

# Updated Resettlement plan

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Project Number: 2357-VIE

April, 2011

**VIE: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN CENTRAL  
PROVINCES**

**Subproject: Upgrading Chi Thanh - An Linh Inter commune Road,  
Tuy An District, Phu Yen Province.**

**Prepared by Phu Yen Province for the Asian Development Bank**

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(As of March 2012)

Currency Unit	–	Dong (VND)
VND 1.0	=	\$0.0000512
\$1.00	=	VND 21,000

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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

## GLOSSARY

Affected people (APs)	-	means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of a household, the term AP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Cut off Date	-	Means the date of completing Detail Measurement Survey for which land/assets affected by the sub-project constructions, canal and alignment in this resettlement plan after technical map and design completed. The APs and local authorities will be informed of the cut off date for each project component, and any person who settles in the project area after the cut off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Eligibility	-	means any person who have settled in the project area such as the sub-project constructions, canal and alignment before the subproject 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 means of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to compensation and/or assistances.
Compensation	-	means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Entitlement	-	means a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Land acquisition	-	means the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.
Rehabilitation	-	means assistance provided to project affected persons due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	-	means the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence.

Replacement Cost	-	Replace costs are equal to market costs plus transaction costs only if the markets reflect reliable information about prices and availability of alternatives to the assets lost.
Replacement Cost Survey	-	<p>Replacement Cost Survey means the method of valuing land, structures and other assets to propose a set of replacement cost as follows:</p> <p>(i) Agricultural land: The replacement cost of agricultural land will be based on a) the pre-project or pre-displacement market value, whichever is higher, of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land; plus b) the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and, c) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>(ii) Residential land: The replacement cost equals a) the pre-displacement market prices for land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure and services in the vicinity of the affected land; and b) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>(iii) Houses and other structures: The replacement cost equals a) the current market prices for new building materials to build a replacement structure with an area and similar technical standard or better than the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure; plus b) the costs of transporting building materials to the construction site; c) the costs of any labour or contractors' fees; and, d) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost of structures, no deductions are to be made for a) depreciation of the asset; b) the value of salvage materials; or, c) the value of benefits to be derived from the Project.</p> <p>(iv) Annual crops: The replacement cost for annual crops is equivalent to the average production over the last three years multiplied by the current market prices for agricultural products at the time of compensation.</p> <p>(v) Perennial plants and trees: The replacement cost for perennial plants and trees is equivalent to current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the plants and/or trees, including lost future productivity.</p> <p>(vi) Other assets (community, cultural, aesthetic): Compensation will be calculated on the basis of the current market prices at time of compensation for repairing and/or replacing assets; or, the costs of mitigation measures. For example, compensation for the relocation of a gravesite will include all expenditures for excavation and construction of a new grave of similar type; exhumation and transport of remains to new grave; and, other reasonable costs.</p>
Resettlement	-	means all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement plan (RP)	-	is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. The RP must be prepared and approved prior to loan appraisal for the Project.
Severely	-	means APs that (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land,

affected APs		assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild houses.
Significant resettlement effects	-	Occur when 200 or more people experience major resettlement effects, that is, they are physically displaced and/or lose 10% or more of their productive, income-generating assets.
Vulnerable groups	-	mean distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the poverty threshold of Government, (iv) landless households, (v) elderly households with no means of support and landlessness, and (vi) indigenous minorities.
Illegal APs	-	Through the site acquisition surveys, all the people utilizing land in the project area are found to have legal proprietary rights or possible long-term rights to their currently utilization lands. However, affected people do not to have legal rights to affected land, or cannot legalize at legal day, will be compensated for their assets on the affected land as other affected people and supported for relocation, if any. Poor and vulnerable households will be granted alternative lands and supported under social support programs, in order that their living standards will be improved.
Legal and Legalizable APs	-	There are three legal rights for construction: (i) People who have hand-written certifications issued by local authorities. In rural areas, affected people have legally proprietary rights also have rights to build constructions as a master of course; (ii) Affected people who are applying for long-term land utilization and having documents proving their legal right to build. Their names are in the list of local government's registration books and (iii) Affected people have proprietary rights or certificate issued by Provincial or District People Committees in the period of time from legal day of proprietary right to project implementing day.

## NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Viet Nam ends on 31 December. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2000 ends on 31 December 2000.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) is developed for the subproject of upgrading Chi Thanh - An Linh Inter commune Road, Tuy An district, Phu Yen Province funded by ADB. The RP includes the following main issues: results of the socio-economic survey (SES); Detail Measurement Survey (DMS); replacement cost surveys, eligibility criteria; entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through surveys and monitoring; and rehabilitation programs, institution arrangement, implementation plans, cost estimates, monitoring and evaluation, community participation and consultation; and grievance redressing mechanisms..

2. **Land Acquisition Scope and Impact.** The subproject located in An Linh commune and Chi Thanh town in Tuy An district. However, An Linh commune and Chi Thanh town involve in land and asset's acquisition. As results of the survey and inventory, There are total 254HHs (with 1,274 APs) and 02 offices are affected by the subproject; Total 36,780m2 of land will be acquired for the project, of which 33,416 m2 and 3,364 m2 are permanently and temporarily acquired respectively. Among the 254 AHs there are 103 AHs (with 515 APs) in An Linh Commune and 151 AHs (with 755 APs) in Chi Thanh town. As classified by types of impacts, there are 254 HHs affected with land, 94 HHs affected structures and 221 HHs affected with trees. There is no household losing more than 10% of productive land or/and other assets that generate income. There is no resettlement household and no household loses of business and trade.

3. **Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition.** The subproject is aimed to upgrade Chi Thanh - An Linh inter commune road. Technical design have studied carefully and proposed options to minimize land acquisition and negative impacts on local people's lives and production and assets. In order to minimize land acquisition, the route will be constructed based on existing one. The width has been designed for not only to get the most effective transport but also to minimize land acquisition

4. **Socioeconomic Profile:** There is total 254HHs affected by land acquisition.. According to the social survey, they are almost affected agricultural production based livelihoods, with average income is about VND 7.1 million per person per year. The population size in the project area is 5 people per household. According to the poverty line of the Government of Vietnam for period 2011 - 2015, the poverty rate in the project is 23.5 %. The survey results show that the agriculture occupation accounts for 90% and other jobs accounts for 10%.

5. **Policy Framework and Entitlements.** A Resettlement Policy Framework has been adopted based on the laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and the ADB that guides resettlement planning and implementation for all IRDPCP subprojects requiring land acquisition. The overall objective of the policy is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-subproject living standards and income-earning capacity from compensation and life rehabilitation assistance for the loss of movable and immovable assets.

6. **Institutional Arrangement.** The project compensation, assistance and resettlement will be under the management and supervision of the CPMU and implementation of CARBs. The implementation process requires close coordination among officials of the implementing organization such as CARBs, PPMU, Commune staffs, mass organization, APs in the project area, and subproject resettlement experts (LIC).

7. **Implementation Schedule.** the Resettlement Plan will be implemented in association with the construction of the project works. All APs are expected to be compensated and the site clearance completed by May 2012.

8. **Consultation and Participation.** The subproject entitlement policy has been established through the close cooperation of local authorities, community based organizations and affected persons in order to maximize their participation in the formulation and implementation of compensation. Local authorities, mass organizations and all APs were surveyed with questionnaire. All APs did attend the public consultations to receive information, consider the levels of the Project impact, and present their recommendations for the plan for their new lives. Information obtained during the consultations was used to establish project resettlement policies and assist in creating the compensation plans for the Project's development.

9. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** The RP will be implemented under the internal supervision and inspection of C/PPMU staffs. In addition, an independent monitoring organization (IMO) will be employed to check the compliance of resettlement implementation with agreed RP and evaluate the living conditions of affected persons after the resettlement.

10. **Redressing Grievances.** During the process of implementing the RP, complaints will be resolved in accordance with the approved procedure based on the Project RF. All complaints from APs will be resolved fairly and quickly by local authorities and/or Project officials. There will be no administrative charge for the grievances redressed.

11. **Cost Estimate.** Total cost for implementing the RP is estimated at VND 4,320,000,000 This includes the costs of land/asset compensation, allowance, monitoring and evaluation, administrative management; and contingencies.

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## **I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION**

1. The purpose of the Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces (IRDPCP) is to provide funds for small and medium-scale investments in rural and coastal infrastructure subprojects in thirteen provinces in the Central Region<sup>1</sup>. The objective is to support the priority development needs of poor beneficiaries, particularly women and ethnic minorities, as set out in provincial socio-economic development plans. The Executing Agency (EA) for the IRDPCP is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), with responsibility delegated to the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) of IRDPCP. The Implementing Agencies are the Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) established in each of the 13 provinces.

### **Subproject information**

2. The subproject will upgrade 6,1 km in length of road connecting An Linh commune and Chi Thanh town from pathway (3-5 m in width) to bitumen road. This road is repaired according to standard of rural road (type A) with 6,5 m in width of road bed and 3,5 m in width of road surface. This subproject is implemented in An Linh commune and Chi Thanh town of Tuy An district, Phu Yen province.

+ Starting point: Km0+0.00 belong to Chi Thanh town - Tuy An district

+ Ending point: Km6+100 belong to An Linh commune - Tuy An district.

3. The total cost for subproject is estimated about 25,123,174,084VND, equivalent to 1,24,499 USD (based on price at moment of subproject set up 1 USD = 20.100 VND). Implementation time: subproject will be implemented from May 2011 to the end of December 2013.

### **Objective of the subproject**

4. The subproject will upgrade and improve 6,1 km of pathway links An Linh commune to Chi Thanh town, which is the district administrative center of Tuy An district, by bitumen road with drainage system and structure's works on the road to ensure sustainability for the construction

5. The upgrading road aims to improve traffic condition, promote economic activities and enhance approach ability to services of health care, education, health, culture and telecommunications for 13,862 people in communes. Because travel time is shortened, transport cost is reduced and agricultural product exchange is promoted among districts.

### **Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition**

6. The subproject will upgrade 6,1 km in length of road connecting An Linh communes and Chi Thanh town from pathway (3-5 m in width) to bitumen road. This road is upgraded and rehabilitated in accordance with standard of rural road (grade 5) with 6,5 m in width of road bed and 3,5 m in width of road surface.

- (i) In order to minimize land acquisition, the route will be constructed based on existing one. The width has been designed for not only to get the most effective transport but also to minimize land acquisition.
- (ii) Some works will be repaired at the existing location and some others will newly be built.

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<sup>1</sup> IRDPCP provinces include Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan.

- (iii) Earth used for construction activities are mainly exploited at site to minimized land acquisition. Thus, the subproject impact is marginal and there is no impact on livelihood of households.

#### **A. Objectives of Resettlement Plan**

7. The Resettlement plan (RP) is prepared to ensure that all affected peoples (APs) must be “supported in their efforts to improve their living standards, income-generating capacity and production to at least the same as or better than their pre-project’s living standards.

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

- (i) Section II – Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Summary of DMS findings on the numbers of APs and the type and extent of losses due to land acquisition.
- (ii) Section III – Socio-Economic Profiles: Summary of DMS findings on the socio-economic conditions in the subproject area and among APs.
- (iii) Section IV – Policy Framework and Entitlement: Presentation of the legal and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement under the IRDPCP; eligibility of APs for compensation and assistance; and, entitlement matrix for compensation and assistance.
- (iv) Section V – Information Disclosure, Consultations and Grievance Redress: Policies, procedures and subproject activities regarding disclosure of information to and consultation with APs, and grievance redress procedures.
- (v) Section VI – Compensation and Rehabilitation Strategies: Procedures for payment of compensation and allowances; and strategies to assist APs to restore living conditions and incomes are not applied in this subproject.
- (vi) Section VII – Institutional Arrangements: Description of roles and responsibilities of provincial and district authorities for land acquisition and resettlement.
- (vii) Section VIII – Monitoring: Procedures for internal and external monitoring of resettlement activities.
- (viii) Section IX – Resettlement Costs: Procedures for financing and disbursement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement; summary of the costs for compensation and allowances, and administration of resettlement program.
- (ix) Section X – Implementation: Schedules for activities to prepare and implement the RP and conduct external monitoring activities.

## **II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

### **A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

9. A Detail measurement survey (DMS) was conducted by the Consultant in subproject area in August 2011 to collect data on the number of affected people (APs) and the types and amounts of land to be acquired, structures and other assets to be affected by land acquisition. A more detailed presentation of the DMS results is provided in Section II, below. In summary:

- (i) There are 254 HHs affected by subproject, in which 254 HHs have affected land, 94 HHs have affected structures and 221 HHs have affected trees.
- (ii) Subproject will permanently acquire 33,416m<sup>2</sup> of land of An Linh commune and Chi Thanh town, Tuy An district Phu Yen province and 3,364 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be temporary acquired.
- (iii) There are 221 trees of all types acquired by the subproject.
- (iv) There is not severely affected APs who lose (i) 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild.
- (v) There is no public structure affected by subproject.

10. According to IRDPCP policies, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the subproject are insignificant. Therefore the subproject is classified in Category B, in term of resettlement classification, and a resettlement plan is prepared as follow:

### **B. Detail measurement survey (DMS)**

11. After completing basis design and setting up temporary landmark in July 2010, The Consultant, Phu Yen PPMU cooperated with local communal authorities carried out DMS for all affected types, including: affected land, asset trees in the subproject area. The following summarizes the DMS and related procedures:

- (i) Phu Yen PPMU coordinated with local authority to organize community meetings with households living along two road's sides and around the area for exploiting construction material to inform about inventory time and procedure.
- (ii) The DMS team includes Resettlement team members of CARBs, communal leaders, communal land survey staffs, village leaders, representatives of communal society organizations, and APs representatives.
- (iii) Affected type: affected structures include fence, yard, pillar..., affected trees include fruit tree, timber trees, crops. These affected trees are categorized in groups to determine compensation price as Table 2.
- (iv) According to Resettlement Policy Framework, the cut off date has been established as the date completing the DMS. For the Subproject, the cut off date has been the date completing DMS conducted in August 26<sup>nd</sup>, 2011. The cut off date was announced publicly and systematically, frequently for baring local people from illegal encroaching in the project area.

12. The survey form used for the DMS is included in Appendix 1 of the RP; the list of APs and their affected assets is included in Appendix 3.

### C. Scope of impacts

#### 1. Impact on households

According to results of the DMS, there are 254 AHs (with 1,274 APs) affected by subproject, in which An Linh has 103 AHs (with 515 APs); Chi Thanh town has 151 AHs (with 755 APs). As classified by types of impacts, there are 254 HHs affected with land, 94 HHs affected structures and 221 HHs affected with trees/crops. There is no severely affected household due to loss of 10% or more of agricultural land holding or relocation.

#### 2. Impact on land

Results of the DMS show that there are 254 HHs and 2 organizations to be permanently affected land with total area is 33,416 m<sup>2</sup> of which agricultural land area: 28,911.8 m<sup>2</sup>, garden land area: 4,504.2. Total temporary land acquisition area is 3,364 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1. The loss of land**

Types of Impact	An Linh		Chi Thanh		Total	
	AHs	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Ahs	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	AHs	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b><i>Permanently affected land</i></b>	<b>103</b>	<b>15,822.1</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>17,593.9</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>33,416.0</b>
Garden land	23	1,995.0	48	2,509.2	71	4,504.2
Agricultural land	80	13,827.1	103	15,084.7	183	28,911.8
In which:						
Annual crop land	45	9,637.2	68	10,266.4	113	19,903.6
Perennial crop land	35	4,189.9	35	4,548.2	70	8,738.1
<b><i>Temporarily affected land</i></b>						
Unused land		2,289.0		1,075.0		3,364.0

#### 3. Impact on structures

There are 94 households affected structures including the fence, yard, and pillar and graves. No household is affected house or has to relocate due to loss of accommodation. The subproject does not impact on any public works as well as cultural/historical structures. For more detail about fence, yard and pillar affected by subproject as mentioned in table 2.

**Table 2. The loss of structures**

No	Type of asset	An Linh		Chi Thanh		Total	
		AHs	Quantity (m2)	AHs	Quantity (m2)	AHs	Quantity (m2)
<b>I</b>	<b>Structure</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>94</b>	
	Fence	<b>9</b>	58.2	<b>15</b>	47.3	<b>24</b>	105.5
	yard	<b>12</b>	24.9	<b>12</b>	68.9	<b>24</b>	93.8
	Pillar	<b>6</b>	45.6	<b>9</b>	65.4	<b>15</b>	111.0
	Concrete pillar	<b>12</b>	9.8	<b>19</b>	21.9	<b>31</b>	31.7
	grave	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	

#### 4. Impact on Crops and Trees

13. The DMS results show that there are 1760 trees in all kinds of 210 HHs to be affected by subproject as mentioned in table 3.

**Table 3. The loss of trees**

No	Name of Commune	APs	Fruit trees (tree)	APs	Acacia, eucalyptus (tree)	APs	Banana, papaya
<b>1</b>	<b>An Linh</b>	56	325	34	445	36	320
<b>2</b>	<b>Chi Thanh</b>	26	287	45	278	24	105
	<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>425</b>

Source: DMS

#### 5. Impact on business

According to the survey results, there are not households which would suffer from permanent impacts on their business, but if any unexpected negative impacts will occur on business households during implementation phase, the process of compensation, necessary assistance and resettlement will be carried out and report to the PPMU

#### 6. Severely Affected APs

14. Severely affected APs are who (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild. In the subproject, there are no severely affected households.

## **7. Ethnic minority people**

The investigation shows that all APs are Kinh people and there are not any ethnic minorities living in the project area.

### **III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

15. The Safeguard Consultant in coordination with Phu Yen PPMU and affected communes carried out a social impact assessment and census survey on affected households/organizations based on ADB's guideline about involuntary resettlement. The socioeconomic information on subproject area and affected households were collected by quantitative and qualitative methods. Main information collected by the survey include land resource, employment and population characteristics, educational achievement, literacy, poverty level of APs and gender issue in the subproject area. Socio-economic profile was prepared for the subproject area in general and affected household (APs) in particular, including key indicators related to land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

#### **A. Socio-Economic Profile of the Subproject Area**

16. Tuy An district has natural area about 415 km<sup>2</sup>, distance from Tuy Hoa city-the Center of Phu Yen province- about 30 km to the south. The district has administrative boundaries, which are contiguous with Song Cau district in the north and northeast; with Tuy Hoa city in the east and southeast, with Son Hoa and Dong Xuan districts in the west and northwest; and with East Sea in the southwest.

17. Tuy An district has two types of terrain: high mountain area and low & average areas. The climate of the district is tropical monsoon climate. The average temperature range from 25.6° C to 28.7° C. There are two clear seasons: rainy season extends from May to October, dry season extends from November to April next year. Average rainfall is about 1,220.4 mm, the highest rainfall is 1,544.8 mm, and the lowest rainfall is 1,024.9 mm, July has the highest rainfall. In dry season, wind blows from north-east to south-west direction, in rain season, wind blows from south-west to north-east direction. Annual average humidity ranges from 79% to 82%. The highest air humidity are from July to September, November (about 85%), and the lowest air humidity is February (about 71%). Population of Tuy An district is about 97,562 people. The subproject extend through An Linh communes and Chi Thanh town of Tuy An district, distance from the center of Tuy An district to Tuy Hoa city about 6 km to the north. The main characteristics of these communes are presented below:

##### **An Linh commune**

18. An Linh commune has 1,390 households with 4,602 people, all are Kinh people living by agricultural cultivation; number of poor households are 613 households, accounting for 23.23%. The main labours are working in agricultural sector with crop cultivation, besides some households raise livestock. Agricultural labour accounts for 80%; the elderly account for 5%, children under working age account for 15%. Average income per capital is 2,650 kg of rice/year or 7,100,000 VND/year.

19. Rice are planted with more than 95% of cultivation land but road system does not ensure for providing fertilizer timely because it is downgraded. Therefore, commune can not promote the strength of agricultural economy leading to difficulties in commodity exchange.

##### **Chi Thanh town**

20. Chi Thanh town has 9,262 people, all are Kinh people living by agricultural cultivation, a number of poor households are 308 households accounting for 19.42%. The

main labour are working in agricultural cultivation, besides some households raise livestock, agricultural labours account for 75%; the elderly account for 15%, children under working age account for 10%. Average income per capital is 3,050 kg of rice/year or 7,100,000 VND/year

21. Agriculture is the most important livelihood source of people in commune, but current infrastructure is too weak, therefore commune is very unpredictable in the supply of commodities and fertilizer for plants in agriculture leading to low productivity and difficult life.

22. Rice are planted with more than 90% of cultivation land but road system does not ensure for providing fertilizer timely because it is downgraded. Therefore, commune can not promote the strength of agricultural economy leading to difficulties in commodity exchange.

## 1. Land Resources

23. The distribution of the types of land resources is summarized in Table 4:

**Table 4: Land use status**

	Chi Thanh town	An Linh commune	Total	%
Total area (m2)	2,478.62	3,720.87	6,199.49	
Annual crop land(m2)	872.36	1,720.00	2,592.36	42%
Perennial crop land (m2)	277.14	441.70	718.84	0.12%
Fishery land (m2)	11.21	225.80	237.01	0.04%
Forestry land (m2)	823.10	809.50	1632.6	0.26%
Residential land (m2)	54.80	58.00	112.8	0.02%
Specialized land (m2)	155.70	254.90	410.6	0.07%
Unused land (m2)	141.32	92.37	233.69	0.04%
Other land (m2)	142.99	118.60	261.59	0.05%

*Source: Commune's People Committee, 2010*

## 2. Population characteristics

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

- (i) Population of Tuy An district is about 97,562 people. An Linh commune is poor commune with the lack of infrastructure and land. An Linh commune has 1,390 households with 4,602 people, all are Kinh people living by agricultural cultivation; number of poor households are 613 households accounting for 23.23%. Chi Thanh town has 9,262 people, all are Kinh people living by agricultural cultivation, a number of poor households are 308 households accounting for 19.42%.

- (ii) Ethnic group in the subproject area (in 2 communes) is Kinh People, no ethnic minority group live in the project area..
- (iii) People in the subproject mainly work in agriculture, forestry, and craft industry. However, their main income derives from agricultural production with growing rice, farm products, and animal husbandry. Average income is VND 7,100,000 million per person per year.

### 3. Education Achievement

25. The levels of educational achievement of people living in the subproject area are summarized in the following:

**Table 5: Summary of education of people in subproject area**

Educational level	Number of people	Percent %		
		Men	Women	Total
		%	%	%
1. Illiterate	678	2.49	2.4	4.89
2. Primary	5,430	20.03	19.17	39.2
3. Secondary	4,617	17.02	16.29	33.31
4. High school	2,457	9.09	8.71	17.8
5. University and College	678	2.45	2.35	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Commune's People Committee statistic data in 2010

- (i) The proportion of the population with illiterate levels is 678 persons, accounting for 4.89% of total project population.
- (ii) The education levels achieved by the majority of the population in the subproject area are primary and secondary school, consisting of 5,430 primary education people accounting 39.2%, 4,617 secondary school education people, making up 33.31%; 2,457 high school education people, making up 17.8% of total population in subproject area. People with university and college education levels are 678 persons, accounting for 4.8%.
- (iii) Comparing with men, the level of educational achievement of women is not much different. In high school and upper, the women's education is clearly lower than men's.

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

**Table 6: Summary of school-age children living in the subproject area**

Educational level	Number of people	Percent %		
		Boys %	Girls	Total
		%	%	%
1. Dropped out of school	125	1.85	1.77	3.62
2. Primary	1130	16.68	16.05	32.73



3. Secondary	1421	20.98	20.18	41.16
4. High school	776	11.46	11.03	22.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>50.99</b>	<b>49.01</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Commune's People Committee statistic data on 2010

- (i) Primary enrolment number is 1,130 pupils accounting for 32.73% of total school- age children in communes, rate of boys is 16.68%, and rate of girls is 16.05% of total pupils in subproject area.
- (ii) Secondary school enrolment number is 1,421 accounting for 41.16% of total secondary school pupils; rate of boys is 20.98%, and rate of girls is 20.18% of total pupils in subproject area.
- (iii) High school enrolment number is 776 accounting for 22.49 % of total secondary school pupils; rate of boys is 11.46%, and rate of girls is 11.03% of total pupils in subproject area.
- (iv) According to survey, rate of pupils over school age children accounts for 97,31%, in which, rate of boys is 50.99% and rate of girls is 49.01%.

According to data provided by CPC, there is no difference or barriers from family or social for education of boy/girl children.

#### **4. Poverty Level**

27. The poverty levels in the subproject area in recent years are reduced and summarized in table 7. In general, there is not much difference of average poverty rates between project communes. In 2010, the rate of poor households is 23,23% in An Linh commune and 24,5% in Chi Thanh town.

**Table 7: Poverty levels of communes in subproject area**

Poverty level	Tuy An	
	Chi Thanh Town	An Linh commune
2009	21,25%	24,5%
2010	19,42%	23,23%

Source: Commune's People Committee in Oct, 2010

### **B. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Household (APs)**

#### **1. Demographic characteristics of APs**

254 affected households living in communes of An Linh and Chi Thanh were surveyed, using SES questionnaire. The socio-economic characteristics of APs are summarized as follow:

- (i) Among 1270 people of 254 surveyed households, the rates of male and female are 50,63% (643 persons) and 49,37% (627 persons), respectively. The average household size of affected households is 5 persons/household (Table 5).

**Table 8: Demographic Characteristics of APs**

	Unit	Total	Project commune	
			Chi Thanh town	An Linh commune
Total of surveyed AHs	Household	254	103	151
Total of persons	Person	1270	515	755
<input type="checkbox"/> Female		627	252	369
<input type="checkbox"/> Male		643	263	386
Ethnic minority	Household	0	0	0
Average household size	person	5.0	5.0	5.0
Average household labours		3.5	3	4
Average age of household heads		52	45	60

*Source: SES survey*

## 2. Education Level of AP Household Heads

28. The levels of educational achievement and illiteracy among affected household heads are summarized in the following:

Among 254 surveyed households, number of household heads obtained primary school education are 142 (55.9%) persons; secondary school: 53 (20.88%) persons; high school education: 38 (14,96%) persons ; and university/college: 21 (8,26%) persons.

**Table 9: Education Level of AP Household Heads**

Education Level	Chi Thanh town		An Linh commune		Total	
	No of person	Percent %	No of person	Percent %	No of person	Percent %
Illiteracy						
Graduated primary school	63	24.8	79	31.1	142	55.9
Graduated secondary school	18	7.08	35	13.8	53	20.88
Graduated high school	17	6.7	21	8.26	38	14.96
University/college	5	1.97	16	6.29	21	8.26

<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>40.55</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100</b>
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*Source: SES survey*

### 3. Income Sources of Affected Household

29. In the total households surveyed, the number of households working in agriculture is rather high, mainly is paddy. Secondary income sources for households are cropping maize, peanut... livestock. Besides, some households had secondary income from small business and hired labor. The subproject road will be upgraded on existing road, thus the subproject has no impact on people's income from business.

**Table 10: Main income source of APs**

Main income source	Chi Thanh town		An Linh commune		Total	
	No of person	Percent %	No of person	Percent %	No of person	Percent %
1. Agriculture	34	13.4	105	41.4	139	54.8
2. Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Business	21	8.3	11	4.3	32	12.8
4. Service	15	5.9	10	3.9	25	9.8
5.Small industry	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Salary	5	1.95			5	1.95
7. Hired labor	23	9.05	25	9.8	48	18.85
8. Other	5	1.95			5	1.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>40.55</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: SES survey*

30.

### 4. Status of Land use rights

For the purpose of the resettlement plan, all kind of land impacted by the project before the cut-off date should be treated as equal for compensation, but the status of land use right is an important information to identify eligibility of the affected land for compensation and support. The data of the survey shows that all affected households by subproject has their land use right certificates.

### 5. Vulnerable APs

31. Vulnerable groups mean distinct groups of people who might suffer challenges or face the risks of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty line, (iv) landless households, (v) elderly alone persons,

and (vi) ethnic minorities. Vulnerable APs are households that may be at greater risk due to the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement; as a consequence, they are entitled to additional assistance to help them to restore living and socio-economic conditions. The following summarizes the numbers of vulnerable households in the project area.

- (i) There are not ethnic minority people living in the subproject area.
- (ii) There is no female-headed household.
- (iii) There are 70 households classified as poor according to subproject criteria.
- (iv) There is no household with disabled persons, invalids, and elderly people without support or war heroes “policy” households.

## **6. Gender issues**

The information obtained shows that there are still differences between men and women:

The percentage of women participating in the local authorities is lower than men, ranging from 10 to 15%. Women are commonly in charge of such works as archives, office work, chairwomen of women’s association, etc. Meanwhile key positions in the local authority such as chairman, vice- chairman of commune people’s committee, People’s Council, Secretary of Party Committee are typically undertaken by men.

Education level of women and men at all educational levels below high school without a difference. From high school or higher education level, there remains a difference but it is not big, The higher education level of women is only 3-5%, lower than men’s. This proves that young girl students have more attention paid to education now. The participation of women in the community supervision of infrastructure construction projects is very limited; most members of the supervisory board are male.

In subproject area, there still remains family violence situation (low rate, 2-3% of the total population), in which women are victims of such violence.

Woman seldom promote to participate in monitoring board in infrastructure project in province; members of monitoring board are mostly male. There is only woman participation in O&M of irrigation work because according to view of local authority, this work is only for male (gender preconception). Because there is not much different between men and women in terms of promotion opportunity and gender equality, it is no need to prepare a gender action plan for the project. However, women should be priority to engage in project works.

## **IV. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**

### **A. Policy Framework**

#### **1. National policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement**

32. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been adopted that guides resettlement planning and implementation for all IRDPCP subprojects requiring land acquisition. The overall objective of the policy is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject are able

to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-subproject living standards and income-earning capacity from compensation and life rehabilitation assistance for the loss of movable and immovable assets.

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

- The 2003 Land Law dated 26 November 2003;
- Decree 181/2004/ND-CP dated 29/10/2004 of the Government guiding the execution of amended land law 2003;
- Decree 197/2004/ND-CP date 03/12/2004 of the Government on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State;
- Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16, 2004 of the Government on methods of determining land prices and land prices framework;
- Circular No. 145/2007/TT-BTC dated December 6, 2007 of Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP of the Government;
- Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP dated January 27, 2006 of the Government amending and supplementing some articles of the Decree guiding the implementation of the Land Law and Decree No. 187/2004/ND-CP on the transfer state-owned companies into joint stock companies, and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP.
- Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated May 25, 2007 of the Government on additional regulations on the granting of land use right certificates, land acquisition, implementation of land use rights, compensation order and procedure, resettlement when the State recovers land and settle claims about land;
- Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP dated 27 July 2007 amending and supplementing some articles of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dated 16 November 2004 on methods of determining land prices and frame land prices;
- Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated August 13, 2009 of the Government of Vietnam regulating additional planning of land use plan, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Circular 14/2009/TT - BTNMT dated October 1, 2009 by MONRE regulating compensation, assistance and resettlement procedures and land acquisition, land allocation, land lease in details;
- Decision No. 471/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 16/03/2010 of Phu Yen Province People's Committee promulgating the compensation policy, assistance and resettlement when the State recovers land in the province of Phu Yen;
- Decision No. 2297/2011/QĐ-UBND dated on 30/12/2011 of Phu Yen Province People's Committee promulgating table of land prices in the province of Phu Yen in 2012

34. With the promulgation of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13 August 2009 of Vietnamese Government regulating additional land use plan, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement, policy and legal framework of Vietnamese Government on resettlement is consistent in most respects with the principles of ADB's policy.

35. Principles for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include:
- (i) Land acquisition will be minimized by identifying project designs and appropriate social, economic, operational, and engineering solutions that have the least impact on populations in the subproject area.
  - (ii) Preparation and implementation of the resettlement program will be carried out with the full participation of APs, including timely disclosure of information and consultation of APs. Effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.
  - (iii) Compensation for land and other assets will be paid at rates equal to full replacement cost based on current market rates. All compensation will be fully paid to APs prior to the beginning of civil works.
  - (iv) Financial and other assistance will be provided for severely affected and vulnerable APs to help them to restore socio-economic conditions. Severely affected APs are those that lose 10% or more of productive land, business income or other productive assets; and, those that must relocate to new residential or commercial land. Vulnerable APs include ethnic minorities, households headed by women and poor households.
  - (v) Temporarily affected public land and infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
  - (vi) The capacity of APs to restore living conditions will be carefully monitored and adjusted step by step if required.

## **2. Involuntary resettlement policy of ADB.**

The aim of Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995 and revised 2009) is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-project level by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support and assistance. This policy is guided by operations Manual on Involuntary Resettlement (2006 and revised in 2010). Following are the key principles in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement

- a. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- b. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable projects options.
- c. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.

## **3. Gaps between ADB and Viet Nam policy**

The government has put more effort to fill gap between ADB involuntary resettlement policy and Viet Nam policy on compensation, resettlement and assistance by enacting land Law 2003 and a series of Degrees and Circulars relating to land acquisition and compensation. However, there are still some differences between two policies as mentioned in below table:

**Table 11: Gaps between National and ADB Policies**

Key Issues	State Policy	ADB Policy	Project Po
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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).	Seriously APs are (i) lose 10% productive capacity or land; <b>and/or:</b> (ii) relocate their residence and/or: (iii) lose 10% or more of their productive assets caused by the project.
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 for land at replacement cost	Decree 69/2009, Article 11, regarding 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	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, 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.	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, and titling costs. In the absence of 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 (including unregistered business employees without contracts) will be provided with appropriate assistance to restore their income sources to at least project levels. Improve the standard of living of the displaced and other vulnerable groups, including women.
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## **B. Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance**

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

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

For illegal or unlegalizable land user (not eligible to land compensation) will be assisted in cash at 30-50% replacement cost of the affected land. During implementation phase, monitoring will be used to determine if they have achieved livelihood restoration through these means; and if not further special assistance package(s) will be proposed that ensure the AP's livelihood restoration has done.,

## **C. Entitlement Matrix**

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



**Table 12: Entitlement matrix of the APs**

Type and degree of Loss	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
<b>1. Permanent loss of land</b>			
<b>MINOR IMPACTS</b>  Agricultural land: affected less than 10% of the total agr. landholding	Legal users with LURCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for acquired land will be paid in cash at replacement cost.</li> <li>• Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4</li> </ul>	In this case, there are 254 AHs. All land and crops will be compensated base on the replacement cost.
	Users with temporary land use right or lease land	1. No compensation for affected land 2. Cash assistance for acquired land will be paid at 30% of replacement cost or cash compensation for loss of income. APs can choose the better option. 3. Compensation for the affected properties at the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4	
	Users without LURC or unlegalizable	1. No compensation for acquired land but APs will continue to use the remaining land. 2. Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4	
<b>SEVERE IMPACTS</b>  Agricultural land: affected 10% or more of the total agr. landholding	Legal users with LURCs.	(i) Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost.  (ii) Income assistance and Income restoration programs (item 7): Life and production stabilization assistance, Agriculture promotion, Job conversion and creation support, Subproject employment opportunity. Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4.  (iv) Land compensation in priority (a) equivalent to acquired area in local capacity; (b) similar in soil type and production capacity; (c) near original location; (d) Full title with name of both spouses; (e) No fees and tax for land transfer.	PPMU will consult APs in Resettlement plan preparation and implementation All land and crops will be compensated base on the replacement cost. There is no household in this category

Type and degree of Loss	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	Users with temporary use or lease	(i) No compensation for land, (ii) Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4 (iii) Income assistance and Income restoration programs (item 7)	In accordance SES there is no household in this category
	Users with no legal of rights	No land compensation but APs will continue to use the remaining land (ii) Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4 (iii) Income assistance and Income restoration programs (item 7)	There are no households in this category
	Legal managing organizations with LURCs.	Land compensation in priority (a) equivalent to acquired area in local capacity; (b) similar in soil type and production capacity; (c) near location; or Cash compensation for the acquired land by the replacement price (ii) Compensation for the affected properties by the replacement price (buildings, crops...) see item 2 to 4	In accordance SES there is no organizations in this category
<b>2. Temporary impact on land</b>			
Land and assets on the land	All APs	Contractors will: (i) pay compensation for the temporary land use for construction; (ii) compensate assets on affected land at replacement cost (item 1 to 6); (iii) restore the land after use to previous conditions before returning to APs.	There are 3,364 m <sup>2</sup> in the category.
<b>3. Structures</b>			
<i>Totally affected</i>	All owners of the structures regardless of the land ownership status.	Compensation in cash at replacement cost or materials to rebuild the new structure with similar technical standard, no deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials.	
<i>Partly affected but the remaining part is still useable</i>	All owners of the structures regardless of the land ownership status.	Compensation in cash at replacement cost or materials for the affected part and cash assistance to repair the remaining part, no deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials.	There are 94 households in this category Compensation by replacement cost (cash or materials)

Type and degree of Loss	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
<i>Partly affected but the remaining part is not useable</i>	Tenants, including residential and business tenants	2 options: (a) If agree, tenants can stay (b) An allowance equal to the current rental amount for a transition period of six (6) months and assistance to find alternative accommodation.	
<b>4. Public structures and graves</b>			
Graves	Private	Cash compensation for land, the digging, transportation and rebuilding of the graves.	
Public structures	Local	Compensation at replacement cost or Restoration of affected structures to pre-project conditions Assistance for transportation cost	
<b>5. Loss of crops and trees</b>			
Loss of crops and trees		For annual crops and trees, cash compensation equivalent to the highest production of crop over the last three years multiplied by current market value of the crops at the time of compensation. For perennial trees, cash compensation equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value at the time of compensation.	221 AHs in this case
<b>7. Transition period assistance</b>			
<b>7.1 For severe APs</b>			
Material transportation assistance	All APs that have to relocate	All APs that have to relocate but can resettle in the same province will receive an allowance maximum of 3 mil VND/HH and to other province is 5 mil VND/HH respectively.	
Life and production stabilization assistance	All APs that have to relocate AHs have to rebuild their houses in the remaining area	Cash allowance equal to 30kg of rice per household member per month for a period of 6 months for those who will have to relocate and for a period of 3 months for AHs that have to rebuild on their remaining land.	No AHs in this case
Agriculture promotion	All APs (severely affected and AHs in vulnerable	Productivity promotion assistance in the remaining agricultural land area through government's program on agricultural extension services assistance. Agricultural allowance is 110 USD/AH (equivalent to	PPMU will support. The 110 USD amount will be transferred to agricultural promotion

Type and degree of Loss	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	group)	2,145,000 VND/AH).	organizations.
Job conversion and creation support	All AHs that have agricultural land affected	For all AHs that have agricultural land affected, a special allowance according to Decision 471/2010/QD-UBND dated 16/03/2010 of Phu Yen Province People's Committee promulgating the compensation policy, assistance and resettlement, and affected households beside agricultural land acquisition compensation will have job conversion assistance and income-generating activities amount of 2 times cost of all agricultural land area acquired.	There are 254 AHs in the category.
<b>7.2 AHs in vulnerable groups</b>			
Special cash allowance to APs in vulnerable groups	Poor APs	For all AHs in poor groups, a special cash allowance by 7 mil/ household.	There are 70 AHs in poor groups in this case.
	Other vulnerable households	Cash allowance equal to 30kg of rice per household member per month for a period of 6 months	
<b>7.3 Income Restoration Strategies for Severely affected households</b>			
Subproject employment opportunity	SAHs	One member of AHs will have the opportunities to be employed for project-related works.	
	SAHs	Severely affected households shall be prioritized to participate and to be benefited from development programs that funded by the government or development agencies in the area	
For agriculture land adjoining residential land which is not certified by the local government	AHs	AHs will receive stabilization allowance equal to 74.000/1m2	There are 113 AHs in this case.
For agricultural land/ garden within urban areas	AHs	AHs will be supported by 30-70% of average land prices in the acquired areas.	

## **V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION**

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

Consultations and Information Disclosure Information dissemination, consultation with and participation of all affected persons and involved agencies will reduce the potential conflicts and minimize the risk of project delay. This also enables the design of project resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program suitable with needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the Project's investments.

### **1. Consultation during project preparation**

The objectives of consultation with stakeholders are: (i) to ensure that local authorities as well as representatives of all APs are included in the planning and decision-making processes; (ii) to fully share information about the proposed project components and activities with the APs so that the process is transparent; (iii) to obtain information about the needs and priorities of all APs, as well as information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities; (iii) to ensure that all APs are able to make fully informed decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them; (iv) to obtain the cooperation and participation of all APs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation in a bottom-up manner; and (v) to ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

40. During the preparation of the feasibility study report, in January 2010, the consultations with different stakeholders in the subproject area were conducted by safeguard consultant including:

- (i) Consultation meetings with communities in An Linh commune and Chi Thanh town of Tuy An district; technical assistance team; heads of households living along upgrading road; representatives of APs; representatives of commune PCs; social organizations such as Farmer Union, Woman Union, Veteran, Youth Union and heads of hamlets. Total 103 people participated in the meetings. During the meetings, participants discussed on the proposed subproject and gave comments about different design plans. They also discussed on compensation policy and livelihood restoration measures. Their comments were taken into the project design and Resettlement Plan.
- (ii) Information disclosed in the meetings include: (i) The scope and purpose of subproject based on regulations of IRDPCP project; (ii) policy, principle and procedure of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, (iii) resettlement impacts and measures for minimizing negative impacts; measures of income and livelihood restoration; and grievance redress mechanism.
- (iii) The road has been strengthened based on existing road; however, the land acquisition must be implemented reasonably to avoid troubling local residents.

- (iv) Affected land must be recorded detailed and compensated fully for affected household.
- (v) The DMS must be carried out transparency with the participation of local authorities and affected household. The compensation price must be consistent with subproject's policies and must be disclosed before paying compensation.
- (vi) Negative impacts of project are little, but the project benefit is very big; local authority and people wait for project implementation and support project actively.
- (vii) Affected cooperative are willing to handover land before project construction;
- (viii) All participants agreed with the project implementation and the policy of the project. They expect that the project should be implemented soon so that local people have better opportunity in economic and social development for communes in the area (For the detail comments and recommendation, refer to Appendix 2: Minutes of Community Meeting)

## **2. Consultation during Resettlement Plan Implementation**

### **41. Objectives of the consultation**

Consultations aim at addressing concerns, incorporate suggestions and recommendations and minimize impacts of the project on people and integrate local stakeholders' opinions for project planning and implementation. The participatory approach encouraged people's participation in project decision-making, and continue to do so ensuring a sound project implementation.

42. In the implementation of Resettlement Plan, the Safeguard consultant cooperate with the Project Management Unit of Phu Yen Province, commune local authorities in subproject areas hold meetings for affected households. National resettlement experts participated in the meeting. Consultation activities include:

- (i) Time and place of consultation: consultation meeting of APs was held from 22 to 28<sup>th</sup>, March 2011 at the offices of project communes.
- (ii) Attendants of the meeting include representatives of affected household and people living along the material exploring area, households are living along road, hamlet heads, representatives of social organizations, including Youth Union, Woman Union, Veteran Union, Farmer Union and local authorities of communes in the sub-project area. There are 97 people in which there are 47 people in Chi Thach including 23 females account 49.5% and 24 males account 50.5% and 50 people in An Linh including 24 females account 49.5% and 26 males account 50.5%
- (iii) The information disseminated during the meeting include: (i) preliminary design and demand for land acquisition for sub-projects, (ii) results of inventory and measurement; estimated compensation unit price and entitlements; (iii) the procedures for payment of compensation and resettlement activities.

43. Major comments and issues raised by participants. The project information provided included six main topics: (1) basic components of the Project, (2) impacts of the subproject; (3) benefits and entitlements to compensation, assistance and resettlement for affected people; (4) the implementation plan of the compensation, assistance, resettlement and project implementation and summary presentation of the documents related to the

mentioned topics; (6) presentation of the consultation and participation mechanisms and methods; and (7) Grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The summary of consultation as mentioned in below table

**Table 13: Summary of consultation results of community**

Location	Date	Consultation	Participants	Consultation results
Chi Thach	22/03/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information of the Subproject.</li> <li>- The basic design options of the Project.</li> <li>- Scope of project impacts.</li> <li>- The policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement for affected people.</li> <li>- Measures to reduce negative and promote positive impacts</li> <li>- Grievance redresses mechanisms.</li> <li>- Measures of livelihood restoration</li> </ul>	- 47 HHs attended in this meeting;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Households agreed with the content of the compensation policy framework.</li> <li>- The affected households are willing to hand over land for the project after receiving full compensation.</li> <li>- Ideas on the designs include widening and improving road</li> </ul>
An Linh	26/03/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information of the Subproject.</li> <li>- The basic design options of the Project.</li> <li>- Scope of project impacts.</li> <li>- The policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement for affected people.</li> <li>- Measures to reduce negative and promote positive impacts</li> <li>- Grievance redresses mechanisms.</li> <li>- Measures of livelihood restoration</li> </ul>	- 50 HHs attended in this meeting;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All participants support the project by voting. The affected households are willing to hand over land for the project after receiving full compensation.</li> <li>- Ideas on the designs include widening and improving road</li> </ul>

44. Above views were discussed directly with APs in consultation meetings, technical staffs provided engineering design, and resettlement experts provided land acquisition procedures and regulations of project resettlement and compensation policy for participants. All participants agreed with the project implementation and the policy of the project. They expected that the project will be implemented soon so that local people have better opportunity in socio-economic development in the area. But they also desired to get reasonable compensation for losing crops and trees before implementing the sub-project.

### **3. Information Disclosure**

45. In compliance with ADB requirements, PPMU in combination with CARB and CPCs publicly disseminates the draft RP approved by PPC and ADB. A summary of RP and information booklet in Vietnamese are made available in CPCs' offices where APs could access to refer, if necessary. The final RP will be updated and also disclosed on the ADB website. The compensation plan will be updated and also disclosed to APs before submitting to PPC for approval and after approval.

### **B. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

46. The grievance redress mechanism adopted for the subproject is a four-stage process:

- (i) **Stage 1, at commune level:** Complaints of APs on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses are lodged verbally or in written form with the Commune's People's Committee (CPC). The complaint is discussed in an informal meeting with the AP and the CPC. It is the responsibility of the CPC to resolve the complaints within 15 days from the date the complaint is received.
- (ii) **Stage 2, at district level:** If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or if no response is received from CPC within 15 days of registering the complaint, the AP can appeal to the District People's Committee (DPC) in the presence of the CARB. The AP must lodge the complaint within 30 days of registering the original complaint and must produce documents that support his/her claim. The DPC will provide a decision within 30 days of receiving the appeal.
- (iii) **Stage 3, at provincial level:** If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial People's Committee (PPC). The PPC together with the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day it is received by the PPC.
- (iv) **Stage 4, at the court:** If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of PPC on appeal, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP as a last resort may submit his/her case to the District Court.

47. This Grievance Redress Mechanism has been disclosed to all APs and population in the subproject area in community meetings, that they are all obviously aware of the mechanism.



## **VI. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES**

### **A. Procedures for Payment of Compensation and Allowances**

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

- (i) Following Compensation Plan approved by PPC, PPMU transfers funds to district treasury; the CARB withdraws funds for payment of compensation and allowances for APs.
- (ii) The CARB and local authorities notify APs about the date, time and place as well as documentation required, for payment of compensation and allowances; compensation is paid in each commune. At least one week notice is given to APs; notification is made by posting an announcement at commune and hamlet offices
- (iii) At the time of payment, both husband and wife of each AP should sign a compensation document to acknowledge the amount and receipt of payment. Representatives of the PPMU, CARB and commune witness the payment.

### **B. Income Restoration Strategies**

49. For severely affected APs that lose 10% or more of productive land, income or other productive assets, the following allowances will be

- (i) Subsistence allowance: No households in the subproject are entitled to the subsistence allowance, so the allowance is not applicable.
- (ii) Technical assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes: There is no severely affected household in the subproject, so technical assistance policy is not applicable.

50. As for the subproject, no households lose business and have temporary impacts on production and business, so production and business support policy is not applicable.

### **C. Resettlement Strategies**

51. Allowances for relocated households such as temporary resident support, relocation support etc. is not applicable to the subproject because there is no relocated household.

### **D. Vulnerable APs**

52. In the whole line of the subproject, there are 70 affected households that are ranked to be vulnerable group, they are poor households according to regulation of subproject; but none household headed by women will be received assistance by subproject. Life rehabilitation support policy for vulnerable households is allowed with the value equivalent 30 kg of rice in 6 months (as presented in entitlement matrix above).

## **VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

### **A. Source of Resettlement Funds**

53. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs of the subproject are taken from provincial counterpart funds of Phu Yen province.

54. Impacts on trees, crops and assets are compensated by source of the ADB loan.

### **B. Compensation and Allowances Rate**

55. Compensation rates will be established in each province of IRDPCP project in accordance with replacement cost based on market prices. The rates are set up based on replacement cost survey and methods to update rates as required when market prices change. The rates will be approved by PPC for IRDPCP project.

56. Safeguard Consultant conducted replacement unit prices survey in communes affected by the project, the survey was conducted in August, 2011. Replacement cost study and survey was conducted based on the following basic principles: (i) productive land (agricultural land, fish ponds, gardens, forests) based on market prices reflecting the last sales in the locality and surrounding area; (ii) crops is valued equivalent to market value at the time of compensation, and (iii) perennial trees and fruit trees are compensated in cash according to market prices by tree kinds, tree diameter, or a value of output at the time of compensation.

57. Safeguard Consultant conducted the RCS through (i) study of the average revenue for agricultural industries (income generated from land) in the locality, (ii) interviews and surveys of affected households and non-affected households, owners of construction material shops and construction contractors; (iii) observations and surveys in residential areas; (iv) collecting data of land transactions in district DONRE and commune PCs... Thereby, replacement unit price is proposed for the subproject.

58. Compensation unit prices and allowances for land, trees, crops as well as architectural objects, buildings ... issued by People's Committee of Phu Yen Province are periodically updated by Department of Finance, Department of Natural Resources - Environmental, Department of Construction ... and local authorities all year round. Thus provincial issued prices relatively close to market unit prices for assets.

Site survey results show that there is no agricultural land transaction in the subproject. For trees, crops, survey indicated that the market unit price is equivalent to the unit price regulated by PPC. In the community meetings, local population and APs have been consulted on the replacement cost and they were all agreed with price units which issued by Phu Yen PPC. Besides, APs are willing to handover land for the project.

Therefore, based on the survey data, consultation results and unit prices issued by Phu Yen Province People's Committee, it is proposed compensation unit price for land, trees, crops ... applicable to the subproject is based on the unit price issued by the provincial People's Committee of Phu Yen , including: (i) Decision No.471/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 16/03/2010 of Phu Yen Province People's Committee promulgating compensation policy, support and resettlement when the State acquire land in the area of Phu Yen province; (ii) Decision No.1747/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 20/10/2010 of Phu Yen Province People's Committee amending and adding the promulgating compensation policy, support and resettlement when the State acquire land in the area of Phu Yen province; (iii) Decision No. 2297/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 30/12/2011 of Phu Yen PPC promulgating Table of land prices in the province of Phu Yen in 2012.

## Resettlement Costs

59. Table 14 summarizes the subproject resettlement costs including (i) compensation for land acquired permanently or temporarily, (ii) compensation for structures, architectural objects, houses, crops and trees; (iii) allowances; and (iv) implementation and contingency costs

**Table 14: Summary of compensation and allowance of the subproject**

Kinds of impacts		Unit	No. of APs	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation cost</b>					<b>3,351,717,720</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Agricultural land</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>183</b>	<b>28,912</b>		<b>1,451,339,520</b>
1	Annual land	m2	113	19,904	37,000	736,433,200
2	Perennial land	m2	70	8,738	38,000	332,049,320
<b>3</b>	<b>Garden land</b>	<b>m2</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4,504.2</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>382,857,000</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Structures</b>		<b>94</b>			<b>252,311,800</b>
	Fence	m	24	106	15,600	1,645,800
	Yard	m2	24	94	585,000	54,873,000
	Pillar	Unit	15	111	1,144,000	126,984,000
	Concrete pillar	Unit	31	32	1,820,000	57,694,000
	Grave	Unit	4		11,115,000	11,115,000
<b>III</b>	<b>Crop and tree</b>		<b>221</b>			<b>175,200,000</b>
	Acacia, eucalyptus	tree	79	723	30,000	21,690,000
	Banana, papaya	tree	60	425	30,000	12,750,000
	Fruit tree	tree	82	612	230,000	140,760,000
<b>IV</b>	<b>Allowances</b>					<b>1,962,866,400</b>
	Annual land	m2		19,904	74,000	1,472,866,400

			113			
	Perennial land	m2	70	8,738	0	0
	Poor household		70		7,000,000	490,000,000
<b>B</b>	<b>Implementation costs</b>	<b>2%</b>				<b>76,834,354</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Sub-total (A+B)</b>					<b>3,918,552,074</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>					391,855,207
	<b>Total</b>					<b>4,310,407,282</b>
	<i>Round</i>					4,320,000,000

60. Expenses for compensation, site clearance of the solidification of the subproject are estimated of 4,320,000,000 VND. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs of the subproject are taken from provincial counterpart funds. Compensation costs for trees, crops and assets are from the ADB loan.

### VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

- (i) establishment of a Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB)<sup>2</sup>. The CARB is chaired by the Vice-Chairman of the DPC; the Vice-Chair is the Head, District Department of Finance. Other members include: the heads of district DONRE

<sup>2</sup> Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board is as same as District Compensation and Land Acquisition.

and DARD; Chairman of affected commune PCs; representatives of PPMU; and representatives of social organizations and NGOs active in the district<sup>3</sup>. The CARB leads the resettlement process for the subproject, including preparation and implementation of the RP.

- (ii) The Resettlement Taskforce (RT) is established with members representing district and commune construction and land management officials; heads of affected hamlets; representatives of social organizations and NGOs (see footnote 4); and, representatives of APs including vulnerable APs. The role of the RT is to conduct the DMS, establish subproject databases of APs and prepare compensation charts; and at the commune and hamlet levels, to ensure that APs receive timely information and are consulted.

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<sup>3</sup> Social Organisations such as Women Union, Ethnic Group, Farmer Union, Fatherland Front, Veteran Union. Other national and international NGO which are operating in social development, Rural development and operate in subproject areas.

## IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### A. Internal Monitoring for the Subproject

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

65. The Internal monitoring should be included the following specific indicators:

Type of monitoring	Basis indicators
Budget and time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have the personnel for compensation and resettlement implementation been arranged sufficiently as per plans?</li> <li>2. Have resettlement activities been carried out as per agreed plans?</li> <li>3. Have budgets for resettlement been allocated for resettlement executing agencies timely and adequately?</li> <li>4. Has compensation been paid as per AP?</li> <li>5. Has land been acquired and handed over timely for construction?</li> </ol>
Delivery of APs' entitlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have all APs received their entitlements fully for quantities and types of damages as stipulated in the matrix of entitlements?</li> <li>2. Have the APs received their payments on time?</li> <li>3. Have the APs with temporary lose of land been compensated for?</li> <li>4. Have all APs been provided with transportation, transfer, and livelihood and income restoration allowances as per plans?</li> <li>5. Have resettlement houses/ land been assigned? Has the legal land use right been granted to APs?</li> <li>6. How many APs having been granted with land use right?</li> <li>7. Do resettlement sites/ houses meet the agreed standards?</li> <li>8. Have supporting measures been implemented as per plans for the receiving communities?</li> <li>9. Can relocated APs access to schools, medical care services, socio-cultural places and activities?</li> <li>10. 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>11. Have affected business been granted with their entitlements, regardless of being registered or not?</li> </ol>

Consultation, Grievance, and Special Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has community consultation been carried out as plans? Have brochures of project information and entitlements of compensation and resettlement been delivered?</li> <li>2. How many APs know about their entitlements? How many APs receive such entitlements?</li> <li>3. Do APs know about and use grievance mechanism as set up in the RF? What are the outcomes?</li> <li>4. Numbers of grievances and types of grievances (by genders, vulnerable groups)?</li> <li>5. Numbers of settled grievances (by genders, vulnerable groups)?</li> <li>6. Levels of awareness of resettlement procedures</li> <li>7. Levels of satisfaction on resettlement procedures</li> <li>8. Levels of awareness on entitlements</li> <li>9. Levels of satisfaction on entitlements</li> <li>10. Levels of awareness on grievance mechanism</li> <li>11. Levels of satisfaction on grievance mechanism</li> </ol>
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66. The CARB prepares a monthly progress report on the resettlement activities of the subproject, and submits it to PPMU. The report includes information on key monitoring indicators, namely:

- (i) Affected people and compensation: the number of APs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances.
- (ii) Status of rehabilitation and income restoration activities: The number of APs severely affected by a) loss of productive assets and/or b) displacement; the number of vulnerable APs; the status of relocation of displaced APs; the status of technical and other assistance for income restoration.
- (iii) Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with APs; status of notifications to APs; summary of AP needs, preference and concerns raised during meetings and consultations.
- (iv) Complaints and grievances: summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.
- (v) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.
- (vi) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.
- (vii) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.

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

67. Upon receipt of monthly reports, the PPMU consults with CARB to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a quarterly basis, the PPMU prepares a quarterly internal monitoring report and submits to the CPMU. In turn, the CPMU prepares a Project monitoring report to submit to the ADB.

## **B. External Monitoring of APs**

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

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

- (i) Collect baseline socio-economic data from APs during the DMS; and, make all DMS data, official AP lists and other relevant data available to the IMO.
- (ii) Assist the IMO, as required, during follow-up socio-economic surveys and consultations with APs.
- (iii) Accommodate the IMO to participate in, monitor and receive relevant information about resettlement activities.

70. Monitoring Indicators. The following indicators will be monitored and evaluated by the selected IMO:

- a) Payment of compensation: (i) Full payment to be made to all APs sufficiently before land acquisition; adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (ii) Compensation for affected structures should be equivalent to the replacement cost at current market value of materials and labor based on standards and special features of constructions with no deductions made for depreciation or the value of salvageable materials;
- b) Co-ordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule: The completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities for any component to be completed prior to the award of the civil works contract for that component.
- c) Provision for technical assistance for house construction: For APs who are rebuilding their structures on their remaining land, or building their own structures in new places as arranged by the subproject, or on newly assigned plots;
- d) Process of providing allowances to all entitled APs according to Vietnamese Law and the Project Policies.
- e) Facilitation of access to socio-economic support programme and income restoration, according to the policies of the Project;
- f) Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (i) APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities, (ii) The monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting each month to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the



meetings, and solutions that are proposed, (iii) Public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the APs, (iv) Assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for by the RP;

- g) Restoration of Productive Activities: Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities so as to ensure the process is satisfactory for the APs;
- h) The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RP: This will be assessed, reviewed and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress and the speed of grievance redress to be monitored ;
- i) Trends in living standards: Throughout the implementation process, this will be observed and surveyed, with special attention being paid to any differences according to gender. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

71. Reporting Requirement. The IMO will prepare monitoring reports every six (6) months up through the period when APs receive compensation and remove from acquired land. The IMO will also conduct a post-resettlement evaluation six (6) to twelve (12) months after completion of resettlement activities. All IMO reports will be submitted to CPMU and ADB, with copies to the PPMU.

## X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

**Table 15: RP implementation schedule**

Main Resettlement Plan Activities	Implementation Schedule
<b>Prepare Resettlement Plan</b>	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	November /2011
Award contract and mobilize independent organization making RP	November/2011
Conduct DMS and prepare compensation charts (RCS, as required)	November/2011
Public meeting and consultations with APs on draft RP	November/2011
Finalize updated RP and submit to PPMU for review and referral	Feb/2012 - March/2012
PPC approval of RP; ADB no-objection to RP	May/2012
Disclosure approved RP to APs	May/2012
<b>Implement Resettlement Plan</b>	
Compensation payments	June/2012
Implement rehabilitation measures	July/2012
Clearance of acquired land	July/2012
Award of civil works contract	July/2012
Post-resettlement evaluation	Oct/2013
<b>External Monitoring</b>	
CPMU awards contracts and mobilizes IMO	May/2012
IMO participates in DMS and establishes AP socio-economic baseline	June/2012
IMO conducts 1 <sup>st</sup> follow-up survey and monitoring report	August/2012
IMO conducts 2 <sup>nd</sup> follow-up survey and monitoring report	Jan/2013
IMO conducts post-resettlement survey and final monitoring report	July /2013

## APPENDIX 1: DMS FORM

Owner (HH head): \_\_\_\_\_ HH code \_\_\_\_\_

Hamlet: \_\_\_\_\_ Commune : \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Sub-project: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

#### 1.1 Household's Information

**Type of HH:** poor HH: ☐ Policy HH: ☐ Female-Headed HH : ☐ Ethnic HH: ☐

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

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

Number of children in school age:.....; Number of children quit going to school:.....; Reasons for quitting:.....

Date moving to current location:.....

Inhabitants status:.....

#### 1. 2. Economic Information of Household

##### 1.2.1 Status of Land Use

Type of land	Area of land (m <sup>2</sup> )
1. Residential land	
2 Garden land	
3. Agriculture land	
4. Aquaculture land	
5. Forestry land	

##### 1.2.2 Income sources of household

Income source	Main source	Secondary source
1. Planting		
2. Breeding		
3. Fishery		
4. Business		
5. Handicraft		
6. Services		
7. Salary		
8. Hired labor		
9. Others (specify)		

In which, Income of Male:....., of Female.....

Who is in charge of spending decision: Husband    Wife    Both

### 1.2.2. Income sources of household

1	Water sources for drinking/ cooking:.....	1. Rain water 2. Dig well 3. Dig well/drill well 4. Canals, rivers, pools	5- Buy 6- Public tap-water 7- Tap water 8- Others
2	Water sources for cleaning: .....		
3	Health: .....	5. 2 composite latrine 6. Septic tank	3- Public toilet 4- No toilet
4	Energy- Lighting: .....	1. Nationally electric system 2. Electric Generator 3. Battery 4. Petroleum 5. Wood	6- Coal 7- Gas 8- No 9 - Others
5	Energy - Cooking: .....		

## 2 DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS)

### 2.1 Land

	Type of land	Category of land	Total area of land available (m <sup>2</sup> )	Legality of land (specify)	Land acquired by the Project	
					permanently (m <sup>2</sup> )	temporarily (m <sup>2</sup> )
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

#### Notes:

1. Type of land: Residential land (urban, rural), garden land, cultivation land, land for aquaculture, forest land, etc.
2. Category of land: Classify only for agricultural land (category 1 to 6), and land for aquaculture.
3. Legality: Specify clearly the situation of land use of household such as hold / did not held the Land Use Right Certificate, waiting for LURC, land user is eligible under the Land Law, rental land, land allocated temporarily, encroached land, disputed land, etc.
4. Land acquired permanently: Land should be acquired by the Project for construction and will be not returned back to the affected people.

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

## 2.2 Principal Structure – House and/or shop

Type of house, structure	Purpose of use	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )	Description

Additional notes if necessary:

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## 2.3 Other structures and assets

	Type of structure and assets	Unit	Quantity
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Additional notes if necessary:

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## 2.4 Trees and crops

	Kind of trees and crops	Unit	Description/productivity	Note
1	Group 1			
2	Group			
3	Group			
4	Group			
5	Group			
6	Group			
7				

Group 1: Longan, Coconut, Mango, Star Apple,

Group 2: Orange, Mandarin, Grape fruit, Custard-Apple, Guava

Group 3: Cashew, Pepper, Coffee, Dragon fruit

Group 5: Pine apple, Sugar cane

Group 6: Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Others

## 2.5. Business and income losses

Aps have affected businesses

	Business type	Business status		No. of employees		Monthly Profit (VND)
		Registration	No-registration	Long-term	Short term	
1						
2						
3						

Business type:    1- Small store/kiosk                      4- Gas Station, garage  
                         2- Retail Shop    5- Warehouse, Industrial factory  
                         3- Services (hair dressing)                      6- Others:.....

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

- Individual relocate in other place:                      ☐
- Willing to relocate in the resettlement site:                      ☐
- Do not know where to move:                      ☐

**Sketch location of house, structures affected by the Project**

										To the North (approx.)	Sticked picture of affected house		
													↑ N

**Note:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Resettlement Plan

### 4. Trees, Crops

	Type of trees, crops	Unit	Quantity	Note
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				

Signature of HH Head

Representative of PPMU  
(Sign & seal)

## APPENDIX 2: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING



III.3 Về các vấn đề về dân tộc thiểu số

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IV. Kết luận

TDA không gây tác động môi trường lâu dài.  
Các tác động môi trường trong quá trình thi công không lớn,  
áp dụng các biện pháp giảm thiểu để hạn chế các tác động

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Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

*Nguyễn Thái Thắng*

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND xã



P. CHỦ TỊCH

*Dương Văn Nam*

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

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Xã An Linh, Ngày 25 tháng 3 năm 2014

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG

Khoản tín dụng số 2357 – VIE

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ ĐÁNH GIÁ MÔI TRƯỜNG,  
TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ**

Tiêu đề dự án: Nâng cấp đường giao thông Chi Thanh - An Linh

Xã An Linh, huyện Tuy An, tỉnh Phú Yên

**I. Thành phần tham dự**

- Ông/Bà Dương Văn Nam Chức vụ PCT UBND xã
- Ông/Bà Bùi Chí Anh Chức vụ Tr. văn NT
- Ông/Bà Lê Hữu Châu Chức vụ CT UBND
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: .....người (chỉ tiết xem danh sách đính kèm)

**II. Nội dung tham vấn**

Chuyên gia môi trường trình bày những tác động môi trường bao gồm tác động lên môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội của khu vực dự án và những biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực.

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất.

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

### III. Ý kiến thảo luận

#### III.1 Về các tác động môi trường tiêu cực và biện pháp giảm thiểu

Tác động:

- Ô nhiễm môi trường không khí trong quá trình vận chuyển nguyên vật liệu
- Tác động về rác thải của lán trại trong thời gian thi công
- Rối loạn đất đai, đất đai trong quá trình vận chuyển.

Biện pháp giảm thiểu:

- Quản lý, che chắn phương tiện vận chuyển trong quá trình vận chuyển.
- Bố trí các vị trí thu gom rác thải tập trung.

#### III.2 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất và các chính sách

- Việc nâng cấp tuyến đường sẽ gây tác động ảnh hưởng đến đất và tài sản trên đất. Do vậy khi thực hiện tiến độ bồi thường cần có đồng đủ cơ quan chức năng, chính quyền địa phương và đại diện các hộ BATT để đảm bảo công bằng và minh bạch.
- Việc bồi thường để nâng cấp giao theo quy định của nhà nước để đảm bảo quyền lợi của người BATT.



## APPENDIX 3: LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

No	Name	Content	Unit	Quantity
<b>I</b>	<b>CHI THANH Town</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc Dong</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Jack-fruit, pawpaw	tree	8
<b>2</b>	<b>Bui Thi Quy</b>			
		<b>Đất:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	8
		Keo	tree	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Huynh Cam Thach</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, Jack-fruit, sầu đông	tree	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Bui Kim Anh</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	10
<b>5</b>	<b>Huynh Van Anh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	10
<b>6</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Ban</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, keo lá trà	tree	12
<b>7</b>	<b>Tran Ngoc Bay</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sầu đông, keo lá trà	tree	14
<b>8</b>	<b>Le Thi Bay</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400

## Resettlement Plan

		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo lá trà	tree	17
<b>9</b>	<b>Vo Thanh Binh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, keo lá trà	tree	18
<b>10</b>	<b>Truong Ngoc Binh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	14
<b>11</b>	<b>Nguyen Tan Binh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>12</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc Binh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>13</b>	<b>Pham Binh</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sầu đông, keo lá trà	tree	
<b>14</b>	<b>Dinh Bo</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sầu đông, keo lá trà	tree	
<b>15</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Cai</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sầu đông, keo lá trà	tree	
<b>16</b>	<b>Pham Chanh</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sầu đông, keo lá trà	tree	
<b>17</b>	<b>Le Thi Chau</b>			
		<b>Land</b>		

## Resettlement Plan

		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sấu đông, keo lá trà	tree	
<b>18</b>	<b>Bui Chau</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>19</b>	<b>Pham Thanh Chau</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>20</b>	<b>Pham Chau</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>21</b>	<b>Nguyen Chinh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>22</b>	<b>Le Chinh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>23</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Chinh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>24</b>	<b>Vo Chu</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>25</b>	<b>Vo Chung</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	133

# Resettlement Plan

26	Nguyen Con			6
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
27	Nguyen Dinh Cu	<b>Land:</b>		133
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
				6
28	Vo Cuong	<b>Land:</b>		32.00
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
29	Vo Hung Cuong			
		<b>Land:</b>		5
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
30	Nguyen Thanh Dam			17.00
		<b>Land:</b>		5.00
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
31	Le Thi Dao			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
32	Nguyen Day			31.00
		<b>Land:</b>		6.67
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
33	Nguyen Van Do			32.00
		<b>Land:</b>		6.67
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
34	Huynh Cong Duc			5
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		5.00
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
35	Nguyen Tan Duc			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		121
		Loong boong, keo	tree	32.00
36	Le Huu Duc			6.67
		<b>Land:</b>		2.33
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
37	Ho Tan Dung			17.00
		<b>Land:</b>		5.00

## Resettlement Plan

		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>38</b>	<b>Vo Dung</b>			60
		<b>Land:</b>		121
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		2.33
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>39</b>	<b>Nguyen Thanh Duong</b>			5
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>40</b>	<b>Vo Duong</b>			5.00
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>41</b>	<b>Huynh Dac Hai</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		60
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>42</b>	<b>Le Thi My Hai</b>			6.67
		<b>Land:</b>		2.33
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>43</b>	<b>Truong Van Hao</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	5.00
<b>44</b>	<b>Huynh Tan Hien</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		18
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>45</b>	<b>Le Thi Kim Hoa</b>			60
		<b>Land:</b>		121
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>46</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Hoa</b>			2.33
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>47</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Hoa</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		17.00
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	
<b>48</b>	<b>Do Ngoc Hoang</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>49</b>	<b>Do Ngoc Hoang</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		



## Resettlement Plan

		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>50</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc Hoa</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>51</b>	<b>Tran Thai Hoc</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>52</b>	<b>Nguyen Hoi</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>53</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Hui</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>54</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Hung</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>55</b>	<b>Le Hung</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>56</b>	<b>Pham Van Khanh</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>57</b>	<b>Le Van Kia</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>58</b>	<b>Tran Thi Lai</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>59</b>	<b>Bui Tan Lai</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>60</b>	<b>Nguyen Lai</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>61</b>	<b>Doan Thi Lanh</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>62</b>	<b>Duong Thi Kim Lien</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		

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		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>63</b>	<b>Thai Thi Minh Lien</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>64</b>	<b>Tran Lien</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>65</b>	<b>Nguyen Xuan Lieu</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>66</b>	<b>Pham Ngoc Long</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>67</b>	<b>Vo Thanh Long</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>68</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc Long</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>48</b>	<b>Nguyen Hoang Ly</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>69</b>	<b>Nguyen Xuan Minh</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>70</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Moi</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>71</b>	<b>Thieu Thi Nam</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>72</b>	<b>Le Thi Phi Nga</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>73</b>	<b>Vi Van Ngoc</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>74</b>	<b>Trao Van Nham</b>			18

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		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>75</b>	<b>Le Nhe</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>76</b>	<b>Vo Thi Nhi</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>77</b>	<b>Bui Thanh Nhi</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>78</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Nhuan</b>			18
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Loong boong, keo	tree	45
<b>79</b>	<b>Nguyen Noi</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>80</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Nong</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>81</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Nong</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>82</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Nuoi</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>83</b>	<b>Huynh Van Oi</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>84</b>	<b>Thai Minh Phong</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>85</b>	<b>Thai Minh Phu</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>86</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phu</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>87</b>	<b>Dang Kim Phuc</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>88</b>	<b>Bui Thi Phung</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>89</b>	<b>Trao Van Phung</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>90</b>	<b>Pham Thanh Phuong</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>91</b>	<b>Hoang Thi Phuong</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>92</b>	<b>Cu Tan Quang</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>93</b>	<b>Le Phuoc Quang</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>94</b>	<b>Dang Minh Quang</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>95</b>	<b>Trinh Ngoc Quang</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>96</b>	<b>Nguyen Qui</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>97</b>	<b>Trinh Ngoc Quyen</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>98</b>	<b>Pham Thi Sang</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>99</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc Sanh</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>100</b>	<b>Nguyen Sanh</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>101</b>	<b>Trao Chi Nhi</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>102</b>	<b>Vu Thi Soi</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>103</b>	<b>Huỳnh Ngoc Son</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>104</b>	<b>Nguyen Kim Suong</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>105</b>	<b>Vo Sy</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>106</b>	<b>Le Thang</b>	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
<b>107</b>	<b>Vo Thang</b>	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400

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108	Nguyen Ngoc Thanh	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
109	Nguyen Van Thi	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
110	Nguyen Van Thom	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
111	Nguyen Thi Thu	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
112	Nguyen Van Thuc	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
113	Dao Kim Thuyen	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
114	Nguyen Thanh Tong	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
115	Nguyen Van Tran	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
116	Le Treo	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
117	Vo Trinh	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
118	Nguyen Van Trung	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
119	Dang Minh Truyen	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
120	Nguyen Minh Tuan	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
121	Nguyen Minh Tuan	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
122	Nguyen Van Tuan	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
123	Ngo Van Tung	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
124	Pham Thi Bich Van	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
125	Nguyen Van	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
126	Do The Vinh	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
127	Nguyen Van Xem	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
128	Nguyen Van Xuan	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
129	Pham Thi Yem	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
130	Phan Mau Chung	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
131	Bui Yen Dinh	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
132	Tran Van Luu	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
133	Nguyen My	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
134	Nguyen Thi Nhung	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
135	Nguyen Van Dong	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
136	Nguyen Van Son	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
137	Nguyen Trung Chanh	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
138	Nguyen Van Cu	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
139	Nguyen Cuong	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
140	Pham Thi Dao	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
141	Nguyen Van Hiep	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
142	Nguyen Thi Loc	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
143	Do Nghia	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
144	Tran Ngoi	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
145	Dao Thi Phuong	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
146	Pham Xuan Sanh	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
147	Dang Van Tu	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
148	Nguyen Thanh Van	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
149	Nguyen Tan Thanh	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400

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150	Nguyen Van Thao	Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
151	Huynh Sanh	Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
<b>II. AN LINH Commune</b>				
1	Tran An			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Annual land	m <sup>2</sup>	400
		Perennial land	m <sup>2</sup>	500
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, quế	tree	5
2	Huynh Ngoc Anh			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	17.00
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	5.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, keo	tree	18
3	Nguyen Van Anh			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	60
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	121
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	12
4	Huynh Bay			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land (house)	house	1
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	6
5	Nguyen Thi Be			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	50
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	13
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Dó	tree	14
6	Tran Biet			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	6.67
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	7.33
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, sầu đông	tree	13
7	Nguyen Luu Binh			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	562.75
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	562.75
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Cau, keo	tree	80
8	Dang Ngoc Binh			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	27.00
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	31.00
		Public land		7.0
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		

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		Keo, dó	tree	30
<b>9</b>	<b>Nguyen Binh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	27.00
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	31.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	7.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, sầu đông	tree	4
<b>10</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Binh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	210.00
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	20.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	250.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	5
<b>11</b>	<b>Nguyen Trung Chanh</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	262
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	164
<b>12</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Chin</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	23.59
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	752.41
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Cau, quế	tree	30
<b>13</b>	<b>Tran Van Chu</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land (house)	m <sup>2</sup>	1
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	7.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	6
<b>14</b>	<b>Nguyen Cong Chuc</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	14.40
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	3.6
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế, sầu đông	tree	6
<b>15</b>	<b>Pham Ngoc Chuong</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land		41.00
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	403.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	23.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Cau, quế	tree	15
<b>16</b>	<b>Nguyen Chuong</b>			

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		<b>Land:</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	410.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	410.00
<b>17</b>	<b>Tran Kim Cuong</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	229.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	229.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	5
<b>18</b>	<b>Nguyen Cuong</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	48.00
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	243.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	23.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, quế	tree	5
<b>19</b>	<b>Nguyen Cuu</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	60
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	120
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, sầu đông	tree	4
<b>20</b>	<b>Nguyen Dan</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	100
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	25
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	6
<b>21</b>	<b>Pham Ngoc Dan</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	133
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	266
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Dó, sầu đông	cây	6
<b>22</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Di</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land (house)	m <sup>2</sup>	1
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	75.00
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	23.00
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	6
<b>23</b>	<b>Vo Van Diem</b>			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	27
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	53
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong, sầu đông	cây	5

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24	Nguyen Thi Diet			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	6.64
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	1.66
25	Le Chi Dinh			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	128.50
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	128.50
26	Nguyen Do			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	817.50
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	817.50
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	2
27	Huynh Kim Do			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	140
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	280
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	cây	3
28	Nguyen Duong			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	140
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	280
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	cây	2
29	Vo Thi Ha			
		<b>Land:</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	169
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	169
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Loong boong	tree	4
30	Le Bich Hanh			
		<b>Land</b>		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	320
		Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	187
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	693
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
31	Nguyen Van Hiep	Loong boong	tree	6
		Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	187
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	234
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
32	Nguyen Van Hoa	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	234
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	256
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
33	Le Van Hoa	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	1.341



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		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	567
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
34	Nguyen Hoang	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	789
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	234
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
35	Nguyen Minh Hoang	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	768
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
36	Dinh Hong	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	1.234
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	345
37	Le Hong	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	87
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	98
38	Nguyen Van Hong	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	109
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	987
39	Nguyen Van Hong	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	767
40	Nguyen Van Hung	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	1234
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	564
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	56
41	Le Van Huong	<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	678
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	32
		<b>Land:</b>		
42	Ho Minh Huong	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	234
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	256
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	45
		<b>Land:</b>		
43	Dang Tan Huu	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	231
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	45
44	Pham Ngoc Ket	<b>Land:</b>		
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	1256
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		
		Quế	tree	30
45	Nguyen Thi Khanh	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	2.341

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		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	3.421
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
46	Doan Kiem	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	345
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	2143
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
47	Nguyen Thi Kinh	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	234
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
48	Nguyen Thi Lanh	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	567
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	544
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
49	Nguyen Thi Loc	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	123
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	321
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
50	Le Van Loc	Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	435
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	345
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
51	Le Van Loi	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	345
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	234
52	Nguyen Tan Luong	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	2314
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
53	Tran May	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	879
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
54	Nguyen Thi Nam	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	569
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
55	Tran Van Nam	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	678
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
56	Nguyen Thi Ngao	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	2341
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
57	Do Van Nghia	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	3456
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
58	Tran Van Ngoc	<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Agricultural land (use right of householders)	m <sup>2</sup>	1287
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	

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59	Bui Van Ngoc	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	3214
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
60	Dang Thi Nhi	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	2351
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
61	Nguyen Phuoc Nhieu	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	2134
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	4532
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
62	Cao Xuan Nhung	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	2345
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	4521
63	Nguyen Nom	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	345
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	4563
64	Vo Cong Phi	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	34
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	56
65	Le Phung	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	78
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	456
66	Dao Thi Phuong	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	56
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	4566
67	Nguyen Thi Quoi	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	1234
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	45
68	Doan Van Sieng	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	678
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
69	Vo Minh Son	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	2341
70	Le Ngoc Son	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
71	Nguyen Huu Tai	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	3456
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
72	Nguyen Tam	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	1287
73	Tran Van Tam	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
74	Nguyen Thanh	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	3214
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
		<b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	tree	

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75	Nguyen Van Thanh	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	2341 56
76	Tran Thi Thanh	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	1287 
77	Nguyen Van Thanh	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	2351 
78	Nguyen Van Thao	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	4532 678
79	Huynh Thi Thao	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	2341 3456
80	Huynh Thi Hien	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	1287 
81	Huynh Tan Thien	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> 	3214 2351
82	Nguyen Thi Thieu	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders Public land <b>Fruit tree</b> Quế	m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> tree	23 2134 4532 678
83	Pham Ngoc Tong	<b>Land:</b> Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	345 4563

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		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		56
		Quế		78
<b>84</b>	<b>Dinh Van Trung</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	56
<b>85</b>	<b>Dang Van Tu</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	4566
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	1234
<b>86</b>	<b>Nguyen Tu</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	45
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	4521
<b>87</b>	<b>Nguyen Cong Vien</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	345
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>88</b>	<b>Dang Thi Vien</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>89</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Xanh</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	4521
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	345
<b>90</b>	<b>Dao Thi Xi</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	4563
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	34
<b>91</b>	<b>Huynh Nao</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	56
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	78
<b>92</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc Anh</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	56
<b>93</b>	<b>Cao Dung</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	4566
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	1234
<b>94</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Dung</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	45
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	4521
<b>95</b>	<b>Nguyen Hoang</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	345
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	4563
<b>96</b>	<b>Bui Van Khoa</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	34
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	56
<b>97</b>	<b>Nguyen Thi Nguoc</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	256
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>98</b>	<b>Nguyen Van Quoc</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	1.341
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	567
<b>99</b>	<b>Le Thi Sau</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>100</b>	<b>Ho Tang</b>	Agricultural land (use right of householders	m <sup>2</sup>	789
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	234
<b>101</b>	<b>Nguyen Ngoc</b>	Agricultural land (use right of	m <sup>2</sup>	

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102	<b>Thanh</b> <b>Bui Van Thi</b>	householders		
		Forest production land	m <sup>2</sup>	456
		<b>Land:</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	768
		Agricultural land (use right of		
		householders	m <sup>2</sup>	4521
103	<b>Pham Van Tho</b>	Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		4563
		Quê	tree	34
		<b>Land:</b>		56
		Agricultural land (use right of		
		householders	m <sup>2</sup>	78
		Public land	m <sup>2</sup>	
		<b>Fruit tree</b>		56
		Quê	tree	4566

## **APPENDIX 4: INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR REPLACEMENT COST**

### **1. Objective of survey**

1. The objective of this survey about the replaced price is to identify the compensation price for all kinds of land, assets, trees and crops of affected households by subproject. The replaced price is similar and higher than popular price in the market to ensure that no affected households will have worse situation than before subproject. On the contrary, at least all affected households will maintain or improve living standard compared to before subproject. The survey is in August, 2011.

### **2. Methodology**

2. The replaced price was built based on the study and field trip. Information about price were mainly collected through direct interviewees with affected households and unaffected households by subproject, especially households who have transferred land and building on this land. In addition, information about price is also collected from related departments such as Provincial Department of Construction, Provincial Department of Finance, construction contractors... and commune, district and province government.

### **3. Sample selection for the survey**

3. Affected households are prioritized for the selection of sample for the survey. Through this, their demands about compensation unit price are reflected. However, to have objective results, unaffected households who have similar characteristics about geographic location, kinds of assets... are also selected for the survey. For the households not having transferred land, their expected price which they want to transfer for the other or they could buy is investigated. During the survey, the households who have just sold trees and crops and just constructed works are prioritized because they are clear evidence for existing price.

4. The scope of selected samples depends on the number of affected households in communes and affection level of their assets.

### **4. Information treatment**

5. Information collected through survey are noted and kept carefully by each area; then they are synthesized and analyzed. From that, the price level approximate with the market price of each asset in each area is identified.

### **5. Investigation results**

6. The subproject is in Tuy An district where the market for annual crops are taken place in every day but market for trees and perennial crops happened sometime ( in communes of Tuy An district). Therefore, based on the survey data, unit prices of land, structure and crop is applicable to the unit price issued by the provincial People's Committee of Phu Yen, including (i) Decision No. 471/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 16/03/2010 of Phu Yen Province People's Committee promulgating compensation policy, support and resettlement when the State acquire land in the area of Phu Yen province; (ii) Decision No. 1802/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 9/11/2010 of Phu Yen PPC promulgating Table of land prices in the province of Phu Yen in 2010;

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No.	Items	Unit	Investigated price (VND)	Provincial price (VND)	Replaced price (VND)
<b>I</b>	<b>Land</b>				
1	Annual land	m2	45,000	50,000	50,000
2	Perennial land	m2	50,000	55,000	55,000
3	Harvest land	m2	45,000	50,000	50,000
6	Residential land	m2	200,000	210,000	210,000
<b>II</b>	<b>Structures</b>				
	Fence	m2	10,000	15,600	15,600
	yard	m2	550,000	585,000	585,000
	Pillar	m2	1,000,000	1,144,000	1,144,000
<b>III</b>	<b>Trees and crop</b>		1,800,000	1,820,000	1,820,000
1	Acacia, eucalyptus	tree	25,000	30,000	30,000
2	Banana, papaya	tree	25,000	30,000	30,000
3	Fruit tree	tree	200,000	230,000	230,000
4	Paddy rice	m2	2,000	2,000	2,000