

# **Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan**

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Document stage: Final

Loan number: 3173

September 2018

## **VIE: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES (ADDITIONAL FINANCING)**

**Subproject: Development Infrastructure for Safe Vegetable Cultivation in An  
Hai Commune, Ninh Phuoc district, NinhThuan Province**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar (\$)

Exchange rate on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2018: \$1 = 23,300

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AH	- Affected Household
APs	- Affected Persons
APMB	- Agricultural Project Management Board
LFDC	- Compensation Assistance and Rehabilitation Board
CPC	- Commune Peoples' Committee
CPMU	- Central Project Management Unit
CSB	- Commune Supervisory Board
	- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DARD	
DLFDC	- District Land Fund Development Center
DMS	- Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	- Department of Finance
DONRE	- Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DP	- Displaced Person
DPC	- District Peoples' Committee
DPI	- Department of Planning and Investment
DRC	- District Resettlement Committee
EA	- Executing Agency
EM	- Ethnic Minority
EMO	- External Monitoring Agency
FGD	- Focus Group Discussion
FS	- Feasibility Study
GAP	- Gender Action Plan
GOV	- Government of Vietnam
HHs	- Households
HIV-AIDS	- Human Immuno Virus-Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IPP	- Indigenous Peoples' Plan
IOL	- Inventory of Losses
	- Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in Central Provinces
IRDSPCP	
IRMR	- Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report
LFDC	- Land Fund Development Center
LIC	- Loan Implementation Consultant
LURC	- Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD	- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOF	- Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	- Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
N-T-P	- Notice- to- Proceed
ODA	- Official Development Assistance
O&M	- Operation and Maintenance

PLFDC	Provincial Compensation, Assistance and - Resettlement Board
PIB	- Project Information Booklet
PPC	- Provincial Peoples' Committee
PPMS	- Project Performance Monitoring System
PPMU	- Provincial Project Management Unit
REMDF	- Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework
REMDP	- Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
RCS	- Replacement Cost Survey
ROW	- Right-of-Way
RRCA	- Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment
SAH	- Severely Affected Household
SES	- Socio-Economic Survey
SP	- Subproject
SPS	- Safeguard Policy Statement
STI	- Sexually Transmitted Infection
USD	- United States Dollar
VAHs	Vulnerable affected households
VND	- Vietnamese Dong
VWU	- Viet Nam Women's Union
WUGs	- Water Users Groups

## GLOSSARIES

Displaced person (DP)	- Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that are fully or partially, permanently or temporarily physically displaced (relocated, lost residential land, or lost shelter) and/or economically displaced (lost land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) due to (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. AHs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost; (ii) persons who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the lost land. In the case of a household, the term DP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Cut-off date	- Means the date of project land acquisition announcement by competent agency. The AHs will be informed of the cut-off date for each project component, and any person who settled or assets created in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- Based on the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of subproject land acquisition and resettlement impacts, including final cost of resettlement. This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of AHs will be determined.
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.
Ethnic minority (EM)	- Any of the 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam other than the majority Kinh (Viet) and Hoa ethnic group that possess the following characteristics in varying degrees - collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; and customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant Kinh (Viet) society and culture.
Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution,

	relocation support, etc. which are due to the AHs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to AHs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (REMDP)	- A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected households (SAH)	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include households that are: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

## **NOTE**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
A. Background .....	11
B. Subproject location and affected area.....	11
C. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts .....	12
D. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan.....	12
<b>II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>13</b>
A. Summary of impacts .....	13
B. Affected Land .....	14
C. Affected houses and secondary structures .....	15
D. Affected Trees, Crops, and Aquatic Products .....	15
E. Impacts on Business Shops.....	16
F. Impacts on Public Structures or cultural heritages .....	16
G. Vulnerable Groups.....	16
<b>III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE .....</b>	<b>18</b>
A. Socio-economic information of sub-project area .....	18
B. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households per DMS .....	18
1. Ages of AH heads .....	18
2. Education level of AH heads .....	19
3. Sources of Income of household heads .....	19
4. Average income of surveyed households.....	19
5. Access to Domestic Water and electricity.....	20
6. Gender issues.....	20
C. Social Impact Assessment.....	21
1. Subproject impact on ethnic minorities.....	21
2. Subproject impacts to women: .....	22
3. Mitigation and benefit measures: .....	23
<b>IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>25</b>
A. Objectives of consultation and information dissemination .....	25
B. Information dissemination .....	25
1. Public Consultation and participation during RP preparation .....	25
2. During the project preparation stage 2016 .....	25
3. During the DMS in 2017 .....	26
4. Public consultation and participation in REMDP implementation.....	28
<b>V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY .....</b>	<b>31</b>
A. Legal basis of the Government of Vietnam .....	31
B. Asian Development Bank Policy .....	33
C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement .....	36
<b>VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....</b>	<b>42</b>
A. Eligibility.....	42
B. Entitlement Matrix .....	42
<b>VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>IX. COST ESTIMATES AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....</b>	<b>48</b>
A. Replacement cost.....	48
B. Resettlement budget.....	48
<b>X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT .....</b>	<b>50</b>
A. National Level.....	50
B. Provincial Level.....	50
C. District Level.....	51
D. Commune Level.....	51

<b>XI.</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>53</b>
A.	Objectives of internal monitoring .....	53
B.	Responsible agencies for monitoring .....	53
C.	Indicators of monitoring.....	53
D.	Preparing monitoring reports.....	54
<b>ANNEX:</b>	<b>MINUTE OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS .....</b>	<b>56</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2: Summary of affected land and assets by subproject.....	13
Table 3: Status of land use right of affected households .....	14
Table4: Affected land by type of land and ownership .....	14
Table 5: Affected secondary structures by subproject .....	15
Table 6: Information of affected fruit trees by subproject .....	15
Table 7: Information of affected fruit trees by subproject .....	16
Table 8: Information of affected timber trees by subproject .....	16
Table 9: Information of vulnerable groups by communes .....	16
Table 10: Distribution of population in Ninh Phuoc district by affected communes .....	18
Table 11: General information of AHs and surveyed households .....	18
Table 12: Ages of surveyed HH heads.....	19
Table 13: Education level of surveyed HH heads .....	19
Table 14: Source of Income of AH's heads .....	19
Table 15: Information of average income of HHs per month.....	20
Table16: Information of access to water of surveyed households.....	20
Table 17 Population of EM households of the sub-project commune. ....	21
Table 18 Dates of Public Meetings and Consultations during REMDP preparation .....	26
Table 19: Discrepancies between Vietnam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009) and Project Policy .....	37
Table 20 Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Indigenous Peoples .....	39
Table 21: Entitlement matrix of households affected by the subproject .....	43
Table 22: Replacement cost for affected land .....	48
Table 23: Compensation cost.....	48
Table 24 Implementation schedule of resettlement and compensation activities .....	52
Table 25. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.....	53



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction:** This Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is prepared for the subproject “Development of the irrigation infrastructures for safe vegetable cultivation in An Hai commune” which is additional subproject of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (IRDSPCP, Additional Financing). The subproject will develop an irrigation structure for advanced irrigation and water saving for 300ha of agricultural land in the area of safe vegetable production in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province. The REMDP is prepared based on the results of detail measurement survey (DMS), socio-economic survey (SES), replacement cost survey, the updated REMDF, and the results of public consultation and participation in subproject area with the participation and consultation with different stakeholders, including affected people.

**Subproject location and scope of impacts:** This subproject is situated in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province. According to DMS results, no affected household will be relocated. There is a total of 19 households and 02 organizations (CPCs of Phuoc Hai and An Hai) to be affected by the subproject. A total of 29,000.8 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be acquired by this sub-project, split into: 19,137.2 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land belong to 19 households and 9,863.6 m<sup>2</sup> of public land (irrigation/stream land and transportation land). There will be 90 fruit trees and 108 timber trees of 16 affected HHs and 5,884.7 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crops of 17 affected HHs. 14 AHs would have structures to be affected. Of 19 AHs, 9 are classified as belonging to vulnerable group and 5 that are losing land are considered as severely affected HHs.

**Legal Policy Framework and Entitlements:** The updated Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (uREMDF) was prepared and applied for the project to meet the requirements of the ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the legal documents of the Government of Vietnam (GoV) that are described in Chapter VII in detail. The terms and principles in this REMDP are in accordance with the current regulations of Vietnam. However, in case of any discrepancy, Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Policy will be followed.

**Information Disclosure, Public consultation and participation:** Information, Public consultations and meetings at village and commune levels with the affected persons (APs) and local officials were conducted initially during the IOL time in May 2017. Following consultations took place during the DMS period done by LFDC and CPCs in 2017 after the approval of the replacement cost by Ninh Thuan Provincial Peoples' Committee (PPC). Design, project policies and alternative plans for land compensation, replacement cost and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. The grievance redress mechanism was designed and discussed to ensure that the APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The rights of the AHs/APs were fully disclosed to them verbally and in writing during the series of consultation meetings during both the IOL and DMS stages in the resettlement planning process. Furthermore, their rights will be reiterated during the time when compensation will be paid for acquired/affected lands and other assets.

**Vulnerable and Ethnic Minority Issues:** The subproject area is mainly Cham ethnic minority people, which accounted for 23.49% of total population of the two (2) communes and other ethnic groups (Raglay, Hoa) is accounting for 2.33% of the total population. DMS results in terms of EM population among the AHs, revealed that five (5) of the total 19 AHs are Cham and these are located in An Hai commune. Among the vulnerable group affected consisting of 9 AHs, two (2) AHs are female-headed AHs, two (2) AHs are poor households and 5 AHs are Cham EM.

The DMS data, therefore, implies that the investment in the implementation of the subproject is consistent with the poverty reduction targets for ethnic minority groups living in Ninh Thuan province. Gender mainstreaming strategy as described in this REMDP encourages the participation of women in the entire subproject implementation cycle. Women will be encouraged to attend to Commune Supervisory Board (CSB), the regular public consultations, project information disclosure activities and attend courses in capacity-building for agricultural production and diversification. In addition, the women will also be remunerated for unskilled labor equally as men during civil works construction.

**A Gender Action Plan (GAP)** was prepared to ensure women's participation in subproject implementation that includes gender performance indicators. Gender mainstreaming will be one of the areas to be monitored in the Project Performance Monitoring System (PPMS) as well as in the Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report (IRMR) to gauge the satisfaction levels of affected women household members as well the female-headed AHs in their compensation payments, grievance resolutions, among others. The gender monitoring indicators are also built-in and women are committed to participate during the internal monitoring of the REMDP.

**Income Restoration plan:** Of a total of 19 AHs, 5 AHs losing land are classified as severely AHs (SAHs). They will be fully provided funding support in terms of compensation payments to all affected assets and allowance in term of income restoration and other supports for vocational training as well as finding new job according to their desire. In case, if they are poor households they can also borrow the money from policy bank with promotional interest. The vulnerable group will have additional assistance and other allowances in accordance with Project's policy, which are fully indicated in the subproject's entitlement matrix.

**Institutional Arrangement:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), through its Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) under the Agricultural Project Management Board (APMB), will coordinate with relevant agencies in the implementation of the REMDP. CPMU will cooperate with NinhThuan PPC and instruct the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), through its Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) to ensure that the compensation and other forms of assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. The Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) of NinhPhuoc District is responsible to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement process. During resettlement implementation, the Loan Implementation Consultant (LIC) recruited by CPMU will conduct monitoring missions to ensure compensation is implemented in line with approved REMDP.

**Implementation schedule:** The final REMDP needs to be approved before starting the subproject civil works. Civil contract award for the subproject (SP) shall not be approved by ADB unless its final REMDP is approved. CPMU will make sure that construction work will not be implemented by contractors unless NinhThuan's PPMU before: (i) has adequately finished compensation payment and (ii) ensure that necessary allowances are provided to affected people for life rehabilitation/income restoration and land clearance are completed. As per the implementation schedule, all the AHs are expected to be paid compensation for their affected assets by the beginning October 2018 and site clearance be completed by the end of October, 2018.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Monitoring of REMDP Implementation will be internally conducted on behalf of MARD and ADB by CPMU with support of LIC and PPMU. The parties shall evaluate the achievement of resettlement objectives during the period from 6 to 12 months after resettlement activities have been completed. LIC will prepare and submit every six (6) months during project implementation an Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report (IRMR) to ADB through CPMU which highlights the status of implementation of the REMDP, particularly highlighting the issues and concerns that may affect a smooth implementation. Monitoring activities include also all actions taken by the parties and the recommendations proposed to address the issues. LIC will evaluate the extent of living condition restoration of AHs during and after the subproject's completion.

**Total resettlement cost:** NinhThuan PPC is responsible for distributing counterpart fund for land acquisition and resettlement to Ninh Thuan PPMU/District Land Fund Development Center so that the payment will be made directly by these administrative bodies to the affected households. Total compensation and assistance cost under this SP is VND **3,018,601,899**, equivalent to USD **129,554**. In which: (i) compensation amount is VND 1,215,166,024 (ii) Assistance amount is VND 1,475,210,000; (iii) Management and Implementation Cost is VND 53,807,520 and (iv) Contingency is VND 274,418,354.

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Background**

1. Ninh Thuan is the most arid province in the country. The agricultural production has encountered many difficulties, many irrigation systems in the dry season do not meet the design requirements, the people have to drill underground wells for irrigation; under particularly difficult circumstances, many households have learned to apply water-saving irrigation techniques such as sprinkling and drip irrigation. However, because the water almost were taken from dug wells, the product quality is not safe and production results of low efficiency.
2. On the other hand, Ninh Thuan's agricultural products are considered highly competitive due to their distinctive and famous flavors such as carrots, onions, garlic, peppers, grapes and apples. To develop the agro-forestry-aquaculture sector of Ninh Thuan province to 2020, the total vegetable cultivation area of Ninh Thuan province is around 17,000 hectares, including the establishment of large-scale cultivation of safe vegetables. This is also an opportunity for the general vegetable sector of the province to have the opportunity to apply advanced production technology invested and applied by foreign enterprises.
3. An Hai commune has an area of 1030 hectares of agricultural land; Of which 230 ha of paddy land and 800 ha of vegetables land; Of these, the 230 hectares of paddy land and 250 hectares of vegetable land are irrigated by Nha Trinh- Lam Cam irrigation system and Tuan Tu dam; The remaining 550 hectares are irrigated by underground of households' wells. Therefore, investment in infrastructure projects serving the safe vegetable production area of An Hai Commune is a pilot model promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for production-planning and production-chain linkages. The investment objectives include increased production and consumption of agricultural products, incentivizing cooperatives, enterprises and scientists with scientific and practical outputs. The SP will be a good model to be replicated across the Country and especially in the South Central Region.
4. The subproject (SP) is additional to the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (IRDSPCP) (Phase 2/Additional Financing). As the construction of the new irrigation systems requires land acquisition, this resettlement and ethnic minority development plan (REMDP) had to be prepared. This REMDP for Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province is the social safeguards document required for the approval of the construction of the SP. It is based on the results of the detailed measures survey (DMS) and socioeconomic survey (SES) of affected households (AHs), including consultations with them. It contains the policies, guidelines, administrative processes and procedures that the MARD commits to follow in compliance with the ADB's policy and that will be applied during project implementation. This REMDP is consistent with the prescriptions contained in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) prepared for the Project, following the relevant legislations being enforced by the Government of Vietnam and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) as well as the other cross-cutting social policy issues of the ADB.

### **B. Subproject location and affected area**

5. The SP is located in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province. The Ninh Phuoc district is adjacent to Ninh Son district in the North and West, adjacent to Phan Rang – Thap Cham city in the Northeast and adjacent to Thuan Nam district in the South and West and adjacent to East sea in the East. The total area of Ninh Phuoc district is 34,234 ha with 128,790 persons. The An Hai commune has a total land area of 2,169.88 ha with a total population of 4,215 households and 16,420 persons (2015 data).
6. The project covers an area of 300 hectares at the foot of Nam Cuong sand hill belonging to the 3 villages of Tuan Tu, Nam Cuong and Hoa Thanh. Being located at the end of the main canal irrigation channel (Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system), it is a highly sanded area in which it is very difficult to find water sources, especially in the dry season. At present, the villagers drilled wells and installed the sprinkler irrigation equipment for about 160 ha to grow vegetables of all kinds such as Asparagus (30ha);

Lac (30 ha); Green onion (20 ha); Carrots, white radish (40 hectares); Tomatoes, peppers, garlic (10 ha) and some vegetables (30ha).

### **C. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts**

7. To avoid more potential impacts, households were instructed during the consultation meetings to refrain from building new structures or plant trees at the identified subproject area. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, was distributed to the AHs and local governments during the preparation of the REMDP. PIB will be regularly distributed to the AHs and local governments, as needed, following ADB's concurrence of the subproject REMDP. Other than the aforementioned, Government will ensure that the acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, assistance and rehabilitation of the AHs will be completed prior to the issuance of a notice-to-proceed (NTP) to contractors to start construction works.

8. Efforts towards minimizing the adverse environmental impacts of the subproject during construction will include re-using excavated materials from the existing work to upgrade and maintain the new works, reduce the volume of construction materials to be extracted from borrow pits and transported through public roads, thereby reducing environmental impacts such as dust, air emissions, and noise that would affect the well being of local people in the subproject area particularly children and the elderly who are at greater risk to these environmental impacts.

### **D. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

9. This REMDP ensures that the subproject will (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) mitigate potential impacts during the subproject design phase; and (iii) improve the standards of living of affected people especially the vulnerable group, minority people or at least will equal their pre-subproject conditions.

10. This document established a plan for affected ethnic minority (EM) groups whose objectives are to design and implement the subproject by considering and giving respect to all aspects of EMs' human rights, livelihood systems and cultural characteristics. Thus, the ethnic minority groups will (i) receive the economic, social and cultural benefits in a suitable manner; (ii) will not suffer from adverse impacts caused by the subprojects, and (iii) will actively participate in subproject implementation which causes the impacts on their lives and assets.

11. In addition, the REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Policies with National and NinhThuan provincial government policies. These include:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for assets' acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected households' livelihood and standards of living;
- (ii) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the implementation of subproject, identification which measures/compensation and mitigation plan needed to be applied;
- (iii) Identification of content, participation plan of affected households in the various stages of the Project, including resolution of grievances; and
- (iv) An estimated budget for resettlement implementation.

12. This REMDP is prepared based on the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement cost, SES and consultations. Construction activities will only start once CPMU will have identified and implemented the volume of compensation and other forms of assistance to affected households.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

13. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted in 2017 by the Land fund Development Center of Ninh Phuoc district, based on the approved SP. The DMS had been completed at the end of 2017; however fund for land acquisition was not available in 2017, therefore the LFDC and PPMU of Ninh Thuan could not complete the compensation plan for AHs in 2017 and these compensation plans have been conducted in 2018. As reported by PPMU and LFDC, at time of writing this report, there is no AH having complaints about the DMS's results. The results of the DMS are summarize as follows:

### A. Summary of impacts

#### 1. Affected households

14. As per the DMS results, the subproject causes impacts on 19 affected households (equivalent to 98 persons) and 02 organizations (An Hai and Phuoc Hai CPCs). Of the 19 affected households whose land has been acquired, five (05) are severely affected households with the land loss ratio ranging from 10% to 30% of their total productive landholdings. Nine (9) out of 19 affected households belong to vulnerable groups since 5 AHs are classified as ethnic minority and 2 AHs are classified as female headed households and 2 AHs are classified as poor households according to MOLISA's standards on assessing for criteria of poor households. There is no need to relocate any AH.

**Table 1: Summary of AHs by subproject**

No	Commune	AH	AP	Permanent Affected HHs	Temporary Affected HHs	SAHs	VAHs	AHs losing land and assets	AHs leasing land from CPCs (losing assets only)	AH losing two types of land
1	Phuoc Hai	2	10	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
2	An Hai	17	88	17	0	5	9	17	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

#### 2. Affected land and assets

15. A total of 29,000.8 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be acquired for the construction of the subproject. Of which, 21,066.9 m<sup>2</sup> of land belongs to An Hai commune and 7,933.9 m<sup>2</sup> belongs to Phuoc Hai commune. The land acquisition activities will also impact to 5,884.7 m<sup>2</sup> of standing annual crops, 90 fruit trees, 108 timber trees and 12 graves. In addition, some secondary structures of AHs will be affected, the information of these structures are described details in the following section.

**Table 2: Summary of affected land and assets by subproject**

No	Commune	Permanently acquired land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Temporary affected land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected Houses	Crops (m <sup>2</sup> )	Fruit Trees (Tree)	Timber Tree (Tree)	Graves (unit)
1	Phuoc Hai	7,933.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	12.0
2	An Hai	21,066.9	0.0	0.0	5,884.7	90.0	37.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,000.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,884.7</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

#### 3. Status of land use rights of affected households

16. According to DMS survey, 84.2% (16 AHs) out of the total 19 AHs holding land use registration certificates (LURCs) while 15.8% (3 AHs) said they are in process of acquiring LURCs. No AHs don't hold LURC.

**Table 3: Status of land use right of affected households**

No	Commune	Land use right of affected land (%)				Total
		With LURC	In process of acquiring LURC	Non-titled	Rent	
1	Phuoc Hai	2	0	0	0	2
2	An Hai	14	3	0	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	16	3	0	0	19
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

## B. Affected Land

17. As above mentioned, the project will need to permanently acquire a total of 29,000.8 m<sup>2</sup> of land that belongs to 19 households and 02 CPCs of An Hai and Phuoc Hai. Of which, 19,137.2m<sup>2</sup> (66%) belonging to 19 AHs are classified as annual crop land, and 9,863.6m<sup>2</sup> (34%) of land belonging to CPCs of An Hai and Phuoc Hai. These latest are classified as public lands such as irrigation/ stream land and transportation land. (5,245.5 m<sup>2</sup> are irrigation/stream land and 4,618.1 m<sup>2</sup> are transportation land).

**Table4: Affected land by type of land and ownership**

Owner	District	Commune	Unit	Agriculture production land		Other land			Total
						Irrigation Land/Stream Land	Cultural/Religious/Cemetery Land	Trans. Land	
				Annual Crop land	Garden Land				
AH	Ninh Phuoc	Phuoc Hai	m <sup>2</sup>	4,377.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,377.2
			HH	2	0	0	0	0	2
		An Hai	m <sup>2</sup>	14,760.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,760.0
			HH	17	0	0	0	0	17
		Total HHs	m <sup>2</sup>	19,137.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,137.2
			HH	19	0	0	0	0	19
Org.	Ninh Phuoc	Phuoc Hai	m <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.0	3,051.3	0.0	505.4	3,556.7
		An Hai	m <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.0	2,194.2	0.0	4,112.7	6,306.9
		Total CPC	m <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.0	5,245.5	0.0	4,618.1	9,863.6
Total Affected area			m <sup>2</sup>	19,137.2	0.0	5,245.5	0.0	4,618.1	29,000.8

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

18. During construction, some lands will be temporarily acquired or rented as construction sites for worker camps, material storage etc. Likewise, there will be impacts to AHs along the road alignment. However, mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the temporary negative impacts which are unavoidable: civil works contracts shall include the following provisions: (i) contractor to pay rent for any land temporarily required for construction work; (ii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved by contractors to its pre-subproject condition before returning it to AHs with confirmation by LIC of the correct implementation of these measures. Contractors are required to negotiate and reach an agreement with the landowner before the land is used for temporary material storage/disposal site. One of the conditions

concerning the issuance of the final payment to civil contractors is that the contractor should submit supporting documents to prove that the temporarily acquired land has been restored to its pre-subproject conditions and there is no pending issue with related confirmation by LIC.

### C. Affected houses and secondary structures

#### 1. Affected houses

19. There are no households losing residential land, therefore, no house is affected by the subproject.

#### 2. Affected secondary structures

20. However, in term of secondary structures, there are 14 households who will be affected by construction of the subproject. The following privately-owned secondary structures will be adversely affected by the Subproject, namely: A fence (a single fence protecting 2,370.8m<sup>2</sup>), animal shelters (two structures), and yards (two structures of 6.05m<sup>2</sup>). There are also 7 sand-wells 12 graves that will be affected. These secondary structures will be compensated at replacement cost.

**Table 5: Affected secondary structures by subproject**

No	Commune	Unit	Affected Secondary Structures					Graves (Unit)
			Dug well (Unit)	Electric meters (Unit)	Animal shelter (Unit)	Yard (m2)	Fence (m2)	
1	Phuoc Hai	Q.ty	0	0	1	0	0	12
		HH	0	0	1	0	0	7
2	An Hai	Q.ty	7	0	1	6.05	2,370.8	0
		HH	7	0	1	2	1	0
Total		Q.ty	7	0	2	6.05	2,370.8	12
		HH	7	0	2	2	1	7

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

### D. Affected Trees, Crops, and Aquatic Products

21. Regarding affected crops and trees, 17 AHs are affected on their crops (5,884.7 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crops including beanpotato and vegetables) and 16 AHs are losing trees for a total of 90 fruit trees (11 AHs) and 108 timber trees (5 AHs) such as Eucalyptus, Acacia. Please see below table for more information of affected annual crops by communes.

**Table 6: Information of affected fruit trees by subproject**

No	Commune	Unit	Affected Annual Crops (m2)					Total
			Rice	Bean	Peanut	Potato	Vegetables	
1	Phuoc Hai	Q.ty	0	0	0	0	0	0
		HH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	An Hai	Q.ty	0.0	2,318.0	0.0	243.9	3,322.8	5,884.7
		HH	0		0	3	14	17
Total		Q.ty	0.0	2,318.0	0.0	243.9	3,322.8	5,884.7
		HH	0	0	0	3	14	17

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

**Table 7: Information of affected fruit trees by subproject**

No	Communes	Unit	Affected Fruit Trees (Tree)				Total
			Mango	Custard - apple	Coconuts	Others	
1	Phuoc Hai	Q.ty	0	0	0	0	0
		HH	0	0	0	0	0
2	An Hai	Q.ty	1	12	46	31	90
		HH	1	1	2	7	11
Total		Q.ty	1	12	46	31	90
		HH	1	1	2	7	11

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

**Table 8: Information of affected timber trees by subproject**

No	Communes	Unit	Affected Timber Trees (Tree)		Total
			Eucalyptus	Acacia	
1	Phuoc Hai	Q.ty	0	71	71
		HH	0	2	2
2	An Hai	Q.ty	0	37	37
		HH	0	3	3
Total		Q.ty	0	108	108
		HH	0	5	5

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

### **E. Impacts on Business Shops**

22. The Subproject will not affect any retailingshops and will not cause economic displacement to any APs or institutions.

### **F. Impacts on Public Structures or cultural heritages**

23. According to DMS results, none of public structures and cultural heritages is affected by the subproject

### **G. Vulnerable Groups**

24. Among a total of 9vulnerable affected groups (VAHs), twoare female-headed AHs, two are poor households and five are EM AHs. As for the project policy, these households will be supported through additional allowances thatwill help them in restoring/ and improving their livelihood/ or income. The details of allowances will be discussed in the following section.

**Table 9: Information of vulnerable groups by communes**

No	Commune	Vulnerable Groups					Total
		Female Headed HHs	Poor HHs	Elderly/children Headed HHs	Disable headed HHs	Ethnic Minority HHs	
1	Phuoc Hai	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	An Hai	2	2	0	0	5	9



No	Commune	Vulnerable Groups					Total
		Female Headed HHs	Poor HHs	Elderly/children Headed HHs	Disable headed HHs	Ethnic Minority HHs	
Total		2	2	0	0	5	9

Source: Result of DMS conducted in 2017

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

#### A. Socio-economic information of sub-project area

25. The population of the Ninh Thuan province totals 595,900 people. It consists of three main ethnic groups: Kinh (76.5%), Cham (11.9%), Raglai (10.4%), and other minor ethnic groups. The working-age population accounts for 50.5% of the population. The average annual population growth rate is between 0.6% and 0.9%. (Source: Ninh Thuan Statistical Yearbook, 2015).

26. The population of Ninh Phuoc district totals 128,790 people in 2015, with 29,443 households, with an average density of 379.71 people/ km<sup>2</sup>. The total of Kinh population is 66.97%, the Cham ethnic group accounts for 30.89%, and other ethnic groups (Raglay, Hoa) make up 2.33%. The rate of natural population growth in 2015 is 1.52%.

27. Phuoc Hai commune has a population of 2,847 households /13,897 people; EM people is 937 households / or 4,574 people accounting for 32.92%, and poor households is 526 households / or 2,571 people accounting for 18.49 %. While An Hai commune has a total of 3,745 households or equivalent to 14,355 people. EM people is 470 households/ or 2,065 people account for 14.38% and poor households is 506 households / or 1,411 people accounting for 13.51%. Please see the following table for more details of population by communes.

**Table 10: Distribution of population in Ninh Phuoc district by affected communes**

Commune	Total of HHs	Population	EM people (Cham, Raglay, EM)			Poor people		
			HH	Person	Scale in commune (%)	HH	Person	Scale in commune (%)
Phuoc Hai	2,847	13,897	937	4,574	32.92	526	2,571	18.49
An Hai	3,745	14,355	470	2,065	14.38	506	1,411	13.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>28,252</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>6,639</b>		<b>1,032</b>	<b>3,982</b>	

Source: Ninh Thuan Statistical Yearbook, 2017

#### B. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households per DMS

28. A socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted in May 2017 specifically to determine their level of socio-economic status and poverty situation in terms of household income, assets owned, access to basic services and infrastructure facilities as well as their opinions regarding subproject implementation among other SES variables. A total of 19 households were covered in the SES or equivalent to about 100% of the total affected households under the subproject. The following are the results of the survey.

**Table 11: General information of AHs and surveyed households**

Commune	No of AHs	No of APs	Average No of Person/HH	Total of surveyed households			Scale of sample (%)
				Total	Male	Female	
Phuoc Hai	2	10	5.00	2	2	0	100
An Hai	17	88	5.18	17	12	5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>98</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	

Source: SES data May 2017

#### 1. Ages of AH heads

29. Surveyed AH heads at the age of 60 years old and above account for 15.8%, 63.1% are within the ages 41-60, and 21.1% are from 21 to 40. The data shows that most of the households are headed by persons in the workingage with a total of 12 HH heads out of 19 surveyed HH heads, the detailed information of working ages of surveyed households by communes are presented in the below table.

**Table 12: Ages of surveyed HH heads**

Commune	Ages of surveyed HH Heads			
	< 20	21 – 40	41 - 60	>60
Phuoc Hai	0	0	2	0
An Hai	0	4	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: SES data May 2017

## 2. Education level of AH heads

30. Of the 19 surveyed households, their educational attainment indicates that a majority of them, 42.11% (8 AHs) have completed secondary school, while 38.84% have completed their primary school (7 AHs) and 21.05% (or 4 AHs) have completed high school.

**Table 13: Education level of surveyed HH heads**

Education level	No of HHs	Rate (%)
Did not attend school	0	0.00
Completed Primary School	7	36.84
Completed Secondary School	8	42.11
Completed High School	4	21.05
Completed college/vocational	0	0.00
University	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SES data May 2017

## 3. Sources of Income of household heads

31. A majority of the households, or 94.74% (18 AHs) of the total 19 consulted households cited agriculture and forestry as their main source of income while 5.62% (one AH) declared to run small business. The findings suggest that with the completion of the subproject, a majority of the households involved in agriculture production will benefit of an increase in farm produce thanks to stable, adequate and reliable irrigation water.

**Table 14: Source of Income of AH's heads**

Main income sources	Quantities	Percentage (%)
Agriculture/Forestry	18	94.74
Freelance/hired labors	0	0.00
Worker/staffs	0	0.00
Business/services	1	5.26
Other	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SES data May 2017

## 4. Average income of surveyed households

32. The poverty and pro-poor thresholds applied by the province and used in the SES are in accordance with Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg, dated November 19, 2015, by the Prime Minister on the

poverty line and pro-poor threshold for the period 2016-2020. Accordingly, poor households were those with a monthly per capita income of less than VND 700,000, while pro-poor households were those with a monthly per capita income of VND 701,000 to VND 1,000,000. The results of the SES show that among AHs, two AHs (10.53%) of 19 surveyed households have monthly per capita income below the poverty line. Please see in the below table for more details by communes.

**Table 15: Information of average income of HHs per month**

<b>Communes</b>	<b>Average Income of household (Million VND/Month)</b>							
	< 3.5		3.5 – 5.0		5.1 – 7.0		> 7.0	
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Phuoc Hai	0	0	2	10.53	0	0	0	0
An Hai	2	10.53	8	42.11	1	5.26	6	31.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>52.63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31.58</b>

Source: SES data May 2017

## **5. Access to Domestic Water and electricity**

33. As per the socio-economic survey (SES) results during DMS, it was found out that all the subproject AHs have access to the national power grid.

34. Access to domestic water source: 94.12% (or 18 HHs) surveyed households declared that their source of water is from piped water system and only one household (5.88%) declared that their source of water is from drilled or dug well.

**Table 16: Information of access to water of surveyed households**

<b>Source of water</b>	<b>Phuoc Hai</b>		<b>An Hai</b>	
	<b>HH</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>%</b>
Piped Water System	2	100	16	94.12
Water from public tanks	0		0	0.00
Water from the mountain	0		0	0.00
Wells	0		1	5.88
Rainy	0		0	0.00
Other	0		0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## **6. Gender issues**

35. Women participation in the local institutions: The gender ratio of women and men working in commune level governmental agencies seemed imbalanced with more men occupying key positions than women. Women working in CPCs are only about 30% of the total CPC work force. Gender situation in LFDCs is more imbalanced as there is no women member of the district LFDC. It is noted that women only occupy key positions in the Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU), which is expected because the VWU is a homogenous mass organization exclusively for women regardless of social status, ethnicity and vulnerability. There are more men than women occupying key leadership positions in the all other governmental agencies/departments at provincial/district level.

36. Participation of women in the subproject: (i) the percentage of women participating in the Commune Supervisory Board (CSB) remains low due to the old and traditional perception that men must take charge in monitoring schemes because of their strength and because dispose of more time to take part in community activities; (ii) the women participating in the commune consultation meetings as representatives of the community are still of the opinion that housework is the main responsibility of women; which explains why women take charge of 92% of housework and, therefore, are unavailable in community meetings and other subproject activities. Accordingly, women's contributions to housework are not valued and they are not paid for this activity. Due to their domestic activities, women do not have

sufficient time to participate to training and other capacity building activities. Housework and other related works associated with the performance of their reproductive gender role deprive them from gaining opportunities for building their self-confidence.

37. Consequently: (i) women with high education and capacity tend to take further advanced learning courses and then try to find new job opportunities in different areas; (ii) women who have low education stay at the commune and perform housework and attend to their family's needs and concerns, this resulting in their lack of self-confidence and in losing the chance to become leaders occupying key decision-making tasks alongside men in the communes.

38. Women representation decision-making in the household: This gender concern was also explored during the SES where it was found out that both husband and the wife jointly make decision concerning house's building, investment in business, ancestor worshipping and on meetings and community participation. However, women solely make decisions on matters concerning management of family finances/expenses, as being the financial managers of the household, in purchasing household appliances/facilities, in children's raising and educating. Other household members rarely decide on households' concerns. There is now emerging concerns and sensitivity by men of the women constraints in the households. This shows that the gender mainstreaming efforts of the local authorities are making headway.

39. In addition, women in local governments are not provided opportunities to participate in decision-making because most of the positions involving leadership and decision-making responsibilities are assumed by men. Women's positions are largely as support staffs in administrative and finance tasks, as chair of women's unions and in cultural departments, which are again associated with their reproductive/nurturing gender role.

40. Women participate in mass organizations: Findings indicate that women participate more in activities of the Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU), that is concerned with women's issues and related activities. However, very few women participate in other mass organizations likely because the Veteran's Union is mostly a men's organization, while the Farmers' Union usually comprised men and women farmers, but women farmers become registered members only when they are classified as female-headed farming household. Girls do not participate in the Youth Union because their main concern is to help their mother in housework.

### **C. Social Impact Assessment**

#### **1. Subproject impact on ethnic minorities**

41. The subproject area "Development of irrigation infrastructures for safe vegetable cultivation in An Hai commune" included two communes of Phuoc Hai and An Hai with population of 6,592 HHs (28,252 persons). The number of ethnic minority households in the two communes was 1,407 (equivalent to 6,639 persons), which accounted to 23.49% of total commune population. They are mostly Cham households.

**Table 17 Population of EM households of the sub-project commune.**

Commune	Total of HHs	Population	EM people (Cham and Raglay EM)		
			HH	Person	Scale in commune (%)
Phuoc Hai	2,847	13,897	937	4,574	32,92
An Hai	3,745	14,355	470	2,065	14.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>28,252</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>6,639</b>	

Source: Ninh Phuoc District report in 2017

42. As above mentioned, of the total 19 affected households, there are 05 households who are classified as Cham ethnic minority. As usual, each ethnic minority group has distinct social characteristic, their own customs and traditions, which make their cultures rich and diverse. The aforementioned ethnic

minority groups have village patriarchs whose positions and roles do not exercise economic and political power but are means to foster harmony of relationship among the ethnic minority community, Kinh people and local authorities during activities to promote socio- economic development in the area.

43. Beside, each ethnic minority group speaks both their local language and the Vietnamese language in communicating with other people as well as with the Kinh majority. This EM group co-exists peacefully and has good relationship with Kinh people and commonly share their experiences in agricultural production. Despite differences in culture, no conflicts arise between the EMs and the Kinh. Thus, agencies involved in subproject information dissemination and in the resolution of resettlement issues may not be encountering difficulties in communicating with the EM and Kinh in subproject communes because both speak the Vietnamese language and have good relationship.

44. The main occupation of the ethnic minority people living in the subproject area is mainly from agriculture and forestation activities. The Cham family is basically matriarchal although at present, this is not strictly observed anymore unlike in the past. Currently, gender equality between male and female is enhanced. During the DMS survey, it was found out that in Cham family, both men and women share responsibilities in domestic works. However education of females is lower than for males.

45. Most ethnic minority households in the subproject area receive government assistance from poverty reduction programs which re-allocate land for ethnic minority community and provide free health insurance certificates for them.

46. According to DMS data, assets of five (05) Cham ethnic minority households in An Hai commune will be affected. Only one (01) of them is also severely affected households, losing >10% of productive land. However the portion of acquired land of this household is 15.1 % only and they have another income besides income from agriculture land then less impact on their income. This household will be provided special assistances as entitlement matrix mentioned in the chapter VII.

47. It is envisaged that the construction of the subproject will not cause any significant impact on the use and access of ethnic people to land and natural resources because land acquisition and impact on trees and crops are insignificant. Likewise, the subproject will not have any negative impact on the culture of the EMs and their relationship with the Kinh, no adverse impact on their socio-economic status, livelihood and social security in the communes.

## **2. Subproject impacts to women:**

### **Positive impacts:**

- (i) The subproject “Development of irrigation infrastructures for safe vegetable cultivation in An Hai commune” has several positive impacts, namely: (i) people are proactive in using water for irrigating in dry season in order to produce safe vegetable production in the value-added chain from the production stage to the sale of products..; and (ii) Improve the efficiency of production to increase the income of the members of the chain, in which the producer's income increased by 1.3 times.
- (ii) The completion of subproject will contribute to an improvement of the living standards of subproject beneficiaries particularly women and the vulnerable group due to an increase in agricultural production that generates higher household income from agricultural products; reduction of farm losses caused by external factors such as flooding and; easy access to basic social services due to convenient traveling.
- (iii) Women will not be burdened in the management of the household finances because there will be sustained increase in household income from agricultural production, thus will have enough budget for food security, healthcare and education of children.

- (iv) Women's time consumed in housework will be reduced due to the gender awareness and sensitization seminars arranged by the project, thus they will have time for leisure and community activities, thus enhancing their self-esteem and build their self-confidence.

Negative impacts:

48. During the subproject implementation phase, some disruptions in people's daily living will be experienced and may have negative impacts to women and the vulnerable group, such as: dust, noise and air pollution from gas emissions of dump trucks and other construction equipment. Also possible road and traffic accidents because of the constant movements of construction equipment and unguarded stockpiles and quarries.

49. For these aforementioned impacts, Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) will request contractors to commit with local authority measures to minimize possible negative impacts such as strict compliance with the environment management plan, installing safety signals within construction routes and sites and scheduling construction times considering rest and sleeping periods of people located within and adjacent to construction sites.

**3. Mitigation and benefit measures:**

50. Adverse impacts on households belonging to ethnic minorities (EMs) are likely to be minimal, some households may be able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels as well as other assets are affected. However, the needs or conditions of EMs will be considered in the design and operation of the upgraded facilities. In addition, the following specific action will be conducted for EM Ahs as well as EM community:

- (i) PPMU and other relevant subproject implementation units should coordinate with local authorities in disseminating subproject information to ethnic minority groups preferably in their own local language in order for them to fully grasp policies, entitlements and benefits provided by the State in invested projects in the locality.
- (ii) Affected land and other assets must be timely, adequately measured and satisfactorily compensated.
- (iii) Training program on agricultural production technique and livelihood should be adequately carried out with participation of ethnic minority households in a manner congruent with their culture and language as well as existing level of absorptive capacities.
- (iv) During the construction period, the contractors should register with the local government the total numbers and names of their workers as part of their personnel management scheme. Construction contractors are obliged to disseminate information to their workers on EMs' culture, their customs and traditions in order for them to understand and respect them. Thus, resulting in a good cooperation and relations with them as well as ensuring security among EM's residing in the construction area.
- (v) Local authorities should closely coordinate with related agencies/social organization in organizing training workshops on gender and gender equity, health and sanitation of community and prevention of Human-Immuno Virus/ Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other social issues to prevent ensuing issues between workers and ethnic minority people particularly women and girls. These social issues include male and female illicit relationships; prostitution, prohibited drugs, HIV / AIDS, Sexually - transmitted infections (STI), women and children trafficking and child labor.

- (vi) Ethnic minority groups should assign their representatives to participate in local commune supervisory board (CSB) during the construction period to ensure quality of the civil work and facilitate smooth construction activities and timely completion of the civil works
- (vii) Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labors tapping the services of unskilled laborers, women and EMs to create job opportunities and an increase in income for male and female alike. Both men and women unskilled laborers will be equally paid remunerations as well as ensure their safety while performing labor in construction sites.

51. Besides activities for Ethnic minority people mentioned above, gender mainstreaming measures will ensure the participation of women in subproject implementation by creating job opportunities to increase their income as well as enhancing women's practical and community gender roles, including:

- (i) Subproject detailed design requires participation of local authorities and local people including women and the vulnerable group. Local people would recommend appropriate sites for construction of canals, intake/outtake sluice and/or exact locations of junctions for convenience of traffic.
- (ii) Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labors giving preference to women laborers in unskilled types of labor where they are equally paid with men on time and days rendered for unskilled labors such as in staking and up keeping the construction workers' barracks among others. Also, ensure that occupational safety of women laborers are taken care of by contractors.
- (iii) Local authorities will closely coordinate with related agencies/social organization to organize training workshops/seminars on: (i) gender awareness and sensitization; (ii) prevention of HIV/AIDS and social issues; also road safety awareness during construction; and (iii) environmental sanitation within and adjacent to the construction sites.

52. As cited in Chapter VII of this REMDP on entitlements and assistance to life rehabilitation, the affected households who belong to the vulnerable group as per uREMDF definition will benefit of the following resettlement assistance and additional allowances. Vulnerable affected household will be compensated according to the following criteria or receive one cash assistance, whichever is higher;

- Cash assistance equal to 30kg of rice (at market rice) per each family member per month for at least 36 months for Poor households;
- Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher;
- Technical support for local agricultural extension;
- Priority for employment in project for additional income generation.



#### **IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

##### **A. Objectives of consultation and information dissemination**

53. The objectives of information disclosure, consultation and community participation activities are:
- (i) Provide timely and sufficient information on the subproject, its components and activities;
  - (ii) Collect information on the needs and expectations of affected people and the affected community as well as generate their responses to the proposed policies and activities of the subproject;
  - (iii) Obtain co-operation and participation of the affected people in the proposed activities related to the preparation and implementation of the REMDP;
  - (iv) Ensure that the affected people will directly participate and contribute to the identification, discussion and resolution of the issues which directly affects their income and living;
  - (v) Ensure transparency in land acquisition activity, compensation payment and other related activities.

##### **B. Information dissemination**

54. Given the above-mentioned objectives and in compliance with the ADB's requirements, PPMU and LIC have been assisting the LFDC in disclosing information from the very beginning and continuing throughout subproject preparation and implementation periods.

55. A series of information disclosure has been conducted from the beginning of the subproject in 2016 and continued through DMS and SES in 2017. When approved by the PPC and ADB, the final REMDP will be publicly disseminated to the AHs and other subproject beneficiaries through commune and village meetings in coordination with their leaders. Furthermore, this REMDP, once approved, will be posted on ADB's websites.

56. The project information booklet (PIB) that is made available in Vietnamese has been distributed to the affected people and beneficiaries in the subproject area.

57. Affected Persons (APs) are notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) community meetings about the scope of the subproject, site clearance construction plans; (ii) detailed measurement survey results; (iii) list of eligible APs and their entitlements; (iv) compensation rates and volumes; (v) payment of compensation and other assistances; and (vi) other contents such as the grievance redress mechanism. Notices are posted outside the CPC offices or at other easily accessible locations. Letters, notices or small brochures are delivered individually to APs. Information of these activities is also broadcasted through the local loud speakers.

##### **1. Public Consultation and participation during RP preparation**

58. Public consultations and community participation are conducted during the entire subproject implementation cycle, including planning, designing, implementation, and monitoring. The objective of the public consultation and participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication among the subproject's management, stakeholders and APs in order to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into the subproject preparation and implementation whose aim is to reduce or offset the negative impacts while enhancing the subproject benefits.

59. Comments and grievances of APs were reviewed with them during the consultation meetings. The REMDP consultation results and information disclosure regarding entitlement and compensation and allowances for APs were properly documented and attached to this document as Annex on the Minutes of Public Consultation.

##### **2. During the project preparation stage 2016**

60. Time and venue of the first consultation meetings were held on 21<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 with participation of representatives of affected HHs and CPCs officials in An Hai commune. These meetings were attended by representatives of CPCs, village leaders, cadastral officials, representatives of local mass organizations (Representatives Commune Women's Union; Commune Farmers' association; Father Land Front), PPMU, FS and PIM consultants and affected people in the subproject areas. A total of 23 persons (22 men and 1 woman) participated in these meetings. The table below describes more details of participants by communes.

61. The consultation meetings were conducted with the following subject matter:

- Preliminary design (Subproject features, scale, its location, work items, );
- Dissemination on resettlement policy of the subproject, eligible criteria for compensation and assistance;
- Proposed Subproject implementation plan;
- Issues concerning gender, income restoration, livelihood and other support policies;
- Compensation and assistance plan and entitlements of APs;
- Consult on the scale of impact on APs.
- Impacts on vulnerable groups and assistance, rehabilitation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Collect comments/opinions regarding other issues.
- Agreements with subproject local authorities, village and mass organization leaders and AHs on issues and opinions that arose during the meeting.

62. The information dissemination and community consultation showed that local people and local authorities hope that the irrigating system under this subproject would be constructed soon in order for people to cultivate, increase crop, diversify agricultural production, reduction of cost for the agricultural production and enhancing their living condition.

### **3. During the DMS in 2017**

63. Many meetings among LFDC, CPCs and AHs with participation of PPMU staffs were organized during the DMS. AHs were consulted and made aware on issues and data related to the subproject, concerning eligibility and particularly on the cut-off date for the subproject, schedule, results of DMS as well as compensation plan for each AH including compensation prices and allowances.

64. Public consultation meetings were held in May 2017 in subproject communes and with all stakeholders such as local officials, representatives of local organizations (Women's Union; Farmers' Association; Father Land Front). Other participants were from Ninh Thuan PPMU, CPMU and LIC. A total of 85 persons (40 men and 45 women) participated in those meetings and consultations held in two (02) communes. The table below includes more details of the participants by communes. The Minutes of this consultation meeting including list of participants is attached in Annex 1.

**Table 18 Dates of Public Meetings and Consultations during REMDP preparation**

District/ Commune	Time	Total	No. of Participants	
			Male	Female
An Hai	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	48	21	27
Phuoc Hai	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	37	19	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>

65. These meetings focused on:

- Detailed design of the subproject (general information of subproject consists of location and scope of construction of the subproject);
- Dissemination of the SP's impacts and updated Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework;
- Disclosure of subproject implementation schedule, grievance and redress mechanism and process of monitoring and evaluation;
- Consulting on the replacement cost, compensation payments and other entitlements of AHs as well as the additional assistance and allowances to the severely affected households, affected vulnerable group, livelihood restoration;
- Distribution of project information booklet.

66. In the consultation meetings, the local authorities, communities and potentially affected households agreed on the plan to implement the subproject. All attendants were aware of the subproject's benefits and they pledged to actively participate during its implementation.

67. Opinions, suggestions and concerns of the communities and potentially affected households that were raised in the consultation meetings are summarized below:

- APs agreed with compensation policy of the subproject and compensation unit price issued by the PPC for subproject that reflects replacement cost;
- All affected HHs agreed to receive compensation and assistance in cash in accordance with the subproject's policy;
- SAHs wanted to use cash assistance to continue investment by themselves; VAHs were satisfied with cash-assistance;
- Some AHs asked clarification on the compensation policy applicable for their land reclamation. The LFDC and CPCs explained that if the land reclamation of households is confirmed by the village leader and CPC, then the AHs are entitled to compensation for land and asset but no assistance for change of job for this area;
- CPCs confirmed the availability of replacement land but no AH chose land-for-land compensation due to the poor quality of the land potentially available; All AHs want to get cash compensation and assistance.
- Affected households agreed to cooperate with community supervisor board during the construction;

- Construction Contractors are required to restore the site to its original status after construction;
- Construction activities must be implemented quickly and be consistent with the schedule as the SP is planned for a long period of time and the local people want it to be completed as soon as possible.

#### **4. *Public consultation and participation in REMDP implementation***

68. During the REMDP implementation, the PPMU, in cooperation with the LFDC and the CPCs, is responsible to keep all SP AHs/APs and beneficiaries informed through various media, including workshops and public meetings. During these activities, participants will be encouraged to give feedbacks/comments on the SP's technical specifications, on its impacts and on the different alternatives to address the impacts as well as on the expected resettlement and compensation options.

69. The local people will have the right to monitor and provide their feedbacks on the construction of the sub-project and the implementation of the REMDP. Representatives of AHs and beneficiaries may join the Commune Supervisory Board (CSB) to perform participatory monitoring of the SP implementation process. They can articulate their grievances if they discover any inappropriate/illegal actions of contractors and sub-contractors in compliance to the subproject's grievance redress mechanism presented in the following section.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

70. To ensure that complaints and grievances of APs regarding any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are timely and effectively addressed, a grievance redressing mechanism with detailed procedures was established and agreed with APs during the consultation meetings. APs can send questions and grievances to the implementing agencies about their rights in relation to their entitlement to compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and assistance in income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not pay any fee for solving the grievance and complaints at any level and in trial courts. Grievances will be transmitted through three (3) levels of arbitration/resolution, starting at the commune, the district and at the province level prior to submission to the Court for litigation as a last resort when grievances and complaints are not resolved in the three (3) levels of arbitration/mediation. The executing agency (EA) will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievance and complaints.

71. The following stages/levels for grievance redress are established based on the Complaint Law No. 02/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011:

72. **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** The AP can bring his/her complaint in written or verbal forms to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon the said member of CPC or the Village Chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet the aggrieved AP and will have from 30 days to a maximum of 60 days – for complicated case or remote area - after the lodging of the complaint to resolve it; The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and filing all complaints that it handles.

73. **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area), the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with CPC's decision or in the absence of any response, the AP may bring the case, either in written or verbal forms, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days – for complicated case or remote area - after the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The DPC is responsible for documenting and filing of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any decision made. The DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure that the complainant is notified of the decision made.

74. **Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area), the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the DPC's decision or in the absence of any response, the AP may bring the case in writing to any member of the PPC. The PPC has from 30 days to a maximum of 70 days to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the AP, depending on whether the case is complicated or it comes from a remote area. The PPC is responsible for documenting and filing all complaints that reaches the same.

75. **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the PPC's decision or in the absence of any response, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favor of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level decided by the court. If the court rules in favor of the PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

76. Affected households may lodge a complaint in writing directly to the Southeast Asia Department via Vietnam Resident Mission Office in Hanoi. If the affected household is still not satisfied with the Southeast Asia Department's response and only as a last resort, the affected household may access ADB's Accountability Mechanism: <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>.

77. The above grievance redress mechanism was disclosed and discussed with affected people during the public disclosure and consultation activities to ensure that grievance procedures are understood and agreed by all parties. PPMU/DARD is responsible for monitoring the progress of the grievance redress process. Local regulations and law will prevail to redress the complaints. For the meantime, as the grievance is in the process of redressing, compensation money and allowances will be deposited to an escrow account until the claim is properly resolved to the satisfaction of all parties. It must be stated that the above procedures will not impede the aggrieved AH from seeking resolution of the court

and may at any given level elevate his/her complaints to the appropriate local peoples' court for arbitration/mediation of his/her grievance/complaints.

## **VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY**

78. The legal and policy framework for dealing with the resettlement impacts of the subproject is given based on relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (SPS 2009). In this section, the relevant policies and laws of Vietnam, including policies of NinhThuan Province, and policies of ADB are outlined, then if difference between these policies (of Vietnam and of ADB) exist, reconciliation is done to establish policies and principles to be applied under this subproject.

### **A. Legal basis of the Government of Vietnam**

79. Legal framework of the Government of Vietnam: Law, decrees, and regulations of the Government of Vietnam on land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and ethnic minority include:

- i) The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house.
- ii) Law on Land 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13) dated 29/11/2013.
- iii) Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP issued by the Government on 16th March 2016 on management and utilization of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans from donors.
- iv) Decree No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP dated 15 of May 2014 on detailing a number of articles of the land law 2013.
- v) Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP dated 15 of May 2014 on Regulations on Land prices.
- vi) Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP dated 15/05/2014 of the Government of Vietnam on Regulations on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
- vii) Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2017 adjusting some articles of the Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated May 15, 2014 on the implementation of certain articles of the Law of land, the Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on land price and the Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on compensation, support and resettlement for the government's expropriation of land.
- viii) Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT on land pricing method ;
- ix) Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT on Guidelines in implementation of Decree No.47/2014/NĐ-CP
- x) Decision No. 775/QĐ-Tf-GM dated 20/5/2013 of the Prime Minister on policy on supporting housing land, agricultural land, clean water to poor ethnic households and needy ones in the disadvantaged communes;
- xi) Decree No. 75/2015/NĐ-CP dated 09/9/2015 of the Government of Vietnam on Mechanism and policies on forest protection and development in combination with sustainable and fast poverty alleviation and support for ethnic groups during 2015 – 2010

80. With regard to ethnic minorities (EMs) Viet Nam's constitution (2013) mandates the State to "Implement a policy on equality, unity and support for all ethnic groups in the development of a civilized society, and respect benefits, traditional cultures, languages and religions of ethnic minority groups (Article 5). Related to this, a ministerial-level government body, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) is tasked for developing and overseeing policies and programs to promote the welfare of EMs.

81. Programs that target EMs are numerous and diverse and cover a wide range of issues including poverty reduction, resettlement and settled agriculture, productive and residential land allocation, education, health and communication, cash subsidies on land reclamation, improvement of commune and village infrastructure, etc. Following are key regulations involving EMs in Viet Nam.

2017	Decision No. 1898 / QD-TTg dated 28/11/2017 of the Prime Minister approving the Project "Supporting Gender Equality in Ethnic Minorities in the Period 2018-2025"
2017	Decision No. 1163 / QD-TTg dated 08/8/2017 of the Prime Minister approving the project "Promote law dissemination and education and propagandize in ethnic minority and regional areas mountain period 2017-2021 "
2017	Decision No. 414 / QD-UBND dated 11/7/2017 of the National Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs approving the list of extremely difficult villages to be invested in Program 135 period 2017-2020
2016	Decision No. 2085 / QD-TTg of October 31, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the specific policy on support for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2017-2020
2016	Decision No. 1008 / QD-TTg dated 02/6/2016 of the Prime Minister approving the Scheme on Strengthening Vietnamese Language Preparation for Preschool Children and Elementary School Children in ethnic minority area in period 2016-2020 , orientation to 2025
2015	Decision No. 1747 / QD-TTg dated 13/10/2015 of the Prime Minister approving the program of supporting the transfer of scientific and technological advances to promote the socio-economic development of rural mountainous areas of ethnic minority Period 2016-2025
2013	Decision No. 2356 / QD-TTg, dated 4/12/2013 of the Prime Minister promulgating the Action Program for implementation of the ethnic minority strategy up to 2020
2013	Decision No. 449 / QĐ-TTg dated March 12th, 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the strategy for ethnic minority to 2020
2011	Decree No. 80/2011/NQ-CP on sustainable poverty reduction, period of 2011-2020
2011	Decree No. 05/2011/NĐ-CP on the work of ethnic minority.
2010	Decree No. 82/2010/ND-CP of government, dated 20 July 2010 on teaching and learning of ethnic minority languages in schools.
2008	Resolution No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP of government, dated 27 Dec. 2008 on support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poorest districts
2008	Decree No. 60/2008/NĐ-CP dated 9-May-2008 of the government on the functions, tasks, authorities and structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas Affairs.
2007	Decision no. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 05 March 2007 on the policy of assistance for relocation and agriculture for Ethnic Minorities from 2007 to 2010.
2007	Decision no. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 20 July 2007 on the policy of assistance to improve knowledge of laws as a program of 135, phase 2.
2007	Decision no. 01/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 31 May 2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the recognition of communes, districts in the mountainous areas
2007	Decision no. 05/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 06 September 2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on its acceptance for three regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas based on development status



2007	Circular no. 06 dated 20 September 2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee guidance on the assistance for services, improved livelihood of people, technical assistance for improving the knowledge on the laws according the decision 112/2007/QĐ-TTg
2007	Decision no. 06/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 12 January 2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the strategy of media for the program 135-phase 2
1998 - 2003	Decree no. 59/1998/ND-CP dated 18 Jul 1998 prescribing lump-sum allowance regime applicable to relatives of people with meritorious services to the revolution who had died before January 1, 1995 And Decree no. 51/2003/ND-CP, amending and supplementing a number of articles of decree no. 87ND-CP of December 19, 1996 detailing the assignment of responsibilities for managing, drafting, implementing and settling the state budget

82. With regard to Land acquisition in NinhThuan province, NinhThuan PPC has promulgated the Decisions for compensation, assistance and resettlement policy when land is acquired by the State in NinhThuan province as follow.

- (i) Decision No. 64/2016/QĐ-UBND dated on 26th September 2016 by NinhThuan PPC on promulgating compensation, assistance and resettlement policy when land is acquired by the State in NinhThuan province.
- (ii) Decision No.10/2017/QĐ-UBND dated on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2017 by NinhThuan PPC on adjusting the price unit for types of land in period of 2015-2019 in the territory of NinhThuan province.
- (iii) Decision No. 13/2016 dated on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2016 by Ninh Thuan PPC on promulgating price unit for trees and crop in the territory of NinhThuan province.
- (iv) Decision 37/2018/Q-UBND dated 7<sup>th</sup> June 2018 by NinhThuan PPC on promulgating the compensation price for house and structures on land in Ninh Thuan province.

## **B. Asian Development Bank Policy**

83. **Indigenous Peoples Policy (SPS 2009):** The Indigenous Peoples Policy states that safeguards are triggered if a project/subproject directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or a culture of Indigenous People own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or assets. The term Indigenous People is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; customary cultural, economic social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

84. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy. Projects financed and/or administered by ADB are expected to observe the following policy principles related to indigenous people:

- i) Screen early on to determine (I) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely

- ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples
- iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns
- iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples
- v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared
- vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures
- vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders
- viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands

- ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

85. **Involuntary Resettlement Policy (SPS 2009):** Covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

86. Projects financed and/or administered by ADB are expected to observe the following policy principles:

- i. Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of DPs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the DPs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women head of households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status<sup>1</sup>.
- vii. Ensure that DPs without title to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

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<sup>1</sup>ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards is applicable to negotiated settlements if expropriation would result upon the failure of negotiations. Negotiated settlement should be based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets. In doing so, the borrower is required to offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. The borrower is also required to engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes. Refer to paragraph 25, Appendix 2 (involuntary resettlement) of ADB SPS (2009).

- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on DPs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ix. Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.
- x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or programme. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

87. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair current market value at the time of compensation; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, structures will be compensated at replacement costs without deduction for the value of salvageable materials. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

88. Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognised or recognisable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.

### **C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement**

89. The similarity between regulations of The Government of Vietnam and ADB Safeguard Policy is the entitlement for beneficiaries/eligible ownership. The current regulation stipulates guidance on (i) identifying market price/replacement cost and compensation payment, assistance for different types of affected assets; (ii) land compensation plan and cash compensation assistance; (iii) relocation support during transitional period; (iv) allocating land and house with use right certificate; (v) additional support to severely affected households and vulnerable household; (vi) assistance to livelihood restoration and training ; and (vii) information disclosure , consultation, grievance redress mechanism.

90. Law on land 2013 (No.45/2013/QH13) stipulates regulations on information disclosure (Article 67) and publication of compensation plan to affected people (Article 69). Accordingly, affected people should be informed in advance at least 90 days for agricultural land and 180 days for non-agricultural land prior land recovery. Compensation plan should be disseminated to affected people and posted at CPC Office before submission for approval.

91. However, ADB Safeguard Policy does not consider the absence of legal rights of APs on acquired land as an impediment to receiving compensation for non-land assets and for rehabilitation assistance. No business license is registered by affected people is also not an impediment for them to receiving business restoration assistance. Engagement of an independent external party to document negotiation and settlement process is required under ADB Policy.

92. With regards to ethnic minority, there is a difference in definition of affected people, as Laws of Vietnam do not have any specific requirement to development projects having impact on ethnic minority.

93. Policy framework and regulations to address resettlement impacts and ethnic minority issues for sub-project "Development of irrigation infrastructure for safe vegetable cultivation in An Hai commune"

are prepared on the basis of relevant policies and laws of Vietnam and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

94. Decree No.16/2016/ND-CP on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loan of donors stipulates that compensation and assistance and resettlement for programs and projects funded by ODA should be in compliance with current regulations and international conventions on ODA and concessional loan which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an official member. In case of discrepancy between the Laws of Vietnam and International Conventions, the International Conventions will prevail. Similarly, the Article 87 of the 2013 Land Law requires the projects using loans from foreign and international organizations for which the State of Viet Nam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support, resettlement, such framework shall be applied.

95. Due to some discrepancies between the Policy of the Government of Vietnam and ADB Policy, a project policy framework is prepared to ensure these discrepancies are properly reconciled. The table below shows the differences and presents project policy to address these discrepancies.

96. With the promulgation of the Land Law 2013, including Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP, Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP, the policies and practices of the national Government have become more consistent with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (The SPS 2009). However, there are still some significant gaps between the Government policies and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

97. The following table provides a comparison of ADB's Policy (SPS 2009) and those of the Government on key areas of involuntary resettlement, and regulates the implementation of the resettlement issues under the subproject.

**Table 19: Discrepancies between Vietnam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009) and Project Policy**

Issues	Land law 2013, Decree 47/2004/ND-CP, Decree 44/2009/ND-CP	ADB SPS (2009) Policy	Project Policy
<b>Severely impacted APs losing productive land</b>	<b>Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:</b> APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	APs who are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted.	APs losing 10% or more of their productive assets shall be considered as severely affected.
<b>APs without LURC</b>	<b>Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92:</b> Persons who have used land before 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2004 and directly involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation.  But no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as	APs without titles to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets including dwellings, structures and other improvements to land such as crops, irrigation, at full replacement cost, if created before the cut-off date. Safeguards cover involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	APs without legal or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participate in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before the cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore

Issues	Land law 2013, Decree 47/2004/ND-CP, Decree 44/2009/ND-CP	ADB SPS (2009) Policy	Project Policy
	stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works.	Covers temporary and partial losses.	their pre-project living standards and income levels.
<b>Compensation for structures</b>	<p><b>Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1:</b> houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost.</p> <p><b>Decree 47, article 9:</b> Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure.</p> <p><b>Land Law 2013, Article 92:</b> Land-attached assets which are illegally created or created after the notice of land recovery by a competent state agency takes effect will not compensated</p>	<p>Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.</p> <p>Structures constructed on land with no LUCR before the cut-off date will still be compensated.</p>	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures (including structures constructed on land with no LUCR before the cut-off date) without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.
<b>Monitoring</b>	No monitoring requirement	Monitoring is required. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization should monitor RP and EMDP implementation	<p>The EA must undertake internal monitoring of RP and EMDP.</p> <p>Anticipated negative impacts from the project are minor. No need to recruit an external monitoring organization.</p>
<b>Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations</b>	Not required.	The borrower is required to engage an independent third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	In case of land donation involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached to the RP or REMDP

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98. With respect to IP safeguards – in this case, EMs - the table below provides a comparison of ADB's Policy (SPS 2009) and those of the Government limited to select areas of concern for the SP.

**Table 20 Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Indigenous Peoples**

Issue and ADB SPS 2009	GOV Constitution and other Laws	Project Policy
<p><b>Conduct of culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive SIA.</b> The SPS underscores the need to undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impacts assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on EMs. Give full consideration to options for the affected EMs related to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected EMs that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerational inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on EMs.</p>	<p>There are no requirements in the Vietnamese legal framework to carry out any social impacts assessment for all projects affecting EMs.</p>	<p>Social impacts assessment will be prepared and updated for all SPs in areas with EMs. The assessment will cover both positive and adverse impacts on the local EMs as well as to develop the measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts with full participation of local EMs.</p>
<p><b>Meaningful consultations.</b> Undertake meaningful consultations with affected EM communities and relevant organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected EM communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance EMs' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of EMs' concerns.</p>	<p>The Grass-root Democracy Legislation (Ordinance No. 34/2007) provides a legal framework, which should enable EMs to participate in local public decision that affect them and the regions they inhabit.</p>	<p>Meaningful consultations with local EMs will be carried in all stages of the project.</p> <p>The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring.</b> Monitor implementation of the EMDP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the EMDP's objective and desired</p>	<p>No regulation of the government on preparation or monitoring of REMDP implementation though as consolidated under</p>	<p>Internal monitoring of REMDP implementation will be carried out.</p>

Issue and ADB SPS 2009	GOV Constitution and other Laws	Project Policy
outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of EMDP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	resettlement covered by land law. Indicators need to be definitive.	

99. To address the discrepancies between ADB SPS (2009) and relevant GOV regulations as described in the table above, the subproject principles on resettlement policy are as follows:

- i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- ii) All subprojects will be screened in terms of impacts related to involuntary resettlement. Safeguards due diligence for existing facilities and previous resettlement activities conducted in anticipation of the Project will also be conducted and corrective action will be prepared in case of non-compliance.
- iii) Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of acquisition.
- iv) Severely affected household (SAH) is considered when they are losing 10% or more of the household's productive land or other assets (generating income) or are physically displaced from housing.
- v) Displaced persons (AHs) without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistances and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- vi) Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to AHs.
- vii) Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the AHs and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the AHs and communities will be taken into account.
- viii) The RP/REMDP will be disclosed to AHs in a form and language(s) understandable to them prior to submission to ADB. RPs/REMAHs will be disclosed on the ADB website.
- ix) Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- x) Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- xi) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
- xii) Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.
- xiii) Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to AHs before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- xiv) Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation and by the project provinces.
- xv) Reporting and internal monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of resettlement. Internal monitoring on implementation of resettlement and ethnic minority



development plan should be carried out by PPMUs and CPMU. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on the ADB website.

- xvi) The CPMU will not issue notice of possession to contractors until the CPMU are officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the AHs and rehabilitation measures are in place (ii) already-compensated, assisted AHs have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.
- xvii) Cut-off date is the date of notification on land recovery for the subproject by the competent State agency. The notification is sent to every land user whose land is recovered, publicized in meetings with APs and posted at offices of the commune-level PCs, and common public places.
- xviii) All subprojects will be screened for presence of ethnic minorities in the subproject area and impacts on ethnic minorities (EMs). Subprojects with significant adverse impacts on EMs will be excluded.
- xix) Local patriarchs (Gialang) will be engaged in the conduct of consultations for the preparation of the subproject. In case there are potential adverse impacts (including minor land acquisition), an REMDP will be prepared. For subproject with only positive impacts on ethnic minorities, the subproject preparation and implementation will include measures for ensuring their participation and inclusion in subproject benefits as elaborated in the Project Administration Manual.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Eligibility**

100. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the cut-off date. The DPs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any person who settled or assets created in the project area after the cut-off date for the specific subproject will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the subproject.

101. The cut-off data for “Development of irrigation infrastructure for safe vegetable cultivation in An Hai commune” in Ninh Phuoc district, NinhThuan province is 22/09/2017, that is the date of Decisions for land acquisition for all affected households by this sub-project issued by Ninh Phuoc DPC.

102. In addition, legal rights to the concerned land determine the extent of eligibility for compensation with regards to that land. There are three types of AHs:

- (i) Person with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially
- (ii) Persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially but do not currently possess a LURC, however, have claims that are recognized under national laws, or;
- (iii) Persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have recognized claim to that land.
- (iv) AHs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. AHs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they will have to be relocated.

103. Unforeseen impacts: If there are any person or household affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, compensation and/or assistance will be also applied to them according policy of the project.

104. The unit prices and allowances stated in the entitlement matrix might be adjusted during the implementation of REMDP to reflect the current situation at the implementation time. However, the amount and adjusted unit price cannot be lower than those regulated in the entitlement matrix below.

### **B. Entitlement Matrix**

105. Households or individuals with sufficient basis for compensation will be compensated for affected land and other assets equivalent to the market price of such land and assets. Those without sufficient legal rights are also assisted as described in the entitlement matrix below.

106. Assistance to affected people aims to reduce subproject impact on their life and restore their livelihood and rehabilitation to better or at least the same as pre-subproject conditions. This will ensure that affected people will be compensated for the losses caused by subproject and more opportunities will be available for them to improve their life conditions and economic status while they are able to adapt to the new conditions at a shortest period of time.

**Table 21: Entitlement matrix of households affected by the subproject**

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>A. AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
<b>A.1: Temporarily Affected Agricultural Land- Number of Ahs and area of temporary affected land will be determined during the construction phase and contractor to pay rent for any land temporarily required for construction work;</b> PPMU is in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land.			
<b>A.2 Permanently affected agricultural land</b>			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Losing 10 percent or more of total productive landholding 05 AHs	a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for land and at market price for standing crops; and tree  b/ Economic rehabilitation package (see D, below); and job training/creation assistance equal to 2 times of acquired land value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHs affected on land will fully receive the compensation and allowances before site clearance.</li> <li>- Subproject will acquire the entire affected land parcel and compensate at replacement cost.</li> <li>- If the viability of the remaining land is less than the minimum viable unit size as per provincial norms, then the entire parcel of land would be acquired and compensated.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
	Losing less than 10 percent of total productive landholding 14 AHs	a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and b/ Compensation for standing crops at market price; and c/ Job training/creation assistance equal to 2 times of acquired land value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHs affected on land will be noticed about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation at replacement cost before site clearing at least 01 (one) month.</li> <li>- Implemented by LFDC</li> </ul>
Public organizations	02 CPCs (An Hai and Phuoc Hai with total area of 9,863.6 m2)	a/ No compensation for affected land but support equivalent with not exceeding 100% of compensation value of the affected land; and  b/ Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, if any.	<p>The support only to be paid for public land if land is 5% land fund (agriculture land) of the CPC.</p> <p>The support amount must be paid to account of affected CPC and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune</p>

Entitled Persons	Type &Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED HOUSE AND STRUCTURE</b>			
<b><i>B.1. Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.</i></b>			
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property  14 HHs of affected secondary structures	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR  Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition.	AHs of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures.  Costs for repairing the remaining house/structure will be negotiate with AH.
<b>C. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES</b>			
Owners of crops and/or trees	Loss of annual crops  17 AHs with affected crop	If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years.	HHs with affected crop will be informed minimum of 3 months' to harvest crops; and are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights.  Calculation of compensation for crop is based on the highest productivity of one crop during the last 3 years.
	Loss of fruit trees and timber trees and tree fences  16 Ahs with affected trees	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree.  APs have the right to use salvageable trees.
<b>D.PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b><i>D 1 Economic Rehabilitation Assistance</i></b>			

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
Severely affected AHs losing 10% or more of their productive irrespective of tenure status.	Assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes: 5 AHs losing from 10% to 30% of total agricultural land holding	AHs directly cultivating on the affected land entitled: (i) Losing from 10% to 30% of agricultural land holding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months, if not relocating; for 6 months if relocating; and for 12 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area;  ((iv) In-kind assistance to be decided in consultation with eligible AHs. Forms of assistance may include agricultural extension assistance, and training for non-agricultural occupations.	Value of in kind assistance will be determined during REMDP implementation.  If necessary, vocational assistance or combination with current programs of the locality and with the active involvement of the AHs.  Price of rice is the market price at the time of DMS equal to VND 11.500 per kg.
	Job training/Creation allowance 19 AHs	Cash assistance equal to 2 times of compensation value for affected land area.  According to rules, if AHs request for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course. However, as reported by PPMU, none of AHs want to register for the training course during consultation meeting with the AHs.	
<b>D.2 Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households</b>			

Entitled Persons	Type &Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.	<p>Assistance to poor and vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions.</p> <p>Total of 9 AHs are eligible households that are classified as vulnerable households in which 2 AHs are eligible households are classified as poor AHs, 5 AHs are classified as EM, 2 AHs are classified as Female headed Households</p>	<p>a/ Poor households, cash assistance equal to 30kg of rice (at market rice) per each family member per month for 36 months.</p> <p>b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher</p>	Price of rice is the market price at time of compensation equal to VND 11.500 per 1 kg
<b>E. Bonus</b>			
AHs on land	Affected HHs hand over their land to the subproject before the deadline.	<p>The bonus for earlier clearance base on NinhThuan PPC's policy: as detailedbelow:</p> <p>The amount of compensation be above 50,000,000 VND, the AHs will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2,500,000 VND, if relocation and hand-over is to be done on time as regulated deadline of handing over.</li> <li>- 3,000,000 VND, if relocation and hand-over is to be done within 15 days before the deadline of handing over.</li> <li>- 3,500,000 VND, if relocation and hand-over is to be done from 16 days or more before the deadline of handing over.</li> </ul> <p>The amount of compensation be between 5 MVND and 50 MVND, the bonus paid will be 75% of the compensation due.</p>	<p>AHs will receive cash after early handing over the land</p> <p>Implemented by LFDC during payment time.</p>

## **VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

107. In Chapter II, it was reported that five households (22 people) will be severely affected by losing 10% or more of their productive asset, which are all annual crops land. All five (5) SAHs lose from 10 to 30% their productive land. Replacement agricultural land is scarce and extremely difficult to find according to most communal officials interviewed. Therefore, cash compensation will be conducted for these households.

108. According to subproject policy, in addition to the compensation for the affected land and non-land assets, cash allowance for life stabilization will be provided to SAHs with amount equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month for each household member for 3 months and allowances for job changing/ creation will also be provided to AHs with amount equivalent to 2 times of compensation rate for affected land area. In case the affected households are classified as poor household by Molisa's regulations, additional support will be provided to AHs in cash with amount equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month for each household member for 36 months.

109. During consultation meetings with the AHs, the income restoration program has been discussed with the AHs, especially with 5 SAHs. However, the AHs reported that, because now the income sources of households are not only from agriculture activities but also from other sources such as hire labor, small business.etc. Meanwhile the remaining land of households is still large with areas from 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> to 28,000 m<sup>2</sup> and these areas are still continued for agriculture activities. Therefore, no need to prepare the income restoration program for this subproject. Besides, as for the province's policy, the AHs members who are in working ages will be provided the training courses free of charge. However, as reported by PPMU during consultation with the AHs, none of AHs registered to these training courses.

- I

## IX. COST ESTIMATES AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### A. Replacement cost

110. According to Land Law 2013 of Viet Nam and project policy, the specific land price was identified by 1.36 times of the provincial land price framework as the Decision No.183/QĐ-UBND dated on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2018 of Ninh Thuan PPC. For replacement costs for trees and crops and structures, the compensation rates are based on the provincial decisions (Decision No. 37/2018/QĐ-UBND dated 7<sup>th</sup> June 2018 by Ninh Thuan PPC). During preparation the compensation plans for AHs, these replacement costs have been consulted with the AHs and all of AHs have agreed on these compensation rates.

**Table 22: Replacement cost for affected land**

Type of land	Land price regulated by Ninh Thuan PPC	Replacement cost for affected land by SP (VND/m2)
Annual crop land	35,000 VND/m2	47,600 VND/m2

*Source: Results of consultation with affected households in June 2018*

### B. Resettlement budget

111. Cost for implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement for the subproject includes:

- Cost for compensation and allowance;
- Cost for implementation;
- Contingency cost;

112. Compensation costs consist of: (i) compensation cost for land; (ii) compensation cost for structures, and; (iii) compensation cost for affected crops and trees. Allowance costs consist of: (i) Cost for livelihoods restoration and income allowance; (ii) Allowance for job creation/training and (iii) Allowance to poor and vulnerable AHs, (iv) management fee for land acquisition implementation, equal to 2% of total cost for compensation and allowance and provisional cost. Total compensation and assistance cost under this SP is VND 3,018,601,899, equivalent to USD 129,554. In which: (i) compensation amount is VND 1,215,166,024 (ii) Assistance amount is VND 1,475,210,000; (iii) Management and Implementation Cost is VND 53,807,520 and (iv) Contingency is VND 274,418,354. The table below summarizes the above mentioned costs:

**Table 23: Compensation cost**

No	Type of cost	Amount (VND)	Note
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation and assistance cost =A1+A2</b>	<b>2,690,376,024</b>	
<b>A1</b>	<b>Compensation cost (1-3)</b>	<b>1,215,166,024</b>	
1	Land compensation	908,004,544	
2	Compensation for structures	182,745,826	
3	Compensation for graves	28,692,000	
4	Compensation for crops and trees	95,723,654	
<b>A2</b>	<b>Allowances (1-3)</b>	<b>1,475,210,000</b>	



No	Type of cost	Amount (VND)	Note
1	<u>Life Stabilization Supports</u> HHs loses from 10% to 30% of land holdings and not relocating. <i>Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months;</i>	22,770,000	05 SAHs (lose 10 to 30%)
2	<u>Job training/Creation allowance</u> <i>(Job training/creation assistance equal to 2 times of acquired land compensation rate)</i>	1,289,400,000	19 AHs
3	<u>Assistance to poor and vulnerable AHs</u> a/ Poor households, cash assistance equal to 30kg of rice (at market rice) per each family member per month for 36 months. b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of VND 2,000,000 per household	163,040,000	9 AHs(02 poor AHs, 02 FHHs and 5 EM AHs)
B.	<b>Implementation cost (2%xA)</b>	<b>53,807,520</b>	
C.	<b>Contingency cost (10%x(A+B))</b>	<b>274,418,354</b>	
D.	<b>Total (A+B+C) in VND</b>	<b>3,018,601,899</b>	
	<b>Total in USD (Exch. Rate applied; 1US\$=23,300 VND)</b>	<b>129,554</b>	

## **X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

### **A. National Level**

113. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) shall entrust to the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) under the Agricultural Project Management Board (APMB) as its authorized project management unit responsible for:

- (i) Providing overall management plan, coordination and supervision of the project implementation;
- (ii) Coordinating with executing agency to implement all components of the project.
- (iii) Recruiting resettlement specialists to support for resettlement implementation of the project;
- (iv) Screening and appraising safeguard policy issues of sub-projects with the assistance of LIC;
- (v) Supporting PPMU in the preparation and updating REMDP of subproject's components to be submitted to PPC and ADB for approval;
- (vi) Preparing reports on project progress regarding land acquisition and resettlement prepared by PPMU to be submitted to relevant agencies and ADB.
- (vii) Supervision of resettlement activities implementation and preparing semi-annual monitoring report to submit to ADB for review.

### **B. Provincial Level**

114. Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the executing agency of sub-project. PPC is responsible for appraisal and approval of REMDP. PPC is responsible for issuance of decisions and approvals related to REMDP implementation which include relevant categories of REMDP implementation, official selection, compensation unit prices submitted by the independent appraiser, notice and approval to undertake information disclosure, land acquisition and compensation payment, decision on allocation of replacement land (if available) and grievance redress. PPC is responsible for establishment of Land Evaluation and Pricing Committee and authorize responsibilities of agencies at commune and district levels.

115. PPC entrusts to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) the monitoring of the progress of land acquisition, resettlement. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as per its competence established the PPMU to implement project components and internal monitoring of REMDP implementation progress. PPMU's specific responsibilities are:

- (i) Supervision of all the activities of District Site Clearance Board during REMDP implementation.
- (ii) Preparation, updating, supervision and monitoring of status of REMDP implementation of subprojects;
- (iii) Guide District Site Clearance Board to implement resettlement activities in accordance with approved REMDP; and addressing any failure or shortcoming identified through internal resettlement monitoring to ensure that the objectives of resettlement plan are achieved and to financially and technically support District Site Clearance Board and Commune Measurement Team with adequate facilities.
- (iv) Coordinate with District Site Clearance Board and CPC to implement information dissemination activities and consultation with stakeholders based on Project Implementation Guideline;

- (v) Coordinate with other relevant agencies to ensure that restoration and rehabilitation measures are timely provided to affected people;
- (vi) Internal monitoring of Resettlement progress, establishment and maintenance of database on affected people for each subproject component in compliance with project procedures and preparation of reports to be submitted to CPMU through LIC;
- (vii) Timely implementation of mitigation measures following results of internal monitoring.

### **C. District Level**

116. District People's Committee (DPC) will establish Land Fund Development Centre (LFDC) for implementation of REMDP; also approves compensation plan as authorized by PPC; and redressing complaints and grievances of affected people.

117. LFDC in coordination with PPMU/CPC and under the direction of PPMU implements subproject activities, particularly:

- (i) Public information disclosure and other documents to ensure that site clearance and resettlement procedures are understood by all affected people.
- (ii) Planning and implementation of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and disbursement for compensation.
- (iii) Identification of affected people and severely affected households; prepare and provide for them restoration measures.
- (iv) Assistance in locating resettlement area and new agricultural land for APs who have to relocate.
- (v) Support CPC in grievances redress.

### **D. Commune Level**

118. The CPC will assist the LFDC in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the CPC will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Cooperate with District level and with commune level local mass organizations in the mobilization of people who will be tasked to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement policy according to the approved REMDP;
- (ii) Cooperate with LFDC and Working groups in communicating the need for land acquisition to the people whose land will be acquired for the subproject. Also, notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance and resettlement which are approved by DPC;
- (iii) Assign Commune officials to assist the LFDC in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (iv) Identify replacement land for affected households;
- (v) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the affected households;
- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances.

## **XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

119. ADB will not approve bidding and award of any civil works of the funded sub-project unless its final REMDP is updated based on DMS results.

120. CPMU should ensure that contractors will not be allowed to implement any construction work unless (i) compensation payment and relocation of affected people are completed, and (ii) assistance for rehabilitation and restoration to affected people are provided and site clearance is completed.

121. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in the table below, including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the REMDP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) independent monitoring activities.

**Table 24 Implementation schedule of resettlement and compensation activities**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Time</b>
Final REMDP to be approved by ADB	Sep, 2018
Public REMDP on ADB website and at SP's locality	End of Sep, 2018
Compensation and assistance payment	Beginning of Oct, 2018
Land acquisition and site clearance	End of Oct, 2018
Bidding and award of civil works	End of Oct, 2018
Internal monitoring of PPMU/CPMU	End of Sep, 2018
1 <sup>st</sup> Semi-annual monitoring of LIC	End of Dec, 2018
The next semi-annual report of LIC	Every 06 month from the first monitoring
Commencement of civil works	End of Oct, 2018

## **XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **A. Objectives of internal monitoring**

122. The Project will establish systems for internal monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation programme is to ensure that matters related to involuntary resettlement have been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the RPs following ADB SPS 2009 and the uREMDP. Monitoring will be done by the PPMU and the CPMU (assisted by its Loan Implementation Consultant). Engagement of external experts is not required for this project because only minor involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated in the subprojects.

123. The objectives of internal monitoring is to: (i) report on the status and assess the compliance with the agreed REMDP; (ii) confirm the availability/handover of land to the proposed subprojects; (iii) monitor contractors' compliance to policy framework's provisions related to temporary land acquisition during civil works; (iv) ensure that the standards of living of affected households is restored or improved; (v) monitor the implementation process; (vi) assess the sufficient implementation of compensation, resettlement measures and social development assistance programs; (vii) identify problems or potential problems; and (viii) identify and implement quick response measures to mitigate emerging issues;

### **B. Responsible agencies for monitoring**

124. The PPMU will establish an internal resettlement monitoring system and prepare progress monitoring reports on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities for this subproject. Internal reports of REMDP implementation will be initially prepared by the PPMU and submitted to the CPMU which then is transmitted to LIC for the preparation of the semi-annual Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report (IRMR) to be submitted by CPMU to ADB. Likewise, all related information will be collected from the field to assess the progress of the REMDP implementation and included in the project's quarterly progress reports;

125. ADB will only issue a "No-objection letter" to the commencement of civil works for the subproject if the monitoring report prepared CPMU confirms that all compensation payments and allowances as regulated in the REMDP were completely, provided and that there are no pending complaints on these payments.

### **C. Indicators of monitoring**

126. Table below is presented the Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for this subproject.

**Table 25. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
<b>INPUTS INDICATORS</b>	Staffing and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of project dedicated PPMU staff</li><li>• Formation of LFDC</li><li>• Number of LFDC members and job function</li><li>• Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording)</li><li>• Training undertaken for all implementing agencies</li><li>• Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labor</li></ul>
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resettlement budgets disbursed to LFDC and AHs in timely manner</li></ul>

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
<b>PROCESS INDICATORS</b>	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of PIB to all AHs</li> <li>• REMDP available in all districts</li> <li>• Translation at ethnic minority villages and for individual minority AHs in villages of other ethnicity</li> <li>• Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the REMDP</li> <li>• Grievances by type and resolution</li> <li>• Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT INDICATORS</b>	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of cultivation land acquired</li> <li>• Area of residential land acquired</li> <li>• Fishponds acquired</li> </ul>
	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired</li> <li>• Number, type and size of community buildings acquired</li> <li>• Number, type and size of government assets affected</li> </ul>
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of private trees acquired</li> <li>• Number and type of government/community trees acquired</li> <li>• Number and type of crops acquired</li> <li>• Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners</li> </ul>
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops)</li> <li>• Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>• Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>• Number and amount of payment paid</li> <li>• Compensation payments made on time</li> <li>• Compensation payments according to agreed rates</li> <li>• Number of houses demolished</li> <li>• Number of porches/kitchens dismantled</li> <li>• Number of replacement houses built by AHs on the same plot</li> <li>• Number of replacement houses built by AHs on other plots they own</li> <li>• Number of replacement houses built by AHs on allocated plots</li> <li>• Number of replacement businesses constructed by AHs</li> <li>• Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land</li> <li>• Number of replacement land purchases effected</li> <li>• Number of land titles issued</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance</li> <li>• Number of AHs who received support under livelihood restoration program</li> </ul>
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community buildings repaired or replaced</li> <li>• Number of seedlings supplied by type</li> </ul>

#### D. Preparing monitoring reports

127. The PPMU will conduct the internal monitoring of REMDP implementation with the support of LIC resettlement consultants to identify as early as possible the activities achieved and the cause (s) of problems encountered, so that arrangements in REMDP implementation can be adjusted. Related information will be collected monthly from the field to assess the progress of REMDP implementation and included in the project's quarterly progress reports.

128. CPMU with the supports of LIC is required to prepare semi annual monitoring reports for submission to ADB that will include progress in compensation payment as well as other resettlement activities.

129. The CPMU will incorporate the status of REMDP implementation in the overall Project progress report to be submitted to ADB.

## **ANNEX: MINUTE OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS**



## **1. First consultation meetings**

### **SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM** **Independence – Freedom – Happiness**

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#### **COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES** **ON SELECTING LOCATION OF 15 500-M<sup>3</sup> TANKS AND WHOLESALE MARKET**

Name of sub-project: Infrastructure construction for safe vegetable production in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

Time: 8:00, 21 October 2016

Venue: An Hai CPC office, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province

#### **1. Meeting participants**

##### **1.1 Representatives of An Hai CPC - meeting chairpersons:**

Mr. Bui The Ly	Position: CPC Vice President
Mr. Ngo Huynh Quang	Position: Commune cadastral staff

##### **1.2 Sub-project owner cum meeting co-chairpersons:**

Mr. Nguyen Vinh Quang	Position: PPMU Director
Mr. Le Xuan Toan	Position: PPMU Deputy Director
Mr. Tran Ba Luat	Position: PPMU staff

##### **1.3 The Consultant**

Mr. Le Xuan Quang	Position: Deputy Director of Water, Irrigation and Environment, Vietnam Academy for Water Resources
Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thinh	Position: Department Head, PIM consultant center - Vietnam Academy for Water Resources

##### **1.4 Community representatives**

Heads of Tuan Tu, Nam Cuong, Hoa Thanh villages.

Farming households in Tuan Tu, Nam Cuong, Hoa Thanh villages (see attached name list)

#### **2. Contents of the meeting**

2.1. CPC Vice President stated the reasons of the meeting, introduced participants and announced objectives and contents of the consultation meeting.

2.2. Project owner gave opinion and assigned authorization to the consultant

- Mr. Le Xuan Quang - Representative of Design consultant:

+ Presented the necessary of investment;

+ Explained method of providing water and tasks of each construction work in the whole approved system;

- + Land, crops and structures on land of the area permanently acquired to construct the headworks of pumping station, sedimentation filter tanks, and 15 500-m<sup>3</sup> tanks would be compensated according to unit price set by the State. And for the area temporarily acquired to arrange pipelines, trees on land would be compensated.

- Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thinh:

- + Presented the purposes of establishing an irrigation managing agency;

- + Set up service cost norm to ensure the stable operation of the managing agency.

## 2.3. Discussion

### 2.3.1. Opinions from local community

#### **\* Hoa Thanh village**

- Mr. Nguyen Minh Xoang, Head of village:

- + Gave no comment on the location of headwork tank installation;

- + Proposed that local people should take part in selecting locations for the 15 tanks;

- + Committed to co-operate and support the sub-project to be successful;

- + Price of water provided for the people must be cheaper than that of water pumped from wells;

- + Hoa Thanh village would assign some enterprise or agency to manage the tanks;

- + Water needed to be regularly provided to the tanks so that the people could get water whenever in need, and rotating watering option needed to be reviewed.

- Mr. Phan Ca, Hoa Thanh village:

- + Raised a question whether water provided was enough for irrigation because it required to be watered regularly for production soil that was sandy.

- + For flower growing specialized areas, the tanks needed to always have sufficient water for the people to pump whenever in need.

#### **\* Tuan Tu village**

- Mr. Tu Cong Y, Head of village:

- + The village people would have a meeting to decide proper tank locations. The locations should be arranged on the land of multiple households. In case on the land of one household, the village officer would mobilize the household;

- + Price of water provided for the people must be cheaper than that of water pumped from wells;

- + The wholesale market should be located in the central position of the commune;

- Mr. Kieu Tha:

- + It was necessary to identify area for installing tanks in each village, suitably arrange the tank locations and clarify location of land acquired from the people.

- Mr. Hung Ky - Manager of Tuan Tu village co-operative:

- + Agreed if the tanks and the market were located on the land area of his family.

#### **\* Nam Cuong village**

- Mr. Ho Minh Tuyen, Head of village:

- + The village people would have a meeting to decide proper tank locations

- + It was necessary to do survey on land area to have proper tank installation area, the 15 tanks needed to be identified their locations in whose house, on which number of land lot.

- + Production land was sandy soil so people needed to regularly water. Thus the consultant needed to review whether or not these 15 tanks could be sufficient for 300 ha of irrigation area.

### 2.3.2. Opinions of the consultant

- Mr. Le Xuan Quang:

+ Received the opinions mentioned, the consultant would be responsible to calculate sufficient water for the people.

+ Location of installing tanks would be identified on the area of specific households.

- Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thinh:

+ People would be consulted to select a managing agency that could ensure the efficient exploitation of the works and ensure people's common rights.

### 2.3.3. Opinions from PPMU

- Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh:

+ Requested the consultant set up the institution based on the opinions from community;

+ 300 ha of land were in 3 villages, and it was necessary to identify how many ha in each village. The tanks would be allocated on the area of the villages;

+ Visited the site and co-operated with local people to identify the location of the tanks.

## 3. Meeting ended by the chairman

Mr. Bui The Ly concluded the consultation meeting as follows:

+ For community opinions: The consultant had selected the number of tanks based on scientific calculation, but it was requested to review the calculation to ensure sufficient water as demanded by the people;

+ For the selection of location of 15 tanks and the wholesale market: The CPC would co-operate with people in the villages, together with the PPMU and the consultant, to determine and select suitable locations.

+ The PPMU and the consultant were requested to co-operate with the commune and villages to implement the work soon.

The meeting minutes after being made was read out to all the participants to sign.

The meeting minutes is made into 6 originals, each party will keep one copy with the same value.

**PPMU**  
**(signed and stamped)**  
**Vice Director**  
**Le Xuan Toan**

**THE CONSULTANT**  
**(unsigned)**

**CPC**  
**(signed and stamped)**  
**Vice President**  
**Bui The Ly**

**HEAD OF TUAN TU VILLAGE**  
**(signed)**  
**Tu Cong Y**

**HEAD OF NAM CUONG VILLAGE**  
**(signed)**  
**Ho Minh Tuyen**

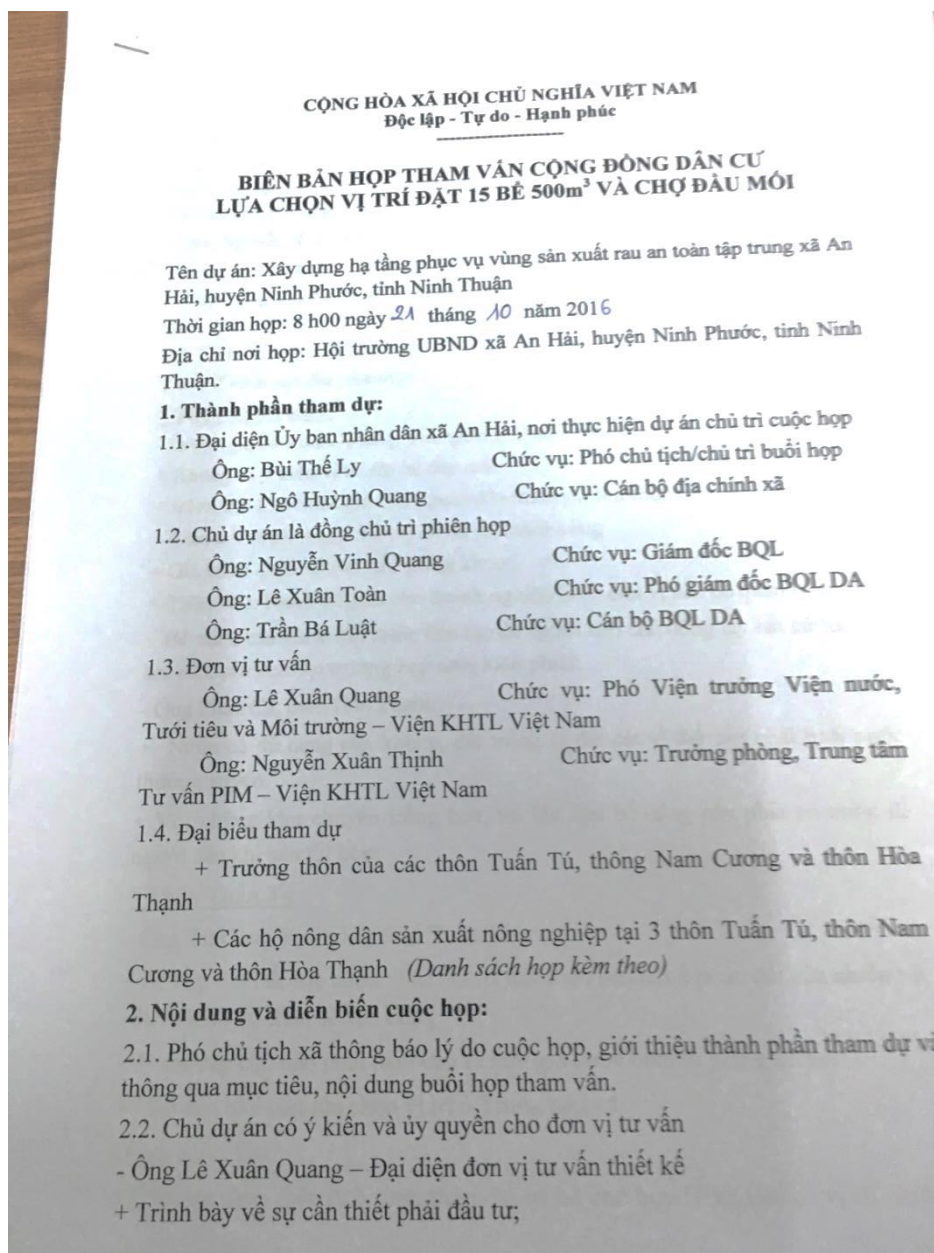
**HEAD OF HOA THANH VILLAGE**  
**(signed)**  
**Nguyen Minh Xoang**

**REPRESENTATIVE OF OTHER PARTIES**

(signed)  
Hung Ky

(signed)  
Vo Van Tanh

(signed)  
Kieu Thi



đất của dân

- Ông Hùng Ky, chủ nhiệm HTX thôn Tuấn Tú
- + Đồng ý nếu bể và chợ đưa lựa chọn đặt trên phần đất của gia đình

**\* Thôn Nam Cương**

- Ông Hồ Minh Tuyên, trưởng thôn
- + Thôn sẽ họp để quyết định vị trí đặt bể cho hợp lý
- + Cần khảo sát diện tích đất để đặt bể cho phù hợp, 15 bể cần xác định vị trí nhà ông nào, thửa số mấy.
- + Đất sản xuất là đất cát, người dân cần nước tưới liên tục. 15 bể có đáp ứng được diện tích tưới 300 ha không đơn vị tư vấn cần xem xét lại.

**2.3.2. Ý kiến của đơn vị tư vấn**

- Ông Lê Xuân Quang:
- + Tiếp thu ý kiến, trách nhiệm của đơn vị tư vấn sẽ tính toán đảm bảo đủ nước cho bà con.
- + Sẽ tiến hành xác định vị trí đặt các bể và cụ thể đặt tại đất nhà hộ nào.

- Ông Nguyễn Xuân Thịnh:

- + Sẽ tư vấn cho bà con lựa chọn được tổ chức quản lý đảm bảo khai thác hiệu quả công trình và quyền lợi chung

**2.3.3. Ý kiến của Ban Quản lý Dự án**

- Ông Nguyễn Quang Vinh

- + Đề nghị đơn vị tư vấn dựa vào ý kiến của người dân để xây dựng thể chế cho sát
- + 300 ha trong 3 thôn, mỗi thôn bao nhiêu ha cần xác định cụ thể. Số bể phân bố trên diện tích các thôn.
- + Đi thực địa, kết hợp với người dân để xác định vị trí bể

**3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp**

Ông Bùi Thế Ly kết luận buổi họp tham vấn như sau:

- + Kiến nghị của người dân: Đơn vị tư vấn đã lựa chọn số bể trên cơ sở tính toán khoa học, nhưng đề nghị đơn vị tư vấn tính toán kiểm tra lại kỹ hơn đảm bảo yêu cầu đủ nước cho bà con
- + Việc lựa chọn 15 bể chứa và chợ đầu mối, xã sẽ phối hợp với thôn, bà con trong thôn cùng với BQL DA và đơn vị tư vấn cùng đi xác định và lựa chọn các bể sao cho phù hợp.
- + Đề nghị Ban QL DA và đơn vị tư vấn phối hợp với xã, thôn triển khai thực hiện sớm.

+ Giải thích phương pháp cấp nước và nhiệm vụ của mỗi công trình trong hệ thống đã được phê duyệt;

+ Với diện tích đất bị thu hồi vĩnh viễn để xây dựng công trình đầu mỗi trạm bơm, bể lắng lọc và 15 bể chứa 500 m<sup>3</sup> sẽ được đền bù đất, rau màu và công trình trên đất theo đơn giá quy định của nhà nước. Với diện tích đất thu hồi tạm thời để bố trí đường ống cấp nước sẽ được đền bù cây trồng trên đất.

- Ông Nguyễn Xuân Thịnh

+ Trình bày mục đích thành lập tổ chức quản lý hệ thống tưới

+ Xây dựng định mức dịch vụ đảm bảo cho hoạt động bền vững của tổ chức quản lý

### 2.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi

#### 2.3.1. Ý kiến của địa phương

##### **\* Thôn Hòa Thạnh**

- Ông Nguyễn Minh Xoang, trưởng thôn Hòa Thạnh

+ Không có ý kiến vị trí đặt bể đầu mối

+ Vị trí đặt 15 bể đề nghị cho người dân tham gia lựa chọn

+ Cam kết sẽ phối hợp, hỗ trợ để dự án thành công

+ Giá nước phải rẻ hơn tiền giếng khoan

+ Thôn Hòa Thạnh sẽ giao cho doanh nghiệp hoặc đơn vị nào đó quản lý các bể

+ Bể nước cần cung cấp nước liên tục để người dân chủ động lấy bất cứ lúc nào khi cần, cần xem lại trường hợp tưới luân phiên

- Ông Phan Cá, thôn Hòa Thạnh

+ Nước có đủ cung cấp không, đất trồng là đất cát vì thế cần phải tưới nước thường xuyên.

+ Với những khu chuyên trồng hoa, thì lúc nào bể cũng cần phải có nước để người dân khi cần thì bơm

##### **\* Thôn Tuấn Tú**

- Ông Từ Công Ý, trưởng thôn Tuấn Tú

+ Sẽ họp thôn để lựa chọn vị trí. Vị trí lựa chọn nên đặt ở phần đất của nhiều hộ, nếu một hộ thì thôn sẽ vận động

+ Nước cấp cho dân phải đảm bảo rẻ hơn giá nước bơm từ giếng khoan

+ Chợ đầu mối cần lựa chọn vị trí ở Trung tâm xã

- Ông Kiều Thả

+ Cần xác định diện tích từng thôn, bố trí bể cho hợp lý và làm rõ vị trí chiếm



Biên bản sau khi được lập đã đọc lại cho tất cả các thành viên tham dự cùng nghe và thống nhất ký tên.

Biên bản được lập thành 6 bản, mỗi bên giữ một bản có giá trị như nhau.

BAN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN

ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ  
KT. CHỦ TỊCH  
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



KT. GIÁM ĐỐC  
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC



Lê Xuân Toàn

Bùi Thế Ly

TRƯỞNG THÔN TUẤN TÚ

TRƯỞNG THÔN NAM CƯỜNG

TRƯỞNG THÔN HÒA THÀNH

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
Nguyễn Minh Hoàng

Đỗ Công Ý

Hồ Minh Tuấn

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC BÊN THAM GIA KHÁC

*[Signature]*  
Hưng Kỳ

*[Signature]*  
vân anh  
vân anh

*[Signature]*  
Kien Thie

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**Independence – Freedom – Happiness**

**CONSULTATION MINUTES**

**ON IDENTIFYING THE LOCATIONS OF THE TANKS AND WHOLESALE MARKET**

Name of project: Infrastructure construction for safe vegetable production in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

Time: October 22, 2016.

Venue: Commune house of Tuan Tu village, An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

**I PARTICIPANTS**

**1.1 Representatives of An Hai CPC**

Mr.	Bui The Ly	Position:	CPC Vice President
Mr.	Ngo Huynh Quang	Position:	District cadastral staff

**1.2 Representatives of Ninh Thuan PPMU**

Mr.	Nguyen Vinh Quang	Position:	PPMU director
Mr.	Le Xuan Toan	Position:	PPMU deputy director
Mr.	Tran Ba Luat	Position:	PPMU officer

**1.3 The Consultant**

Mr.	Le Xuan Quang	Position:	Deputy Director of Water, Irrigation and Environment, Vietnam Academy for Water Resources
Mr.	Pham Van Dong	Position:	Deputy Director of the Center

**1.4 Community representatives**

Mr.	Tu Cong Ly	
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Farming households in Tuan Tu village

**II. CONTENT**

1. Representatives of the village inform the content on selection of the 500m<sup>3</sup> tanks and the wholesale market.
2. Representative of the Consultant talk about the plan of the headwork, 15 tanks, and the wholesale market. Eighth tanks and the wholesale market will be put in Tuan Tu village.

**III. CONCLUSIONS**

Understanding the plan of the tanks, the local people discussed and agreed on adjusting the location of tanks as follows:

Tank No.1 is located at the household of Mr. Tu Cong Toan

Tank No.2 is located at the household of Mr. Ngu Van Huynh

Tank No.3 is located at the household of Mr. Lo Trung Tai

Tank No.4 is located at the household of Mr. Hua Van Bay



Tank No.5 is located at the household of Mr. Le Van Triem  
 Tank No.6 is located at the household of Mr. Hung Ky  
 Tank No.7 is located at the household of Mrs. Lo Van Loi  
 Tank No.8 is located at the household of Mr. Chau Van Nang  
 The market is located in the household of Mr. Hung Ky  
 All households committed and agreed to put the works on their land.  
 The locations of the tanks and the market received agreement of all meeting participants.  
 This minutes is made into 5 originals with the same legal value, each party will keep 1 original.

**Local authorities**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**PPMU**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**The Consultant**  
*(Signed)*

**Village representative**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**Household heads**  
*(Signed)*

**Hung Ky**  
**Ngu Van Huynh**  
**Tu Cong Giam**  
**Le Van Triem**

**Hua Van Bay**  
**Chau Van Nuong**  
**Lo Trong Tai**  
**Lo Van Loi**



**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THÔN XÁC ĐỊNH VỊ TRÍ ĐẶT BỂ VÀ CHỢ**

Tên dự án: Xây dựng hạ tầng phục vụ vùng sản xuất rau an toàn tập trung xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

Hôm nay ngày 22/10 năm 2016, tại nhà văn hóa thôn Tuấn Tú, xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

**I. THÀNH PHẦN CÁC BÊN**

**1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã An Hải**

Ông: Bùi Thế Ly

Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông: Ngô Huỳnh Quang

Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính xã

**2. Đại diện Ban Quản lý Dự án Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp các tỉnh miền Trung –  
Khoản vay bổ sung tỉnh Ninh Thuận**

Ông: Nguyễn Vĩnh Quang

Chức vụ: Giám Đốc BQL DA

Ông: Lê Xuân Toàn

Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc BQL DA

Ông: Trần Bá Luật

Chức vụ: Cán bộ BQL DA

**3. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn**

Ông: Lê Xuân Quang

Chức vụ: Phó Viện Trưởng

Ông: Phạm Văn Đông

Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc Trung tâm

**4. Đại diện thôn**

Ông: Từ Công Ý

Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn

Cùng toàn thể các hộ dân sản xuất nông nghiệp trong thôn Tuấn Tú

**II. NỘI DUNG**

1. Đại diện thôn thông báo nội dung cuộc họp về việc lựa chọn vị trí các bể chứa 500m<sup>3</sup> và chợ
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn trình bày, giải thích sơ đồ bố trí công trình đầu mối, 15 bể chứa và chợ đầu mối. Thôn Tuấn Tú đặt 8 bể chứa và chợ đầu mối

**III. KẾT LUẬN**

Sau khi nghe trình bày phương án bố trí các bể theo đơn vị tư vấn bà con thảo luận và thống nhất điều chỉnh lại vị trí các bể:

- Bể 1 bố trí tại nhà ông Từ Công Toán
- Bể 2 bố trí tại nhà ông Ngư Văn Huỳnh
- Bể 3 bố trí nhà ông Lộ Trung Tài
- Bể 4 bố trí nhà ông Hứa Văn Bảy
- Bể 5 bố trí tại nhà ông Lê Văn Triêm
- Bể 6 bố trí nhà ông Hùng Ky
- Bể 7 bố trí nhà bà Lộ Văn Lợi
- Bể 8 bố trí nhà ông Châu Văn Năng
- Chợ đặt tại nhà ông Hùng Ky

Các hộ đều cam kết và đồng ý để công trình đặt trên diện tích đất của gia đình  
Các thành phần tham gia thảo luận nhất trí và xác nhận các vị trí đặt bể và chõ đầu  
mỗi như trên

Bản cam kết được lập thành 5 bản có giá trị pháp lý như nhau, mỗi bên giữ một bản.

Xác nhận của địa phương

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



Đại diện thôn

Từ Công Ý

Ban quản lý Dự án

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



Lê Xuân Toàn

Các Chủ hộ

Hưng Kỳ

Đơn vị tư vấn

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

Huà' văn Bả

Ngô Văn Hưng

Châu Văn Nồng

Từ Công Toàn

Lê Trung Tài

Lê Văn Thiên

Lê Văn Lợi

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**Independence – Freedom – Happiness**

**CONSULTATION MINUTES**  
**ON IDENTIFYING THE LOCATIONS OF THE TANKS**

Name of project: Infrastructure construction for safe vegetable production in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

Time: October 22, 2016.

Venue: Commune house of Nam Cuong village, An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

**I PARTICIPANTS**

**1.1 Representatives of An Hai CPC**

Mr.	Bui The Ly	Position:	CPC Vice President
Mr.	Ngo Huynh Quang	Position:	District cadastral staff

**1.2 Representatives of Ninh Thuan PPMU**

Mr.	Nguyen Vinh Quang	Position:	PPMU director
Mr.	Le Xuan Toan	Position:	PPMU deputy director
Mr.	Tran Ba Luat	Position:	PPMU officer

**1.3 The Consultant**

Mr.	Le Xuan Quang	Position:	Deputy Director of Water, Irrigation and Environment, Vietnam Academy for Water Resources
Mr.	Pham Van Dong	Position:	Deputy Director of the Center

**1.4 Community representatives**

Mr.	Nguyen Minh Tuyen	Position:	Head of village
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Farming households in Nam Cuong village

**II. CONTENT**

3. Representatives of the village informed the content on selection of the 500m<sup>3</sup> tanks.
4. Representative of the Consultant talked about the plan of the headwork, 15 tanks, and the wholesale market. Three tanks will be put in Nam Cuong village.

**III. CONCLUSIONS**

Understanding the plan of the tanks, the local people discussed and agreed on adjusting the location of tanks as follows:

Tank No.9 is located at the household of Mr. Nguyen Van Hong

Tank No.10 is located at the household of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Giac

Tank No.11 is located at the household of Mr. Nguyen Minh Tuyen

All households committed and agreed to put the works on their land.

The locations of the tanks received agreement of all meeting participants.

This minutes is made into 5 originals with the same legal value, each party will keep 1 original.

**Local authorities**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**PPMU**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**The Consultant**  
*(Signed)*

**Village representative**  
*(Signed)*

**Household heads**  
*(Signed)*

**Nguyen Minh Tuyen**

**Nguyen Van Hong**

**Nguyen Thi Giac**

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**  
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**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THÔN XÁC ĐỊNH VỊ TRÍ ĐẶT BỂ**

Tên dự án: Xây dựng hạ tầng phục vụ vùng sản xuất rau an toàn tập trung xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

Hôm nay ngày 22/10 năm 2016, nhà văn hóa thôn Nam Cương, xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

**I. THÀNH PHẦN CÁC BÊN**

**1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã An Hải**

Ông: Bùi Thế Ly

Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông: Ngô Huỳnh Quang

Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính xã

**2. Đại diện Ban Quản lý Dự án Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp các tỉnh miền Trung – Khoản vay bổ sung tỉnh Ninh Thuận**

Ông: Nguyễn Vinh Quang

Chức vụ: Giám Đốc BQL DA

Ông: Lê Xuân Toàn

Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc BQL DA

Ông: Trần Bá Luật

Chức vụ: Cán bộ BQL DA

**3. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn**

Ông: Lê Xuân Quang

Chức vụ: Phó Viện Trưởng

Ông: Phạm Văn Đông

Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc Trung tâm

**4. Đại diện thôn**

Ông: Nguyễn Minh Tuyền

Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn

Cùng toàn thể các hộ dân sản xuất nông nghiệp trong thôn Nam Cương

**II. NỘI DUNG**

1. Đại diện thôn thông báo nội dung cuộc họp về việc lựa chọn vị trí các bể chứa 500m<sup>3</sup>
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn trình bày, giải thích sơ đồ bố trí công trình đầu mối, 15 bể chứa và chợ đầu mối. Thôn Nam Cương đặt 3 bể chứa 500 m<sup>3</sup>

**III. KẾT LUẬN**

Sau khi nghe trình bày phương án bố trí các bể theo đơn vị tư vấn bà con thảo luận và thống nhất điều chỉnh lại vị trí các bể:

- Bể 9 bố trí tại nhà ông Nguyễn Văn Hồng
- Bể 10 bố trí tại nhà Bà Nguyễn Thị Giắc
- Bể 11 bố trí nhà ông Nguyễn Minh Tuyền

Các hộ đều cam kết và đồng ý để công trình đặt trên diện tích đất của gia đình  
Các thành phần tham gia thảo luận nhất trí và xác nhận các vị trí đặt bể như trên  
Bản cam kết được lập thành 5 bản có giá trị pháp lý như nhau, mỗi bên giữ một bản.

**Xác nhận của địa phương**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



**Bùi Thế Ly**

**Đại diện thôn**

Nguyễn Minh Tuyền

**Ban quản lý Dự án**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



**Trần Xuân Toàn**

**Các Chủ hộ**

Nguyễn Văn Hồng  
Điác

**Đơn vị tư vấn**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

**KT. GIÁM ĐỐC  
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC**

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**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**Independence – Freedom – Happiness**

**CONSULTATION MINUTES**  
**ON IDENTIFYING THE LOCATIONS OF THE TANKS**

Name of project: Infrastructure construction for safe vegetable production in An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

Time: October 22, 2016.

Venue: Commune house of Hoa Thanh village, An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province.

**I PARTICIPANTS**

**1.1 Representatives of An Hai CPC**

Mr. Bui The Ly	Position:	CPC Vice President
Mr. Ngo Huynh Quang	Position:	District cadastral staff

**1.2 Representatives of Ninh Thuan PPMU**

Mr. Nguyen Vinh Quang	Position:	PPMU director
Mr. Le Xuan Toan	Position:	PPMU deputy director
Mr. Tran Ba Luat	Position:	PPMU officer

**1.3 The Consultant**

Mr. Le Xuan Quang	Position:	Deputy Director of Water, Irrigation and Environment, Vietnam Academy for Water Resources
Mr. Pham Van Dong	Position:	Deputy Director of the Center

**1.4 Community representatives**

Mr. Nguyen Minh Xoang	Position:	Village head
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Farming households in Hoa Thanh village

**II. CONTENT**

1. Representatives of the village inform the content on selection of the 500m<sup>3</sup> tanks.
2. Representative of the Consultant talk about the plan of the headwork, 15 tanks, and the wholesale market. Four (4) tanks will be put in Hoa Thanh village.

**III. CONCLUSIONS**

Understanding the plan of the tanks, the local people discussed and agreed on adjusting the location of tanks as follows:

Tank No.12 is located at the household of Mr. Vo Phuc Toan

Tank No.13 is located at the household of Mr. Phan Ca

Tank No.14 is located at the household of Mr. Tran Van Phuoc

Tank No.15 is located at the household of Mr. Tran Van Cu

The locations of the tanks and the market received agreement of all meeting participants.  
This minutes is made into 5 originals with the same legal value, each party will keep 1 original.

**Local authorities**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**PPMU**  
*(Signed and stamped)*

**The Consultant**  
*(Signed)*

**Village representative**  
*(Signed and stamped)*  
**Nguyen Minh Xoang**

**Household heads**  
*(Signed)*

**Tran Van Cu**  
**Tran Van Phuoc**

**Phan Ca**  
**Vo Phuc Toan**

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**  
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**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THÔN XÁC ĐỊNH VỊ TRÍ ĐẶT BỂ**

Tên dự án: Xây dựng hạ tầng phục vụ vùng sản xuất rau an toàn tập trung xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

Hôm nay ngày 22/10 năm 2016, nhà văn hóa thôn Hòa Thạnh, xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Phước, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

**I. THÀNH PHẦN CÁC BÊN**

**1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã An Hải**

Ông: Bùi Thế Ly

Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông: Ngô Huỳnh Quang

Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính xã

**2. Đại diện Ban Quản lý Dự án Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp các tỉnh miền Trung –  
Khoản vay bổ sung tỉnh Ninh Thuận**

Ông: Nguyễn Vinh Quang

Chức vụ: Giám Đốc BQL DA

Ông: Lê Xuân Toàn

Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc BQL DA

Ông: Trần Bá Luật

Chức vụ: Cán bộ BQL DA

**3. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn**

Ông: Lê Xuân Quang

Chức vụ: Phó Viện Trưởng

Ông: Phạm Văn Đông

Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc Trung tâm

**4. Đại diện thôn**

Ông: Nguyễn Minh Xoang

Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn

Cùng toàn thể các hộ dân sản xuất nông nghiệp trong thôn Hòa Thạnh

**II. NỘI DUNG**

1. Đại diện thôn thông báo nội dung cuộc họp về việc lựa chọn vị trí các bể chứa 500m<sup>3</sup>

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn trình bày, giải thích sơ đồ bố trí công trình đầu mối, 15 bể chứa và chợ đầu mối. Thôn Hòa Thạnh đặt 4 bể chứa 500 m<sup>3</sup>

**III. KẾT LUẬN**

Sau khi nghe trình bày phương án bố trí các bể theo đơn vị tư vấn bà con thảo luận và thống nhất điều chỉnh lại vị trí các bể:

- Bể 12 bố trí tại nhà ông Võ Phúc Toàn
- Bể 13 bố trí tại nhà ông Phan Cá
- Bể 14 bố trí nhà ông Trần Văn Phước
- Bể 15 bố trí nhà ông Trần Văn Cư

Các hộ đều cam kết và đồng ý để công trình đặt trên diện tích đất của gia đình  
Các thành phần tham gia thảo luận nhất trí và xác nhận các vị trí đặt bể và chõ dầu  
mỗi như trên

Bản cam kết được lập thành 5 bản có giá trị pháp lý như nhau, mỗi bên giữ một bản.

Xác nhận của địa phương

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Bùi Thế Ly

Đại diện thôn

*[Signature]*

Nguyễn Minh Xoang

Ban quản lý Dự án

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



KT.GIÁM ĐỐC  
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Lê Xuân Toàn

Các Chủ hộ

*[Signature]*

Trần Văn Cử

*[Signature]*

Phạm Cú

*[Signature]*

Vũ Văn Ranch

*[Signature]*

Vũ Văn Toàn

*[Signature]*

Trần Văn Phấn

## 2. Second Consultation Meetings

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**  
**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES -**  
**ADDITIONAL FINANCING**  
**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES**  
**Of Safeguard Policies on Environment, Resettlement, Gender and Ethnic Minorities**

-----

16 May 2017

**Name of sub-project:** Infrastructure Development for Vegetable Production  
In An Hai commune, Ninh Hai district, Ninh Thuan province

### I. Participants

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Mr. Bui The Ly   | Position: Vice president of An Hai CPC                                    |
| - Mr. Tu Van Hay   | Position: Vice president of Vietnamese Fatherland Front of An Hai commune |
| - Ms. Hoang Thi Van  | Position: Safeguard staff - CPMU  |
| - Mr. Tran Ba Luat   | Position: Safeguard staff – Ninh Thuan PPMU                               |
| - Ms. Do Thi Nham  | Position: Environmental specialist - LIC                                  |
| - Mr. Nguyen Vinh Phu  | Position: Resettlement specialist - LIC                                   |
| - Ms. Le Thi Mong Phuong   | Position: Gender and Social specialist - LIC                              |
| - Ms. Vuong Thanh Huong  | Position: Training specialist - LIC                                       |
| - Mr. Nguyen Dang Xoan   | Position: O&M specialist - LIC  |
| - Representatives of affected/beneficiary households: .... persons (including ..... female, ..... male participants). <i>(See attached participant list)</i> |   |

### II. Contents

#### 2.1. Propagandized contents:

- Providing project information on sub-project location, scale, items and basic technical data
- Safeguard policies of the Project, including policies on environment, resettlement and ethnic minority development plan, and gender action plan

#### 2.2. Community consultation

- Consulting on the issues of community's monitoring and participation of preparation, implementation, operation phases of the sub-project, gender and gender mainstreaming, vulnerable groups, severely affected households, etc.

- Consulting on the issues of environment, potential environmental impacts of the Project, including impacts on natural and social environment of the project area, and mitigation measures for negative impacts.
- Consulting on the issues of resettlement, rights of affected persons, maximum mitigation measures to have the least impacts on affected persons.
- Consulting on training requirement of affected and beneficiary households.
- Consulting on the requirement of suitable assistance and life recovery measures, resettlement compensation for affected people.

### **III. Discussion opinions**

#### **a. Environment**

- The people totally agreed with the project implementation as the Project brings the benefits for agricultural production.
- The Project should be implemented soon to avoid affecting people's production, especially AHs, when building tanks and installing water pipes.
- The contractor should carry out mitigation measures to avoid dust and water pollution to ensure traffic safety and avoid bad impacts on people's production activities.
- After finishing building tanks and installing water pipes, the original status of the area must be recovered. Construction wastes must be cleaned and disposed at waste dumps approved by the CPC.
- The contractor was required to spray water during construction to avoid dust, especially when transporting materials across residential areas.

#### **b. Resettlement**

- The people agreed with the project implementation and would comply with its resettlement policy.
- New seedlings should be supplied to affected households to improve crop yields on the remaining land area after land acquisition so that they can recover their life.

#### **c. Gender and community participation**

- Community Supervision Boards (CSB) should be established at villages to monitor the project implementation in the localities. More representatives of women's unions should be mobilized to take part in the CSBs to achieve the target of women's participation as required.
- The PPMU was requested to consider paying remuneration for CSB members.
- Organizations committed to let the Project borrow their land to install pipes across their areas.
- The contractor was requested to reinstate the plan when installing pipes and reinstate road to the local people.

#### **d. Training**

- Techniques of growing asparagus, garlic and other short-term crops should be improved.

The stakeholders agreed and ended the meeting at 16:00 on 16 May 2017.

**PPMU Representative**  
(signed)

**CPC Representative**  
(signed)

Tran Ba Luat

Bui The Ly

**Community representative**

(signed)

Tu Van Hay

**Consultant group representative**

(signed)

Le Thi Mong Phuong

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(Community consultation meeting on Safeguard policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities)  
(Attached to the meeting minutes dated 16 May 2017 in An Hai CPC office, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province)

Name of sub-project: Infrastructure Development for Vegetable Production  
in An Hai commune, Ninh Hai district, Ninh Thuan province

No.	Full name	Gender	Position/ Address	Signature
1	Tu Van Hay	Male	Vice president of VFF - An Hai commune	signed
2	Ho Minh Tuyen	Male	Head of Nam Cuong village	signed
3	Vo Van Tinh	Male	Elder Association branch at Hoa Thanh village	signed
4	Bui The Ly	Male	CPC Vice president	signed
5	Nguyen Van Hong	Male	Nam Cuong village	signed
6	Bao Cho	Male	Tuan Tu village	signed
7	Phan Ca	Male	Hoa Thanh village	signed
8	Nguyen Dinh Thanh	Male	Hoa Thanh village	signed
9	Tran Van Cu	Male	Hoa Thanh village	signed
10	Nguyen Van Qua	Male	Nam Cuong village	signed
11	Huynh Thi Le	Female	Hoa Thanh village	signed
12	Nguyen Ngoc Thanh	Male	Long Binh village	signed
13	Do Thi Chinh	Female	Hoa Thanh village	signed
14	Truong Thi Mai Dung	Female	Women's Union Chairperson of the commune	signed
15	Le Thi Xuan	Female	Nam Cuong village	signed
16	Nguyen Thi Giac	Female	Nam Cuong village	signed

17	Do Van Loi	Male	Tuan Tu village	signed
18	Hua Van Bay	Male	Tuan Tu village	signed
19	Ngu Van Huynh	Male	Tuan Tu village	signed
20	Tu Cong Toan	Male	Tuan Tu village	signed

**AN HAI COMMUNE WOMEN'S UNION  
STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

**PARTICIPANT LIST**

OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR  
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION SUB-PROJECT

No.	Full name	Address	Ethnic group	Location
1	Chau Thi An	Tuan Tu village	Cham	An Hai commune, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province
2	Kieu Thi Bich Tram	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
3	Chau Thi Anh Nieu	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
4	Chau Thi May	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
5	Chau Thi Hieu	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
6	Kieu Thi Chung	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
7	Kieu ThiThuyen	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
8	Chau Thi Kim Thoa	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
9	Chau Thi Anh Thu	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
10	Kieu Thi Ny	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
11	Kieu Thi Thuy Van	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
12	Chau Thi Yen	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
13	Kieu Thi Cuong	Tuan Tu village	Cham	



14	Kieu Thi Kim Van	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
15	Dao Thi Ni	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
16	Tai Thi Kim Thoa	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
17	Kieu Thi Hoa	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
18	Ninh Thi Kim Cuong	Tuan Tu village	Cham	
19	Kieu Thiet	Tuan Tu village	Cham	

*An Hai, 16 May 2017*

**On behalf of An Hai Commune Women's Union**

**President**

(signed)

**Truong Thi Mai Dung**



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc  
DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP  
CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG – KHOẢN VAY BỔ SUNG  
**BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Về các CSAT: Môi trường, Tái định cư, Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

..... ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 2017.

Tên Tiểu dự án : Phát triển Nông thôn Tổng hợp các tỉnh Miền Trung - 3173  
Xã/phường: An Thái Huyện: Ninh Hải tỉnh: Ninh Thuận

**I. Thành phần tham dự:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Bùi Thế Lợi</u>   | Chức vụ: <u>PCT UBND xã An Hải</u>                         |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Từ Văn Hay</u>  | Chức vụ: <u>PCT Mặt trận TQ VN xã An Hải</u>               |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Hoàng Thị Văn</u>   | Chức vụ: <u>Có bộ BAT Ban QL Dự án Trung ương / CPUC</u>   |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Tôn Đức Lợi</u>   | Chức vụ: <u>Có bộ C&amp;T Ban QL Dự án Tỉnh Ninh Thuận</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Đỗ Thị Nhân</u>   | Chức vụ: <u>Tổ viên Môi trường LIC</u>                     |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Văn Phấn</u>   | Chức vụ: <u>Tổ viên Tổ dân cư LIC</u>                      |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Cô Thị Ngọc Phượng</u>  | Chức vụ: <u>Tổ viên Các hộ xã LIC</u>                      |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Vương Thanh Hương</u>   | Chức vụ: <u>Tổ viên Ban QL xã LIC</u>                      |
| Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng/hưởng lợi : ..... người (trong đó: nữ ..... người, nam ..... người). (Xem danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm) |  |

**II. Nội dung**

**2.1. Các nội dung phổ biến :**

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như địa điểm, quy mô, các hạng mục của TDA, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản
- Chính sách an toàn của dự án bao gồm : chính sách an toàn về môi trường, Tái định cư và Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, Kế hoạch hành động giới

**2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng :**

- Tham vấn các vấn đề giám sát và tham gia của cộng đồng trong các giai đoạn chuẩn bị, thực hiện, vận hành tiểu dự án, các vấn đề về giới và lồng ghép giới, nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng ....
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về môi trường, tác động môi trường tiềm năng của dự án 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
- Tham vấn các vấn đề tái định cư, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng, biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa nhằm tác động ít nhất đến những người bị ảnh hưởng
- Tham vấn nhu cầu đào tạo của cá các hộ bị ảnh hưởng và các hộ hưởng lợi

- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống, đền bù tái định cư phù hợp cho người bị ảnh hưởng

### III. Ý kiến thảo luận

a. Mô tương

- Hoạt trên mặt nước và dưới nước. Dùng võ thuật này để  
lập nên thế giới sống này.
- Dùng cái trục quay để trục động lực, đến với  
quạt của bên này, trục quay của bên kia và trục quay. Khi quay  
chỉ với lập động, chỉ đến nước.
- Nhà thần tiên thực hiện cái trục quay này để  
trên, ở ngoài, bên, nước, và đến với trục quay này,  
trên, ở ngoài, đến cái trục quay. Sống dưới bên này.
- Sống như thần tiên, sống ở chỗ này, lập động, chỉ  
với lập / khi quay, trục quay này, đến, chỉ, chỉ với lập  
thời gian cái trục quay này, trục quay này, trục quay.
- Yêu cầu này, trục quay này, trục quay, đến, trục quay  
chúng ta này, trục quay này.

2. Táo đũa... con

- Hạng 1: Thưa báo chí và chấp hành chính sách  
Tân dân của Di sản.
- Hạng 2: Các gia đình, mọi người đang các đang hoạt  
động trong các khu vực để các khu vực sau khi thu  
hết đất để các họ bị ảnh hưởng lớn phục hồi đất  
sinh sản.

C. Giới thiệu về tham gia công đồng.

- Ban Cán sự Công đồng cần được thành lập từ các thành viên gần gũi với việc thực hiện dự án tại các thôn/di. Ủy ban đồng thôn đạo đức, Ủy ban Phụ nữ thôn gia đình, Ban Cán sự địa phương, Ủy ban Phụ nữ thôn xã cũng được đưa vào. Các cán bộ địa phương cũng được xem xét để có thể tạo cho Ban Cán sự Công đồng thôn cảm thấy sự thoải mái để tiếp xúc với đồng ủy. Khi đã qua các phần của mình, Ủy ban nên thảo luận với một ban chấp hành các hộ gia đình khi họ tiếp xúc đồng ủy và họ nên đồng ý qua thôn để lại các tài liệu.



d. Đặc báo  
Nội các về Kế hoạch tổng cộng năng lực khai  
cay đất và các công thức và ngân sách khác

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 16h ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 2017

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

Trần Bá Lợi  
Trần Bá Lợi

Đại diện Cộng đồng

Tô Văn Hay  
Tô Văn Hay

Đại diện UBND xã  
UBND. XÃ AN HẢI  
KT. CHỦ TỊCH  
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH  
Bùi Thế Ly  
Bùi Thế Ly

Đại diện tư vấn

Đường  
Lê Thị Hồng Đường



# DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Chính sách an toàn Tài định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số)

(Danh sách đính kèm biên bản cuộc họp ngày 16... tháng 5 Năm 2017... tại UBND xã

An Hải, H. Ninh Phước, T. Ninh Thuận

Tên ĐATP: Xây dựng hạ tầng phục vụ Xóm sản xuất rau an toàn tập trung từ Xóm  
Xã An Hải, huyện Ninh Hải, tỉnh Ninh Thuận

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Chức vụ/Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Lê Văn Hải	Nam	Phó ET MTIC xã	
2	Hà Minh Thuận	Nam	Trưởng thôn Nam Cường	
3	Võ Văn Tiến	Nam	Chủ tịch Cao Tân thôn Hải Thuận	
4	Bùi Thế Ly	Nam	Phó chủ tịch UBND xã	
5	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	Nam	Trưởng thôn Nam Cường	
6	Đào Chí	Nam	Thôn Thuận Hải	
7	Phạm Cao	Nam	Thôn Hải Thuận	
8	Nguyễn Đình Thanh	Nam	Thôn Hải Thuận	
9	Trần Văn Cử	Nam	Thôn Hải Thuận	
10	Nguyễn Văn Quát	Nam	Thôn Nam Cường	
11	Huyền Thị Lệ	Nữ	Thôn Hải Thuận	
12	Nguyễn Ngọc Thuận	Nam	Thôn Long Bình	
13	Đỗ Thị Chinh	Nữ	Thôn Hải Thuận	
14	Trương Thị Minh Dung	Nữ	Chủ tịch Koperasi PN xã	
15	Lê Thị Xuân	Nữ	Trưởng thôn Nam Cường	
16	Nguyễn Thị Giỏi	Nữ	Thôn Nam Cường	
17	Đỗ Văn Lân	Nam	Thôn Thuận Hải	
18	Hải Văn Bảy	Nam	Thôn Thuận Hải	
19	Ngô Văn Huỳnh	Nam	Thôn Thuận Hải	
20	Từ Công Toán	Nam	Thôn Thuận Hải	



**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh Phúc**

Stt	Họ Và Tên	Đơn vị	Dân tộc	Ghi chú
1	Châu Thị Ân	Tuấn tú	Chăm	<p><i>Đã được</i></p> <p>Tập trung Xã An Hải, Huyện Ninh Phước, Tỉnh Ninh Thuận.</p>
2	Kiều Thị Bích Trâm	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
3	Châu Thị Ánh Niều	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
4	Châu Thị Mây	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
5	Châu Thị Hiếu	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
6	Kiều Thị Chưng	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
7	Kiều Thị Thuyền	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
8	Châu Thị Kim Thoa	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
9	Châu Thị Anh Thư	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
10	Kiều Thị Nỹ	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
11	Kiều Thị Thủy Vân	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
12	Châu Thị Yến	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
13	Kiều Thị Cường	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
14	Kiều Thị Kim Vân	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
15	Đào Thị Ni	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
16	Tài Thị Kim Thoa	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
17	Kiều Thị Hoa	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
18	Ninh Thị Kim Cương	Tuấn tú	Chăm	
19	Kiều Thị Ôt	Tuấn tú	Chăm	

TM. Hội LHPN Xã An Hải

**Chủ tịch**

Trương Thị Mai Dung

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**  
**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES -**  
**ADDITIONAL FINANCING**  
**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES**  
**Of Safeguard Policies on Environment, Resettlement, Gender and Ethnic Minorities**

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16 May 2017

**Name of sub-project:** Infrastructure Development for Vegetable Production  
in Phuoc Hai commune, Ninh Hai district, Ninh Thuan province

## **I. Participants**

- Mr. Huynh Thanh Huy Thai      Position: Vice president of Phuoc Hai CPC
- Mr. Dao Van Manh                Position: Vice president of Vietnamese Fatherland Front of Phuoc Hai commune
- Ms. Hoang Thi Van                Position: Safeguard staff - CPMU
- Mr. Tran Ba Luat                  Position: Safeguard staff – Ninh Thuan PPMU
- Ms. Do Thi Nham                  Position: Environmental specialist - LIC
- Mr. Nguyen Vinh Phu             Position: Resettlement specialist - LIC
- Ms. Le Thi Mong Phuong        Position: Gender and Social specialist - LIC
- Ms. Vuong Thanh Huong        Position: Training specialist - LIC
- Mr. Nguyen Dang Xoan          Position: O&M specialist - LIC
- Representatives of affected/beneficiary households: 28 persons (including 14 female, 14 male participants). *(See attached participant list)*

## **II. Contents**

### **2.1. Propagandized contents:**

- Providing project information on sub-project location, scale, items and basic technical data
- Safeguard policies of the Project, including policies on environment, resettlement and ethnic minority development plan, and gender action plan

### **2.2. Community consultation**

- Consulting on the issues of community's monitoring and participation of preparation, implementation, operation phases of the sub-project, gender and gender mainstreaming, vulnerable groups, severely affected households, etc.
- Consulting on the issues of environment, potential environmental impacts of the Project, including impacts on natural and social environment of the project area, and mitigation measures for negative impacts.

- Consulting on the issues of resettlement, rights of affected persons, maximum mitigation measures to have the least impacts on affected persons.
- Consulting on training requirement of affected and beneficiary households.
- Consulting on the requirement of suitable assistance and life recovery measures, resettlement compensation for affected people.

### **III. Discussion opinions**

#### **a. Environment**

- The project was agreed to implement and supported by the people as there is lack of water for agricultural production in the project area.
- The irrigation area was expected to be expanded to facilitate crop production in PhuocHai commune.
- The contractor should carry out mitigation measures to avoid dust and water pollution to Lu river during the construction.
- During the construction, water drainage should be ensured to avoid flood of partial area.
- There are a few people living in the project headworks area, so the impacts on environment are insignificant.
- The contractor should have construction schedule and construction site signal ensuring traffic safety to the local people.

#### **b. Resettlement**

- The people agreed to support the project implementation and would comply with its resettlement policy.
- The project was recommended to be implemented soon to stabilize the affected households' life and production.

#### **c. Gender and community participation**

- The Women's Union asked to take part in training course of asparagus growing technique.
- The Project should encourage women and ethnic people to take part in the project activities, including community supervision boards.
- It should be considered that households in Tu Tam 1 village can get the same benefit from the project as those in An Hai commune.

#### **d. Training**

- The agriculture extension centre has organized some training courses on cultivation and husbandry within the project framework. But it was recommended that some more training courses on safe vegetable and agriculture product management by topic should be added to ensure outputs for the local farmers.

The stakeholders agreed and ended the meeting at 10:00 on 16 May 2017.

**PPMU Representative**

(signed)

Tran Ba Luat

**CPC Representative**

(signed)

Huynh Thanh Huy Thai



**Community representative**

(signed)

Dao Van Manh

**Consultant group representative**

(signed)

Do Thi Nham

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(Community consultation meeting on Safeguard policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities)  
(Attached to the meeting minutes dated 16 May 2017 in Phuoc Hai CPC meeting office, Ninh Phuoc district, Ninh Thuan province)

Name of sub-project: Infrastructure Development for Vegetable Production  
In Phuoc Hai commune, Ninh Hai district, Ninh Thuan province

No.	Full name	Gender	Position/ Address	Signature
1	Phan Van Huong	Male	Farmer	signed
2	Le Van Buu	Male	An Hai commune police	signed
3	Le Van Trinh	Male	An Hai commune - Farmer	signed
4	Nguyen Ngoc Trung	Male	Phuoc Hai commune - Farmer	signed
5	Le Thi Phao	Female	Phuoc Hai commune	signed
6	Le Van Du	Male	Tu Tam 1 village, Phuoc Hai commune	signed
7	Le Van Mo	Male	Tu Tam 1 village, Phuoc Hai commune	signed
8	Ha Mai Anh	Male	Tu Tam 1 village	signed
9	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Male	Tu Tam 1 village	signed
10	Nguyen Van Teo	Male	Tu Tam 1 village	signed
11	Pham Van Nho	Male	Tu Tam 1 village	signed
12	Nguyen Huu Luong	Male	Farmers' Associate president	signed
13	Dao Van Manh	Male	VFF president	signed
14	Pham Le Qui	Male	Commune Land Management Officer	signed
15	Kieu Thi Lam Vien	Female	Women's Union vice president	signed
16	Huynh Thanh Huy Thai	Male	CPC vice president	signed
17	Le Thi Lien	Female	Tu Tam 1 village	signed
18	Le Thi Minh Tam	Female	Tu Tam 1 village	signed

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FROM PHUOC HAI COMMUNE, NINH HAI DISTRICT

1	Phan Thi My Phuong			Women's Union president	signed
2	Dao Thi My Diem			Women's Union Standing committee member	signed
3	Kieu Thi Lam Vien			Women's Union vice president	signed
4	Tai Thi Thanh Khoa			Thanh Tin village WU branch	signed
5	Dao Thi Bich Van			Tu Tam 2 village	signed
6	Huynh Thi Dang			HoaThuy village	signed
7	Tran Thi Nguon			Tu Tam 1 village	signed
8	Chau Thi Thoang			Thanh Tin village	signed
9	Chau Thi Kim Huyen			Thanh Tin village	signed
10	Pham Thi Van			Thanh Tin village - household with acquired land	signed

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP  
CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG – KHOẢN VAY BỔ SUNG

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Về các CSAT: Môi trường, Tái định cư, Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

..... ngày 16 tháng 8 năm 2017.

Tên Tiểu dự án : Phát triển Nông thôn Tổng hợp các tỉnh Miền Trung - 3AB  
Xã/phường: Phước Hòa Huyện: Núi Thành tỉnh: Nam Định

**I. Thành phần tham dự:**

- Ông/Bà: <u>Hàng Thị Hằng</u>	Chức vụ: <u>PGT UBND xã Phước Hòa</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Đào Văn Minh</u>	Chức vụ: <u>CT UBND Mặt trận T. Quốc gia</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Hàng Thị Vân</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Ban Quản lý Dự án Trung ương OMC</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Trần Bá Lợi</u>	Chức vụ: <u>CSAT Ban QL Dự án Tỉnh OMC</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Đỗ Thị Thuận</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Tại văn phòng UBND</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Vĩnh Phúc</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Tại văn phòng UBND</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Đỗ Thị Hằng</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Tại văn phòng UBND</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Vũ Thị Hằng</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Tại văn phòng UBND</u>
- Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Thị Hằng</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Tại văn phòng UBND</u>
- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng/hưởng lợi : <u>28</u> người (trong đó: nữ: <u>16</u> người, nam: <u>12</u> người). (Xem danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)	

**II. Nội dung**

**2.1. Các nội dung phổ biến :**

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như địa điểm, quy mô, các hạng mục của TDA, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản
- Chính sách an toàn của dự án bao gồm : chính sách an toàn về môi trường, Tái định cư và Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, Kế hoạch hành động giới

**2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng :**

- Tham vấn các vấn đề giám sát và tham gia của cộng đồng trong các giai đoạn chuẩn bị, thực hiện, vận hành tiểu dự án, các vấn đề về giới và lồng ghép giới, nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng ....
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về môi trường, tác động môi trường tiềm năng của dự án 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
- Tham vấn các vấn đề tái định cư, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng, biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa nhằm tác động ít nhất đến những người bị ảnh hưởng
- Tham vấn nhu cầu đào tạo của cả các hộ bị ảnh hưởng và các hộ hưởng lợi





Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 10h ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 2017

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

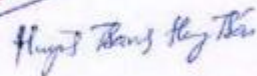
  
Trần Bá Luật

Đại diện Cộng đồng

  
Trần Văn Mạnh

Đại diện UBND xã  
P. CHỦ TỊCH



  
Huỳnh Bang Huy

Đại diện tư vấn

  
Đỗ Thị Nhân



Xã Bình Hòa (Xã Bình Hòa) - H. Ninh Phước

Dự án Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp cấp tỉnh Miền Trung - Khoản vay bổ sung - L3173

19	1	Phạm Thị Mỹ Hằng	Cán bộ xã	Phùng
20	2	Đào Thị Mỹ Duyên	BCH hộ phụ nữ xã	Duyên
21	3	Kiều Thị Lâm Viên	Phó chủ tịch UBND xã	Zala
22	4	Tại Thị Thanh Kha	Chủ tịch UBND xã	Khuê
23	5	Đào Thị Bích Vân	Trò Tầm 2	Vân
24	6	Khuê Thị Dung	Hoa Thuy	Nga
25	7	Trần Thị Nguyễn	Từ Tầm 1	Nguyễn
26	8	Châu Thị Thu Trang	Thấu tin	Trang
27	9	Quản Thị Kim Huyền	Thấu tin	Uyên
28	10	Phạm Thị Văn	Hồ mát xã Thanh tin	Quản
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