

SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT ON RESETTLEMENT

Project number: 37097-044

Loan Number: L3173

June 2020

VIE: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Additional Financing)

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
APMB	Agriculture Project Management Board
CARB	Compensation Assistance and Resettlement Board
CPC	Commune Peoples' Committee
CP	Compensation Plan
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
CSB	Commune Supervisory Board
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DLFDC	District Land Fund Development Center
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
AHs	Displaced Persons
DPC	District Peoples' Committee
DRCs	District Resettlement Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GoV	Government of Vietnam
HHs	Households
HIV-AIDS	Human Immuno Virus-Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IPP	Indigenous Peoples' Plan
IRDSPCP	Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in Central Provinces
IRMR	Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report
LIC	Loan Implementation Consultant
LURC	Land Use Registration Certificate
LFDC	Land Fund Development Center
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
N-T-P	Notice-to-Proceed
ODA	Official Development Assistance
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
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 Minority Development Plan
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROW	Right-of-Way
SAH	Severely Affected Household
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SP	Subproject
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
STI	Sexually-transmitted infection
VND	Vietnamese Dong
VWU	Vietnamese 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Ethnic Minority (EM)** - Any ethnic group of Vietnam, except the dominant Kinh Group, who has the following characteristics at different levels - living in the rural and remote area or having ancestor's territory in the project area and depending on natural resources of these area and territory, and having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant group (Kinh-Viet).

Entitlement	- A range of various activities including compensation, assistance in income restoration, shift in occupation, relocation... etc, provided to affected people based on the type and level of impact which aims to restore their socio-economic conditions.
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 APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
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 Survey	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected household (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. -
Stakeholders	- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities

at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

Vulnerable group

- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	-	kilometer
kg	-	kilogram
ha	-	hectare
m	-	meter

NOTE

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Objectives of the project

1. Loan No. 3173 (SF) – Additional financing of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in Central Provinces (IRDSPCP) was approved by ADB on 20th October 2014. The Additional financing costs US\$92.5 million, US\$85 million through a loan from the ADB, and the remaining US\$7.5 million contributed by The Government. The Loan Agreement between ADB and the State's Bank of Vietnam was signed on 23th January, 2015, become effective from 22nd June, 2015 and the Loan will be closed on 30th June, 2019. The main office of ADB in Vietnam has been responsible for management of the additional financing since November 2014.

2. The objectives of project is to improve the livelihoods and standards of living for the rural population in the Central Region. The objectives will be gained through improving the quality, expanding irrigation area, improving connectability among infrastructures, increasing agriculture production, creating more job opportunities, improving health and education condition and reducing damage caused by natural disaster for people living in the provinces participating in the project. The project comprises three components: (i) improving infrastructure in rural infrastructure in the Central Region; (ii) improved capacities of (a) national, provincial, district and commune staff in project management and supervision, and (b) farmers in agricultural production; and (iii) improved project management skills for infrastructure development.

3. The Executing Agency (EA) for the IRDPCP is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), with responsibility delegated to the IRDPCP Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) to monitor the implementation of project. Agencies implementing subprojects are the PPCs of six provinces participating in the project. Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) – under Agriculture Project Management Board is established with responsibility for implementing the project at Central level. At the provincial level, PPMUs under MARD are established by PPCs and responsible for managing daily activities of the project.

B. Information of Subprojects

4. ADB's mission in June 2012 conducted screening of subprojects under the additional financing. The five screening criterias are: (i) dealing with urgent need of proposed beneficiaries; (ii) limiting land acquisition and impact on resettlement and only insignificant impacts on environment; (iii) simple design is well prepared and easy to understand; (iv) easy to build and with a minimum of civil works contract packages; and (v) subproject cost is greater than \$2 million and less than \$7 million equivalent. There have been 24 subprojects screened in six provinces (including Ha Tinh, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan). These subprojects are expected to irrigate 29,000 ha of agriculture land, about 115km of road on canals and 24.5 km of dike for preventing flood to improve road to important irrigation works, and improve accessibility to agricultural product market.

5. The project originally included 24 subprojects. However, based on the saving budget from project implementation, two new subprojects and Eight (8) additional works to existing subprojects have been approved in 2019. Therefore, a total of 26 subprojects and 8 additional investments of 7 existing subprojects have been approved and screened in six provinces. Out of total 26 subproject, 22 subprojects have involved to land acquisition and 4 subprojects have not involved to land acquisition. The details of subprojects/additional investments in six provinces are as follows:

Table 1. Number of subprojects by Provinces

Province	Sub-project	Subproject	Subprojects are not involved to land acquisition	No. of Additional investment
Ha Tinh	5	4	1	2

Province	Sub-project	Subproject	Subprojects are not involved to land acquisition	No. of Additional investment
Thua Thien Hue	3	3	0	1
Binh Dinh	6	6	0	2
Phu Yen	5	5	0	0
Ninh Thuan	3	3	0	1
Binh Thuan	4	1	3	2
Total	26	22	4	8

C. Methodology

6. Project completion report was conducted during in May and June 2020. The evaluation team included the resettlement specialist (LIC) and PPMU's social safeguard officials. The main activities included:

- Collect data and legal documents related to compensation, assistance and resettlement in project provinces;
- Working with the LFDCs/DCARBs and related parties to check all information on dissemination activities, DMS process, replacement cost, compensation plan and payment to AHs.
- Work with representatives of affected communes on completed activities related to approved compensation plans and payment for households and organizations whose land were acquired;
- Check for all compensation documents provided by DCARBs/LFDCs in comparison with the approved REMDF and internal monitoring report.
- In-depth interviews were conducted with the affected people and project commune officers to collect their opinions and evaluations about the project implementation and RP implementation results as well as the status of AH's restoration. The selection of interviewees for each subprojects is random sampling with at least 2 AHs and one communal officers for each subproject communes. A total of 126 persons have been met for in – depth interviews during assessment time and related to all 26 subprojects.
- Focus group discussions (FGDs) or community consultation meetings were held in the project communes from May 2020 to June 2020 with the participation of the PPMUs, the People's Committee authorities, affected households, and households benefited by the project to evaluate the aspects related to the resettlement plan implementation in the project area and the rights/entitlements of affected people and the livelihood restoration of AHs. There were 26 community consultations in 26 communes of the project with the participation of 326 people, including 222 men (68.09%) and 104 women (31.91%).
- Conducted HHs survey: According to the criteria for surveyed HHs sampling for assessment, the survey of affected households will include 100% of severely affected HHs, 100% of vulnerable households and 10% of the total marginal affected households. However, due to the time the survey took place at the same time the Covid 19 epidemic broke out in Vietnam. As a result, the survey of the affected households faced many difficulties and therefore the survey was mainly focusing on severely AHs and vulnerable AHs with a total of 650 affected households including 115 severely affected households, 535 households belonging to vulnerable groups. These 115 AHs and 535 VAHs belong to 4 provinces of Ha Tinh (20 AHs); Phu Yen (241 AHs); Ninh Thuan (257 AHs); and Binh Thuan (132 AHs). Information about the surveyed households by each province of the project is as follows .

Table 2. Information of surveyed HHs by project provinces

No	Province	Total of AHs	Total of surveyed Households
1	Ha Tinh	282	20
2	Thua Thien Hue	276	0
3	Binh Dinh	1,882	0
4	Phu Yen	2,386	241
5	Ninh Thuan	514	257
6	Binh Thuan	150	132
	Total	5,490	650

D. Objective of the report

7. Objectives of the report include:

- Assess the adequacy of the implementation of compensation, resettlement measures and social development assistance programs;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the process of land acquisition and views of affected households on land acquisition in general and compensation rates for affected assets in particular.
- Evaluation of the restoration or improvement of living standards of affected households.
- Confirmation of completion of land acquisition and compensation payment to affected households.
- Assess the compliance of compensation and land acquisition with the ADB SPS in general and the terms of loan agreement in particular.
- Provide lessons learned to prepare for future projects.

II. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Status of Social safeguards documents required for subprojects

1. Required safeguard document and Concurrence by ADB

8. As above mentioned, there are 26 subprojects (including 8 additional investments) in the whole project, 22 of which are subject to land acquisition. Therefore, according to ADB's SPS, social safeguards documents related to resettlement and social issues need to be prepared and approved for those subprojects. At the time of project preparation, 2 resettlement plans have been prepared for subprojects including (i) Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canal system and (ii) Upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir. These RPs were prepared based on the results of inventory of loss (IOL). Accordingly, these RPs have been updated based on the results of DMS during detailed designs stage.

9. In stage of detailed designs for subprojects, total of 29 social safeguards reports have been prepared for the project including 12 Resettlement Plans (9 RPs/ 2 uRPs/ 1 Addendum RP), 5 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (2 REMDP, 2 uREMDPs and 1 addendum REMDP), 7 Due Diligence Report (DDRs) and 5 Land Donation Reports (LDRs). By the time of this report, all required social safeguards documents have been approved by ADB. The table below describes the information of status of required safeguards documents by subprojects.

Table 3. Information of social safeguards Documents required and approved by ADB

TT	Code of SP	Sub-project/and Additional Work	Type of safeguards documents required	Status of Documents
I	HT	Ha Tinh province		
1	HT1	Upgrading canal system of Rac River irrigation	DDR	Approved by ADB in Jan 2017
2	HT1a	Repairing and upgrading canals of Rac River irrigation system	No Land acquisition	NA
3	HT2	Upgrading irrigation/drainage and rural road system in flooding-prone area of Loc Ha district	Land donation report	Approved by ADB in 2016
4	HT3	Upgrading Ho Dam and Tiem River canal system	No Land acquisition	NA
5	HT4	Upgrading irrigation system, rural road and market in five flooded communes of Duc Tho district	Land donation report	Approved by ADB in 2016
6	HT4a	Repairing and upgrading irrigation system, rural road and market in 5 flooded communes of Duc Tho district	No Land acquisition	NA
7	HT5	Upgrading irrigation system of three communes, Thach Ha district	Land donation report	Approved by ADB in 2016
II	TTH	Thua Thien Hue province		
8	TTH1	Upgrading Dai Giang River Dike system	RP	Approved by ADB on 13 March 2017
9	TTH1a	Upgrading and extending Quan culvert	No Land acquisition	NA
10	TTH2	Upgrading Dong Tay Hoi Tom Dike combining with on-farm road	RP	Approved by ADB in Jan 2017

TT	Code of SP	Sub-project/and Additional Work	Type of safeguards documents required	Status of Documents
11	TTH3	Upgrading Road combining with flood protection dike of Pho Lai - Tham Cam - Nam Duong - Co Thap	Land donation report	Approved by ADB in 2017
III	BD	Binh Dinh province		
12	BD1	Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canal system	uRP	Approved by ADB in Jun 2016
			DDR	Approved by ADB in Aug 2016
13	BD2	Upgrading Lai Giang dam's primary canal	RP	Approved by ADB in Aug 2014
14	BD3	Upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir	uRP	Approved by ADB in Aug 2016
15	BD4	Upgrading My Thuan reservoir	RP	Approved by ADB in Aug 2016
16	BD5	Upgrading rural infrastructures in Nhon Tho - Nhon Khanh	RP	Approved by ADB in December 2016
			DDR	Approved by ADB in Oct 2016
17	BD6	Upgrading Van Phong canal system	DDR	Approved by ADB in Aug 2016
18	BD6a	Repairing calamity impacts of Van Phong irrigation canal system	RP addendum	Approved by July 2018
19	BD6b	Upgrading road on the embankment of Van Phong canal	DDR on no land acquisition	Approved by ADB on 16 th Jan 2020
IV	PY	Phu Yen province		
20	PY1	Consolidate main canal and branch canals of Dong Cam irrigation scheme	RP	Approved by ADB in Sep 2016
			DDR	Approved by ADB in Jul 2016
21	PY2	Upgrading road and sluice of An Cu - An Hiep - An Hoa	RP	Approved by ADB in Aug 2016
22	PY3	Upgrading Suoi Cau weir and access road	RP	Approved by ADB in Oct 2016
23	PY4	Upgrading irrigation canal of Dong Tron reservoir's irrigation system	RP	Approved by ADB on 21 March 2017
24	PY5	Upgrading irrigation canals system of Tam Giang irrigation system	Land donation report	Approved by ADB in December 2019
V	NT	Ninh Thuan province		
25	NT1	Upgrading beginning section of North primary canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system	uREMDP	Approved by ADB in Jun 2016
26	NT2	Upgrading the Cham canal and management road of the South	REMDP	Approved by ADB in Jun 2016

TT	Code of SP	Sub-project/and Additional Work	Type of safeguards documents required	Status of Documents
		primary canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system	DDR	Approved by ADB in Jun 2016
27	NT3	Development Infrastructure for Vegetable Cultivation at An Hai Commune Subproject	REMDP	Approved by ADB in September 2018
28	NT2a	Upgrading the Cham Canal and management road of the South primary canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system	Addendum REMDP	Approved by ADB in September 2019
VI	BT	Binh Thuan province		
29	BT1	Upgrading Du Du reservoir	No Land acquisition	NA
30	BT2	Upgrading Saloun reservoir	uREMDP	Approved by ADB in Jul 2016
31	BT3	Upgrading North primary canal of Ba Bau irrigation system	No Land acquisition	NA
32	BT3a	Upgrading the North primary canal of Ba Bau irrigation system	No Land acquisition	NA
33	BT4	Upgrading primary canal of Quao river	No Land acquisition	NA
34	BT4a	Upgrading 2 secondary canals (N9 and N13) of Quao river system	No Land acquisition	NA

2. Conformity of resettlement implementation progress with civil works progress

10. According to the project requirements, compensation is only made when RP/uRP or REMDP/uREMDP is approved by ADB and construction only commences when compensations and assistance payments have been completed. During the implementation of the sub-projects, these contents have been disseminated in detail to the PPMUs and the local authorities. Accordingly, the implementation of the safeguards's requirements have completely complied with the policy of the project.

B. Institutional arrangement and organization of the implementation of RPs/REMDPs

11. In order to ensure the compliance of the project with regard to the RP implementation as well as safeguard policies of ADB, since the beginning of the project preparation stage, the CPMU and PPMUs have assigned an officer who is responsible for social safeguard policy issues, including social and land acquisition and environment with the support of the Specialists in term of resettlement and environment from project implementation consultant (PIC). Training courses on social safeguards policy have been implemented since the early stages of the project and additional supports are also provided to officials of PPMUs during project implementation. Therefore, all of the social safeguard issues of the project have been implemented in compliance with ADB's requirements and policy framework approved for the project.

12. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) entrusts 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 and (vii) Supervision of resettlement activities implementation and preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit to ADB for review.

13. 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 price 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.

14. 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 PPMUs to implement project components and internal monitoring of RP/REMDP implementation progress.

15. PPMU's specific responsibilities are: (i) Supervision of all the activities of LFDCs/CARBs during RP/REMDP implementation; (ii) Preparation, updating, supervision and monitoring of the status of the REMDP's implementation of subprojects; (iii) Guide LFDCs/CARBs to implement resettlement activities in accordance with approved RP/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 the LFDCs/CARBs and Commune Measurement Team with adequate facilities; (iv) Coordinate with LFDCs/CARBs 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; and (vii) Timely implementation of mitigation measures following results of internal monitoring.

16. During the project implementation, the LFDCs/CARBs sent land acquisition notice to each affected household when the project was officially approved; notify affected households about the detailed measurement survey; perform the detailed measurement survey; establish database of affected households; prepare compensation plan for affected households; calculate and review in detail all types of affect with corresponding compensation rate to various types of relocation and rehabilitation assistance; publicize the Compensation Plan and proposed compensation amount to affected households and explain in detail about their entitlements according to the project policy and method of calculating such amount.

17. Local authorities at ward/commune level: In addition to the Chairpersons/Vice-chairpersons of the wards/communes participating the project, specialized supporters include: cadastral officers, construction inspectors and residential area leaders, who participate in the whole process of public consultation, DMS, land acquisition notification, compensation plan notification and compensation payment to affected households. In addition, the People's Committees of the communes/wards play as complaint settlement agencies and ensure that all complaints are resolved and involve local organizations in resettlement activities.

18. Coordination mechanism: The site clearance and compensation payments are assigned to the LFDCs/CARBs. To ensure the effectiveness of the compensation payment and site clearance, the PPMUs sent professional officers in charge of monitoring and coordinating regularly with the LFDCs/CARBs to assist them. In addition, the implementing units coordinated to review complaints and consult with the stakeholders to conduct appropriate resolutions for complaints. In general, the coordination mechanism between the project's parties has been very effective. Most of the sub-projects are handed over the construction site in accordance with the construction progress of the subproject. To date, there are no problems related to land acquisition and resettlement. There are no complaints regarding compensation and assistance payments.

C. Scope of impacts caused by subprojects

1. Affected households

19. Based on the DMS results, the land acquisition implementation of the 26 subprojects and 8 additional investments in six provinces has affected 5,490 households including 4,154 households affected on a permanent basis and 1,336 HHs temporarily affected during the construction process. Of the total 4,159 households having land permanently acquired, a total of 4,039 HHs are only marginally affected, 115 HHs are severely affected by losing more than 10% of their agriculture land (This is the total number of severely affected households by whole projects/26 subprojects and 8 additional investments. There isn't any subprojects with more than 200 severely affected person and 535 HHs out of 5,490 AHs are belonging to vulnerable groups, of which 239 households are of ethnic minority while 296 households are classified as poor households and/or female headed households. The detailed number of affected HHs in each province is presented in the following table:

Table 4. Number of affected HHs in the project provinces

Province	Permanently affected HHs				Temporarily affected HHs (*)	Total number of affected HHs
	Total	Marginally affected HHs	Severely affected HHs	Vulnerable Groups		
Ha Tinh	282	270	12	8	0	282
Thua Thien Hue	276	276	0	0	0	276
Binh Dinh	879	879	0	0	1,003	1,882
Phu Yen	2,062	2,027	35	206	324	2,386
Ninh Thuan	505	437	68	189	9	514
Binh Thuan	150	150	0	132	0	150
Total	4,154	4,039	115	535	1,336	5,490

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

20. In general, the number of affected households determined from the final DMS is not different from the actual number of affected households and the approved compensation plan. Because, as Land Law's regulations, after completing the DMS the local authorities would public post the DMS records to AHs and place in the accessible area at the communes or villages. Then, the final DMS will be revised or amended as comments from AHs. Accordingly, all affected assets were covered in the compensation plans and all affected households are identified and payment for compensation and supports.

2. Affected Land

21. A total of 1,063,464 m² are permanently acquired for construction of the subprojects. Of this area, agricultural land is acquired with the highest proportion in comparison with other types of land (accounting for ~ 58.4 % of the total permanently acquired land area). Meanwhile, a total of 172,799 m² are temporarily affected by the construction of the subproject. Regarding the area of the land acquired, Phu Yen is the province with the most acquired land area out of the 6 participating provinces with a total of 395,104.5m². Acquired residential land area only accounts for 0.47% of the total acquired land (5,025 m²). Of the total acquired land for SPs, a total of 58,557.7 m² of productive land have been donated by 659 households (including 236 HHs in Ha Tinh province, 151 HHs in Hue province, 122 HHs in Phu Yen province and 150 HHs in Binh Thuan province). The detailed data on acquired land in the provinces is presented in the below:

Table 5. Affected land area in the project provinces

Province	Permanently acquired land area (m ²)							Temporarily affected land area (m ²)	Total temporarily and permanently affected land area (m ²)
	Agricultural land	Residential land	Aquaculture land	Garden Land	Forestry land	Other land	Total		
Ha Tinh	28,470.0	1,505.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29,975.0	0.0	29,975.0
Thua Thien Hue	2,781.2	44.1	1,591.1	0.0	0.0	8,599.9	13,016.3	0.0	13,016.3
Binh Dinh	167,050.6	2,889.0	0.0	6,652.9	59,660.2	1,030.1	237,282.8	120,417.5	357,700.3
Phu Yen	282,657.5	0.0	1,595.3	8,584.6	537.6	102,761.7	395,104.5	44,381.6	439,486.1
Ninh Thuan	103,586.4	587.0	0.0	1,156.0	0.0	246,699.6	352,029.0	8,000.0	360,029.0
Binh Thuan	36,056.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36,056.5	0.0	36,056.5
Total	620,602	5,025	3,186	16,394	60,198	359,091	1,063,464	172,799	1,236,263

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

22. For the permanently acquired area, there is no difference between the total area according to the DMS results and the total area actually acquired. However, the temporarily affected area has been significant changes, according to the initial estimated total area temporarily affected is: 78,658 m². In reality, the total temporarily affected area is: 172,799 m². This is due to a change in construction methods in the contractor's activities during the project construction implementation. In addition, the reason is that the design consultants of the subprojects have not clearly identified the construction methods of the contractors. According to the project's policy, households whose land is temporarily affected have received full compensation and support. And no household has a complaint about the temporary affected areas.

3. Affected houses, structures, crops and trees

23. Affected structures include temporary houses, graves and other structures. The DMS result shows that a total of 1,447.4 m² of houses and 23,877.6 m² of other structures are affected by the subproject. In addition, 173 graves are affected by the subprojects. In addition, implementation of

the subprojects affects 447,369.7 m² of rice and various types of crops, such as maize, potato, cassava, peanut, vegetable and grass. The implementation of subprojects in the six provinces had to cut off 89,225 timber and fruit trees. Detailed impacts on structures, trees and crops are presented in the table below:

Table 6. Impacts on structures, trees and crops caused by the project

Province	Affected structures (m2)				Affected trees and rice/crops	
	House	Structures	Grave	Other	Rice/crop	Trees (tree)
			(Unit)		(m2)	
Ha Tinh	-	448.0	-	-	-	540.0
Thua Thien Hue	54.9	46.7	39.0	-	844.5	4,069.0
Binh Dinh	1,379.0	6,148.0	122.0	-	237,165.4	54,366.0
Phu Yen	13.5	8,128.7	-	-	137,380.9	11,323.0
Ninh Thuan	-	8,729.2	12.0	-	71,587.4	18,602.0
Binh Thuan	-	377.0	-	-	391.5	325.0
Total	1,447.4	23,877.6	173.0	0.0	447,369.7	89,225.0

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

24. With regard to assets on the affected land such as structures, trees and crops, the DMS results are no different in comparison with the actual implementation or approved compensation plans. Because in practice, according to Vietnam's land law 2013, DMS results will be publicly posted to households, whereby households will identify their missing assets (if any). Also according to the survey results of households, all households confirmed that they have received full compensation for affected assets.

D. Information dissemination and community consultation

25. Information dissemination and community consultation activity are taking place during the project's implementation process. At the time of this reporting, at least two rounds of information dissemination and community consultation have been organized in the project provinces during project preparation and updating the safeguards documents for the project. In addition, as for ADB's requirement, the approved RPs/REMDPs have also been disclosed to all affected households and other stakeholders, besides the copies of these RPs/REMDPs that were placed in the commune/and villages. The information disclosure process covers the following topics:

- i) Detailed design of subproject's policies, AHs eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- ii) The DMS, sub-project impact, eligibility particularly on the cut-off dates for each sub-project and grievances redress mechanism;
- iii) Mechanisms of payment.
- iv) Consulting on the replacement cost, compensation payments and other entitlements of AHs as well as on additional assistance and allowances to the severely affected households, affected vulnerable group;
- v) Gender and vulnerable group issues;

vi) Implementation schedule.

26. The first period of dissemination of information and community consultation was organized by LIC during the FS preparation in coordination with PPMUs of six province in 2013 and 2014. The latest information dissemination and community consultation exercise was carried out in 2016, after approval of the detailed design and construction drawings of each subproject by the competent authorities; information dissemination through consultative meetings was conducted with communal authorities and representatives of affected HHs in their communes. Details of the above are shown in the Table 7 below:

Table 7. Information dissemination and community consultation

Provinces	Times of information dissemination and community consultation	
	<i>The first time</i>	<i>The second time</i>
Ha Tinh	Jan 2014	Feb, Mar 2016
Thua Thien Hue	Mar 2014	Apr 2016
Binh Dinh	Apr 2014	Feb, May 2016
Phu Yen	May and Jun, 2014	May 2016, July 2019
Ninh Thuan	Aug 2014	May, Sep 2016, Mar 2018, Nov 2019
Binh Thuan	Jul 2013	Jan 2016

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

27. In order to ensure that affected households are able to participate in and understand the project information, as well as contribute ideas or recommendations to the project, the PPMUs have implemented a variety of activities and methods of information dissemination as follows:

- i) Delivery the project information leaflets to households;
- ii) Organize community consultation meetings;
- iii) Notification through community speaker system; and
- iv) Disseminate information through other commune and village meetings such as Women's Union, Veterans', Elderly's, Farmer's Union.

28. As results of all public consultation meetings, local authorities, communities and affected households agreed on the go ahead of each subproject. All attendants were aware of project benefits and they committed themselves to take active part to subprojects implementation. The main results of the above are listed here below:

- i) All of the AHs participating in the meetings agreed with compensation policy of the project and agree with compensation unit price issued by the PPC;
- ii) Vulnerable AHs agreed to receive compensation and assistance in cash in accordance with the project's policy;
- iii) The participants of the meetings stressed the need for a strict coordination among the PPMUs and the works contractor with local authority to ensure security in operations as well as with full respect of the local environment during the construction process;
- iv) The AHs proposed that PPMUs should require the works contractor to restore the sites according to their original status after construction;

- v) Representatives of the AHs proposed to be employed by contractor in activities suitable for them during the construction process.
29. Regarding to recommendations and opinions of the participants, the PPMU and relevant parties have responded as follows:
- i) The PPMU, The Supervisors and the contractors will work closely in order to ensure security as well as environment compliance during the construction process.
 - ii) The PPMU confirmed that the contractors have to restore the site to its original status after construction completion.
 - iii) The PPMU will work closely with the contractor to recruit the member of affected households to do works suitable to them during construction process.
30. With regards to the ethnic minorities (239 EM households), in addition to general discussions or consultations in affected communities, the PPMUs of Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan and other project stakeholders have implemented a number of other measures to ensure (i) full participation of ethnic minorities in project preparation and implementation, (ii) full provision of information on project matters to ethnic minorities, and (iii) receipt of opinions and views of ethnic minority people on the project. Details are as follows:
- i) Delivering the project information brochures (PIBs) to each ethnic minority household in simple, understandable language, even in ethnic minority languages (as needed);
 - ii) Disclosing project information at village meetings; and
 - iii) Providing necessary materials/project documents for village chiefs and prestigious people in ethnic minority communities and, through village chiefs and village elders, disseminate information related to the project to ethnic minority people in the project area.
31. The views/opinions of ethnic minorities are summarized below:
- i) Expect the project to be completed early to facilitate improved production for the households' benefit.
 - ii) Full compensation and allowances paid for affected households as regulated by the project.
 - iii) Ensure suitable environmental sanitation during construction.
 - iv) If there are other impacts on the public property of the local people, the project must compensate and restore their status to their original conditions, especially the local road.
32. Feedback from the PPMUs and stakeholders to opinions of EM households.
- i) The PPMU will work closely with the contractor to ensure that the project is implemented on schedule;
 - ii) The PPMU will coordinate with all stakeholders to implement the compensation and the full support provided by the project;
 - iii) PPMUs will require contractors to ensure suitable environmental condition during construction; and
 - iv) The PPMU will ask the contractor to provide compensation if causing impacts on the assets of the households during the construction process.
33. During project implementation and supervision, many community consultations and random interview with affected households and local authorities have been organized by the CPMU / PPMUs and LIC for all subprojects with the purpose of evaluating the results of compensation payment, verifying the completion of compensation payment and collecting opinions or recommendations (if

any) about the implementation of compensation payment, assistance and land acquisition. All these information were incorporated in the periodic internal monitoring report of CPMU/PPMUs and submitted to ADB.

34. At the time of this report preparation, many community consultation meetings were held in the project communes from May 2020 to June 2020 with the participation of the PPMUs, the People's Committee authorities, affected households, and households benefited by the project to evaluate the aspects related to the resettlement plan implementation in the project area and the rights/entitlements of affected people and the livelihood restoration of AHs. There were 26 community consultations in 26 communes of the project with the participation of 326 people, including 222 men (68.09%) and 104 women (31.91%)

35. In addition, a household survey for 650 affected households have been conducted to assess on the satisfaction of AHs on project information dissemination process. In general, the information dissemination and community consultation are carried out continuously throughout the project implementation. All project important stages and project information are provided and consulted with AHs as well as the communities. The disclosure of documents includes basic general information about the project such as uRP, Vietnamese regulations on compensation, support and resettlement, DMS minutes, compensation, support and resettlement plans...

36. According to the results of consultations and survey, all AHs basically understand the project basic contents such as Donor, capital sources, Project Owner, detailed technical designs, and most importantly, they are aware of the regimes and policies applied to the project and the policies that households are entitled. In general, 607 out of 650 surveyed AHs are satisfied with the information they are disseminated while 43 AHs are acceptable with the information dissemination. The survey results on the information dissemination and community consultation of the project are presented in below table.

Table. 8 Result of assessment on satisfaction of AHs on information dissemination

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	607	93.3
2	Acceptable	43	6.7
3	Unsatisfied	0	0
Total		650	100

Source: Results of HH survey conducted in May to June 2020

37. As the result, 93.3% of the households (or 607 AHs out of 650 surveyed HHs) reported that they are satisfied with the project information and community consultation, 6.7 % of the interviewed households (or 43 AHs) reported that information dissemination and community consultation are "acceptable", none of the interviewed households which are "unpleased" on process of information dissemination and community consultation.

E. Implementation process of DMS

38. In order to implementland acquisition implementation in six project provinces, the DMS works have been conducted since May 2014 and completed in August 2019 by LFDCs/CARBs of the Districts of provinces Ha Tinh, Hue, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan. The DMS implementation time for each province is as follows:

Table. 9 Information of DMS time by project provinces

No	Province	Beginning Time of DMS	Ending time of DMS
1	Ha Tinh	15 th Oct 2015	25 th May 2016
2	Thua Thien Hue	9 th Jan 2016	30 th May 2016
3	Binh Dinh	1 st Mar 2015	30 th Oct 2017
4	Phu Yen	15 th May 2014	20 th April 2019
5	Ninh Thuan	8 th Aug 2014	31 st Aug 2019
6	Binh Thuan	20 th Jan 2016	24 th Mar 2016

Source: Internal Monitoring reports submitted by PPMUs

39. Basically, the DMS progress for subprojects is carried out according to the planned and there are not problems in the implementation process. At present, all the 22 subprojects requiring resettlement have completed the DMS for the affected HHs. The results of assessment show that, at the beginning of the DMS process, the LFDCs have announced the DMS planning to CPCs and affected households. All affected households have participated in the DMS process. The result of DMS of households were publicly posted at the office of communes as the regulations. 100% affected HHs are provided the copy of the DMS records after signing on the DMS minutes done by the LFDCs.

40. There is a difference in DMS results at the time of RPs/ REMDPs preparation and actual DMS results after public posted, because the RPs/ REMDPs report are based on initial DMS data and DMS data have been changed after being publicly posted. Accordingly, the DMS after publishing and editing will be more accurate with the initial DMS results. Finally, according to the survey results on affected households, 100% of them said that the final DMS results were accurate and they no more complaints regarding the accuracy of the DMS results. The table below presents the assessment of AHs on accuracy of the final DMS:

Table 10. Implementation process of DMS

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
1	Accurate	650	100
2	Relatively accurate	0	0
3	Inaccurate	0	0
Total		650	100

Source: Results of HH survey conducted in May to June 2020

F. Preparation and approval of compensation plan

41. LFDCs carried out DMS, prepared CPs, and delivered compensation at their own pace and time. Project resettlement principles and entitlements as indicated in the agreed REMDF/RP and contained in the loan agreement served as the basis for computing levels of compensation and other entitlements, including various cash allowances. The project resettlement policy was based on Vietnamese laws (e.g., Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP..etc) and ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement.

42. After completing the public posting of the DMS records, recording and correcting as the recommendations of the AHs, the LFDC would apply compensation prices, assistance and prepare compensation plans which would be disclosed for the AHs as well as posted at the office of the W/CPCs or village/residential quarters for at least 02 times (one time ais at least 20 days, after they would be completed).

43. The first draft compensation plans were provided to each affected households, and it were also public posted in where people could view and search. At the first public posting, compensation plans have not been approved by the competent authorities. After the first public posting of compensation plans to obtain opinions of the AHs, the LFDC will summarize, revise and supplement (if any) and publish them again for the 2nd time. After the 2nd public posting, the compensation, assistance and resettlement plans will be finalized and submitted to the competent authorities for the final appraisal and approval.

44. As the result, 98.15% of the households (or 638 AHs out of 650 surveyed HHs) reported that they are satisfied with the process of compensation plans preparation, 1.85 % of the interviewed households (or 12 AHs) reported that the process of compensation plans preparation are "acceptable", none of the interviewed households which are "unpleased" on the process of compensation plans preparation. The details of assessment for AHs are described as below table.

Table 11. Assessment of AHs on process of compensation plan preparation

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	638	98.15
2	Acceptable	12	1.85
3	Unsatisfied	0	0
Total		650	100

Source: Results of HH survey conducted in May to June 2020

45. For replacement costs for affected land: According to Land Law 2013 of Viet Nam and project policy, the LFDCs or CARBs signed a contract with qualified agencies to identify the compensation prices for the subprojects. The method to identify the compensation prices of this qualified agency is "direct comparison method" which is method of assessing land prices through analysis of prices of vacant land plots which are similar in terms of land use purposes, locations, profitability, infrastructure conditions, areas, shapes, legality of land use rights (hereinafter referred to as comparative land plots) having been transferred in the markets or successfully auctioned for land use rights, to compare and value prices of the land plots which need to be priced. By the results of assessing on the land prices as above mention, the specific land prices have been approved by Districts/Cities level or Provincial level and applied to the Subprojects. For replacement costs for crops and trees, the compensation rates are based on updated provincial price frames. During preparation the compensation plans for AHs and updating resettlement plan, these replacement costs have been consulted with the AHs and all of AHs have agreed on these compensation rates.

46. Assessment result showed that, 100% affected households have reviewed the compensation plans and kept the copy of the compensation plans and all affected households have agreed with the compensation policy of the subproject. However, the results of the satisfaction assessment of households showed that only about 85.07% (553 AHs) were satisfied with the compensation unit price for land and assets, 13.38% (87 AHs) reported acceptable and 1.55% (10 AHs) were not satisfied with the compensation unit price for affected properties, but as these AHs

reported that they have agreed with the replacement costs for affected land and assets after they were explained by the LFDCs/CARBs on the compensation prices. By the time of this report, all AHs have received adequate compensation and assistance and they are satisfied with the compensation and assistances. Please see more details in the below table:

Table 12 Results of satisfaction assessment of AHs on replacement costs

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	553	85.07
2	Acceptable	87	13.38
3	Unsatisfied	10	1.55
Total		650	100.00

Source: Results of HH survey conducted in May to June 2020

47. By the time of this report, all 22 out of 22 subprojects with involvement in land acquisition have completed for approval of compensation and assistance. Data on the status of preparation and approval of compensation plan is presented in the Table below:

Table 13. Progress of preparation and approval of compensation plan

Provinces	Number of subprojects requiring land acquisition	Number of subprojects approved compensation plan	Number of subprojects not approved compensation plan yet
Ha Tinh	4	4	0
Thua Thien Hue	3	3	0
Binh Dinh	6	6	0
Phu Yen	5	5	0
Ninh Thuan	3	3	0
Binh Thuan	1	1	0
Total	22	22	0

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

48. The total number of approved compensation plans is 126 for 22 subprojects related to land acquisition with the total amount of VND 63,261,090,255. Details of the approved compensation plans and budget for each province are shown in the table below.

Table. 14 Information of approved compensation plans

No	Province	No. of approved CPs	Amount (VND)
1	Ha Tinh	02	1,026,537,720
2	Thua Thien Hue	06	897,513,000

No	Prrovince	No. of approved CPs	Amount (VND)
3	Binh Dinh	38	12,137,354,628
4	Phu Yen	57	31,798,874,048
5	Ninh Thuan	20	16,345,618,959
6	Binh Thuan	03	1,055,191,900
	Total	126	63,261,090,255

Source: Monitoring reports by PPMUs

49. According to results of assessment shows that, the total compensation budget according to the approved compensation plans is different from the estimate budget of compensation and assistance under the approved RPs/ REMDPs. As the below table, total of compensation budget as approved RPs/REMDPs is VND 60,704,195,420 while total of compensation budget as approved CPs is VND 63,261,090,255. The different is VND 2,556,894,835. Main reason for the difference is that there is a difference in DMS results at the time of RPs/ REMDPs preparation and actual DMS results after public posted, because the RPs/ REMDPs report are based on initial DMS data and DMS data have been changed after being publicly posted. Accordingly, the DMS after publishing and editing will be more accurate with the initial DMS results. Therefore, when the compensation plans are prepared on the public posted DMS data, there will be differences with the budgets according to the approved RP and approved compensation plans. Please see more details in the below table.

Table. 15 Comparison the compensation budgets between Approved RPs/REMDPs and approved CPs

No	Prrovince	Amount (VND) as Approved RPs/REMDPs	Amount (VND) as Approved compensation plans
1	Ha Tinh	1,026,537,720	1,026,537,720
2	Thua Thien Hue	897,513,000	897,513,000
3	Binh Dinh	11,280,500,000	12,137,354,628
4	Phu Yen	30,500,568,000	31,798,874,048
5	Ninh Thuan	16,289,450,200	16,345,618,959
6	Binh Thuan	709,626,500	1,055,191,900
	Total	60,704,195,420	63,261,090,255

G. Compensation and assistance payment

50. By the time of report, a total of VND 63,261,090,255 (equivalent to US \$ 2,726,771) have been paid to all 5,490 affected households including payment of compensation and assistances for both permanent and temporary impacts. According to survey results of affected households and working with local authorities and LFDCs/CARBs, the compensation plans have been prepared and approved for all impacts, the support policies for households are also applied in accordance with

the policy framework of the project. As of 6th August 2020, 100% of affected households have received full compensation and support according to the approved compensation plans and non-households have complaints about compensation or assistance.. Please see more information of compensation payment by provinces.

Table 16. Implementation status of compensation payment

Provinces	Number of HHs receiving compensation	Compensation and assistance amount paid to affected HHs	Remarks
Ha Tinh	282	1,026,537,720	<i>236 donated their land to SP</i>
Thua Thien Hue	276	897,513,000	<i>151 donated their land to SP</i>
Binh Dinh	1,882	12,137,354,628	
Phu Yen	2,386	31,798,874,048	<i>122 AHs donated their land to SP</i>
Ninh Thuan	514	16,345,618,959	
Binh Thuan	150	1,055,191,900	<i>150 households donated their land to SP, of which 20 households received compensation for affected assets on land</i>
Total	5,490	63,261,090,255	
Total in USD		2,726,771	

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

51. The payment of compensation and assistances were directly conducted by the LFDCs/CARBs and CPCs and village/residential area leaders. Before payment, AHs were informed of the times and places to receive compensation and assistance. Normally, it is implemented at the headquarters of the commune/ward people's committees, community houses, or village cultural houses.

52. The compensation and assistance payments were made in one time and direct to the AHs without any intermediaries. This will avoid the fact that some local authorities deduct a part of the compensation money to offset the tax debt, funds or local donations like some previous projects when the payment is via the commune/ward people's committees. The payment of compensation and assistances were conducted under the supervision of commune and village representatives. When taking compensation and support, the affected household must submit ID cards and family book to avoid confusion. For the cases of authorization, there must be authorization papers certified by the commune/ward people's committees.

53. The payment time is in compliance with the project uRP and the Vietnamese laws. Almost of AHs have received their compensation and assistance before the land acquisition and construction commencement, except 67 AHs out of 134 AHs were affected by additional work of Cham Canal in Ninh Thuan province. In fact, these 67 AHs have agreed to hand over their land to the project while they have not received the compensation and assistance in order to avoid the rain season. By the time of this report, 100% AHs have received full compensation and assistance.

54. According to the results of consultation with AHs, all AHs are satisfied with the payment method. They said that the payment was conducted quickly and scientifically, without troubles and harassment, causing difficulties for people.

55. Regarding the budget and disbursement for compensation and assistance to the affected households, in general six provinces have allocated enough funds to implement land acquisition for sub-projects except An Hai vegetable subproject in Ninh Thuan province.

56. Usually budgets are allocated to PPMUs, then PPMUs transferred to LFDCs/CARBs for payment of compensation and assistance. In some case, PPMUs coordinated with LFDCs / CARBs to directly pay for households. Up to now, the compensation payment to households has been 100% completed and there are no problems with compensation and support payment or related to the budget of land acquisition.

H. Assessment of land donation process

57. As mentioned above, out of 22 sub-projects involving to land acquisition implemented in 6 provinces, 5 sub-projects have implemented land acquisition through the land donation process including following subprojects:

Table 17. Information on subprojects implementing land donation

TT	Province/ Subprojects	No. of HHs donated their land to SP	Time of Approving for the land donation report
I	Ha Tinh province		
1	Upgrading irrigation/drainage and rural road system in flooding-prone area of Loc Ha district	156	Approved by ADB in 2016
2	Upgrading irrigation system, rural road and market in five flooded communes of Duc Tho district	61	Approved by ADB in 2016
3	Upgrading irrigation system of three communes, Thach Ha district	19	Approved by ADB in 2016
II	Thua Thien Hue province		
4	Upgrading Road combining with flood protection dike of Pho Lai - Tham Cam - Nam Duong - Co Thap	151	Approved by ADB in 2017
III	Phu Yen province		
5	Upgrading irrigation canals system of Tam Giang irrigation system	122	Approved by ADB in December 2019
	Total	509	

58. According to the project's policy framework as well as ADB SPS2009, land donation procedures and requirements have been strictly followed for 5 subprojects. Below are some key information about land donation for sub-projects:

59. At the beginning of the subproject implementation, many consultation meetings with affected households were held by the CPMU/PPMUs/LIC and local government to fully inform the subproject related information and land donation conditions as well as the land donation process including:

- Subproject information and implementation schedule
- Project policy framework

- Benefits of compensation and support for the affected land area
- Land donation requirements for households: (i) Land donation households are not belonging to vulnerable group; (ii) The rate of productive land donation is less than 10% of the total landholdings and land donation does not affect the livelihoods of households.
- The right to receive compensation of households whose land is affected to implement the subproject.
- Provide a voluntary land donation form

60. The results of the meaningful consultation meetings, it is patent that all 509 affected households agreed to donate their land voluntarily for the subproject implementation without any requirement of compensation for their possessions. They also committed to hand over their affected land to the subproject on due time.

61. Accordingly, Households are provided with land donation forms with complete information about the land area which to be donated, the sum of compensation value and support for the donated land area. Accordingly, the land donation form are confirmed by the signatures of the wife and husband and other relevant parties such as the PPMUs, the CPCs, and the village leader under the endorsement of the project implementation Consultant. The entire process of land donation has been documented and reported to ADB for consideration and approval as mentioned in the table above.

I. Process of resettlement and site clearance

62. All 22 out of 22 subprojects with land acquisition have fully completed their site clearance. Of the total 5,490 households affected by subprojects, none need to be relocated due to their land acquisition caused by the SP. After completion of the compensation payment to affected households and site clearance, the PPMUs have coordinated with the cadastral department and land fund development center of the district and have conducted the handing-over of the land to the contractor for their construction works. Therefore, the SPs' sites do not face obstacles for implementing the civil works.

Table 18. Process of resettlement and site clearance

Provinces	Number of subprojects	Number of subprojects requiring land acquisition	Number of subprojects completed on site clearance
Ha Tinh	5	4	4
Thua Thien Hue	3	3	3
Binh Dinh	6	6	6
Phu Yen	5	5	5
Ninh Thuan	3	3	3
Binh Thuan	4	1	1
Total	26	22	22

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

J. Grievance and redress mechanism

63. The grievance redress mechanism for land acquisition and resettlement of the subprojects has been established following the project policy and also the provisions of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13; Law on Grievances No. 02/2011/QH13; and the Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP of the Government on Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement when the State Recovers Lands. A grievance resolving task-force has been established by related agencies that consists of representatives of concerned city agencies (Natural resources and Environment; Construction; Finance, Justice; Labours and Social Affairs; and CLFD) and two representatives of AHs (one male and one female). The grievance resolving task-force will manage the subproject grievance redress process and support the AHs for grievances to be addressed satisfactorily.

64. The grievance redress mechanism was included in consultations and discussions with affected households, and affected households agreed with the mechanism – this has been recorded in minutes of public consultative meetings. Accordingly, affected people are fully informed about the process and steps to submit and resolve their complaints/grievances in term of land acquisition and resettlement.

65. In general, land acquisition for sub-projects does not have a major impact on the assets and livelihoods of households. The affected assets are mainly annual crop land and no houses are affected. Accordingly, no household has complained to related parties on land acquisition issues, except some households who have questions related to the DMS results during the public posting process or questions about the compensation unit price when public post for compensation plans. In normally, affected households will often meet directly with commune cadastral staff or LFDCs / CARBs to reflect and discuss their questions and most of the households are satisfied with the explanation of the staffs. In fact, there were no any complaints or grievances related to the land acquisition of the subprojects during land acquisition implementation for the subprojects so far.

K. Monitoring and Reporting

66. Because this project is categorized as B in term of IR and IP, it only requires the internal monitoring during project implementation. In order to ensure the compliance of the project with regard to the implementation of safeguard policies of ADB, since the beginning of the project preparation stage, the PPMUs have assigned an officer who is responsible for social safeguard policy issues, including social and land acquisition with the support of the Specialists in term of resettlement from project implementation consultant (PIC). In addition, Six safeguards trainings courses on social safeguard policy have been conducted for 6 provinces (including Ha Tinh, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan) in 12/2015.

67. A total of 9 semi-annual internal monitoring reports were submitted, the last one covered the period January to June 2020. The ADB review mission found the internal monitoring reports satisfactory.

III. ECONOMIC AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

A. Project policies for AHs's livelihood restoration and rehabilitation

68. Besides compensation for affected land and property, the project has adopted adequate policies to support affected households in ensuring the interests of the people and help them to restore their stable livelihood. A total of VND 17,877,134,575 have paid to 2,368 AHs as supports for change of job. Please see below table for more details.

Table 19. Supports for livelihood restoration of AHs by provinces

Provinces	Number of HHs receiving assistances	Assistance amount paid to affected HHs
Ha Tinh	40	647,522,820
Thua Thien Hue	40	195,507,650
Binh Dinh	792	4,507,709,300
Phu Yen	1,219	9,585,768,105
Ninh Thuan	277	2,940,626,700
Binh Thuan	0	0
Total	2,368	17,877,134,575

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

69. According to the project policies, Severely AHs and vulnerable AHs, apart from receiving compensation for affected assets, these households also got additional assistance to stabilize their life with total of VND 5,344,044,932. Please see below table for more details.

Provinces	Allowances for life stabilization		Allowances for vulnerable group		Total (VND)
	HH	Amount	HH	Amount	
Ha Tinh	12	45,360,000	8	46,880,000	92,240,000
Thua Thien Hue	0	0	0	0	0
Binh Dinh	0	19,305,000	0	62,000,000	81,305,000
Phu Yen	35	426,529,332	206	899,529,600	1,326,058,932
Ninh Thuan	68	177,642,000	189	3,421,799,000	3,599,441,000
Binh Thuan	0	0	132	245,000,000	245,000,000
Total	115	668,836,332	535	4,675,208,600	5,344,044,932

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of six provinces

70. During the process of public consultation's meeting, the affected households also informed that there was no significant impact on income sources of households. In addition, according to project policy as above mentioned, various types of allowances have been provided to AHs such as (i) cash allowance for job changing and job creation for AHs affected by the permanent loss of agricultural land; (ii) cash allowance for life stabilization for AHs losing 10% or more of their productive landholdings; (iii) and cash allowance for vulnerable affected households. It is therefore

not necessary to develop a separate income restoration program for households, but as agreed by the local authorities and the PPMU, these households will be supported to access to opportunities of livelihoods as well as activities during the construction of the project.

71. Regarding the requests from consulted AHs to take suitable and unskilled jobs during the project implementation, up to date a total of 8,480 members of AHs have been employed by the contractors for doing jobs such as digging the earth, transporting construction material, cleaning the construction site, mixing concrete, taking water to cure concrete surfaces, etc. The following table describes the number of AH member recruited by contractors under each province.

Table 20. AH member recruited by contractors under subprojects

No	Name of Subprojects	The number of AH member recruited by contractors
A	Ha Tinh Province	1,361
1	Upgrading canal system of Rac River irrigation	362
2	Upgrading irrigation/drainage and rural road system in flooding-prone area of Loc Ha District	301
3	Upgrading Ho Dam and Tiem River canal system	184
4	Upgrading irrigation system, rural road and market in 5 flooded communes of Duc Tho District	382
5	Upgrading irrigation system of 3 Communes, Thach Ha District	132
B	Thua Thien Hue Province	383
1	Upgrading Dai Giang River Dike system	170
2	Upgrading Dong Tay Hoi Tom Dike combining with on-farm road	86
3	Upgrading road combining with flood protection dike of Pho Lai - Thanh Cam - Nam Duong - Co Thap	127
C	Binh Dinh Province	3,767
1	Upgrading Nui Mot Reservoir's canal system	514
2	Upgrading Lai Giang Dam's primary canal	1,233
3	Upgrading Hoi Khanh Reservoir	411
4	Upgrading My Thuan Reservoir	414
	Upgrading rural infrastructures in Nhon Tho - Nhon Khanh	308
6	Upgrading Van Phong canal system	887
D	Phu Yen Province	1,570
1	Consolidate main canal and branch canals of Dong Cam irrigation scheme	474

No	Name of Subprojects	The number of AH member recruited by contractors
2	Upgrading road and sluice of An Cu - An Hiep - An Hoa	309
3	Upgrading Suoi Cau weir and access road	369
4	Upgrading irrigated canal of Dong Tron reservoir's irrigation system	348
5	Upgrading Tam Giang irrigation system	70
E	Ninh Thuan Province	709
1	Upgrading beginning section of North primary canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system	245
2	Upgrading the Cham Canal and management road of the South primary canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system	365
3	Development Infrastructure for Vegetable Cultivation at An Hai Commune Subproject	99
F	Binh Thuan Province	690
1	Upgrading Du Du Reservoir	50
2	Upgrading Saloun Reservoir	168
3	Upgrading North primary canal of Ba Bau irrigation system	241
4	Upgrading primary canal of Quao River	231
	Total	8,480

Source: GAP Report of Quarter II 2020

B. The participation of AHs in existing livelihood programs support by project

72. As above mentioned, there are a total of 115 severely affected households and 535 households belonging to the vulnerable group. Accordingly, the total number of households that need the support for their livelihood restoration is 650 households. During project implementation, staff of PPMUs as well as local authorities made great efforts to support affected households affected by land acquisition, especially severely affected and vulnerable households. As described above, the PPMUs have required the Contractors to give priority to recruiting local workers, especially those of working age from severely affected and vulnerable households. According to the statistics of the total 8,480 workers recruited by the contractors, there are 1,460 workers from 635 severely affected and vulnerable households, of which 105 are severely affected and 530 are vulnerable. (Average rate of 2.3 employees / household).

73. In addition, 110 households were supported to access training programs in locality on agricultural production skills such as (i) Growing clean vegetables (36 AHs) and (ii) Raising chickens and preventing diseases for livestock (20 AHs) and 54 households are supported to access production loans from the Policy Bank's loan programs and the interest rate support program according to Decision No. 68/2013/ QD-TTg dated November 14th 2013 of the Prime Minister on Support policies to reduce losses in agricultural production.

74. In general, after receiving support from the project in recovering livelihood and income. Households have made certain achievements and accordingly they are also proactive in livelihood activities as well as income sources for the family.

C. Status of Economic and livelihood restoration of AHs

1. Occupation of affected households

75. According to the survey results, 100% of the surveyed households said that their occupation did not change much and none of the household members had to change jobs due to land acquisition to implement subprojects. In fact, the acquired land area is insignificant in comparison with their land holdings. Surveyed data shows that the average productive land area of households after land acquisition is about 1,200m² to 6,000 m². Accordingly, they still maintain production activities as before the land acquisition for the subprojects. Besides, in addition to the income from agricultural activities, the households also have other income generating sources such as hired labor, trading ... etc. The table below describes in detail the results of the survey on the impact of land acquisition on households' occupation.

Table 21. Results of the survey on the impact of land acquisition on households' occupation

No	Province	Total of surveyed Households	No change in occupation due to land acquisition	Changed in occupation due to land acquisition
1	Ha Tinh	20	20	0
2	Phu Yen	241	241	0
3	Ninh Thuan	257	257	0
4	Binh Thuan	132	132	0
	Total	650	650	0

Source: Results of AH survey during May – June 2020

2. Income of affected households

76. As above described, in addition to the income from agricultural activities, the households also have other income generating sources after land acquisition, such as hired labor, trading ... etc and the scale of land loss of households is insignificant. Therefore, the household's income is not much affected. According to a survey of 650 households, of which 355 households (54.6%) have an average income from VND 3,000,000 to VND 5,000,000/month, 202 households (31.1%) have an average income from VND 5,100,000 to VND 7,000,000/month and 93 households (14.3%) had incomes over 7,000,000 VND/month. In general, the income of households has increased in comparison to the income of the survey at the time of subproject preparation stage (or pre – land acquisition), majority of households only had income from VND 3,000,000 to VND 5,000,000 per month. The details of the surveyed results are shown in the table below.

Table 22. Average income of surveyed households after land acquisition

Province	Average Income of household (Million VND/Month)							
	< 3.0		3.0 – 5.0		5.1 – 7.0		> 7.0	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ha Tinh	0	0.00	12	60.0%	4	20.0%	4	20.0%
Phu Yen	0	0.00	134	55.6%	79	32.8%	28	11.6%

Province	Average Income of household (Million VND/Month)							
	< 3.0		3.0 – 5.0		5.1 – 7.0		> 7.0	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ninh Thuan	0	0.00	126	49.0%	85	33.1%	46	17.9%
Binh Thuan	0	0.00	83	62.9%	34	25.8%	15	11.4%
Total	0	0.0%	355	54.6%	202	31.1%	93	14.3%

Source: Results of AH survey during May – June 2020

3. Living standard of affected households

77. According to the self- evaluation of the households, in general, the living standards and living conditions of the households are better before land acquisition. Out of 650 surveyed households, 589 households (90.61%) reported their living standards were better than before the land acquisition, 61 households (9.39%) informed their living standards had not changed much, and no household has a worse standard of living than before land acquisition. According to information from surveyed households, one of the reason is due to rural urbanization, the agricultural economy is gradually shifting to non-agricultural economy and trade/services and besides, it is also due to positive impacts from the subprojects such as construction and upgrading of local road, irrigation canal systems, irrigation ditches, markets .. etc. These subprojects have brought great benefits to the people such as convenient transportation, facilitating the expansion of trade and the purchase and sale of agricultural products. Facilitate the development of agricultural production activities, and expand and improve the efficiency of land use due to the adequate supply of irrigation water by the project canal system..etc. Details of living standards assessment of surveyed households are as the following table

Table 23. Living standard of surveyed households after land acquisition

No.	Village	Standard of Living Compared to Pre- Land acquisition		
		Similar	Better	Worse
1	Ha Tinh	5	15	0
2	Phu Yen	15	226	0
3	Ninh Thuan	18	239	0
4	Binh Thuan	23	109	0
Total		61	589	0

Source: Results of AH survey during May – June 2020

D. Assessment on issues of Ethnic minority households

78. According to DMS data, Of the total 5,490 households who affected by the subprojects, 239 AHs are ethnic minorities (Cham people), these households are mainly living in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces. Survey results show that the EM households are completely satisfied with the local authorities as well as the PPMUs in implementing compensation, assistance and land acquisition. The forms and contents of information dissemination were easy to understand, and all ethnic minority households are allowed to participate equally in the DMS processes and they also kept the copies of DMS results and detailed compensation plan.

79. During the preparation of the REMDP, many consultations and assessments of the impact of land acquisition on EM people were conducted by CPMU/PPMUs and LIC. As the surveyed results showed that land acquisition did not have much impact on EM people in terms of culture, social networks and livelihoods, therefore REMDP did not mention about development plans for ethnic minority people like other projects. The mitigation and development measures are mainly concerned with minimizing impacts of land acquisition on EM people, information dissemination, payment of compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration support.

80. In order to support ethnic minorities in their livelihood restoration, during the project implementation PPMUs have supported EM households to access jobs for contractors, training programs on techniques of farming and animal husbandry as mentioned above and loan support programs such as (i) National program for sustainable poverty reduction in ethnic minority community and mountainous areas (according to Decision No. 1722/QD-TTg dated September 2, 2016 of the Prime Minister); and (ii) Specific policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority community and mountainous areas in the period 2017 - 2020 (according to Decision No. 2085/ QD-TTg dated October 31, 2016 of the Prime Minister). Details of the supports for EM people are as follows:

- Number of households were recruited by contractors: 155 households with a total of 356 HH members
- Number of households were supported in accessing loans: 63 households
- Number of households have been trained in cultivation and animal husbandry: 75 households

81. According to the results of the household self-assessment, the standard of living of EM households are now better than before land acquisition. The livelihoods and income of EM households are also better because they can benefit from the effectiveness of subprojects. The EM households informed that, they are really grateful that there are irrigation projects implemented in their area, because with these projects farmers can access water and develop agricultural production as well as increase crop yields and income.

IV. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSON LEARNT

A. Conclusions and recommendations

82. The final resettlement monitoring and evaluation results show that all project land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities were completed. All affected households have stabilized their lives. The social safeguard documents were prepared and approved according to ADB's requirements.

83. The information disclosure, community consultation, detailed measurement survey with all affected households during the project implementation were fully implemented. According to the results of the household surveys and community consultations, all households said that the detailed measurement survey was accurate, and they received information about the project through various channels such as community consultations and radio speakers of the wards/communes.

84. The preparation of compensation options and compensation payment for affected households was accomplished. The compensation for affected households was in cash for affected land and assets on land equal to replacement costs at current market values for materials and labor, excluding deduction of depreciation and value of re-usable materials, transportation of materials and labor. Full payment was prior to the land acquisition. AHs are satisfied with the project compensation and site clearance. No any complaints or grievances.

85. The land donation process has been fully implemented and complies with the project's policy framework as well as the requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and the Government. The land donation process is made in transparent and clearly to all households and stakeholders. People are completely voluntary to donate land and did not have any pressure during the process of donating land to implement the subproject.

86. Regarding EM people, PPMUs and LFDCs/CARBs have properly applied the EM policy of the project during the land acquisition process. The EM people are consulted and fully participated in all steps of land acquisition implemented by LFDCs/CARBs and CPCs. The EM households have received full compensation and support and have no complaints related to payment of compensation and assistance and land acquisition process. All 239 EM AHs have been supported to access income generating sources of livelihood or access to loan support programs for agriculture production activities.

87. Overall, affected HHs located in the subprojects area agreed and supported the above implementation procedures. There are no outstanding resettlement issues in the project. All AHs/APs got their compensation and allowances. The compensation and allowances provided were consistent with the project resettlement policy. Notwithstanding, AHs got their compensation prior to displacement and commencement of civil works in any section or component of the subproject. This was in full compliance with the Loan Agreement.

88. However, there are some difficulties during implementation, such as:

+ At the beginning stage of the project, the project provinces have not fully complied with regulations on resettlement; therefore this shortcoming has been amended through adjusted procedures and processes for implementing compensations and resettlement on several occasions. Accordingly, the project provinces have proactively cooperated with stakeholders to ensure that compensation, assistance and resettlement activity will fully comply with regulations mentioned in the uREMDF of the project.

+ In addition, the arrangement of local counterpart funds for compensation payment and land acquisition has not fully met the project's progress requirements. Accordingly, the construction progress of some subprojects has been delayed in comparison with the scheduled. This also partially affects the overall progress of the project and does not comply with the loan agreement.

B. Lessons learnt for future projects

89. The principal lesson that could be learned from the project is that the preparation of compensation plans should always be viewed as part of the updating of the RP/REMDP. Project authorities need to explain this clearly with provincial and district authorities in order to ensure all entitlements mentioned in the uRP/uREMDP are applied for AHs during land acquisition implementation.

- *This is a lesson from the implementation of the SP “Upgrading Saloun reservoir” in Binh Thuan province, due to the lack of coordination among project stakeholders, the entitlements applied to vulnerable households have not been followed in compliance with the project policy framework. Accordingly, the implementation of land acquisition has been delayed due to supplementary assistance to these households, leading to the project's construction progress have been affected.*

90. The project authorities should work closely with local stakeholders to ensure that funding for land acquisition must meet project requirements including timeline and sufficient to ensure implementation schedule for the project on land acquisition as well as construction.

- *This is a lesson from the SP “Development Infrastructure for Vegetable Cultivation at An Hai Commune” in Ninh Thuan province. Because the province did not allocate enough budget for the land acquisition, so the subproject's construction progress was much delayed in comparison to the plan, this also affected to the project's operation plan and the harvest season of households benefiting from the project.*

91. The project authorities should work closely with local stakeholders to ensure the RP implementation schedule of the project, specially with LFDC or CARB. In addition, project owner should seek the support from higher level such as provincial level as necessary.

- *This is a lesson from SP “Upgrading the Cham Canal and management road of the South primary canal of Nha Trinh - Lam Cam irrigation system” in Ninh Thuan province. The LFDC of Ninh Phuoc district was main responsibility to implement land acquisition for this subproject, however, the LFDC was also main responsibility for other projects in Ninh Thuan province. Although the PPMU has also coordinated with LFDC in land acquisition, however, due to the lack of drastic direction from Ninh Thuan Provincial People's Committee on land acquisition for the above project, LFDC mostly focuses on land acquisition for other key projects. Accordingly, the implementation of land acquisition has been much delayed compared to the subproject's plan and this issue will only be resolved when there is an official letter from ADB sent to the Ninh Thuan Provincial People's Committee, as well as the strict direction by Ninh Thuan Provincial People's Committee in June 2020.*

Annex 1: Sample of AH questionnaires

Khảo sát đánh giá kinh tế xã hội sau thu hồi đất | 2020

PHIẾU KHẢO SÁT HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

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

Mã hộ BT.118

Tiêu dự án: Cải tạo, nâng cấp, khôi phục và bảo vệ môi trường vùng đất kinh doanh

Xã: Phước Sơn, huyện: Ninh Phước, tỉnh: Ninh Thuận

Tên người được phỏng vấn: Nguyễn Văn Tây Người trả lời là chủ hộ: Có Không

Địa chỉ hiện tại: T. Văn Phước Thuận 2, Phước Sơn, Ninh Phước, Ninh Thuận

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG CỦA HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

1.1 Gia đình Ông/bà có mấy khẩu (chỉ kể những người ăn chung) 06 người. Cụ thể:

0	Họ và tên	Quan hệ với chủ hộ (ghi rõ)	Giới tính (Nam=1 Nữ=2)	Tuổi	Học vấn	Dân tộc	Nghề nghiệp trước thu hồi đất	Nghề nghiệp hiện nay
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	<u>Nguyễn Văn Tây</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Kinh</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
2	<u>Lê Thị Thảo</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Kinh</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
3	<u>Nguyễn Xuân Bắc</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Kinh</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
4	<u>Nguyễn Tân Sĩ</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Kinh</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
5	<u>Nguyễn Thị Thuận</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Kinh</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
6	<u>Nguyễn Thanh Ngọc</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Kinh</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
7								

Mã trả lời:

2. Quan hệ với chủ hộ	5. Học vấn:	7 & 8. Nghề nghiệp trước đây/hiện nay
1=Chủ hộ 2=Chồng/ vợ 3=Cha/mẹ/con 4=Khác (ghi rõ)	1. Biết đọc biết viết trở xuống 2. Tiểu học 3. Trung học cơ sở 4. Trung học phổ thông 5. Trung cấp/ Cao đẳng 7. Đại học/ Trên đại học	1. Trồng trọt 2. Chăn nuôi 3. Vừa trồng trọt vừa chăn nuôi 4. Nghề thủ công 5. Bán bán, dịch vụ 6. Học sinh, sinh viên 7. Lao động tự do 8. Công nhân 9. Cán bộ viên chức (Y tế, giáo viên...) 10. Nội trợ
		11. Bộ đội/ công an 12. thợ sửa chữa máy/cơ khí 13. Nghỉ hưu 14. Mất sức lao động 15. Lái xe 16. Thợ dệt may, mộc, nề 19. Thất nghiệp 20. Khác (ghi cụ thể)

1.2 Tổng diện tích còn lại của ông bà sau thu hồi đất?

Loại đất bị thu hồi cho dự án	Tổng diện tích đất bị thu hồi (m ²)	Tổng diện tích đất còn lại sau thu hồi (m ²)	Tình hiệu quả kinh tế (Có/Không)
1. Đất ở			
2. Đất vườn			
3. Đất trồng cây hàng năm	<u>511,9</u>	<u>2.635,6</u>	<u>Có</u>
4. Đất trồng cây lâu năm			
5. Đất rừng			
6. Đất nuôi trồng thủy hải sản			
7. Loại khác (ghi rõ):			

1

1.3. Gia đình Ông/bà thuộc loại hộ gia đình nào dưới đây?

Loại hình ảnh hưởng	Có	Không
Thu hồi trên 10% đất sản xuất	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Thu hồi dưới 10% đất sản xuất	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Không nhớ	0	
Hộ gia đình dễ bị tổn thương	Có	Không
Hộ nghèo	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
Dân tộc thiểu số	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
Chủ hộ là người già neo đơn không nơi nương tựa/ Trẻ em mồ côi làm chủ hộ	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
Phụ nữ làm chủ hộ có người phụ thuộc	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
Chủ hộ là người tàn tật	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
Khác (ghi rõ)		

II. PHỔ BIẾN THÔNG DỰ ÁN

2.1. Ông/ bà có nhận được đầy đủ thông tin về Dự án?

- 1 Có 2 Không, nếu không thì chuyển sang câu hỏi 3.1

2.2. Nguồn thông tin nào ông/ bà đã nhận được?

- 1 Tờ rơi 4 Cán bộ chính quyền địa phương
 2 Bảng thông tin 5 CB Dự án
 3 Thông tin đại chúng (báo, đài...)
 7 Các nguồn khác (ghi chép) 6 Họp xóm

2.3 Ông/ bà có hài lòng với quá trình phổ biến thông tin của dự án?

- 1 Có 2 Không

Nếu Không, giải thích tại sao

III. KIỂM Đếm CHI TIẾT VỀ TÀI SẢN BAH

3.1. Ông/ bà có nhận được thông báo về thời gian kiểm đếm chi tiết về tài sản BAH của ông/ bà trước khi việc khảo sát kiểm đếm chi tiết được thực hiện?

- 1 Có 2 Không

3.2. Ông/ bà có được tham gia vào quá trình kiểm đếm chi tiết không?

- 1 Có 2 Không

3.3. Ông/ bà có được giữ biên bản kiểm đếm chi tiết cho tài sản BAH của ông/ bà?

- 1 Có 2 Không

IV. ĐỀN BÙ VÀ HỖ TRỢ

4.1. Ông/ bà có được xem thông tin về cách tính đền bù và giá trị hỗ trợ không?

- 1 Có 2 Không

4.2. Ông/ bà có được giữ bảng tính tiền bồi thường không?

- 1 Có 2 Không

4.3. Ông/ bà đã nhận đủ tiền đền bù chưa?

- 1 Có 2 Vẫn chưa đủ

Nếu có, loại đền bù nào đã được nhận:

- 1 Đền bù đất 2 Đền bù tài sản
 3 Các đền bù khác (cây cối...)

Lý do:

4.4. Ông/ bà cho chúng tôi biết thời điểm được nhận đền bù?

- 1 Trước thi công Dự án
2 Trong thời gian thi công
3 Sau thi công

4.5. Ông/ bà có hài lòng với đơn giá bồi thường?

- 1 Có 2 Chấp nhận được 3 Không

Nếu không, tại sao?

V. KHÔI PHỤC VÀ CẢI THIỆN MỨC SỐNG

5.1. Khi bị thu hồi đất thì gia đình có thành viên nào bị mất việc làm không?

- 1 Có 2 Không

5.2. Gia đình ông/bà có nhận được hỗ trợ nào trong việc ổn định cuộc sống sau thu hồi đất không?

- 1 Đào tạo và chuyển đổi nghề 2 Hỗ trợ tìm việc làm mới
3 Hỗ trợ tín dụng, cho vay vốn SX 4 Hỗ trợ khác (ghi rõ) *Hỗ trợ tiền thuê nhà*

5.3. Mức thu nhập bình quân tháng của gia đình trước và sau thu hồi đất?

Nguồn tạo thu nhập	Trước thu hồi đất (VNĐ/tháng)	Hiện tại (VNĐ/tháng)
Hoạt động trồng trọt (sản xuất nông nghiệp)	3.000.000	3.500.000
Làm thuê tự do		
Buôn bán		
Chăn nuôi gia súc gia cầm	1.000.000	1.500.000
Cán bộ/công nhân	1.000.000	1.500.000
Khác (ghi rõ)		
Cộng tổng	10.000.000	7.000.000

5.4. Mức sống của gia đình ông/bà thay đổi như thế nào so với trước khi có dự án?

- 1 Tốt hơn 2 Không thay đổi 3 Khó khăn hơn

Nếu khó khăn hơn thì do?

VI. KHIẾU NẠI VÀ GIẢI QUYẾT KHIẾU NẠI

6.1. Gia đình ông bà có thắc mắc khiếu nại gì không?

- 1 Có 2 Không

6.2. Vấn đề khiếu nại của ông/bà đã được giải quyết chưa?

- 1 Đã giải quyết 2 Chưa giải quyết

Thời gian là bao lâu.....

6.3. Ông bà có hài lòng với cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án?

- 1 Rất hài lòng
2 Hài lòng
3 Không hài lòng

VII. ĐÓNG GÓP

7.1. Ông (bà) có thể cho một vài ý kiến nhận xét và góp ý về Dự án không?

*Dự án đã giúp tăng cường suất cây trồng với lượng mưa, đất đai là không làm
đất hoang từ 20%/năm lên 30%/năm r chừa nước tưới biến đổi đất*

Ngày 11 tháng 6 năm 2020

Người được phỏng vấn
(ký, ghi rõ họ tên)

Điều tra viên
(ký, ghi rõ họ tên)

[Signature]
Ng^à Văn Tây

[Signature]
Nguyễn Vĩnh Phú

SURVEY FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

(INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES)

HH's code.....

Subproject:

Commune....., district:..... province:.....

Name of interviewee: Respondent is householder: Yes 1 No 2

Address.....

I. GENERAL INFORMATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD**1.1 How many people does your family have? (person in same house).....people. Details:**

0	Full names of household members	Relationship to the head of household	Sex (Male=1 Female=2)	Ages	Education	Ethnicity	Main occupation before land acquisition	Current main occupation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

Answer code:

2. Relationship to the head of household	5. Education:	7 & 8. Occupation before and after land acquisition	
1=head HH 2=Husband/wife 3=Father/mother/children 4=Other (Specify)	1. Literacy 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. High school 5. Intermediate / College 7.University / Postgraduate	1. Planting 2. Livestock 3. Both planting and livestock 4. Handicraft 5. Business & service 6. Student 7. Free labor 8. Worker 9.Official (medical service, teacher...) 10. Housewife	11. Soldier/ policeman 12. Machine fixer/mechanic 13. Retiree 14.Incapableworkingperson 15. Driver 16.Tailor, carpenter and bricklayer 17. Unemployed 18. other occupation (specify)

1.2 What is total of remaining land of your family after land acquisition?

Type of land	Total of acquired land (m2)	Total of remaining land after land acquisition (m2)	Economic viable (Yes/No)
1. Residential Land			
2. Garden Land			
3. Annual Crops Land			
4. Perennial Trees Land			
5. Forest Land			
6. Aquaculture Land			
7. Other land (specify):			

1.3. Which type does your family belong to as mentioned below at the time of compensation?

Type of influence	Yes	No
Losing more than 10% of production land	1	2
Losing less than 10% of production land	1	2
Not know/ not remember	0	
Vulnerable household	Yes	No
Poor household	1	2
Ethnic Minority	1	2
Elderly/children headed household	1	2
Female headed household	1	2
Disable headed household	1	2
Other (Specify)		

II. PROJECT INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

2.1. Have you received full information about the project?

- 1 Yes 2 No, if no go to question 3.1

2.2. What was the source of the information received?

- 1 Leaflet 4 Official from local authority
2 Information board 5 Project official
3 Mass media (newspaper, radio...) 6 Neighborhood meeting
7 Other sources (record)

2.3 Are you satisfied with the information dissemination process of the project?

- 1 Yes 2 No

If No, please explain why.....

III. DETAIL MEASURE SURVEY OF AFFECTED ASSETS

3.1. Did you receive information about the time of DMS for your affected assets prior to survey taken?

- 1 Yes 2 No

3.2. Did you participate in the survey and DMS for your affected assets?

- 1 Yes 2 No

3.3. Did you keep the minutes of DMS for your affected assets?

- 1 Yes 2 No

IV. COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT

4.1. Did you review the information about compensation calculations and support value?

- 1 Yes 2 No

4.2. Did you keep the copy of detailed compensation plan for your affected assets?

- 1 Yes 2 No

Have you already received full compensation?

- 1 Yes 2 Not

If not, what type of compensation was not received:

- 1 Land compensation 2 Asset compensation
3 Other compensation (trees...)

Reasons:

4.3. Could you tell us when did you receive the compensation? `

- 1 Before construction
2 During construction
3 After construction

4.4. Are you satisfied with the unit price of compensation?

- 1 Yes 2 Acceptable 3 No

If no, why?.....

V. RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARD

5.1 Did any members of your family get unemployed after land acquisition?

- 1 Yes 2 No

5.2 Have you received any support from the local authority for stabilizing your life?

- 1 New job training 2 New job search assistance
3 Credit support/ loan for production 4 Other (Specify

5.3 How is your family's monthly income before and after land acquisition?

Source of income	Before Land acquisition (VND/month)	Present (VND/month)
Cultivation activities (agricultural production)		
Freelance work		
Business		
Raising cattle and poultry		
Officer / worker		
Other (Specify)		
Total		

5.4 How did your family's living standard change compared to the pre-project?

- 1 Better 2 unchanged 3 More difficult

If more difficult, please explain why?

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS AND MECHANISM

6.1 Does your family have inquiries/ claims related to the project?

- 1 Yes 2 No (if No, move to Item VII)

6.2 Have your inquiries/ claims been resolved?

- 1 Yes 2 Not yet

How long did it take to resolve your inquiries/ claims?.....

6.3 Are you satisfied with the process of grievance mechanisms of the project?

- 1 Very satisfied
2 Satisfied
3 Unsatisfied

VII. CONTRIBUTIONS

7.1. Could you please give some assessment and recommendations for the Project?

.....

Dated on2020

Interviewee
(Signature & Name)

Investigator
(Signature & Name)