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost, AND
  - (c) Subsistence and transportation allowances;
  - (d) If relocated household has no other place for resettlement, the PPC considers allocating a standard-sized plot in resettlement site.

## 7.2. Compensation for Structures

91. **Determining replacement cost of house and structures:** Department of Construction of the province is responsible for price determination. The valuation process is based on the Vietnamese construction standard and the market price of construction materials plus the cost of local labors in the province. These prices of houses and structures would be adjusted and issued annually if there is a change in the market price. These will be checked again during RP implementation and when compensation is to be paid.

92. APs losing structures will be entitled to the following:

- (i) Compensation in cash for all affected structures will be provided at replacement cost for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or permission to build the affected structure. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild a new structure with the same as the former one at current market prices. The calculation of replacement cost will be based upon i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transition and restoration costs, and v) any other applicable payments.
- (ii) Compensation and support will be made in cash without deducting depreciation value and salvageable materials.
- (iii) The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.

93. The level of compensation for the removal of graves will be paid for all costs of land, excavation, relocation and reburial. Current building materials prices will be used when calculating the amount of compensation if necessary. Compensation in cash will be paid to each affected family.

## 7.3. Compensation for Loss of Standing Crops and Trees

94. Prices of trees and crops are valued and issued annually, and the Long An DoF has responsibility for valuation and consultation with PPC to provide an official issuance for plants and crops, based on free market prices. For annual standing crops, compensation will be paid to households who cultivate on the land according to the full market value of the affected crops, regardless of the legal status of the land. For perennial plants, compensation will be paid according to the full market value of the affected plants, regardless of the legal status of the land. If the plants are not yet ready for harvest, compensation will include the total cost of initial investment and care until the time of the land acquisition. In case perennial plants can only be harvested once, compensation will be paid for the total cost of investments and care calculated until the time of the land acquisition. Compensation will be in cash.

#### **7.4. Compensation and Assistance for Affected Business Activities**

95. APs who must relocate their shops or enterprises will be provided assistance to rebuild and/or relocate their premises regardless of whether or not the business is legally registered. The CPC must certify that the AP is engaged in business and therefore eligible for the assistance provided. The AP is entitled to transportation assistance to a new location, compensation at replacement cost for structures lost with no deductions and depreciation for salvageable materials. Affected business owners are entitled to compensation for i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.

96. Businesses are entitled to full compensation of lost earnings during the transition period. Businesses that are legally registered and paying tax will receive full restoration whilst those that are not fully legal and registered with the taxation authorities will be entitled to 50% of the compensation available. Income levels must be substantiated either through taxation records or, if not available, as certified by the CPC and accepted by the DRC.

97. Workers of affected businesses are entitled to compensation for lost wages for a period of up to 6 months. If longer, they may be eligible for retraining.

98. In order to enable relocating APs losing shops at the affected locations to restore their incomes, where possible, access to business locations within the same communes is necessary to permit APs to maintain their economic and social relationships. Such APs will be given priority for relocation at commercially advantageous locations along highways, communal roads, and along canals near the bridges or footbridges in order to maximize their benefit from business opportunities.

#### **7.5. Compensation and Assistance for Temporary Impacts**

99. Temporary loss of land or assets being used for short term access, camping, storage areas or damaged properties during construction will be entitled to compensation for assets or crops on the affected land and loss of income during temporary use period. As the land is being returned to the AP there is no compensation paid for the land temporarily acquired. The land must be handed back to the APs in the same condition in regards to fertility and cleared of any debris by the contractor. Also in the event that any property is damaged by the construction contractor, the contractor will reimburse the AP at full value.

100. An entitlement matrix is established to ensure all affected households and assets to be compensated and assisted to restore livelihoods, income and assets affected by the project. See details in Annex 1.

### **VIII. Relocation of Housing and Settlements**

101. There are 24 households whose houses are entirely affected by the project. Of which 23 households do not have any other places to live in the communes, so they have to be

relocated. Resettlement alternatives for relocated households of the Duc Hoa District include:

102. **Relocation in resettlement site:** If relocated households prefer to relocate to resettlement site, they will be arranged to the Hiep Hoa Town residential site in Duc Hoa District. This site is about 6 km from Tan My Commune and has been fully completed infrastructure. The people will be allocated in block C and D of the resettlement site. In the blocks, each plot area is 90m<sup>2</sup> (5mx18m) that will be sold to AHs at 982,600 VND/m<sup>2</sup>. The PPMB and CLFD will be responsible to complete required procedures for issuing LURCs for households according to the existing regulation. Anyway, outcome from fully AHs consultation showed that not any AHs expected to relocate at the site.

103. **Self-relocation:** During consultation with the project households, most of the people attending public consultation on resettlement options of the project have expected to resettle by themselves (19/19 households). Of which 8 HHs still have remained residential land to rebuild their houses after relocation, another 8 HHs do not have residential land remained but still have agricultural land and preferred to rebuild their houses on those land and 3 other HHs do not have any remained land but preferred to buy land in nearby places for self-resettlement. In those cases, relocated households will receive resettlement support in cash by the project according to the provincial regulations (Decision 1150/QĐ-UBND, dated 10 April 2012 of Long An PPC on approval of resettlement assistance rate in cash for Phuoc Hoa irrigation project in Duc Hoa District) as follows:

104. A rate of support for self-relocation in cash = (Investment portion rate x 2) x Resettlement plot area.

In which:

- (i) Affected entire house and residential land without having any other place to live within the commune where the land is acquired: HHs will receive a support for self-relocation of 132,000,000 VND/ household.
- (ii) Affected entire house built on their own agricultural land or affected entire residential land (without a built house) without having any other place to live within the commune where the land is acquired: HHs will receive a support for self-relocation of 66,000,000 VND/ household.
- (iii) Affected entire house built on other people's land without having any other place to live within the commune where the land is acquired: HHs will receive a support for self-relocation of 58,000,000 VND/ household.

105. Their entitlements for compensation and assistance are regulated in the entitlement matrix (Annex 1)

## **IX. Income restoration and rehabilitation**

### **9.1. Allowances during the transition period**

106. APs are entitled to provision of a range of special allowances, in accordance with Decree 69/2009, so that they can restore their livelihoods and incomes as soon as. The details on the allowances during the transition period is provided in the Entitlement Matrix at Annex 1 of this RP:

107. **Relocation assistance:** Households with permanent or semi-permanent houses to be relocated will receive an allowance of 10 million VND/ household; and for temporary house, the relocation assistance will be 7 million VND/ household.

108. **Housing rental assistance:** Relocated households meeting resettlement conditions who have no other accommodation during waiting for rebuilding new house will be entitled to assistance of 300,000 VND/ person/ month or at least 900,000 VND/ household/ month, until new house is handed over, or until notice of new land is given plus up to 6 months of the allowance whilst new house is built. In the case households being relocated but still having residential land and not meeting resettlement conditions, if handing over their affected land timely, they will receive the above assistance up to 6 months if being relocated of the entire house and up to 3 months if being relocated a part of the house.

109. **Assistance for livelihood stabilization** – (i) if the APs lose 20% to 70% of productive land they shall receive assistance for 6 months if no relocation required and 12 months if relocated. (ii) if APs lose more than 70% of productive land, assistance will be for 12 months if no relocation required and for 24 months if relocated. Assistance in cash is equivalent to 30 kg rice per person per month at current market price. In all cases the rice price is based upon average price at the time of compensation as announced by Provincial Department of Finance.

110. Owners of houses and residential land, who meeting resettlement conditions, will receive cash assistance for people who are actually living in the relocated house. (i) An assistance of 30kg rice/person/month x 12 months for houses built on agricultural land or on other people's land; or (ii) An assistance of 30kg rice/person/month x 24 months for houses built on residential land.

111. **Assistance for new vocation and job creation**– Severely affected households due to losing 20% of productive land or more will be assisted with a cash allowance of 2 times of the agricultural land area affected but not exceeding quota of land allocation in locality. Beside of the allowance, People of working age, if requesting assistance for new vocational training are entitled to provision of a training card of value up to VND 5 million (not a cash payment).

112. **Special assistance to social policy households** – Special assistance is provided for Households who are beneficiary of social allowance (such as Heroic Mothers, Heroes Armed Forces, Invalid, Martyrs, Revolution families). If households must be relocated and: (i) not losing entire land, they will be supported with an allowance of 5 million VND/ household; (ii) in case losing entire land, they will receive an allowance of 10 million VND/ household.

113. **Special assistance to poor households:** Poor households (as classified according to the State poverty line) will be provided with the following allowance at the time of compensation payment:

a) If HHs being relocated entire house but not losing entire land, they will be supported 1 time with equivalent to 30 Kg rice/month/HH for 3 years according to average price of rice in the market.

b) If HHs being relocated entire house and entire land, they will be supported 1 time with equivalent to 30 Kg rice/month/HH for 6 years according to average price of rice in the market.

114. **Incentive bonus:** If relocation households hand over their affected land timely according to schedule of the project, they will receive an incentive bonus of 5 million VND/ household. If household losing entire residential land but their agricultural land is still remained, then the bonus will be 50% of the mentioned amount.

115. **Social Development Program:** All APs losing 20% or more of their productive land/assets as well as vulnerable households are entitled to participation in the On Farm and Social Development Program to facilitate the restoration of their livelihoods and income

generation. APs will also benefit from vocational training, agricultural extension, small business and literacy programs (if necessary).

## 9.2. Income Restoration and the Social Support Program

116. Compensation alone is not sufficient to meet the objective of this RP which is to restore pre-project living standards and productive incomes of farmers who lose a significant amount or all of their agricultural land, or of shopkeepers who must re-establish their business at a new location. Income restoration measures have been designed to assist severely affected farmers and shopkeepers to restore their pre-project living standards and productive incomes, and improve living standards and future prospects for the poor and vulnerable APs.

117. **Marginally APs.** APs with losses less than 20% of their total agricultural landholdings will be entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices, and cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost.

118. **Significantly APs.** APs who must relocate and/or with losses of 20% or more of their total agricultural landholdings will be entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market prices and first priority compensation for land-for-land with equivalent productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs or, if requested, cash compensation for the lost land at replacement cost and provision of rehabilitation assistance, as well as the income restoration designed within the framework of social support programs of the Project as detailed below under Support for Vulnerable Groups.

## 9.3. Social Support for Vulnerable Groups

119. Vulnerable groups are those likely to be particularly disadvantaged as a consequence of resettlement. Vulnerable groups include the poorest, those without legal title to assets, households headed by women, and households headed by the elderly and the disabled without means of support. Vulnerable households who are not severely affected through loss of assets (to be identified during DMS survey) will, nevertheless, receive assistance under the Social Support Program such as agricultural extension assistance for vulnerable farmers, literacy and skills training, and access to credit programs within the OSDP of the project. Social support program are being continued to carry out by OSDP team. Social support programs includes:

- (i) **Agricultural extension.** Affected farmers who are compensated with agricultural land, or receive cash compensation for partial loss of productive land and still has some economic viable remaining agricultural land will be entitled to agricultural extension assistance to increase productivity on their remaining or new land. Such assistance would include cultivation techniques for new high-yielding varieties or conversion of plants and animals have higher productivity. This measure could help restore income lost so that the AP will be in a position to produce the same or higher level of income from the next season's harvest. The implementing agency will coordinate with the extension department of DARD to facilitate the provision of agricultural extension services to all severely affected farmers.
- (ii) **Skills training.** Under the Social Support Program, one member of each severely affected agricultural family (losing 20% or more of their total agricultural landholding) will be entitled to skills training (plus a training subsistence allowance) either in their current occupation to enhance their existing skills so as to improve their productivity, or in a new occupation which could put them in a position to increase household income.

- (iii) **Literacy training.** Those APs being physically displaced or losing 20% or more of their productive land, and/or vulnerable APs will be assisted under the Social Support Program to increase their literacy through connection with existing Ministry of Labor Invalids and Social Affairs programs.
- (iv) **Access to credit.** Lack of access to credit often leads to lack of equipment and inputs and lack of capacity to optimize the use of agricultural land or to deal with difficulties in creating new enterprises. For the poor and other vulnerable groups including severely affected farmers, they will be assisted under the Social Support Program to obtain credit assistance through existing programs or through a micro-credit scheme to be established by the Project.
- (v) **Job opportunities related to the project's activities:** Severely affected households will be given priority to recruit for project related jobs.

## X. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

120. Resettlement costs were estimated based on results of the replacement cost survey conducted by DRC under support of OSDP team. Budget of compensation and assistance including land and assets on land compensation for APs are fully funded by the Vietnam's Government (MARD) and ADB loans. All funds will be transferred to the provincial treasury. After obtaining approval of compensation plan from the PPC, The Center for land fund development of district will withdraw cash from the Treasury to pay for APs. If any AP does not receive compensation because of some reasons, their compensation amount will be deposited in the bank until their problems are resolved and they agree to receive compensation. Total amount of compensation and allowances for APs affected by Duc Hoa Main Canal - Long An section and 3 Borrow Areas is 156,524,423,239 VND; of which, 139,960,588,351 VND is paid for land, assets, allowances and the remaining of 16,563,834,888 VND for 2% of compensation implementation cost and 10% of contingency. Detailed analysis on compensation costs is provided in Annex 4 of this Updated RP.

Table 23: **Total cost of Duc Hoa Main Canal – Long An section and 3 Borrow Areas**

Items	Duc Hoa Main Canal	BA1	BA2&3	Total
Total compensation cost (A+B+C+D)	39,627,018,103	45,621,529,043	54,712,041,205	139,960,588,351
A. Compensation for land	14,607,928,000	16,808,349,000	21,214,800,000	52,631,077,000
B. Cost for remain investment on land	206,562,640	55,074,386	7,963,940	269,600,966
C. Cost of assets and supports	23,472,527,463	27,418,105,657	32,294,277,265	83,184,910,385
D. Cost for career training and incentive bonus	1,340,000,000	885,000,000	1,195,000,000	3,420,000,000

<b>Total (Including 2% implementation fee + 10% contingency)</b>	<b>44,461,513,913</b>	<b>50,676,000,000</b>	<b>61,386,909,326</b>	<b>156,524,423,239</b>

## **XI. Institutional Arrangements**

121. As permitted under Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, MARD and ICMB9 assign the Long An Provincial Peoples' Committee (PPC) to be the project owner responsible for the implementation of resettlement activities for both HCMC and Long An province, and Tay Ninh PPC responsible for resettlement activities in Tay Ninh with the coordination and support from provincial Steering Committees and provincial related departments, of District PCs in the provinces. The implementation responsibilities are allocated to Commune PCs at the locality. The main project implementation agency is ICMB9 under MARD.

### **11.1. Management Agencies and Responsibilities**

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

122. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is responsible for the realization of the Phuoc Hoa Project, on behalf of the Government. Within resettlement tasks, MARD is responsible for supervising the implementation of resettlement.

123. The Hydraulic Investment and Construction Management Board No.9 (ICMB9) is assigned by MARD to be responsible for coordinating with relevant stakeholders to implement the Project's activities, including land acquisition, clearance and resettlement. ICMB9 has gained experience from resettlement planning and implementation under Phase 1 of the project. ICMB9 has overall responsibility for:

- Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement program;
- Guiding implementing agencies (DRC) and the commune-level Inventory Working group to implement resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved RP; and if any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RP implementation ICMB9 will advise local authorities to resolve timely to ensure that the objectives of the RP are met;
- Updating and finalizing RP and obtaining PPC and ADB's approval before implementing approved Updated RP;
- Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all PPMB staff and the resettlement committee at all levels;
- Coordinating with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of the RP;
- Establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
- Establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;
- Recruiting, supervising, and acting upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization;
- Establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- Reporting periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

#### **Provincial People's Committee (PPC)**

124. The Long An PPC is the principal authorities at the Provincial level and act as the Project Holder of the resettlement component of this sub-project. The PPC is responsible for:

- Leading, checking and approving RPs;
- Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
- Approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- Directing and supervising provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the RP.
- Resolving complaints and grievances of APs.

#### **District People's Committee (DPC)**

125. The District People's Committee has responsibility for;

- Directing the DRC and relevant agencies to implement RP effectively;
- Checking compensation plans, then submitting to PPC for approval;
- Clarifying legitimacy, legality of affected land and properties;
- Taking acquired land and providing land-for-land;
- Issuing decisions on DRC establishment and land acquisition of households;
- Resolving complaints and grievances of APs.

### **11.2. Implementation Agencies and Responsibilities**

#### **Long An PPMB**

126. The PPMB is responsible for:

- Preparing, updating, implementing and supervising RP implementation;
- Guiding DRC and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal and/or external monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RPs are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to DRC and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups.
- Co-ordinate with DRC providing guidance and supervision to Commune-level Inventory Working Groups to conduct survey, asset inventory, measurements to identify accurately affected households and properties; to guide Inventory Working Groups to apply procedures and compensation entitlements as stipulated in the approved RP, preparing and submitting estimated costs of compensation, allowances and other supports to responsible agencies;
- Implementing information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines, supervising the compensation payment process and the implementation of the RP, and redressing grievances concerning resettlement activities in collaboration with DRC;
- Coordinating with other line agencies to ensure delivery of restoration and rehabilitation measures;
- Providing income restoration and other social support under the Social Support Program (OSDP);
- Implementing internal resettlement monitoring, establishing and maintaining AP databases for each component in accordance with established project procedures and providing regular reports to ICMB9 and MO;
- Implementing prompt corrective actions in response to internal and external monitoring, and resolution of grievances;

#### **The District Resettlement Committee (DRC)/The Land Fund Development Center (CLFD) /and the Center of House and Land Services of Long An. (CHLS).**

127. DRC is responsible for:

- Coordinating with relevant departments in making valuation and appraisal of land, houses and structures prices in order to establish the compensation unit prices of the project.
- Implementing all resettlement activities within the district territory under the DPC' management, including public meeting and consultation, DMS, preparing compensation plan, payment of compensation, delivery of livelihood restoration measures, and resettlement.
- Establishing and strengthening capacity of commune-level Inventory Working Group;
- Accepting and handing over the sites to the implementing agencies;
- Assisting DPC to redress APs' complaints and grievances.

128. CLFD/ CHLS are responsible for:

- Assisting to the DPC for issuing the land acquisition decision for AHs of the project.
- Based on household list and cadastral map provided by the Center of Survey and Mapping (CSM) belonged to DONRE, conducting detailed measurement survey and inventory (DMS) for land and assets of affected households with participation of APs and providing relevant data for RP preparation.
- Preparing total compensation cost of the entire project and compensation estimation for each household.
- Making a compensation and relocation plan before posting-up at the commune office for public announcement and receiving comments and feedbacks of AHs to report to the DRC for resolution before submit to the PPC for approval.
- Organizing the compensation payment for affected households after compensation policy being approved.
- Filing all compensation legal documents of the project.

## **XII. Implementation Schedule**

129. **Approval of updated RP.** ADB and Long An PPC shall both approve the updated Resettlement Plan. Approval is expected in June 2012.

130. **Information Dissemination.** PPMB coordinate with DRC and CPC to implement an information campaign throughout the project process. Public meetings were held in all affected hamlets (in July 2010 to June 2012) to inform the communities about (i) the project scope, (ii) project impacts, (iii) entitlements of APs for all categories of loss, (iv) schedule of activities beginning with the detailed design survey, (iv) institutional responsibilities, and (v) the grievance mechanism. The PIBs were prepared and distributed to all affected communities during the meetings.

131. **Detailed Design.** The basic design of Duc Hoa main Canal prepared by the design consultants (HEC1) has been approved by the MARD since April 2008. The design consultant has marked the project boundaries for land acquisition before May 2011. The design modification of the canal was done in Jan 2012.

132. **Establishment of District Resettlement Committee.** At district level, the DRC was established in March 2011 to implement the project resettlement.

133. **Training for Resettlement Staff.** On 5 Sep 2011, OSDP team of Long An have coordinated with consultant (BVI) to support PPMB Long An to carry out training for all local resettlement staff at PPMBs, PRC, DRC, and CRC levels. Training subjects include:

- (i) participatory methods
- (ii) procedures for preparing, updating and finalizing the RPs;
- (iii) consultation and information dissemination methods;

- (iv) principles, policies, and entitlements of the RPs;
- (v) RP implementation steps, procedures, reports and schedule;
- (vi) grievance redress mechanism; and
- (vii) powers and obligations of individuals/agencies involved in the process of resettlement programs.

134. **Updating and Issuance of Replacement Cost Unit Rates.** Replacement cost survey of the project was made in May 2011 in comparison to formal issuance of the project compensation unit rates. With the assistance of the project resettlement consultants and the OSDP team, the implementing agencies have evaluated the unit rates through consultation with APs and local governments. Based on which, the Long An PC has approved land and house compensation rates for all types of losses and readjust other assistance and allowance rates with also consideration of inflation level in the project related decisions such as Decision 1148/QD-UBND dated 10 Apr 2012, Decision 1616/QD-UBND dated 25 May 2012, Decision 24/2011/QD-UBND dated 28 July 2011 and Decision 22/2011/QD-UBND dated 20 July 2011 mentioned above.

135. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and Census Survey.** For Duc Hoa Main Canal, a DMS has been conducted from May to Nov 2011 based on the detailed design and additional in Jan 2012 based on revised of basic design in order to update the draft RP. For 3 Borrow Areas, DMS was completed in June 2012. The DMS results and the Entitlement Matrix serve as the basis for calculating the compensation and allowances for APs. All data is computerized by CLFD of the district.

136. **Information Dissemination and Consultation.** This is an ongoing activity as described in Chapter 4.

137. **Approval of the updated RPs.** The updated RP is required to review and approve by ADB before commencement of any payment for APs.

138. **Pricing Application.** DRD and CLFD of Duc Hoa district is responsible for pricing application and preparing compensation plan for each affected household. The plan has been approved by Long An PC in Oct 2011 and then revised and approved again according to the new decision in April and June 2012 on unit prices. Quantity of affected assets, AP entitlements, etc were disclosed to APs for comment before submitting to the PPC for approval. All compensation forms were checked and signed by the APs to indicate their agreement.

139. **Payment of compensation and allowances.** This will be conducted by the Center for Land Fund Development at the Tan My commune under the supervision of representatives of PRCs, DRCs, PPMBs, and IMO. APs will be informed in advance about the payment schedule and place. The payment is planned in July 2012.

140. **Relocation of APs.** All relocated households selected to relocate themselves. DRCs and CRCs will assist them to seek and purchase land or otherwise arrange replacement land. Assistance from the DRC and commune authority is also required during the movement of APs' houses and the construction period.

141. **Award of Civil Works Contract.** Although contracts may be awarded in August 2012, but no physical or economic displacement can occur until after all APs have been compensated and relocated in accordance with the approved RP.

142. **Income Restoration and Social Support Assistance.** In order to provide adequate economic rehabilitation measures, eligible APs shall be consulted on rehabilitation options which are provided under the Social Support Program in order to participate in appropriate

activities. These programs have been ready from May 2012 and to be implemented after signing contract with local service providers.

143. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Internal monitoring has been implementing by Long An PPMB. External monitoring is conducted by IMO every quarter, starting from Jan 2012 to December 2013. Monitoring will continue throughout the construction period. The implementation agencies (PPMBs and ICMB9) assigned staff responsible for internal monitoring of Project RP implementation, with the supports of the implementation consultants and OSDP specialist at provincial level, as well as IMO.

Table 24: **Implementation Schedule of the project**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Proposed/ or Completed time</b>
Detailed Design Modification	Jan 2012
Information Dissemination	Jun 2010 up to Jun 2012 and after approved updated RP
Establishment of District Resettlement Committee	Mar 2011
Training for Resettlement Staff	Sep 2011
Detailed Measurement Survey	May to Nov 2011 and Jan 2012 for DHMC April to June 2012 for 3 BAs
Replacement cost survey	May 2011
Pricing Application	Oct 2011 and updated in Apr 2012 for DHMC May and Jun 2012 for 3 BAs
Approval of updated RP	Jun 2012.
Payment of compensation and allowances	Aug 2012
Relocation of APs	Aug 2012
Income Restoration and Social Support Assistance	From Aug 2012
Monitoring and Reporting	Mar 2012 to December 2013

### **XIII. Monitoring and Reporting**

#### **13.1. Internal Monitoring**

144. Implementation of the RP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the PPMU with the support of OSDP team and implementation consultants. The findings and recommendations will be recorded by the PPMU in quarterly reports on implementation progress of compensation and resettlement to submit to the ICMB9 and the ADB for review. Internal monitoring aims to:

- a. ensure payment of compensation to project affected people are provided based on DMS results and replacement costs of affected assets at the market prices at the compensation time.
- b. ensure resettlement activities are conducted according to the compensation policies as per agreed RF and RP for the project.

- c. determine if the required transition and income restoration measures are provided on time.
- d. assess if income and livelihood restoration measures have been provided properly for income restoration of APs and propose remedial measures if objectives of restoring income of households have not been met.
- e. Implementation of information disclosure and community consultation
- f. determine if complaint procedures are followed and propose solutions if there are pending issues.
- g. give priority to displaced persons' concerns and needs, specially the poor and vulnerable households.
- h. conformity between relocation and land clearance and construction commencement to ensures that APs have been provided with compensation, allowance, and relocation satisfactorily before construction commencement.

Table 25: **Internal monitoring indicators**

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

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

145. Compensation and resettlement implementation for project must be subject to external monitoring by an independent qualified consultant selected by ICMB9. The independent monitoring consultant should be recruited under regulations of recruiting the Consultant by the ADB with a terms of reference that specify frequency of monitoring, methods of monitoring, monitoring indicators, and reporting requirements. Monitoring reports will be submitted to the ICMB9 and the ADB after finishing site monitoring.

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

147. The external monitoring will address specific issues as follows:

- a. Public consultation and awareness of resettlement policy and entitlements of APs;
- b. DMS of affected assets and compensation payment as per policies in approved RP;
- c. Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedules;
- d. Land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- e. Construction/rebuilding of replacement houses and structures on residual land or to new relocation sites;
- f. Level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation of the RPs;
- g. Grievance redress mechanism (documentation, process, resolution);
- h. Effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements and income rehabilitation measures for APs;
- i. Gender impacts and strategy;

- j. Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention provided or to be provided to severely affected and vulnerable households;
- k. Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- l. Participation of APs in RP planning, updating and implementation;
- m. Institutional capacity, internal monitoring and reporting; and
- n. Channeling of government funds for compensation payment and allowances for severely APs or displaced APs.

Table 26: **External monitoring indicators**

Type of monitoring	Basis indicators
Some basic information of PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locations</li> <li>• The average size of households, the average age range, the average education attainment</li> <li>• Genders of the PAPs' heads</li> <li>• Ethnicity</li> <li>• Levels of access to health and education services, utilities, and other social services.</li> <li>• Types of houses</li> <li>• Types of land and legal status of land use</li> <li>• Types of occupations and jobs</li> <li>• Sources and levels of incomes</li> </ul>
Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have depreciation, fees or transaction fees been included in compensation amounts for houses for PAPs?</li> <li>• Have PAPs accepted options of resettlement sites/ houses?</li> <li>• Have main environmental, cultural, and social conditions of PAPs been restored?</li> <li>• Have lives of PAPs, particularly of the displaced people and the vulnerable group, been stable?</li> </ul>
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have compensation amounts been sufficient for replacement of lost assets?</li> <li>• Has compensation land been enough according to suitable standards?</li> <li>• Have transportation and subsistence allowances been enough?</li> <li>• Have business allowances been enough to re-establish enterprises and production?</li> <li>• Have vulnerable groups are provided with chances of incomes? Are such chances been effective and sustainable?</li> <li>• Do new jobs restore pre-project income levels and living standards?</li> </ul>
Levels of PAPs' Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have PAPs agreed with compensation prices?</li> <li>• To what extent do PAPs know about resettlement procedures, their rights and entitlements?</li> <li>• Do they know whether their entitlements are provided or not?</li> <li>• To what extent do PAPs self-evaluate their restored living standards and livelihoods?</li> <li>• To what extent do PAPs know about grievance and grievance redress procedures?</li> <li>• Have their grievances been received, settled timely and satisfactorily as per the mechanism in the RF?</li> </ul>
Additional impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any unexpected environmental impacts?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are there any unexpected impacts on jobs or incomes?</li><li>• If any, how have such issues been resolved?</li></ul>
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#### **XIV. Annexes**

Annex 1: Entitlement Matrix

Annex 2: RP Implementation and Schedule

Annex 3: Compensation, support and relocation cost estimation

Annex 4: Summary of Total Resettlement Costs

Annex 5: Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Annex 6: Provincial land pricing

Annex 7: List of Severely Affected HHs losing over 20% of agricultural land

Annex 8: List of APs losing entirely house and land

Annex 9: List of Vulnerable Households

Annex 1: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Temporary loss of arable land	Loss of use of the land for period of construction for borrow pits, storage and/or camping areas.	User regardless of tenure status.	(i) No compensation for land as land must be returned to original user. (ii) Cash compensation for loss of crops and trees at market prices, and (iii) Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of the acquisition period.	There should be measures to improve land quality in cases of land being adversely affected or acidified. Contractors using land temporarily must return land in same condition and remove rubbish and debris. Restoration of land to its previous or better quality and contractor must pay for any damages.
	Permanent loss of arable land	Less than 20% of total arable landholding and marginal impact on household income and living standards.	i) persons with LURC or legalizable	APs will be entitled to: (i) Cash compensation for acquired land at 100% replacement cost, and (ii) Cash compensation for crops and trees at market price.	HH without LURC but has recognizable claim, or their name listed in the land book of the commune and still now using that land and land not under any dispute, are considered as fully legal users.  If the viability of the remaining land is less than the minimum viable economic unit, then the entire piece of land would be acquired and the AP would fall under the next category.

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<p>20% or more of total arable landholding.</p> <p>The approach taken is restoration of income loss.</p> <p>Severe impact on household income and living standards.</p>	Legal user with LURC or legalizable.	<p>APs will be entitled to cash compensation for crops and trees at market price, in addition to one of the following options:</p> <p>(i) As a priority, land for land compensation with full title and equal area and productivity acceptable to APs, in the same or surrounding their communes, or</p> <p>(ii) Cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost, at the informed request of APs,</p> <p><u>And,</u></p> <p>iii) A rehabilitation package of allowances and income restoration and support under the Social Support Program in the OSDP.</p>	<p>Priority will be given to land compensation of equal area and productivity within the same or surrounding communes.</p> <p>Cash in lieu of land will be offered at the informed request of the AP, or when alternative suitable land is not available.</p>
			User without LURC or unlegalizable.	<p>(i) No compensation for land but the remaining investment in land , and,</p> <p>(ii) Cash compensation for crops and trees at market price.</p> <p>(iii) In addition, poor and vulnerable households will be allocated use rights to replacement land and rehabilitation assistance under the OSDP Social Support Program to ensure they are able to improve their income levels and living standards. Rehabilitation assistance will consist of skills training for working age family members in a current or new occupation and a training allowance, provision of agricultural extension services to increase the productivity of any remaining land, literacy training, and assistance to access existing credit programs, priority for project-related job opportunities.</p>	

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Insignificant loss of residential land without non-land assets on	The remaining land is sufficient for living	User with LURC	APs will be entitled to cash compensation for land at replacement cost	.
	Significant loss of residential land	The remaining land is insufficient for rebuild house and AP has to relocate.	User with LURC.	<p>APs will be entitled to the following:</p> <p>(i) Cash compensation for land acquired at replacement cost if self-relocation, and support for leveling floor, equal to cost of infrastructure investment of a standard plot in resettlement site, or provision of a plot in resettlement site with full infrastructure,</p> <p>(ii) Compensation for assets on the affected land at market prices,</p> <p>And</p> <p>ii) Allowances of relocation, subsistence, housing rent of 300,000 VND per month/person if new accommodation not ready, or at least VND 900,000 per household per month until new house is handed over , or until notice of new land is given plus 6 months of the above allowance to build new house, and incentive bonus if hand over affected land on time.</p>	If amount of compensation and allowances is lower than value of a standard plot in resettlement site, relocating households has not to pay for the difference, conversely, if value of affected land is higher than value of plot allocated, AP will receive cash for the difference.

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
			User without LURC or unlegalizable	(i) No compensation for affected land but compensation for non-land assets and : (ii) Receive relocation allowance, and subsistent allowance. If AP has no other shelter to stay, PPC considers allocating land for them.	Entitled to assistance for livelihood restoration in OSDP
3	Dwellings and other Structures	House and/or structures partially demolished but remaining area still usable – no need to relocate.	Legal owner of the affected structure regardless of land tenure status	AP will be entitled to: i) compensation at 100% replacement cost of the demolished portion, plus ii) costs for repairing the remaining part to its pre-demolition technical specifications. iii) No deduction will be made for salvageable materials. iv) Rental assistance if needed whilst dwelling is repaired if AP has no other accommodation	No compensation for structures are built after cut-off date.
		House and/or structures entirely or partially demolished but remaining area is NOT usable – AP must relocate	Legal owner of the affected structure regardless of land tenure status	AP is entitled to: i) Compensation for the AP's house/structures based upon new construction cost of a house/structures having same technical standards. ii) Relocation assistance and subsistent allowance iii) Rental allowance of 300,000 VND per month/person if new accommodation not ready, or at least VND 900,000 per household per month until new house is handed over , or until notice of new land is given plus 6 months of the above allowance to build new house.	

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Loss of business income	Loss of business income for relocated shopkeepers.	Relocating owner with registered or non-registered business.	Relocating APs will be entitled to: (i) Compensation for structure at full replacement cost in material or cash or a combination of the two. No deduction shall be made for depreciation or salvageable materials. (ii) Transport and re-establishment allowance includes allowance for re-installation of plant, equipment, machinery. (iii) Priority to relocate to a place with equal or better commercial potential. (iv) Compensation for net income lost during transition period.	At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.  Entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost.
5	Loss of standing crops	Agricultural land either permanently or temporarily acquired	Household who cultivates on the affected land.	The level of compensation for annual crops shall be equal to the value of the output of affected crops. The value of the output of a crop shall be calculated on the basis of the productivity of the highest crop yield in the last three years of in the locality and the average market price at the time of land recovery.	APs will be given notice several months in advance regarding evacuation and cut-off date. Crops grown after issuance of the deadline will not be compensated.
6	Loss of trees	Agricultural land either permanently or temporarily acquired	Household who occupies the land where trees are located irrespective of land tenure status.	Compensation for perennial trees shall be equal to the existing value of the trees growing, calculated at the local market price at the time of land recovery. For trees and perennial crops which may be moved to elsewhere, compensation for expenses for moving and for actual damage from relocation and re-planting shall be paid.	

<b>Item</b>	<b>Type of loss</b>	<b>Application</b>	<b>Definition of Entitled person</b>	<b>Compensation Policy</b>	<b>Implementation issues</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
7	Removal of graves	Graves on acquired land	Household who own the graves,	APs are entitled to cash compensation for all costs of land, excavation, movement, reconstruction materials and labor for reburial.	
8	Loss of community assets	Community buildings, structures, community forest/grazing/ or other land/ irrigation systems affected by temporary or permanent land acquisition or spoil disposal.	Village, Ward, Government Unit.	Reconstruction of infrastructure, or cash compensation. Where the recovered land belongs to public land fund of communes, wards or townships, support provided shall be prescribed by the PPC.	Monetary supports shall be remitted into the State budget and incorporated into the annual budget estimates of communes, wards or townships; monetary supports shall only be used for investment in building infrastructural works, for public interests of communes, wards or townships.
9	Loss of income of employees or hired laborers	Employees of enterprises affected or farm laborers affected.	Temporarily affected (while business is reorganizing) within remaining land.	Laborers shall receive compensation in cash for net wage lost according to the job stoppage allowance in Clause 3, Article 62 of the Labor Code. The period for compensation shall be the period of stoppage but not exceed 6 months.	If more than 6 months can apply for training assistance.
10	Temporary impact during construction	Damages by contractors to private or public structures or land	Owner or person with use rights	(i) The contractor will be required to pay compensation immediately to affected families, groups, communities or government agencies based on the RP policy. (ii) Damaged property will be restored to its former condition before returning to the APs.	

<b>Item</b>	<b>Type of loss</b>	<b>Application</b>	<b>Definition of Entitled person</b>	<b>Compensation Policy</b>	<b>Implementation issues</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
11	Income restoration/ Social Support Program for severely affected and vulnerable groups	APs lose 20% or more of their productive assets (agricultural or forestry land or business) due to land and vulnerable APs.	(i) APs losing 20% or more of agricultural land, or  (ii) Other vulnerable APs (poor, landless, and/or female-headed households etc.).	APs entitled to income restoration assistance from the Social Support Program: agricultural/aquaculture extension assistance to intensify use of existing land, skills training for a new skill (and subsistence allowance for the trainee during the duration of the training program), access to existing credit programs and credit management, literacy training.	A participatory approach will be used to design the Social Support Program (SSP) and target beneficiaries during project implementation.
12	Loss of House	12.1 Relocation assistance	Relocating APs.	Households with permanent or semi-permanent houses to be relocated will receive an allowance of 10 million VND/ household; and for temporary house, the relocation assistance will be 7 million VND/ household.	At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Type of loss</b>	<b>Application</b>	<b>Definition of Entitled person</b>	<b>Compensation Policy</b>	<b>Implementation issues</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
		12.2 Rental assistance	Person whose residential land acquired but having no other accommodation	Relocated households meeting resettlement conditions who have no other accommodation during waiting for rebuilding new house will be entitled to assistance of 300,000 VND/ person/ month or at least 900,000 VND/ household/ month, until new house is handed over, or until notice of new land is given plus up to 6 months of the allowance whilst new house is built. In the case households being relocated but still having residential land and not meeting resettlement conditions, when timely handing in their land, they will receive the above assistance up to 6 months if being relocated of the entire house and up to 3 months if being relocated a part of the house.	If moving into GOV built house, support until house handed over. If buying house, until house handed over. If building on replacement land, from time new land is handed over plus 6 months to rebuild.

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Loss of agricultural land and AP's income is mainly based on the land	13.1 Assistance for Livelihood and Production stability	Relocating APs and severely affected APs.	<p>a) losing 20 to 70% of productive land:</p> <p>i) If relocation not required, AP entitled to assistance for 6 months.</p> <p>ii) If relocation required, assistance for 12 months.</p> <p>b) losing more than 70% of productive land, entitled to;</p> <p>i) If relocation not required, assistance for 12 months,</p> <p>ii) If relocation required, assistance for 24 months</p> <p>In all cases assistance is by cash, equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month based on average market price of rice.</p> <p>c) Owners of houses and residential land, who meeting resettlement conditions, will receive cash assistance for people who are actually living in the relocated house and land. (i) An assistance of 30kg rice/person/month x 12 months for houses built on agricultural land or other people's land; or (ii) An assistance of 30kg rice/person/month x 24 months for houses built on residential land.</p>	<p>If relocation is to difficult socio-economic area, support extended as follows:</p> <p>i) if under 70% loss, support for 24 months.</p> <p>ii) if over 70% support for 36 months.</p> <p>Rice price based on average as advised by PPC every quarter.</p>
		13.2 Agricultural land located in residential area	AP derives income from agricultural land but land is located in residential zone or in the same parcel with housing structures.	<p>a) With agricultural land located in the same parcel with housing structures In addition to compensation for affected agricultural land, AP entitled to assistance up to 70% of residential land price.</p> <p>b) If the acquired agri-land is within boundary of resident area or ward/town, AP will receive 50% of the average residential land price, addition to the compensation for agri-land. PPC to decide average price.</p>	But area for assistance is not more than 5 times of quota of residential land allocation in locality.

Item	Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
		13.3 Assistance to career change and job generation	All severely APs deriving income from agriculture land and not receiving allowances provided in item 13.2	a) Vocational training: All severely affected households are entitled to monetary support for vocational training equivalent to 2 times the value of recovered agriculture land. b) People of working age, if requesting assistance for new vocational training are entitled to provision of a training card of value up to VND 5 millions (not a cash payment)	All APs are entitled regardless degree of loss of agricultural land or residential land.
14	Other assistance	14.1 Allowance for persons who receive social allowance from the state.	Beneficiary of social allowance who lose house.	If households must be relocated and: (i) not losing entire land, they will be supported with an allowance of 5 millions VND/ household; (ii) in case losing entire land, they will receive an allowance of 10 millions VND/ household.	
		14.2 Poor Households as classified according to the State poverty line	Poor HHs having to relocate	a) If HHs being relocated entire house but not losing entire land, they will be supported 1 time with equivalent to 30 Kg rice/month/HH during 3 years according to average price of rice in the market. b) If HHs being relocated entire house and entire land, they will be supported 1 time with equivalent to 30 Kg rice/month/HH during 6 years according to average price of rice in the market.	
		14.3 Incentive bonus for HH who moves on time.	Relocating AP.	If household losing entire residential land and relocated households hand over their affected land timely according to schedule of the project, they will receive 5 million VND/ household. If household losing entire residential land but their agricultural land is still remained, then the bonus will be 50% of the mentioned amount.	Not applicable for AP who does not move by prescribed time.

## Annex 2: RP Implementation Schedule

Activities	2010												2011												2012												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Public Meeting																																					
DMS																																					
Pricing																																					
Updating RP																																					
Compensation																																					
Relocation																																					
Social Support																																					

**Annex 3: Compensation, support and relocation cost estimation**  
**Annex 3a: Compensation, Relocation And Supports of Households Estimation of Duc Hoa Main Canal, Long An Province.**

No	Full name	Cost of Land	Cost of Remained investment on land	Sub-total	VALUE OF ASSETS ON LAND				Sub-total	SUPPORT POLICY			Sub-total
					Housing and structures	Trees -	Power, Water, Telephone	Graves		Moving	Livelihood stabilization	Career change, job creation	
						Crops/ Fish							
1	3	4	5	6 = 4+5	7	8	9	10	11=7+8+9+10	12	13	14	15=12+13+14
1	Lương Thành Công	85,650,000	0	85,650,000	0	4,282,500	0	0	4,282,500	0	7,020,000	154,170,000	161,412,500
2	Mai Văn Bôn	63,400,000	0	63,400,000	0	1,902,000	2,610,000	0	4,512,000	0	0	114,120,000	114,120,000
3	Trần Văn Vần	47,950,000	0	47,950,000	0	1,105,000	2,610,000	0	3,715,000	0	16,380,000	86,310,000	102,725,000
4	Mai Hữu Đoàn	28,200,000	0	28,200,000	0	846,000	0	0	846,000	0	0	50,760,000	50,760,000
5	Phạm Văn Phách	82,200,000	0	82,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147,960,000	147,960,000
6	Mai Thị Ngón	46,300,000	0	46,300,000	0	1,389,000	0	0	1,389,000	0	4,680,000	83,340,000	88,419,000
7	Mai Văn Bôn	80,850,000	0	80,850,000	1,822,500	4,042,500	2,610,000	0	8,475,000	0	14,040,000	144,873,900	158,391,400
8	Mai Hồng Thư	1,850,000	0	1,850,000	0	140,600	0	0	140,600	0	0	3,330,000	3,330,000
9	Lê Thị Tinh	59,700,000	0	59,700,000	0	2,985,000	0	0	2,985,000	0	0	107,460,000	107,460,000
10	Nguyễn Thị Sậm	19,600,000	0	19,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,280,000	35,280,000
11	Lương Văn Búng	104,650,000	0	104,650,000	0	2,949,500	2,610,000	0	5,559,500	0	0	188,370,000	188,370,000
12	Mai Văn Nhân	90,650,000	0	90,650,000	0	6,889,400	0	0	6,889,400	0	7,020,000	163,170,000	170,059,400
13	Nguyễn Văn Mười	47,050,000	0	47,050,000	0	2,352,500	0	0	2,352,500	0	0	84,690,000	84,690,000
14	Mai Văn Huông	145,200,000	0	145,200,000	0	4,356,000	2,610,000	0	6,966,000	0	11,700,000	261,360,000	273,626,000
15	Lương Văn Ngừa	67,200,000	0	67,200,000	0	2,016,000	0	0	2,016,000	0	0	120,960,000	120,960,000
16	Lại Thị Đào	12,550,000	0	12,550,000	0	627,500	0	0	627,500	0	0	22,590,000	22,590,000
17	Nguyễn Văn Châu	31,300,000	0	31,300,000	0	2,378,800	2,610,000	0	4,988,800	0	0	56,340,000	56,340,000

18	Lại Văn Hoại	7,600,000	0	7,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,680,000	13,
19	Trà Thị Gởi	76,350,000	0	76,350,000	0	5,453,000	0	0	5,453,000	0	0	137,430,000	137,
20	Trần Văn Cạn	700,000	0	700,000	0	0	2,610,000	0	2,610,000	0	0	1,260,000	1,
21	Nguyễn Văn Năm	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180,000	
22	Hồ Văn Khuê	103,300,000	0	103,300,000	0	2,439,000	0	0	2,439,000	0	11,700,000	185,940,000	197,
23	Phan Nguyễn Phúc Đức	101,300,000	0	101,300,000	390,000	0	2,610,000	0	3,000,000	0	9,360,000	182,340,000	191,
24	Liêu Minh Hưng	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360,000	
25	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	190,050,000	380,100	190,430,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,360,000	342,090,000	351,
26	Nguyễn Văn Hữu	97,550,000	0	97,550,000	0	3,000,000	0	12,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	172,800,000	172,
27	Trần Thị Tém	162,456,000	0	162,456,000	0	1,450,500	0	0	1,450,500	0	0	125,710,000	125,
28	Nguyễn Thị Rót	21,400,000	0	21,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,520,000	38,
29	Nguyễn Kim Oanh	31,010,000	2,400,000	33,410,000	816,960	5,914,000	0	0	6,730,960	0	0	56,790,000	56,
30	Trần Thị Ngọc Yến	5,650,000	0	5,650,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,170,000	10,
31	Nguyễn Thanh Nhanh	172,300,000	0	172,300,000	0	5,179,000	5,220,000	0	10,399,000	0	16,380,000	309,780,000	326,
32	Nguyễn Thị Hà	23,436,000	0	23,436,000	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	
33	Lê Văn Muôn	18,600,000	0	18,600,000	0	1,954,000	0	0	1,954,000	0	0	33,480,000	33,
34	Nguyễn Văn Cu	16,878,000	0	16,878,000	0	1,702,000	0	0	1,702,000	0	0	12,411,000	12,
35	Võ Công Đoàn	168,498,000	0	168,498,000	0	3,246,000	2,610,000	0	5,856,000	0	0	215,200,000	215,
36	Lê Thị Te	22,100,000	0	22,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,780,000	39,
37	Nguyễn Thị Bé	466,141,000	0	466,141,000	75,673,657	18,993,600	3,410,000	0	98,077,257	10,000,000	56,160,000	381,700,000	447,
38	Nguyễn Văn Phương	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700,000	8,700,000	0	0	0	
39	Nguyễn Văn Châu	128,510,000	0	128,510,000	71,313,338	2,175,000	2,610,000	0	76,098,338	10,000,000	28,080,000	195,127,200	233,
40	Đinh Nghĩa Hòa	153,015,000	0	153,015,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228,540,000	228,
41	Phùng Văn Về	191,910,000	0	191,910,000	168,574,458	14,982,500	3,410,000	17,400,000	204,366,958	10,000,000	18,720,000	292,500,000	321,

	(Phùng Thị Hào-đại diện đồng thừa kế)												
42	Võ Văn Châu	179,800,000	2,160,000	<b>181,960,000</b>	66,539,210	3,440,000	2,610,000	0	<b>72,589,210</b>	0	18,720,000	320,529,600	<b>339,</b>
43	Võ Phước Minh	415,480,000	0	<b>415,480,000</b>	0	2,677,000	0	0	<b>2,677,000</b>	0	16,380,000	223,720,000	<b>240,</b>
44	Lê Văn Ty	68,796,000	0	<b>68,796,000</b>	5,753,542	517,000	2,610,000	0	<b>8,880,542</b>	0	0	0	
45	Nguyễn Văn Cư	21,924,000	0	<b>21,924,000</b>	0	840,000	0	0	<b>840,000</b>	0	0	0	
	(Vợ Võ Thị Chúc-Thừa Kế)		0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	
46	Nguyễn Thị Rinh	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	18,000,000	<b>18,000,000</b>	0	0	0	
47	Mai văn Đức (Chết)	200,000	0	<b>200,000</b>	0	300,000	0	0	<b>300,000</b>	0	0	360,000	<b>3</b>
	Với: Nguyễn Thị Khéo-đại diện đồng thừa kế				0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	
48	Trần Văn Mãi	43,200,000	0	<b>43,200,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	9,360,000	77,760,000	<b>87,</b>
49	Trần Thị Thu Hà	182,280,000	84,600	<b>182,364,600</b>	0	6,058,000	0	0	<b>6,058,000</b>	0	28,080,000	141,050,000	<b>169,</b>
50	Trần Thị Gái	750,000	0	<b>750,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	1,350,000	<b>1,</b>
51	Phạm Thành Tâm	32,040,000	3,024,000	<b>35,064,000</b>	282,480	7,934,000	0	0	<b>8,216,480</b>	0	0	64,080,000	<b>64,</b>
52	Tô Thị Đẹp	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	180,000	0	0	<b>180,000</b>	0	0	0	
53	Đào Thị Mười	31,668,000	0	<b>31,668,000</b>	0	40,000	0	0	<b>40,000</b>	0	0	14,040,000	<b>14,</b>
54	Lê Văn Hòa	49,900,000	0	<b>49,900,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	89,820,000	<b>89,</b>
55	Nguyễn Văn Ngoan	498,676,000	0	<b>498,676,000</b>	59,824,055	5,987,200	3,410,000	0	<b>69,221,255</b>	10,000,000	37,440,000	160,290,000	<b>207,</b>
56	Võ Văn Tuấn	23,954,000	0	<b>23,954,000</b>	42,148,712	720,000	800,000	0	<b>43,668,712</b>	10,000,000	18,720,000	5,437,800	<b>34,</b>
57	Đinh Văn Danh	164,840,000	28,755,000	<b>193,595,000</b>	0	36,241,900	2,610,000	0	<b>38,851,900</b>		14,040,000	300,780,000	<b>314,</b>
58	Tô Văn Ruồi	73,080,000	0	<b>73,080,000</b>	0	130,000	0	0	<b>130,000</b>	0	0	32,400,000	<b>32,</b>
59	Nguyễn Văn Ướt	439,050,000	0	<b>439,050,000</b>	213,878,883	22,340,500	3,610,000	14,700,000	<b>254,529,383</b>	0	0	348,330,000	<b>348,</b>
60	Nguyễn Văn Long	18,980,000	0	<b>18,980,000</b>	0	420,000	0	0	<b>420,000</b>	0	0	10,220,000	<b>10,</b>

61	Phùng Văn Đông	82,550,000	0	<b>82,550,000</b>	0	16,564,400	0	16,400,000	<b>32,964,400</b>	0	0	148,590,000	<b>148,590,000</b>
62	Nguyễn Thị Bé	2,450,000	0	<b>2,450,000</b>	0	444,000	0	0	<b>444,000</b>	0	0	4,410,000	<b>4,410,000</b>
63	Huỳnh Thị Thu	126,980,000	0	<b>126,980,000</b>	0	1,065,600	0	0	<b>1,065,600</b>	0	9,360,000	222,390,000	<b>231,750,000</b>
64	Lê Văn Gạt	0	0	<b>0</b>	200,093,334	750,000	0	0	<b>200,843,334</b>	10,000,000	0	0	<b>10,000,000</b>
65	Vũ Thủy Chí	39,520,000	0	<b>39,520,000</b>	1,623,600	538,200	0	158,300,000	<b>160,461,800</b>	0	0	21,280,000	<b>21,280,000</b>
66	Nguyễn Văn Cạn	42,650,000	0	<b>42,650,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	4,680,000	76,770,000	<b>81,450,000</b>
67	Nguyễn Thị Chiến	19,656,000	0	<b>19,656,000</b>	0	410,000	0	0	<b>410,000</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
68	Lê Văn Thén	10,200,000	0	<b>10,200,000</b>	0	633,000	0	0	<b>633,000</b>	0	0	18,360,000	<b>18,360,000</b>
69	Nguyễn Thị Cai	403,608,000	0	<b>403,608,000</b>	259,644,519	15,641,200	4,210,000	0	<b>279,495,719</b>	10,000,000	28,080,000	128,929,200	<b>167,504,919</b>
70	Nguyễn Anh Quý	546,430,000	31,392,000	<b>577,822,000</b>	75,613,133	221,626,400	3,410,000	0	<b>300,649,533</b>	7,000,000	18,720,000	1,009,048,800	<b>1,034,768,333</b>
71	Nguyễn Văn Rân	41,580,000	0	<b>41,580,000</b>	0	550,000	0	0	<b>550,000</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
72	Nguyễn Văn Hững	0	0	<b>0</b>	153,027,451	1,420,000	0	0	<b>154,447,451</b>	10,000,000	18,720,000	0	<b>28,720,000</b>
73	Nguyễn Văn Bé	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	6,000,000	<b>6,000,000</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
74	Lê Văn Ngàn	129,000,000	123,200	<b>129,123,200</b>	0	6,132,300	2,610,000	0	<b>8,742,300</b>	0	0	232,200,000	<b>232,200,000</b>
75	Nguyễn Văn Cản	124,205,000	21,200	<b>124,226,200</b>	0	3,576,000	0	0	<b>3,576,000</b>	0	9,360,000	228,060,000	<b>237,426,000</b>
76	Phùng Văn Thuận	0	0	<b>0</b>	4,448,000	0	0	459,700,000	<b>464,148,000</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
77	Phạm Văn Hai	86,100,000	0	<b>86,100,000</b>	0	6,833,600	0	0	<b>6,833,600</b>	0	0	154,980,000	<b>154,980,000</b>
78	Phùng Văn Hải	42,180,000	0	<b>42,180,000</b>	33,133,485	2,220,400	2,610,000	98,100,000	<b>136,063,885</b>	0	0	1,260,000	<b>1,260,000</b>
79	Hồ Thị Đỗ	149,814,000	0	<b>149,814,000</b>	32,392,136	840,000	0	0	<b>33,232,136</b>	0	0	53,202,600	<b>53,202,600</b>
80	Bùi Văn Đèo	62,055,000	1,800,000	<b>63,855,000</b>	0	1,094,000	0	0	<b>1,094,000</b>	0	0	82,740,000	<b>82,740,000</b>
81	Nguyễn Văn Quan	272,290,000	19,191,600	<b>291,481,600</b>		19,751,000		0	<b>19,751,000</b>	0	9,360,000	490,590,000	<b>499,941,600</b>
82	Trần Thị Minh	159,300,000	114,200	<b>159,414,200</b>	0	6,352,800	2,610,000	0	<b>8,962,800</b>	0	0	286,740,000	<b>286,740,000</b>
83	Lê Thị Lan	31,752,000	0	<b>31,752,000</b>	0	977,000	2,610,000	0	<b>3,587,000</b>	0	0	24,570,000	<b>24,570,000</b>
84	Ngô Toàn Em	223,446,000	0	<b>223,446,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	9,360,000	204,460,000	<b>213,826,000</b>

	và Ngô văn Tồn												
85	Trần Ngọc Long Nữ	192,920,000	0	<b>192,920,000</b>	0	4,439,000	0	0	<b>4,439,000</b>	0	4,680,000	111,590,000	<b>116,</b>
86	Nguyễn Văn Phe	654,400,000	38,002,440	<b>692,402,440</b>	742,852,433	19,389,500	9,830,000	0	<b>772,071,933</b>	10,000,000	37,440,000	246,756,200	<b>294,</b>
87	Nguyễn Thị Hân	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	34,800,000	<b>34,800,000</b>	0	0	0	
88	Nguyễn Anh Tuyết	444,990,000	13,863,600	<b>458,853,600</b>	9,538,340	182,848,00 0			<b>192,386,340</b>			805,440,000	<b>805,</b>
89	Huỳnh Văn Muọt (Chết) Huỳnh Văn Ngon (thừa kế)	18,060,000	0	<b>18,060,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	36,120,000	<b>36,</b>
90	Trần Thị Lệ	19,656,000	0	<b>19,656,000</b>	7,424,242	4,000	0	0	<b>7,428,242</b>	0	0	0	
91	Nguyễn Sơn Đồng	989,438,000	0	<b>989,438,000</b>	0	16,787,500	0	0	<b>16,787,500</b>	0	0	680,490,000	<b>680,</b>
92	Lê Văn Ba (1947)	62,750,000	0	<b>62,750,000</b>	0	104,000	2,610,000	0	<b>2,714,000</b>	0	0	115,170,000	<b>115,</b>
93	Lê Văn Bằng	359,600,000	1,350,000	<b>360,950,000</b>	0	3,884,000	0	0	<b>3,884,000</b>	0	18,720,000	709,680,000	<b>728,</b>
94	Vô Thị Rầy (1927)	137,000,000	0	<b>137,000,000</b>	0	1,910,000	0	0	<b>1,910,000</b>	0	0	246,600,000	<b>246,</b>
95	Phùng Văn Me	414,816,000	0	<b>414,816,000</b>	10,797,558	18,201,200	2,610,000	0	<b>31,608,758</b>	0	0	352,435,900	<b>352,</b>
96	Phùng Thị Đặc (1934)	151,370,000	151,300	<b>151,521,300</b>	0	200,000	0	0	<b>200,000</b>	0	21,060,000	212,220,000	<b>233,</b>
97	Mai Ngọc Loan (1953)	349,770,000	0	<b>349,770,000</b>	13,463,300	42,399,000	0	0	<b>55,862,300</b>	0	9,360,000	290,820,000	<b>300,</b>
98	Lê Phước Kiệm	248,700,000	13,332,000	<b>262,032,000</b>	264,269,756	40,628,200	2,610,000	0	<b>307,507,956</b>	10,000,000	37,440,000	474,177,600	<b>521,</b>
99	Trần Anh Tuấn	410,830,000	14,479,800	<b>425,309,800</b>	22,293,400	52,570,000	0	0	<b>74,863,400</b>	0	21,060,000	786,390,000	<b>807,</b>
100	Nguyễn Hồng Cúc	122,902,000	0	<b>122,902,000</b>	0	867,000	2,610,000	0	<b>3,477,000</b>	0	14,040,000	102,440,000	<b>116,</b>
101	Nguyễn Thị Hà	131,510,000	0	<b>131,510,000</b>	0	825,000	0	0	<b>825,000</b>	0	14,040,000	112,590,000	<b>126,</b>
102	Nguyễn Hồng Mai	11,088,000	0	<b>11,088,000</b>	0	99,000	0	0	<b>99,000</b>	0	0	8,580,000	<b>8,</b>
103	Nguyễn Bá Xuân	7,598,000	0	<b>7,598,000</b>	0	189,000	0	0	<b>189,000</b>	0	0	11,780,000	<b>11,</b>
104	Nguyễn Thanh Hùng	68,318,000	0	<b>68,318,000</b>	0	289,500	0	0	<b>289,500</b>	0	0	62,460,000	<b>62,</b>

105	Nguyễn Thị Dũng	9,828,000	0	<b>9,828,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	
106	Hồ Văn Đường	427,500,000	13,224,000	<b>440,724,000</b>	0	11,016,000	0	0	<b>11,016,000</b>	0	0	699,300,000	<b>699,300,000</b>
107	Lê Ngọc Hạnh	107,900,000	0	<b>107,900,000</b>	0	4,660,000	0	0	<b>4,660,000</b>	0	0	194,220,000	<b>194,220,000</b>
108	Nguyễn Văn Minh	91,100,000	0	<b>91,100,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	163,980,000	<b>163,980,000</b>
109	Phan Ánh Tuyết	171,470,000	0	<b>171,470,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	306,540,000	<b>306,540,000</b>
110	Nguyễn Hoàng Linh	17,650,000	0	<b>17,650,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	31,770,000	<b>31,770,000</b>
111	Vũ Văn Thành	4,740,000	3,792,000	<b>8,532,000</b>	24,313,582	7,292,000	0	0	<b>31,605,582</b>	7,000,000	0	1,786,800	<b>8,532,000</b>
112	Trần Ngọc Đào	846,720,000	18,921,600	<b>865,641,600</b>	0	52,859,000	0	0	<b>52,859,000</b>	0	18,720,000	1,382,760,000	<b>1,401,580,600</b>
113	Phạm Thị Rõ	504,000	0	<b>504,000</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	390,000	<b>390,000</b>
114	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	120,590,000	0	<b>120,590,000</b>	0	2,647,500	0	0	<b>2,647,500</b>	0	0	112,410,000	<b>112,410,000</b>
-	<b><u>Total:</u></b>	<b>14,607,456,000</b>	<b>206,562,640</b>	<b>14,814,018,640</b>	<b>2,561,946,063</b>	<b>964,144,800</b>	<b>92,120,000</b>	<b>844,100,000</b>	<b>4,462,310,863</b>	<b>114,000,000</b>	<b>657,540,000</b>	<b>18,238,516,600</b>	<b>19,010,000,000</b>

Annex 3b: Compensation, Relocation and Supports of household's estimation of Borrow Area No. 1.

No	Name	Cost of Land	Cost of Remained investment on land	Sub-total	VALUE OF ASSETS ON LAND				Sub-total	SUPPORT POLICY		
					Housing and structures	Trees - Crops/ Fish	Power, Water, Telephone	Graves		Moving	Livelihood stabilization	Career change job creation
1	2	3	4	5=3+4	6	7	8	9	10=6+7+8+9	11	12	13
1	Nguyễn Trung Hiếu	140,700,000		140,700,000		10,693,200	2,610,000		13,303,200		23,400,000	253,260,000
2	Trần Thị Lùng	243,900,000		243,900,000		12,195,000	2,610,000		14,805,000		7,020,000	439,020,000
3	Võ Văn Trích	191,445,000		191,445,000		9,570,000	2,610,000		12,180,000		16,380,000	344,601,000
4	Nguyễn Văn Rang	347,216,000		347,216,000	2,700,000	5,932,500	5,220,000		13,852,500		11,700,000	291,050,000
5	Phan Thị Thương	180,150,000		180,150,000		9,007,500			9,007,500		9,360,000	324,270,000
6	Nguyễn Văn Riệt	174,700,000		174,700,000	6,270,000	8,735,000	2,610,000		17,615,000		23,400,000	314,460,000
7	Huỳnh Văn Anh	34,200,000		34,200,000	1,101,600	1,410,000		57,500,000	60,011,600			-
8	Hồ Văn Đên	48,050,000		48,050,000	1,620,000	3,651,800			5,271,800			86,490,000
9	Võ Công Đoàn	696,360,000		696,360,000		10,362,500	2,610,000		12,972,500		9,360,000	538,850,000
10	Huỳnh Tấn Phát	84,550,000		84,550,000		4,227,500	2,610,000		6,837,500			152,190,000
11	Trần Văn Hoàng	157,950,000		157,950,000		7,897,500			7,897,500		14,040,000	284,310,000
12	Võ Thị Rặc	80,124,000		80,124,000		4,807,000			4,807,000			76,470,000
13	Trần Văn Ấu	104,050,000	2,702,340	106,752,340	39,262,988	8,027,000	3,410,000		50,699,988	10,000,000	37,440,000	179,283,600
14	Võ Thị Năm	245,850,000		245,850,000		12,292,500	2,610,000		14,902,500		14,040,000	442,530,000
15	Nguyễn Thị Chao	307,600,000		307,600,000		10,376,500	2,610,000		12,986,500		4,680,000	553,680,000
16	Phạm Thị Ngọc Dung	278,166,000		278,166,000		16,963,700	2,610,000		19,573,700		14,040,000	257,270,000
17	Nguyễn Văn Mến	240,448,000		240,448,000	3,276,000	4,712,500	2,610,000		10,598,500			382,911,000
18	Hồ Văn Lem	-		-	27,820,800				27,820,800			
19	Nguyễn Văn Tri	153,000,000		153,000,000		7,581,000	2,610,000		10,191,000		2,340,000	275,400,000
20	Trịnh Văn Cu	285,154,000		285,154,000		6,862,500			6,862,500		7,020,000	430,870,000

21	Nguyễn Thị Lui	17,450,000		17,450,000		523,500		523,500		7,020,000	31,410,000
22	Đoàn Văn Thạch	335,400,000		335,400,000	468,000	16,559,500	2,610,000	19,637,500			603,720,000
23	Trần Văn Giơn	835,316,000		835,316,000	2,040,000	11,730,600	5,220,000	18,990,600		28,080,000	1,086,639,000
24	Lê Văn Nhở	477,650,000		477,650,000		23,882,500	5,220,000	29,102,500		25,740,000	859,770,000
25	Hồ Văn Hoài	119,400,000		119,400,000		5,970,000	2,610,000	8,580,000		18,720,000	214,920,000
26	Lê Thị Bạc	697,536,000		697,536,000		10,380,000		10,380,000			539,760,000
27	Trần Thị Yến	102,400,000		102,400,000	2,160,000	3,092,000		5,252,000		23,400,000	184,320,000
28	Lê Văn Tắt	523,906,000		523,906,000	1,251,000	7,805,000	2,610,000	11,666,000		11,700,000	405,660,000
29	Nguyễn Thoại Đông	722,520,000	43,771,998	766,291,998	464,609,655	44,594,600	6,820,000	516,024,255	10,000,000		1,238,725,200
30	Trần Văn Điều	455,246,000		455,246,000		8,651,000	2,610,000	11,261,000		14,040,000	574,290,000
31	Trần Thị Lạc	121,950,000		121,950,000		7,040,000		7,040,000		11,700,000	219,510,000
32	Hồ Thị Trúc	85,500,000		85,500,000		2,565,000		2,565,000			153,900,000
33	Trà Thị Đồi	142,800,000		142,800,000	9,000,000	7,140,000	2,610,000	18,750,000		11,700,000	257,040,000
34	Nguyễn Hồng Xuân	265,250,000		265,250,000			2,610,000	2,610,000		16,380,000	477,450,000
35	Nguyễn Văn Liên	179,800,000		179,800,000		8,990,000	2,610,000	11,600,000		11,700,000	323,640,000
36	Phạm Văn Sầm	66,454,000		66,454,000		2,502,500		2,502,500			119,100,000
37	Phạm Văn Lùng	14,542,000		14,542,000		4,775,000	2,610,000	7,385,000		11,700,000	22,900,000
38	Nguyễn Văn Điệp	302,314,000		302,314,000		6,333,000	2,610,000	8,943,000		9,360,000	410,900,000
39	Trần Văn Dân	189,996,000		189,996,000		8,252,500	2,610,000	10,862,500			273,550,000
40	Trần Thị Lựa	725,666,000		725,666,000		19,155,800	2,610,000	21,765,800		14,040,000	707,990,000
41	Văn Liên Trường	388,146,000		388,146,000		14,262,500	2,610,000	16,872,500		9,360,000	548,330,000
42	Võ Văn Hàng	52,378,000		52,378,000		4,567,500		4,567,500		11,700,000	86,350,000
43	Phan Thanh Liêng	150,450,000		150,450,000		11,434,200		11,434,200		23,400,000	270,810,000
44	Huỳnh Văn Sáng	366,156,000		366,156,000	5,100,000		2,610,000	7,710,000		7,020,000	559,290,000
	Ngô Văn Lân	367,200,000		367,200,000			5,220,000	23,580,000		11,700,000	660,960,000

45						18,360,000						
46	Hồ Văn Lem	564,798,000		564,798,000		26,336,200	5,220,000		31,556,200		11,700,000	842,340,000
47	Phan Thanh Lâm	152,700,000		152,700,000		7,635,000			7,635,000			274,860,000
48	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	296,658,000		296,658,000	6,000,000	12,270,000	2,610,000		20,880,000		21,060,000	468,300,000
49	Trần Thị Thanh Thảo	51,850,000		51,850,000		2,592,500	2,610,000		5,202,500			93,330,000
50	Nguyễn Văn Khuyến	121,158,000		121,158,000		3,469,500	2,610,000		6,079,500		14,040,000	208,251,000
51	Nguyễn Văn Sáng	85,500,000		85,500,000		4,275,000	2,610,000		6,885,000			153,900,000
52	Võ Thanh Hương Phan Thanh	57,043,000		57,043,000	468,000	3,579,600			4,047,600		4,680,000	67,270,000
53	Quan Phan Đình	266,900,000		266,900,000	405,000	13,345,000	5,220,000		18,970,000		18,720,000	480,420,000
54	Phương	12,250,000		12,250,000		1,792,000			1,792,000			22,050,000
55	Trần Văn Thuộc Phan Thị Cẩm	125,550,000		125,550,000		6,877,500	2,610,000		9,487,500		9,360,000	225,990,000
56	Nguyễn Nguyên	170,000,000		170,000,000		8,500,000	2,610,000		11,110,000		18,720,000	306,000,000
57	Phạm Thị Phịa Huỳnh Văn	232,518,000		232,518,000		2,987,000			2,987,000		4,680,000	368,450,000
58	Thuốc	77,585,000		77,585,000		2,398,000			2,398,000			137,070,000
59	Võ Thanh Tuấn Nguyễn Sơn	123,004,000		123,004,000		2,919,000	2,610,000		5,529,000		18,720,000	175,518,000
60	Đông Nguyễn Phan Hải	124,300,000		124,300,000		480,000		74,100,000	74,580,000			-
61	Yến Nguyễn Văn	-		-	177,531,443				177,531,443	10,000,000		
62	Cung	2,301,462,000		2,301,462,000	552,641,992	183,110,260	12,040,000		747,792,252	10,000,000	37,440,000	2,934,279,900
63	Nguyễn Văn Đạt Nguyễn Thị Thúy	-	8,600,048	8,600,048	539,458,119	46,353,800	8,630,000		594,441,919	10,000,000		-
64	Hằng	9,200,000		9,200,000		350,000			350,000			16,560,000
65	Dương Văn Vũ	142,650,000		142,650,000		5,116,500			5,116,500			256,770,000
66	Trần Thái Hưng Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	102,984,000		102,984,000					-			79,690,000
67	+	85,300,000		85,300,000		4,265,000			4,265,000			153,540,000

	Nguyễn Thị Thu Sương			-					-			
68	Hồ Ngọc Hạnh			-		1,947,000			1,947,000			
69	Trần Hữu Châu	5,900,000		5,900,000					-		7,020,000	10,620,0
70	Cty TNHH Quảng Thịnh			-	88,803,000	32,712,000			121,515,000			
71	Nguyễn Văn Đạt	-		-		3,731,600			3,731,600			
72	Nguyễn Tấn Phát	-		-		675,000			675,000			
73	Lại Thị Biêm	-		-	3,960,000				3,960,000			
74	Nguyễn văn Gạch	-		-	3,960,000				3,960,000			
75	UBND xã Tân Mỹ	-		-					-			
	<u>Total:</u>	16,808,349,000	55,074,386	16,863,423,386	1,939,907,597	781,589,360	143,130,000	131,600,000	2,996,226,957	50,000,000	638,820,000	23,733,058,7

### Annex 3c: Compensation, Relocation and Supports of households estimation of Borrow Area No. 2 & 3

No	Name	Cost of Land	Cost of Remained investment on land	Sub-total	VALUE OF ASSETS ON LAND				VALUE OF ASSETS ON LAND	Sub-total			SUPPORT POLICY Graves
					Housing and structures	Trees -	Power, Water, Telephone	Graves		Moving	Trees -	Power, Water, Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5=3+4	6	7	8	9	10=6+7+8+9	11	12	13	14=11+12+13
1	Huỳnh Thanh Quang	153,178,000		153,178,000		7,695,000			7,695,000		2,340,000	24,660,000	27,000,000
2	Hồ Ngọc Thành + Trần Thị Thúy Hoa	39,200,000		39,200,000	12,574,500	15,000,000			27,574,500			70,560,000	70,560,000
3	Phan Văn Phúc	168,508,000		168,508,000		23,460,000			23,460,000			261,960,000	261,960,000
4	Nguyễn Bảo Việt	51,382,000		51,382,000		1,280,600			1,280,600			39,060,000	39,060,000
5	Phạm Ngọc Diệp	241,050,000		241,050,000					0			433,890,000	433,890,000
6	Đào Thanh Hồng	14,300,000		14,300,000		82,500			82,500			7,700,000	7,700,000
7	Lương Thành Công	216,650,000		216,650,000		5,250,000	5,220,000		10,470,000		7,020,000	389,970,000	396,990,000
8	Phạm Văn Hiến	2,200,000		2,200,000		1,440,000			1,440,000			3,960,000	3,960,000
9	Lý Văn Lộc	7,400,000		7,400,000					0		2,340,000	13,320,000	15,660,000
10	Lý Ngọc Liên	18,150,000		18,150,000					0		4,680,000	32,670,000	37,350,000
11	Nguyễn Thành Lập	130,150,000		130,150,000		6,604,500	2,610,000		9,214,500		23,400,000	234,270,000	257,670,000
12	Dương Văn Điều	38,000,000		38,000,000		310,000			310,000			68,400,000	68,400,000
13	Võ Văn Tuấn	183,664,000		183,664,000	52,108,721	2,286,000	2,610,000		57,004,721		9,360,000	125,984,500	135,344,500
14	Lý Ngọc Phương	11,000,000		11,000,000					0		2,340,000	19,800,000	22,140,000
15	Lê Thị Cúc	6,500,000		6,500,000	12,861,000	1,665,000			14,526,000		2,340,000	11,700,000	14,040,000

16	Lê Thị Khách	295,834,000		295,834,000	28,115,006	2,372,000	5,220,000		35,707,006		23,400,000	378,810,000	402,210,000
17	Lý Phúc	7,450,000		7,450,000					0		2,340,000	13,410,000	15,750,000
18	Trần Thị Dối	168,500,000		168,500,000		13,700,000	2,610,000		16,310,000			303,300,000	303,300,000
19	Trần Văn Tới	778,750,000		778,750,000	7,005,280	25,370,500	7,830,000		40,205,780		4,680,000	1,399,698,000	1,404,378,000
20	Nguyễn Văn Huệ	214,300,000		214,300,000		16,686,800	2,610,000		19,296,800		18,720,000	385,740,000	404,460,000
21	Trà Văn Dong	182,000,000		182,000,000					0		11,700,000	327,600,000	339,300,000
22	Võ Văn Châu	6,250,000		6,250,000					0			11,250,000	11,250,000
23	Võ Văn Thông	130,132,000		130,132,000		3,207,200			3,207,200			98,190,000	98,190,000
24	Hồ Thị Đỗ	163,020,000		163,020,000		2,802,600			2,802,600		4,680,000	87,780,000	92,460,000
25	Nguyễn Văn Ba	21,400,000		21,400,000		1,626,400			1,626,400		14,040,000	38,520,000	52,560,000
26	Phan Thị Hương	214,650,000		214,650,000		16,313,400			16,313,400		18,720,000	386,370,000	405,090,000
27	Võ Thị Lùng	159,550,000	159,500	159,709,500		6,062,900	2,610,000		8,672,900		23,400,000	287,190,000	310,590,000
28	Phan Thị Tình	91,620,000		91,620,000					0			122,160,000	122,160,000
29	Lê Văn Hòa	145,100,000		145,100,000		11,027,600			11,027,600			261,180,000	261,180,000
30	Lê Văn Nhó	127,650,000		127,650,000		5,813,500	2,610,000		8,423,500			229,770,000	229,770,000
31	Trần Văn Nhật	32,400,000		32,400,000		126,000			126,000			58,320,000	58,320,000
32	Trần Văn Hải	1,449,700,000		1,449,700,000		15,948,600	5,220,000		21,168,600		2,340,000	991,430,000	993,770,000
33	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	1,137,080,000		1,137,080,000	77,584,489	34,606,100	6,020,000		118,210,589	10,000,000	46,800,000	1,080,975,600	1,137,775,600
34	Lại Thị Bích	1,768,460,000		1,768,460,000		35,000,000	7,830,000		42,830,000		18,720,000	1,228,020,000	1,246,740,000
35	Hoàng Thị Bích Vân	104,050,000		104,050,000		14,151,000	2,610,000		16,761,000			49,590,000	49,590,000
36	Nguyễn Văn Cử	145,700,000		145,700,000	9,360,000			121,700,000	131,060,000			242,010,000	242,010,000
37	Lương Quốc Thái	787,900,000		787,900,000		9,336,000	2,610,000		11,946,000		4,680,000	673,660,000	678,340,000

38	Lê Văn Huệ	50,000,000		50,000,000	727,500	3,885,000	5,220,000		9,832,500		23,400,000	90,000,000	113,400,000
39	Trần Văn Thanh	88,946,000		88,946,000		2,562,000			2,562,000		11,700,000	54,900,000	66,600,000
40	Nguyễn Thị Sài	516,816,000		516,816,000	19,414,984	37,617,200	6,020,000		63,052,184		9,360,000	894,240,000	903,600,000
41	Trần Văn Đầu	240,260,000		240,260,000	16,519,506	31,606,800	2,610,000		50,736,306	10,000,000	18,720,000	188,393,400	217,113,400
42	Nguyễn Thanh Tiền	188,430,000		188,430,000	209,400,913	16,275,000	3,410,000		229,085,913	10,000,000	56,160,000	282,870,000	349,030,000
43	Trần Thị Để	0		0	163,718,536		1,600,000		165,318,536	10,000,000	18,720,000		28,720,000
44	Trần Thị Hiền Muội	0		0	20,129,505				20,129,505	10,000,000	14,040,000		24,040,000
45	Trương Thành Công	240,788,000		240,788,000		9,864,000			9,864,000		21,060,000	227,970,000	249,030,000
46	Nguyễn Văn Nhẹ	11,050,000		11,050,000		137,000			137,000			19,890,000	19,890,000
47	UBND xã Tân Mỹ			0				42,000,000	42,000,000				
<b>II/</b>	<b>Bãi vật liệu số 3</b>												
1	Trần Văn Mót	363,200,000		363,200,000					0		9,360,000	653,760,000	663,120,000
2	Võ Văn Huân	191,850,000		191,850,000		5,755,500			5,755,500		11,700,000	345,330,000	357,030,000
3	Võ Hữu Tấn	340,650,000		340,650,000			2,610,000		2,610,000		18,720,000	613,170,000	631,890,000
4	Trần Văn Triều	155,300,000		155,300,000		4,659,000			4,659,000			279,540,000	279,540,000
5	Võ Thanh Hùng	185,100,000		185,100,000		5,553,000			5,553,000		18,720,000	333,180,000	351,900,000
6	Bùi Thị Nhứt	22,620,000		22,620,000					0			12,180,000	12,180,000
7	Trần Văn Ngươi	90,750,000		90,750,000					0		9,360,000	163,350,000	172,710,000
8	Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hằng	87,350,000		87,350,000					0		16,380,000	157,230,000	173,610,000
9	Lê Thị Chời	176,716,000		176,716,000					0		28,080,000	315,104,000	343,184,000
10	Lê Văn Xĩa	139,900,000		139,900,000	406,000		2,610,000		3,016,000		7,020,000	251,820,000	258,840,000

11	Trần Thị Phái	318,200,000		318,200,000	2,503,500	9,063,000	7,830,000		19,396,500		4,680,000	572,201,100	576,881,100
12	Nguyễn Chí Tâm	1,322,840,000		1,322,840,000		42,287,500	2,610,000		44,897,500		14,040,000	2,381,112,000	2,395,152,000
13	Lê Văn Trọng	484,450,000		484,450,000	290,000		2,610,000		2,900,000		9,360,000	872,010,000	881,370,000
14	Nguyễn Văn Tám	722,860,000		722,860,000					0		14,040,000	1,260,476,000	1,274,516,000
15	Lê Thành Hữu	134,250,000		134,250,000		378,000			378,000		18,720,000	241,650,000	260,370,000
16	Trần Văn Toan	241,650,000		241,650,000		682,000			682,000		9,360,000	434,970,000	444,330,000
17	Lê Văn Phen	205,950,000		205,950,000		174,000			174,000			370,710,000	370,710,000
18	Võ Thị Mĩa	141,800,000		141,800,000					0		37,440,000	255,240,000	292,680,000
19	Trần Văn Loan	233,000,000		233,000,000					0		14,040,000	419,400,000	433,440,000
20	Võ Văn Vẹn	189,950,000		189,950,000			2,610,000		2,610,000		7,020,000	341,910,000	348,930,000
21	Trần Văn Điệp	151,050,000		151,050,000		4,531,500			4,531,500		11,700,000	271,890,000	283,590,000
22	Lê Văn Oan	158,050,000		158,050,000		4,741,500			4,741,500		14,040,000	284,490,000	298,530,000
23	Trần Văn Sướng	94,900,000		94,900,000		2,847,000			2,847,000		14,040,000	170,820,000	184,860,000
24	Võ Văn Bi	30,050,000		30,050,000		1,502,500			1,502,500			54,090,000	54,090,000
25	Nguyễn Thị Ngưng	14,700,000		14,700,000		260,000			260,000			26,460,000	26,460,000
26	Trần Văn Dữ	57,336,000		57,336,000	290,000		2,610,000		2,900,000			97,924,000	97,924,000
27	Lê Văn Đồi	557,740,000		557,740,000	30,894,000	10,501,500	3,610,000		45,005,500		4,680,000	679,540,000	684,220,000
28	Trần Hoàng Minh	626,290,000		626,290,000					0		9,360,000	352,831,800	362,191,800
29	Lê Tôn Hoàng	153,790,000		153,790,000		4,497,500			4,497,500			177,110,000	177,110,000
30	Trần Văn Lắng	5,250,000		5,250,000					0			9,450,000	9,450,000
31	Lê Hoàng Minh	102,750,000		102,750,000					0		4,680,000	184,950,000	189,630,000
32	Trần Thị Hạnh	227,950,000		227,950,000			2,610,000		2,610,000		9,360,000	410,310,000	419,670,000

33	Trần Ngọc Dung	91,750,000		91,750,000					0		14,040,000	165,150,000	179,190,000
34	Lê Thị Nguyệt	79,550,000		79,550,000					0		23,400,000	143,190,000	166,590,000
35	Lê Ngọc Ẩn	147,500,000		147,500,000					0		23,400,000	265,500,000	288,900,000
36	Lê Văn Mến	252,700,000		252,700,000		60,000	3,610,000		3,670,000		21,060,000	454,860,000	475,920,000
37	Lê Thị Bảy	102,280,000		102,280,000					0		11,700,000	180,660,000	192,360,000
38	Lê Thị Vân	147,500,000		147,500,000					0		4,680,000	265,500,000	270,180,000
39	Nguyễn Thành Diễn	235,500,000		235,500,000					0		14,040,000	423,900,000	437,940,000
40	Lê Thị Kim Hương	2,950,000		2,950,000					0			5,310,000	5,310,000
41	Trần Thị Ngọc Hiếu	135,370,000		135,370,000					0		23,400,000	75,730,000	99,130,000
42	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	574,850,000		574,850,000		13,068,200	3,610,000		16,678,200		37,440,000	1,034,730,000	1,072,170,000
43	Võ Thị Gỏi	206,800,000		206,800,000					0		23,400,000	372,240,000	395,640,000
44	Lê Văn Liêm	419,350,000		419,350,000		12,580,500	2,610,000		15,190,500		14,040,000	754,830,000	768,870,000
45	Trần Thị Sương Mai	0	7,804,440	7,804,440	358,361,026	340,000	4,210,000		362,911,026	10,000,000	9,360,000		19,360,000
46	Lê Thành Bắc	46,790,000		46,790,000		1,221,000			1,221,000			74,710,000	74,710,000
47	Kiều Thị Đẹt	94,550,000		94,550,000					0			96,390,000	96,390,000
48	Võ Văn Bi			0	6,498,000				6,498,000				
49	UBND xã Tân Mỹ			0					0				
	<i>Total:</i>	21,214,800,000	7,963,940	21,222,763,940	1,028,762,465	505,874,400	120,830,000	163,700,000	1,819,166,865	60,000,000	957,060,000	29,458,050,400	30,475,110,400

**Annex 4: Summary of Total Resettlement Costs For Duc Hoa Main Canal - Long An  
Section And 3 Borrow Areas**

**Annex 4a: Resettlement cost of Duc Hoa Main canal**

Type of cost	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Budget (%)	
			Government reciprocal capital of Vietnam	Loan ADB
<b>I. Total compensation cost of Duc Hoa Main Canal (A+B+C+D)</b>		<b><u>39,627,018,103</u></b>		
<i>In which: Compensation costs for land/ assets and supports (A+B+C)</i>		38,287,018,103		
<b>A. Compensation for land</b>	200,849.0	<b>14,607,928,000</b>		
Agriculture land (m2)	198,855	13,718,777,000		
Residential land (m2)	1,994	888,679,000		
Other land (m2)	13,339	No compensation because of public land		
<b>B. Cost for remained investment on land</b>		<b>206,562,640</b>		
<b>C. Cost of assets on land and supports</b>		<b>23,472,527,463</b>		
<b><i>Assets on land</i></b>				
Houses and structures (m <sup>2</sup> )	3,868.13	2,561,946,063		
Crops and trees	63,958 m <sup>2</sup> of crops and 22,821 trees	964,144,800		
Electricity, water, telephone		92,120,000		
Graves		844,100,000		
<b><i>Supports</i></b>				
Relocation		114,000,000		
Livelihood restoration		657,540,000		
Career changing and job creation		18,238,676,600		
<b>D. Other costs</b>		<b>1,340,000,000</b>		

Type of cost	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Budget (%)	
Vocational training		1,280,000,000		
In-time moving bonus		60,000,000		
<b>II. Cost Estimate for management and implementation of resettlement is 2% of total compensation costs for Duc Hoa Main Canal through Long An Province</b>		<b>792,540,000</b>		ADB Loan No 2025 - VIE
<b>III. Contingency (10% of the total compensation cost)</b>		<b>4,041,955,810</b>		
<b>IV . Total (I+II+III)</b>		<b>44,461,513,913</b>		

**Annex 4b: Resettlement cost of Borrow Area No.1**

Type of cost	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Budget (%)	
			Government reciprocal capital of Vietnam	Loan ADB
<b>I. Total compensation cost of BA1 (A+B+C+D)</b>		<b><u>45,621,529,043</u></b>		
<i>In which: Compensation costs for land/ assets and supports (A+B+C)</i>		44,281,529,043		
<b>A. Compensation for land</b>	366,464.00	<b>16,808,349,000</b>		
Agriculture land (m2)	365,633	16,649,312,000		
Residential land (m2)	359	159,037,000		
Other land (m2)	831	No compensation because of public land		
<b>B. Cost for remained investment on land</b>		<b>55,074,386</b>		
<b>C. Cost of assets on land and supports</b>		<b>27,418,105,657</b>		

Type of cost	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Budget (%)	
<b>Assets on land</b>				
Houses and structures (m <sup>2</sup> )	3,336	1,939,907,597		
Crops and trees	205,848 m <sup>2</sup> of crops and 6,043 trees	781,589,360		
Electricity, water, telephone		143,130,000		
Graves		131,600,000		
<b>Supports</b>				
Relocation		50,000,000		
Livelihood restoration		638,820,000		
Career changing and job creation		23,733,058,700		
<b>D. Other costs</b>		<b>885,000,000</b>		
Vocational training		860,000,000		
In-time moving bonus		25,000,000		
<b>II. Cost Estimate for management and implementation of resettlement is 2% of total compensation costs for Borrow Area 1</b>		<b>902,830,000</b>		ADB Loan No 2025 - VIE
<b>III. Contingency (10% of the total compensation cost)</b>		<b>4,606,640,957</b>		
<b>IV . Total (I+II+III)</b>		<b>50,676,000,000</b>		

Annex 4c: **Resettlement cost of Borrow Areas No. 2 & 3**

Type of cost	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Budget (%)	
			Government reciprocal capital of Vietnam	Loan ADB
<b>I. Total compensation cost of BA 2&amp;3 (A+B+C+D)</b>		<b><u>54,712,041,205</u></b>		
<i>In which: Compensation costs for land/ assets and supports (A+B+C)</i>		53,517,041,205		
<b>A. Compensation for land</b>	320,023.20	<b>21,214,800,000</b>		
Agriculture land (m2)	316,976.20	20,709,794,000		

Type of cost	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Budget (%)	
Residential land (m2)	1,879	505,006,000		
Other land (m2)	1,168.00	No compensation because of public land		
<b>B. Cost for remained investment on land</b>		<b>7,963,940</b>		
<b>C. Cost of assets on land and supports</b>		<b>32,294,277,265</b>		
<b>Assets on land</b>				
Houses and structures (m <sup>2</sup> )	3,868.13	1,028,762,465		
Crops and trees	129,837 m <sup>2</sup> of crops and 5,084 trees	505,874,400		
Electricity, water and telephone		120,830,000		
Graves		163,700,000		
<b>Supports</b>				
Relocation		60,000,000		
Livelihood restoration		957,060,000		
Career changing and job creation		29,458,050,400		
<b>D. Other costs</b>		<b>1,195,000,000</b>		
Vocational training		1,165,000,000		
In-time moving bonus		30,000,000		
<b>II. Cost Estimate for management and implementation of resettlement is 2% of total compensation costs for Borrow Area 2&amp;3</b>		<b>1,094,240,000</b>		ADB Loan No 2025 - VIE
<b>III. Contingency (10% of the total compensation cost)</b>		<b>5,580,628,121</b>		
<b>IV . Total (I+II+III)</b>		<b>61,386,909,326</b>		

## PHUOC HOA WATER RESOURCES PROJECT AT RP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

### PROJECT INTRODUCTION

#### 1. General Information

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

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

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

#### 2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Project

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

**Duc Hoa Main Canal:** The canal will have a total length of 17.68 km with a capacity of 21,44m<sup>3</sup>/s. The Canal passes through Loc Hung and An Tinh communes in Trang Bang district of Tay Ninh province, Thai My commune in Cu Chi district of HCM, and Tan My commune of Duc Hoa district of Long An province.

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

**Duc Hoa irrigation system:** is located in Duc Hoa district of Long An province, however, after splitting from the East Canal of the Dau Tieng System, the newly built part of the main canal will run through some part of Tay Ninh province and of HCMC. The total irrigated area is estimated

at 13,821 ha, of which some 11,876 ha will be gravity fed and the remaining 1,945 ha will supplement water in existing low level canals. There are a total of 146 canals and 441 structures comprising the irrigation system. The canal network is made up of 30.38 km of primary canal with a width of 25.3m. Secondary canals make up 71.626 km in length and are 20.25 m in width. The tertiary canal network totals 129.675 km in length and are 15.2m in width. The acquired land is estimated at about 300 ha. There are a total of 15 communes in the Duc Hoa Irrigation system area. It will affect 15 communes and towns such as:

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

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

The Provincial Project Management Boards in each province are responsible for implementing the Resettlement, Compensation, and Social Support Program in cooperation with the District Resettlement Committees in each affected district immediately after detailed design is approved. The project is expected to be finalized by 30 June 2014.

### **3. Legal framework of compensation, resettlement and supports for affected persons**

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

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

#### **Eligibility of affected persons and properties**

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

### **4. Compensation policy**

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

The project compensation policy in detailed as follows as:

#### **Compensation for loss of land**

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

#### **Agricultural land**

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

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

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

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

### **Residential land and land used for business**

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

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

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

### **Compensation for loss of house and structure**

Eligible affected persons will be entitled to:

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

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

### **Compensation for moving graves**

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

### **Compensation for loss of plants and crops**

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

### **Secondary affected persons**

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

### **Support & Subsistence Policy**

Severely affected persons will get additional allowances:

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

### **5. Procedures of Grievance Redress**

In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Otherwise, all APs are not ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court.

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

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

**Stage 1** – Within 30 days of the date of the President of the District Peoples' Committee announcing plans regarding land acquisition, the AP may lodge an appeal against the decision to the District Peoples' Committee. The Chairman of the DPC is responsible to review and rule on the decision which will be publicized and advised to the AP.

**Stage 2** – Within 30 days of receiving the decision of the DPC, and if the AP is still dissatisfied, the AP may take the matter to the Peoples' Court or lodge an appeal to the Provincial Peoples' Committee. It is the responsibility of the Chairman of the PPC to review and rule on the decision, which will be publicized and advised to the AP.

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

## 6. General guidance

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

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

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

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

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

For more information, please contact:

The People's Committee of .....Commune.

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

The Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee (CRC)

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

The Provincial Project Management Board (PPMB) of .....Province,

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

The Investment & Construction Management Board 9 (ICMB 9)

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

Date (day, month, year)

Representative of ICMB9 Director

## Information Disclosure

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

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

## Consultation and participation

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

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

## Phuoc Hoa – Proposed Public Consultations

### Information Dissemination and Community Consultation

Information disclosure is an ongoing process throughout project preparation and implementation. In accordance with both ADB and GoV policy (contained in Decree 69/2009 Articles 29, 30 and 31 and 2) the PPC and DPC must ensure that public notice is given and disseminate details of the approved draft resettlement plan before project appraisal by the ADB. This draft will also be disclosed on the ADB website. Following the census of affected persons, the final resettlement plan, as endorsed by the GoV, is further disseminated to the affected communities and posted on the ADB website. Any updates or revisions to the final resettlement

plan must be further disseminated to affected communities and again, posted on the ADB website.

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

These public meetings will be needed to: (i) disseminate information on inventory and pricing results, (ii) inform the APs on amounts of compensation and supports of each affected household, (iii) to listen to their feed back and suggestions, and (iv) for revising or adjusting the inaccurate data, if any. At the same time, the DRCs will post this information on the announcement board at the Commune PC office for at least 20 days (Decree 69/2009, Article 30(2c)). In accordance with Decree 69/2009 Article 30(2b) the posting must be recorded in official minutes and confirmed by the CPC, the Commune fatherland Front and APs. As per Decree 609 Article 30 Clause 3(a), following expiration of this period the agency in charge of compensation will summarize all opinions and comments received, including numbers of APs and stakeholders who agree and disagree, with the compensation and land acquisition and assistance offered in the resettlement plan.

### **Contents of public meetings**

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

- **Project components.** This includes the places where stakeholders can obtain more detailed information about the project.
- **Project impacts.** Anticipated impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project including explanations about the need for land acquisition for the Duc Hoa Main Canal and other project components.
- **APs rights and entitlements..** The rights and entitlements for different categories of APs, including the entitlements for those losing businesses, jobs and income. Options for land-for-land and cash. Options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each. Entitlement to rehabilitation assistance under the Social Support Program, as well as opportunities for project-related employment will be applied for all APs<sup>9</sup>.
- **Grievance mechanism and the appeal process.** All APs are to be informed that project policies and procedures are intended to ensure their pre-project living standards are at least restored if not improved. All APs must also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the project, the commune or district resettlement

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<sup>9</sup> Rights and Entitlement to livelihood rehabilitation supports, as well as opportunities for project-related benefit sharing or employment in the framework of OSDP programs.

committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. APs will also receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures, according to Project's mechanisms and GoV's Grievance and Denouncement Law.

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

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

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

**GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR PPMB AND OSDP OF LONG AN**  
**Implementation schedule of Public Consultation and Disclosure Meetings – Phuoc Hoa**  
**Phase 2**

Item	Target	Period/Stage	2011				2012			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Announcement of project general information	Community APs	During RP preparation process – before loan appraisal.								
APs Consultations	Community APs	To prepare draft RP with draft detailed designs								
APs Finalization of Updated RP	Community APs – Slightly AP Severely AP	Final RP after detailed design finalized/approved.								
Announcement of Final Updated RP	Community APs – Slightly AP Severely AP	Approval of RP – after Loan and Project Approval								

**1. General Project Awareness**

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

**2. AP Consultations**

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

**3. APs Finalization of RP**

- Before conducting DMS and formulation of Inventory of Losses
- Explain Approved Policies, Compensation, Allowances and Resettlement Amounts and Arrangements
- Purpose and Procedures for DMS

- Draft Implementation Schedule
- Visit AP households, Explain Resettlement, Compensation Package
- Collect and Minute Opinions, Comments

#### **4. Announcement of Final RP**

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

#### **Annex 6: Provincial land pricing**

##### **Compensation Prices Long An Province regulated in the 04 following decisions:**

- Decision 1616/QD-UBND dated 25 May 2012 on providing additional compensation rates and supports for Borrow Area Number 3 and for temporary land acquisition of intake canal of Phuoc Hoa Project, in Tay My Commune, Duc Hoa District.
- Decision 1148/QD-UBND dated 10 April 2012 approving compensation rates and supports under Phuoc Hoa Project, Duc Hoa main canal, Primary canals, Borrow areas Number 1 and 2 in Tay My Commune, Duc Hoa District.
- Decision 22/2011/QD-UBND dated 20 July 2011 by Long An PPC regarding issuance of unit prices for crops and animals, remaining land input costs, domestic facilities and graves in Long An Province;
- Decision 24/2011/QD-UBND dated 28 July 2011 regarding the issuance of new construction price for house building, works in Long An Province;
- Decision 55/2012/QD-UBND dated 20 December 2011 by Long An PPC, issued price frame of land applied in Long An Province for 2012.

**Annex 7: List of Severely Affected HHs losing over 20% of agricultural land**  
**Annex 7a: List of Severely Affected HHs losing over 20% of agricultural land of**  
**Duc Hoa Main Canal**

No	DMS No.	FULL NAME	Agricultural Land			Percentage of agricultural land lost
			Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remained area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
		<b>Duc Hoa Main Canal</b>				
1	1	Lương Thành Công	6,030.0	1,713.0	4,317.0	28.4%
2	3	Trần Văn Vần	3,343.0	959.0	2,384.0	28.7%
3	6	Mai Thị Ngón	1,034.0	926.0	108.0	89.6%
4	7	Mai Văn Bon	2,131.0	1,617.0	514.0	75.9%
5	9	Lê Thị Tình	2,648.0	1,194.0	1,454.0	45.1%
6	12	Mai Văn Nhân	7,363.0	1,813.0	5,550.0	24.6%
7	14	Mai Văn Huông	10,051.0	2,904.0	7,147.0	28.9%
8	22	Hồ Văn Khuê	7,609.0	2,066.0	5,543.0	27.2%
9	23	Phan Nguyễn Phúc Đức	9,563.0	2,026.0	7,537.0	21.2%
10	25	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	11,957.8	3,801.0	8,156.8	31.8%
11	31	Nguyễn Thanh Nhanh	12,029.0	3,446.0	8,583.0	28.6%
12	37	Nguyễn Thị Bé	16,393.0	3,470.0	12,923.0	21.2%
13	39	Nguyễn Văn Châu	3,402.0	1,694.0	1,708.0	49.8%
14	40	Đinh Nghĩa Hòa	4,384.0	3,196.0	1,188.0	72.9%
15	41	Phùng Văn Về	10,017.0	3,250.0	6,767.0	32.4%
16	43	Võ Phước Minh	2,477.0	1,598.0	879.0	64.5%
17	48	Trần Văn Mãi	2,192.0	864.0	1,328.0	39.4%
18	49	Trần Thị Thu Hà	1,234.0	1,085.0	149.0	87.9%
19	55	Nguyễn Văn Ngoan	2,099.0	1,060.0	1,039.0	50.5%
20	57	Đinh Văn Danh	4,226.0	3,229.0	997.0	76.4%
21	63	Huỳnh Thị Thu	9,009.0	2,471.0	6,538.0	27.4%
22	66	Nguyễn Văn Cạn	3,070.0	853.0	2,217.0	27.8%
23	70	Nguyễn Anh Quý	20,997.0	10,231.0	10,766.0	48.7%
24	75	Nguyễn Văn Cấn	9,427.0	2,403.0	7,024.0	25.5%

25	81	Nguyễn Văn Quan	11,103.0	5,438.0	5,665.0	49.0%
26	84	Ngô Toàn Em &Ngô văn Toàn	3,325.0	1,762.0	1,563.0	53.0%
27	85	Trần Ngọc Long Nữ	1,928.0	811.0	1,117.0	42.1%
28	88	Nguyễn Anh Tuyết	11,871.0	7,437.0	4,434.0	62.6%
29	93	Lê Văn Bằng	6,152.0	6,152.0	0.0	100.0%
30	96	Phùng Thị Đặc (1934)	6,860.0	2,924.0	3,936.0	42.6%
31	97	Mai Ngọc Loan (1953)	7,649.0	2,358.0	5,291.0	30.8%
32	98	Lê Phước Kiệm	5,163.0	4,161.0	1,002.0	80.6%
33	99	Trần Anh Tuấn	11,971.0	7,435.0	4,536.0	62.1%
34	100	Nguyễn Hồng Cúc	970.0	832.0	138.0	85.8%
35	101	Nguyễn Thị Hà	933.0	931.0	2.0	99.8%
36	104	Nguyễn Thanh Hưng	893.0	538.0	355.0	60.2%
37	106	Hồ Văn Đường	8,434.0	7,345.0	1,089.0	87.1%
38	107	Lê Ngọc Hạnh	6,000.0	2,158.0	3,842.0	36.0%
39	112	Trần Ngọc Đào	15,318.0	14,586.0	732.0	95.2%
Total		39 HHs				

**Annex 7b: List of Severely Affected HHs losing over 20% of agricultural land of 3 Borrow Areas**

No.	DMS No.	Full name	Agricultural Land			Percentage of agricultural land lost
			Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remained area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
	I/	<b>Borrow Area No.1</b>				
1	1	Nguyễn Trung Hiếu	2,814.0	2,814.0	0.0	100.0%
2	2	Trần Thị Lùng	12,465.0	4,878.0	7,587.0	39.1%
3	3	Võ Văn Trích	12,741.2	3,828.9	8,912.3	30.1%
4	4	Nguyễn Văn Rang	4,594.0	2,373.0	2,221.0	51.7%
5	5	Phan Thị Thương	10,814.0	3,603.0	7,211.0	33.3%
6	6	Nguyễn Văn Riệt	4,755.0	3,494.0	1,261.0	73.5%
7	9	Võ Công Đoàn	18,596.0	4,145.0	14,451.0	22.3%

8	11	Trần Văn Hoàng	3,159.0	3,159.0	0.0	100.0%
9	13	Trần Văn Au	2,081.0	2,081.0	0.0	100.0%
10	14	Võ Thị Năm	4,917.0	4,917.0	0.0	100.0%
11	15	Nguyễn Thị Chao	11,117.0	6,152.0	4,965.0	55.3%
12	16	Phạm Thị Ngọc Dung	2,875.0	2,231.0	644.0	77.6%
13	19	Nguyễn Văn Tri	5,656.0	3,060.0	2,596.0	54.1%
14	20	Trịnh Văn Cu	10,559.0	4,575.0	5,984.0	43.3%
15	21	Nguyễn Thị Lui	872.0	349.0	523.0	40.0%
16	23	Trần Văn Giỡn	12,151.0	11,222.0	929.0	92.4%
17	24	Lê Văn Nhớ	33,237.0	9,553.0	23,684.0	28.7%
18	25	Hồ Văn Hoài	2,388.0	2,388.0	0.0	100.0%
19	26	Lê Thị Bạc	4,152.0	4,152.0	0.0	100.0%
20	27	Trần Thị Yến	2,048.0	2,048.0	0.0	100.0%
21	28	Lê Văn Tết	5,785.0	3,122.0	2,663.0	54.0%
22	29	Nguyễn Thoại Đông	14,622.8	14,622.8	0.0	100.0%
23	30	Trần Văn Điều	12,408.0	5,749.0	6,659.0	46.3%
24	31	Trần Thị Lạc	10,082.0	2,439.0	7,643.0	24.2%
25	33	Trà Thị Đòì	5,486.0	2,856.0	2,630.0	52.1%
26	34	Nguyễn Hồng Xuân	13,267.0	5,305.0	7,962.0	40.0%
27	35	Nguyễn Văn Liên	7,985.0	3,596.0	4,389.0	45.0%
28	37	Phạm Văn Lung	862.0	246.0	616.0	28.5%
29	38	Nguyễn Văn Điệp	12,928.0	4,222.0	8,706.0	32.7%
30	40	Trần Thị Lụa	7,144.0	6,763.0	381.0	94.7%
31	41	Văn Liên Trường	9,101.0	5,705.0	3,396.0	62.7%
32	42	Võ Văn Hàng	1,673.0	939.0	734.0	56.1%
33	43	Phan Thanh Liêng	3,009.0	3,009.0	0.0	100.0%
34	44	Huỳnh Văn Săng	20,779.2	6,205.2	14,574.0	29.9%
35	45	Ngô Văn Lân	15,721.0	7,344.0	8,377.0	46.7%
36	46	Hồ Văn Lem	27,285.0	8,910.0	18,375.0	32.7%
37	47	Phan Thanh Lâm	3,054.0	3,054.0	0.0	100.0%

38	48	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	7,616.0	5,034.0	2,582.0	66.1%
39	49	Trần Thị Thanh Thảo	1,541.0	1,037.0	504.0	67.3%
40	50	Nguyễn Văn Khuyển	2,313.0	2,313.0	0.0	100.0%
41	52	Võ Thanh Hương	914.0	687.0	227.0	75.2%
42	53	Phan Thanh Quan	5,712.0	5,338.0	374.0	93.5%
43	55	Trần Văn Thước	4,286.0	2,511.0	1,775.0	58.6%
44	56	Phan Thị Cẩm Nguyên	3,400.0	3,400.0	0.0	100.0%
45	57	Phạm Thị Phịa	15,925.0	3,973.0	11,952.0	24.9%
46	59	Võ Thanh Tuấn	1,946.0	1,946.0	0.0	100.0%
47	62	Nguyễn Văn Cưng	31,916.0	30,877.0	1,039.0	96.7%
48	69	Trần Hữu Châu	319.0	118.0	201.0	37.0%
Total		48 HHs				

No.	DMS No.	Full name	Agricultural Land			Percentage of agricultural land lost
			Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remained area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
	II/	Borrow Area No.2				
1	1	Huỳnh Thanh Quang	540	207.0	333	38.3%
2	3	Phan Văn Phúc	4,533	3,002.0	1,531	66.2%
3	5	Phạm Ngọc Diệp	4,821	4,821.0	0	100.0%
4	7	Lương Thành Công	6,469	4,333.0	2,136	67.0%
5	9	Lý Văn Lộc	481	148.0	333	30.8%
6	10	Lý Ngọc Liên	1,046	363.0	683	34.7%
7	11	Nguyễn Thành Lập	2,603.0	2,603.0	0	100.0%
8	13	Võ Văn Tuấn	2,093	1,424.0	669	68.0%
9	14	Lý Ngọc Phương	618	220.0	398	35.6%
10	15	Lê Thị Cúc	319	130.0	189	40.8%
11	16	Lê Thị Khách	4,388	4,037.0	351	92.0%

12	17	Lý Phúc	485	149.0	336	30.7%
13	19	Trần Văn Tới	24,939	15,575.0	9,364	62.5%
14	20	Nguyễn Văn Huê	4,286	4,286.0	0	100.0%
15	21	Trà Văn Dong	10,977	3,640.0	7,337	33.2%
16	24	Hồ Thị Đỗ	2,026	627.0	1,399	30.9%
17	25	Nguyễn Văn Ba	1,327	428.0	899	32.3%
18	26	Phan Thị Hương	5,561	4,293.0	1,268	77.2%
19	27	Võ Thị Lùng	3,191	3,191.0	0	100.0%
20	28	Phan Thị Tình	2,036	2,036.0	0	100.0%
21	32	Trần Văn Hải	24,785	8,822.0	15,963	35.6%
22	33	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	10,942	10,663.0	279	97.5%
23	34	Lại Thị Bích	10,333	10,333.0	0	100.0%
24	35	Hoàng Thị Bích Vân	1,220	301.0	919	24.7%
25	36	Nguyễn Văn Cử	2,691	2,689.0	2	99.9%
26	37	Lương Quốc Thái	6,224	6,224.0	0	100.0%
27	38	Lê Văn Huệ	1,000	1,000.0	0	100.0%
28	39	Trần Văn Thanh	1,180	419.0	761	35.5%
29	40	Nguyễn Thị Sài	10,656	9,902.0	754	92.9%
30	41	Trần Văn Đẩu	8,018	2,245.0	5,773	28.0%
31	42	Nguyễn Thanh Tiên	3,143	3,143.0	0	100.0%
32	45	Trương Thành Công	3,987	2,160.0	1,827	54.2%
Total		32 HHs				

No.	DMS No.	Full name	Agricultural Land			Percentage of agricultural land lost
			Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remained area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
	III/	<b>Borrow Area No.3</b>				
1	1	Trần Văn Mót	18,922.0	7,264.0	11,658	38.4%
2	2	Võ Văn Huân	11,922	3,837.0	8,085	32.2%
3	3	Võ Hữu Tấn	6,813	6,813.0	0	100.0%
4	5	Võ Thanh Hùng	3,702	3,702.0	0	100.0%

5	7	Trần Văn Nguôi	7,203	1,815.0	5,388	25.2%
6	8	Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hằng	4,719	1,747.0	2,972	37.0%
7	9	Lê Thị Chờ	3,500	3,500.0	0	100.0%
8	10	Lê Văn Xạ	11,770	2,798.0	8,972	23.8%
9	11	Trần Thị Phái	9,460	6,364.0	3,096	67.3%
10	12	Nguyễn Chí Tâm	34,744	26,456.8	8,287	76.1%
11	13	Lê Văn Trọng	16,762	9,689.0	7,073	57.8%
12	14	Nguyễn Văn Tám	23,424	13,936.4	9,487	59.5%
13	15	Lê Thành Hữu	2,925	2,925.0	0	100.0%
14	16	Trần Văn Toan	7,711	4,833.0	2,878	62.7%
15	18	Võ Thị Mĩa	2,836	2,836.0	0	100.0%
16	19	Trần Văn Loan	5,419	4,660.0	759	86.0%
17	20	Võ Văn Vẹn	6,602	3,799.0	2,803	57.5%
18	21	Trần Văn Điệp	14,091	3,021.0	11,070	21.4%
19	22	Lê Văn Oan	5,068	3,161.0	1,907	62.4%
20	23	Trần Văn Sướng	4,562	1,898.0	2,664	41.6%
21	27	Lê Văn Đồi	24,869	7,001.0	17,868	28.2%
22	28	Trần Hoàng Minh	7,475	3,335.0	4,140	44.6%
23	31	Lê Hoàng Minh	2,055	2,055.0	0	100.0%
24	32	Trần Thị Hạnh	9,463	4,559.0	4,904	48.2%
25	33	Trần Ngọc Dung	1,835	1,835.0	0	100.0%
26	34	Lê Thị Nguyệt	1,591	1,591.0	0	100.0%
27	35	Lê Ngọc Ẩn	2,950	2,950.0	0	100.0%
28	36	Lê Văn Mến	7,986	5,054.0	2,932	63.3%
29	37	Lê Thị Bảy	3,721	2,006.0	1,715	53.9%
30	38	Lê Thị Vân	2,950	2,950.0	0	100.0%
31	39	Nguyễn Thành Diễn	4,710	4,710.0	0	100.0%
32	41	Trần Thị Ngọc Hiếu	557	557.0	0	100.0%
33	42	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	13,473	11,497.0	1,976	85.3%
34	43	Võ Thị Gỏi	4,136	4,136.0	0	100.0%
35	44	Lê Văn Liềm	13,588	8,387.0	5,201	61.7%
Total		35 HHs				

**Annex 8: List of Severely affected HHs losing entire houses and shops**  
**Annex 8a: List of Severely affected HHs losing entire houses and shops of Duc Hoa Main Canal**

No	DMS No	Full Name	Loss of houses	Loss of shops
1	37	Nguyễn Thị Bé	X	
2	39	Nguyễn Văn Châu	X	
3	41	Phùng Văn Về (chết)	X	
4	55	Nguyễn Văn Ngoan	X	
5	56	Võ văn Tuấn	X	
6	64	Lê Văn Gạt	X	
7	69	Nguyễn Thị Cai	X	X
8	70	Nguyễn Anh Quý	X	
9	72	Nguyễn Văn Hững	X	
10	86	Nguyễn Văn Phe	X	X
11	98	Lê Phước Kiệm	X	
12	59	Nguyễn văn Ướt <sup>10</sup>	X	
13	111	Vũ Văn Thành	X	
Total			13HHs	2 HHs

**Annex 8b: List of HHs losing entire houses and shops of 3 Borrow Areas**

No	DMS No	Full Name	Loss of houses	Loss of shops
		<b>Borrow Area No. 1</b>		
1	13	Trần Văn Ấu	X	
2	29	Nguyễn Thoại Đông	X	
3	61	Nguyễn Phan Hải Yến	X	
4	62	Nguyễn Văn Cưng	X	
5	63	Nguyễn Văn Đạt	X	

<sup>10</sup> Empty house

Total		5 HHs	
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No	DMS No	Full Name	Loss of houses	Loss of shops
		<b>Borrow Area No. 2</b>		
1	33	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	X	
2	41	Trần Văn Đầu	X	
3	42	Nguyễn Thanh Tiền	X	
4	43	Trần Thị Để	X	
5	44	Trần Thị Hiền Muội	X	
Total			5 HHs	

No	DMS No	Full Name	Loss of houses	Loss of shops
		<b>Borrow Area No. 3</b>		
1	45	Trần Thị Sương Mai	1 HH	

**Annex 9: List of Vulnerable Households**  
**Annex 9a: List of Vulnerable Households of Duc Hoa Main Canal**

<b>No</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Hamlet</b>	<b>Types of HH</b>
1	Huỳnh Văn Ngon	Bàu Công	Policy HH
2	Nguyễn Thị Cai	Bàu Công	Policy HH
3	Hồ Thị Đỗ	Bàu Công	Policy HH, Female headed and Lonely HH
4	Đình Văn Hạnh	Bàu Công	Policy HH
5	Vũ Thủy Chí	Bàu Công	Policy HH
6	Mai Văn Huông	Bến Long	Policy HH
7	Nguyễn Văn Can	Tân Phú	Policy HH
8	Nguyễn Văn Ướt	Bàu Công	Policy HH
9	Nguyễn Văn Ran	Bàu Công	Policy HH
10	Nguyễn Văn Phe	Bàu Công	Policy HH
11	Võ Văn Lợi	Bàu Công	Policy HH
12	Phạm Văn Hai	Bến long	Policy HH
13	Lương Thành	Bến long	Policy HH
14	Trần Thị Minh	Bàu Công	Policy HH
15	Nguyễn Văn Châu	Bàu Công	Policy HH
16	Lê Thanh Tùng	Bàu Công	Policy HH
17	Ngô Toàn Em	Bàu Công	Policy HH
18	Nguyễn Thị Khéo	Bàu Công	Poor HH
19	Trần thị thu Hà	Tân Thông Hội, Củ	Poor HH
20	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	Bàu Công	Poor HH
21	Nguyễn Ngọc	Bàu Công	Poor HH
22	Nguyễn Thị Sậm	Bến Long	Female headed, Lonely HH
23	Phùng Thị Hào	Bàu Công	Female headed, Lonely HH
24	Võ Thị Trúc Oanh	Bàu Công	Female headed, Lonely HH
25	Mai Thị Ngón	Bến Long	Female headed, Lonely HH
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 HHs</b>		

**Annex 9b: List of Vulnerable Households of 3 Borrow Areas**

<b>No</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Hamlet</b>	<b>Types of HH</b>
<b>Borrow Area 1</b>			
1	Trần Thị Lùng	Bàu Công	Policy HH

2	Nguyễn Văn Rang	Bà Công	Policy HH
3	Phan Thị Thương	TT Hậu Nghĩa	Policy HH
4	Huỳnh Văn Anh	Bà Công	Policy HH
5	Võ Thị Rặc	Bà Công	Policy HH, Female headed
6	Nguyễn Thị Chao	Bà Công	Policy HH, Female headed
7	Hồ Văn Lem	Bà Công	Policy HH
8	Đoàn Văn Thạch	Bà Công	Policy HH
9	Trần Thị Yến	Bà Công	Policy HH
10	Trà Thị Đới	Bà Công	Policy HH
11	Trần Văn Dân	Bà Công	Policy, Elderly &Lonely HH
12	Hồ Văn Lem	Bà Công	Policy HH
13	Phạm Thị Phịa	Bà Công	Policy HH, Lonely HH
14	Lê Văn Tánh	Bà Công	Policy HH
<b>Borrow Area 2</b>			
15	Phan văn Phúc	Bà Công	Poor HH
16	Trần thị Dói	Bà Công	Female headed
17	Nguyễn thị Sài	Bà Công	Policy, Elderly &Lonely HH
18	Trần văn Đầu	Bà Công	Poor HH
<b>Borrow Area 3</b>			
19	Trần văn Triều	Ấp Chánh Hội	Poor, Elderly,Lonely HH
20	Trần văn Loan	Ấp Chánh Hội	Poor HH
21	Võ văn Vẹn	Ấp Chánh Hội	Elderly,Lonely HH
22	Trần thị	Ấp Chánh Hội	Elderly,Lonely HH
23	Lê văn Xịa	Ấp Chánh	Policy HH
24	Trần thị Hạnh	Ấp Chánh	Policy and Poor HH
25	Nguyễn Thành	Ấp Chánh	Poor HH
26	Trần thị Ngọc	Ấp Chánh	Poor HH, Female headed
27	Nguyễn thị Ngưng	Ấp Chánh	Poor HH, Female headed
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 HHs</b>		