

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Completion Report

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Viet Nam: Productive Rural Infrastructure Sector Project in The Central Highlands

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 10 July 2020)

Currency unit	–	Viet Nam Dong (VND)
\$1.00	=	VND 23,100

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 Immune 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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

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.

NOTE

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. General information of project

1. Objectives of project

1. The Productive Rural Infrastructure Development Project in the Central Highlands (the Project) is financed by an ADB loan of SDR 53,041,000 (\$80 million equivalent at the approval date). The ADB loan was approved on 25 September 2013. The Loan Agreements were signed on 16 October 2013 and became effective on 17 January 2014 with the closing date of 30 June 2020. The Project aims to regenerate and upgrade existing but underdeveloped or outdated productive rural infrastructure (PRI). It targets areas with good agricultural productive potential and with existing irrigation schemes. The PRI investments include irrigation infrastructure and associated rural access infrastructure. The project is being carried out in Viet Nam's Central Highland Provinces (CHPs) of Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Lam Dong.

2. The project objective is to increase rural incomes and sustained livelihoods in the CHPs. The project outcome is to improve rural and agricultural productivity with improved access to, and use of, water, materials, knowledge, production inputs and markets. Improved PRI is envisaged to (i) increase incomes from both on- and off-farm employment, (ii) decrease the burden of chores on women, and (iii) increase food availability even when yields are constant.

3. The Project advances two key Government-supported innovations. The first innovation enhances PRI sustainability and includes good practice, which has previously not been systematically implemented, by: (i) concentrating a critical mass of PRI investments in selected productive areas; (ii) having the communities prioritize the PRI improvements in and around the selected irrigation schemes; (iii) preparing PRI condition inventories and a program to update them; (iv) using whole asset life analysis with realistic maintenance assumptions as the basis for design and sustainable management; (v) improving trails and paths within the irrigation systems thus separating pedestrians and cyclists who are often women and children from motorized traffic and reducing the loss of productive land; and (vi) incorporating bio-engineering for soil and water conservation in the design thus stabilizing the local ecosystems and improving climate change resilience (CCR).

2. Project components

4. The project has three main outputs.

- i) Improved PRI with activities carried out by implementing subprojects, including (a) civil works to improve irrigation infrastructure in at least 22 schemes (including 9 schemes of phase 3) - The project will upgrade at least 38 irrigation schemes to provide services for 17,684 ha (including 8,724 ha of rice and 5,000 ha of coffee and pepper, and 3,961 ha of crops) and 187 km small-scale rural roads; (b) construction of rural roads to support the mobility and transport needs of the population in and around the irrigation schemes; and (c) creation of jobs during civil works that benefit local people, including women and ethnic minorities;
- ii) Enhanced capacity to develop, manage, and use PRI, with activities in all subprojects including (a) training on project implementation management; (b) preparation of condition inventories and operation and maintenance (O&M) plans; (c) training of staff at MARD, equivalent agencies in the CHPs, and IDMCs; (d) in-service training to upgrade the formal qualifications of PRI managers; (e) training of PRI users to best use the upgraded PRI; (f) campaigns to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS, and of road and water reservoir safety; and (g) special PRI studies, pilots, and demonstrations; and

- iii) Efficient project management by meeting timelines for successfully (a) setting up a central project management unit (CPMU) and five provincial project management units (PPMUs); (b) recruiting and fielding consultants for project startup, implementation, benefit monitoring, and safeguard monitoring; and (c) completing feasibility studies and civil works.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is the Executing Agency (EA). MARD has delegated the role of EA to CPMU, which has been established in MARD's Agriculture Project Management Board (APMB) in Hanoi. The Provincial People's Committees (PPCs) in five project provinces are the implementing agencies and, through their departments of agriculture and rural development (DARDs), subprojects are implemented. Each DARD has established PPMU under its direct administration to carry out the day-to-day works.

B. Information of Subprojects

6. The Project includes 23 sub-projects (SP), of which 15 SPs are under Phases 1 and 2 and Eight SPs are under Phase 3. Of which, 18 SPs have involved to land acquisition and 5 SPs have not involved to land acquisition. The information of subprojects in 5 provinces are described as below table.

Table 1. Number of subprojects by Provinces

Province	Sub-project	Subprojects with land acquisition	Subprojects are not involved to land acquisition
Kon Tum	5	4	1
Gia Lai	4	3	1
Dak Lak	5	5	0
Dak Nong	5	4	1
Lam Dong	4	2	2
Total	23	18	5

C. Methodology

7. Project completion report was conducted in 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/CARBs 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 CARBs/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 96 persons have been met for in – depth interviews during assessment time and related to all 23 subprojects.
- Focus group discussions (FGDs) or community consultation meetings were held in the project communes in 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 25 community consultations in 25 communes of the project with the participation of 300 people, including 187 men (62.33%) and 113 women (37.67%).

- 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. Accordingly, the HH survey has been conducted for a total of 628 affected households including 360¹ severely affected households and vulnerable groups and 268 marginal households. These 628 AHs belong to 5 provinces of Kon Tum (51 AHs); Gia Lai (207 AHs); Dak Lak (218 AHs); Dak Nong (137 AHs); and Lam Dong (15 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		
			Total	SAHs and VAHs	Marginal AHs
1	Kon Tum	206	51	34	17
2	Gia Lai	745	207	147	60
3	Dak Lak	1,041	218	128	90
4	Dak Nong	948	137	51	86
5	Lam Dong	36	15	0	15
		2,976	628	360	268

D. Objective of the report

8. 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.

¹ The number of severely AHs is 57 and number of vulnerable HHs is 310, however, as concurrence by ADB at the beginning of project due to the impacts of project is minor or category B. Therefore, the EM HHs only is considered as vulnerable households if they lost more than 10% of productive landholding. Thus, total of severely AHs and vulnerable HHs is 360 only due to 34 EM HHs lost more than 10% and also being considered as vulnerable HHs.

II. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Status of Social safeguards documents required for subprojects

1. Required safeguard document and Concurrence by ADB

10. As above mentioned, there are 23 subprojects in the whole project, 18 of which are subject to land acquisition and 5 SPs are not subject to land acquisition. According to ADB's SPS, there are four types of social safeguards documents that required for SPs under this Project which are:

- i) preparation of RP/REMDP report for subproject if any land acquisition or any/no ethnic minorities in subproject area;
- ii) Preparation of due diligence report (DDR) for subprojects which made full compensation prior to be put into the project;
- iii) Preparation of report on Land Donation (LDR) when AHs voluntarily donate land; and
- iv) Preparation of No land acquisition report (NLA) when the subproject upgrades and regenerates based on available canals and roads which require no more land acquisition.

11. At the time of project preparation, only one resettlement plan (RP) and 3 REMDPs have been prepared for subprojects including KT03; GL01; DL01 and DL03. These RP/REMDPs were prepared based on the results of inventory of loss (IOL). Accordingly, these RP/REMDPs have been updated based on the results of DMS during detailed designs stage

12. In stage of detailed designs for subprojects, total of 34 social safeguards reports have been prepared for the project including one updated resettlement plan, 10 Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (7 REMDP and 3 updated REMDPs), one Due Diligence Report (DDR); 10 Land Donation Reports (LDRs) and 12 reports on no land acquisition. 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

No	Code of SPs	Name of Subprojects	Required social safeguards documents	Status of social safeguards documents/ Date of Approved by ADB
I	Kon Tum			
1	KT01	Repair and upgrade Dak Dam irrigation system and rural road in Kon Vang commune	Land donation report	07/6/2016
2	KT02	Upgrade Dak S'Nghe irrigation system and rural road in Tan Lap commune	Land donation report	07/6/2016
3	KT03	Repair and upgrade the irrigation system in Kon Trang Kla and Dak Trit and rural road in Dak La	Updating REMDP	28/1/2016
3.1	KT03a	Extension of the irrigation system in Kon Trang Kla and Dak Trit and rural road in Dak La	No land Acquisition Report	31/3/2020
4	KT04	Repair and upgrade Dak Kit irrigation system and rural road in Dak Mon commune,	REMDP	30/3/2018

No	Code of SPs	Name of Subprojects	Required social safeguards documents	Status of social safeguards documents/ Date of Approved by ADB
		Dak Glei district, Kon Tum province		
5	KT05	Repair and upgrade Lung Lau irrigation system and rural infrastructure in Sa Son Commune, Sa Thay District.	No land acquisition Report	07/8/2018
II	Gia Lai			
1	GL01	Upgrade /complete Nghia Hung irrigation system); rural roads in Tan Son & Chu Jo Communes	Updating REMDP	19/2/2016
2	GL02	Upgrade irrigation infrastructure in Ia M'La Irrigation System and its access road in Krong Pa district	DDR	03/12/2017
3	GL03	Upgrade A Dok /Dak Doa irrigation system; associated with rural roads in Adok commune and Dak Doa town, Dak Doa district.	REMDP	12/5/2016
4	GL04	Repairing and upgrading irrigation works at Tan Hoi, An Quy and Ho Ha Tam electric pump stations, Dak Po district	No land acquisition Report	10/7/2018
III	Dak Lak			
1	DL01	Repair /upgrade Ea Kao irrigation system in the area of 3 communes and 2 wards of Buon Me Thuat City	Updating REMDP	8/8/2016
1.1	DL01a	Extension of Ea Kao irrigation system in the area of 3 communes and 2 wards of Buon Me Thuat City	No land Acquisition Report	16/3/2020
2	DL02	Repair and upgrade branch canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road	Land donation report and REMDP	LDR – RC: 30/6/17 REMDP 19/12/2017
2.1	DL02a	Extension of canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road	No land Acquisition Report	16/3/2020
3	DL03	Repair /upgrade productive rural infrastructure in Krong	RP Land donation report uRP	RP:19/2/2016 LDR – RC: 26/5/17 uRP - IC: 25/10/17

No	Code of SPs	Name of Subprojects	Required social safeguards documents	Status of social safeguards documents/ Date of Approved by ADB
		Nang district and road routes		
3.1	DL03a	Extension of productive rural infrastructure in Krong Nang district and road routes	No land Acquisition Report	16/3/2020
4	DL04	Repair and upgrade Buon Tria irrigation system in Lak district	Land donation report and REMDP	LDR – RC 6/6/2018 REMDP-IC: 28/9/2018
5	DL05	Supplying water for coffee trees in Tien Cuong village, Quang Tien commune, Cu M'gar district.	REMDP	28/10/2019
	Dak Nong			
1	DN01	Upgrade Irrig. Syst. In Cu Jut and 10 routes of roads	Land donation report and REMDP	22/12/2016
2	DN02	Upgrade irrigation system in Krong No and 7 routes of roads	Land donation report	30/1/2017
2.1	DN02a	Additional work for Dak Ro	No land acquisition report	22/05/2019
3	DN03	Repair and upgrade irrigation system in Quang Loc, hamlet 2 in Dak Sin and roads	Land donation report	30/1/2017
3.1	DN03a	Extension of irrigation system in Quang Loc, hamlet 2 in Dak Sin and roads	No land Acquisition Report	24/3/2020
4	DN04	Repair and upgrade Gia Nghia irrigation system	REMDP	REMDP: 24/1/2018 LDR – RC: 27/3/2018
5	DN05	Support investment in infrastructure of an aquatic seed center in Dak Mil commune	No land acquisition report	01/10/2018
5.1	DN05a	Additional Work		
	Lam Dong			
1	LD01	Repair /upgrade Da Teh irrigation system	No land acquisition report	22/9/2016
1.1	LD01a	Extension of Da The irrigation system	No land acquisition report	05/11/2018
2	LD02	Upgrade East and West Di Linh irrigation systems and flood bypass road in Ka La reservoir and roads in Di Linh district	Land donation report	22/9/2016
3	LD03	Repair & upgrade productive rural infrastructure in Lac Xuan and Tu Tra communes in Don Duong district	Land donation report	22/9/2016

No	Code of SPs	Name of Subprojects	Required social safeguards documents	Status of social safeguards documents/ Date of Approved by ADB
3.1	LD03a	Construction and installation of Thanh Nghia pumping station	NA	
4	LD04	Solidification of Da Don irrigation system, Lam Ha district	No land acquisition report	20/7/2018

Note: There are total of 23 subprojects and 9 additional works in 5 provinces

2. Conformity of resettlement implementation progress with civil works progress

13. According to the project requirements, compensation is only made when RP/updated RP or REMDP/updated REMDP 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 safeguard's requirements have completely complied with the policy of the project.

B. Institutional arrangement and organization of the implementation of the Resettlement Plan

14. 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 (LIC). 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.

15. 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.

16. 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. 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. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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

20. As of 30 June 2020, the total number of AHs of 18 out of 23 SPs recorded in DMS is 2,976 HHs, including minor AHs of 2,919 HHs (98.1%), severely AHs of 57 HHs² (1.9%) with loss of more than 10% of production land in four SPs GL01, GL03, KT01 and DN04. 619 AHs agreed to donate their land and crops/trees on land (20.8%); 453 AHs of Cu Jut SP (DN02) agreed to donate their

² There are 52 AHs losing 10 to 30% of production land, accounting for 91.2%; 4 AHs losing from over 30% to under 70%, accounting for 7%; one AHs losing over 70% in sub-project KT01, accounting for 1.8%..

land and were compensated for affected structures, trees and crops on land (15.2%). 310 AHs of KT01, KT04, GL02, GL03, DL02, DL01, DL03, DL04, DN02, and DL05 are vulnerable HHs that were compensated under the Project policy frame and 1,380 AHs are from ethnic groups, accounted for 46.4%. See more details in below table:

Table 4. Number of affected HHs in the project provinces

Province/ sub-projects	Permanently affected HHs				Temporarily AHs Total	Total number of AHs Marginally AHs	No of EM Ahs
	Total	Marginally AHs	Severely AHs	Vulnerable AHs (including EM AHs)			
Kon Tum	206	202	4	30	0	206	115
Repair and upgrade the irrigation system in Kon Trang Kla and Dak Trit and rural road in Dak La	41	37	4	2	0	41	2
Upgrade Dak S'Nghe irrigation system and rural road in Tan Lap commune	31	31	0	0	0	31	0
Repair and upgrade Dak Dam irrigation system and rural road in Kon Vang commune	11	11	0	0	0	11	4
Repair and upgrade Dak Kit irrigation system and rural road in Dak Mon commune	111	111	0	28	0	111	109
Repair and upgrade Lung Lau irrigation system and rural infrastructure in Sa Son Commune, Sa Thay District.	12	12	0	0	0	12	0
Gia Lai	745	696	49	102	0	745	468
Upgrade irrigation infrastructure in Ia M'La Irrigation System and its access road in Krong Pa district	434	396	38	59	0	434	168
Upgrade /complete Nghia Hung irrigation system); rural roads in Tan Son & Chu Jo Communes	69	69	0	2	0	69	59
Upgrade A Dok /Dak Doa irrigation system; associated with rural roads in Adok commune and Dak Doa town, Dak Doa district.	242	231	11	41	0	242	241
Dak Lak	1,041	1,041	0	131	0	1,041	209
Repair and upgrade branch canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road	243	243	0	71	0	243	115
Repair /upgrade Ea Kao irrigation system in the area of 3 communes and 2 wards of Buon Me Thuat City and access road in Ea Kao	293	293	0	10	0	293	31
Repair /upgrade productive rural infrastructure in Krong Nang district and road routes	149	149	0	2	0	149	0
Repair and upgrade Buon Tria irrigation system in Lak district	175	175	0	34	0	175	40

Province/ sub-projects	Permanently affected HHs				Temporarily AHs Total	Total number of AHs Marginally AHs	No of EM Ahs
	Total	Marginally AHs	Severely AHs	Vulnerable AHs (including EM AHs)			
Supplying water for coffee trees in Tien Cuong village, Quang Tien commune, Cu M'gar district.	181	181	0	14	0	181	23
Dak Nong	948	944	4	47	0	948	557
Upgrade irrigation system in Krong No and 7 routes of roads	146	146	0	0	0	146	77
Upgrade Irrig. Syst. In Cu Jut and 10 routes of roads	554	554	0	47	0	554	474
Repair and upgrade irrigation system in Quang Loc, hamlet 2 in Dak Sin and roads	212	212	0	0	0	212	0
Repair and upgrade Gia Nghia irrigation system	36	32	4	0	0	36	6
Lam Dong	36	36	0	0	0	36	31
Upgrade East and West Di Linh irrigation systems and flood bypass road in Ka La reservoir and roads in Di Linh district	4	4	0	0	0	4	0
Upgrade Irrig. Syst. In Lac Xuan/Tu Tra and roads	32	32	0	0	0	32	31
Total	2,976	2,919	57	310	0	2,976	1,380

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of 5 provinces

21. In general, the number of affected households determined from the DMS is not different from the actual number of affected households and the approved compensation plan. All affected households are identified and paid compensation and support in accordance with the project policy.

2. Affected Land

22. The total area of affected land of 18 SPs is 862,508.34 m² of production land. Of which SP DL02 does not need to acquire land as only structures and crops/trees planted on land of the irrigation system are affected. The permanent acquired land area is mainly agricultural land with 845,674.14 m², accounting for 98.0%. Residential land of 2,553.4 m² (0.3%) is acquired mainly from SPs GL01 and KT04; and garden land of 9,080.8 m² (1.1%) is acquired from IA MLah SP (GL01). SP GL01 in Gia Lai province is also the one acquiring the most land area with 507,332.1 m² (58.8%) in comparison with the total acquisition area of the whole Project. (See below table for more details.):

Table 5. Affected land area in the project provinces

Province/ Sub-projects	Permanently acquired 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	
Kon Tum	41,320.1	276	0	0	0	0	41,596.1	41,596.1
Repair and upgrade the irrigation system in Kon Trang Kla and Dak Trit and rural road in Dak La	18,492.4						18,492.4	18,492.4
Upgrade Dak S'Nghe irrigation system and rural road in Tan Lap commune	1,244.0						1,244.0	1,244.0
Repair and upgrade Dak Dam irrigation system and rural road in Kon Vang commune	1,529.1						1,529.1	1,529.1

Province/ Sub-projects	Permanently acquired land area (m2)							Total temporarily and permanently affected land area (m2)
	Agricultural land	Residential land	Aquaculture land	Garden Land	Forestry land	Other land	Total	
Repair and upgrade Dak Kit irrigation system and rural road in Dak Mon commune	19,829.6	276					20,105.6	20,105.6
Repair and upgrade Lung Lau irrigation system and rural infrastructure in Sa Son Commune, Sa Thay District.	225						225	225
Gia Lai	541,543.2	2,277.4		9,080.8	1,121.8	3,723.9	557,747.1	557,747.1
Upgrade irrigation infrastructure in Ia M'La Irrigation System and its access road in Krong Pa district	491,770.2	2,277.4		9,080.8	479.8	3,723.9	507,332.1	507,332.1
Upgrade /complete Nghia Hung irrigation system); rural roads in Tan Son & Chu Jo Communes	6,222.7				642.0		6,864.7	6,864.7
Upgrade A Dok /Dak Doa irrigation system; associated with rural roads in Adok commune and Dak Doa town, Dak Doa district.	43,550.3						43,550.3	43,550.3
Dak Lak	82,995.34					354.3	83,349.64	83,349.64
Repair and upgrade branch canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road	19,020.94						19,020.94	19,020.94
Repair /upgrade productive rural infrastructure in Krong Nang district and road routes	19,749.2						19,749.2	19,749.2
Repair and upgrade Buon Tria irrigation system in Lak district	25,351.2						25,351.2	25,351.2
Supplying water for coffee trees in Tien Cuong Village, Quang Tien commune, Cu M'gar district.	18,874					354.3	19,228.3	19,228.3
Dak Nong	177,425.5						177,425.5	177,425.5
Upgrade irrigation system in Krong No and 7 routes of roads	15,459.9						15,459.9	15,459.9
Upgrade Irrig. Syst. In Cu Jut and 10 routes of roads	73,586						73,586	73,586
Repair and upgrade irrigation system in Quang Loc, hamlet 2 in Dak Sin and roads	40,733.2						40,733.2	40,733.2
Repair and upgrade Gia Nghia irrigation system	47,646.4						47,646.4	47,646.4
Lam Dong	2,990						2,990	2,990

Province/ Sub-projects	Permanently acquired land area (m2)							Total temporarily and permanently affected land area (m2)
	Agricultural land	Residential land	Aquaculture land	Garden Land	Forestry land	Other land	Total	
Upgrade East and West Di Linh irrigation systems and flood bypass road in Ka La reservoir and roads in Di Linh district	600						600	600
Upgrade Irrig. Syst. In Lac Xuan/Tu Tra and roads	2,390						2,390	2,390
Total	845,674.14	2,553.4	0	9,080.8	1,121.8	4,078.2	862,508.34	862,508.34

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of 5 provinces

23. For the permanently acquired area, there is no difference between the total area according to the DMS results and the total area actually acquired. And no household has a complaint about the affected land areas.

3. Affected houses, structures, crops and trees

24. The monitoring data have been verified by LIC as PPMUs reported that it could be confirmed that the SPs did not affect any house. Affected assets are mainly temporary houses or auxiliary structures such as kitchens, toilets with the affected area of 3,877.74 m2 concentrating mainly in GL01, DL02, DL04, DN04 and other structures such as B40 fences, reinforced concrete pillars, walls, cement yards, etc. with the total acquisition area of 15,292.55 m2 found in SPs of GL01, DL02, DN02, and DN04.

25. In addition, implementation of the subprojects affects 419,217.99 m2 of rice and various types of crops, such as sugar, potato, corn, vegetable and cassava. The implementation of subprojects in the 4 provinces had to cut off 64,032 timber, industrial, and fruit trees. (See below table for more details.).

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

Province	Affected structures (m ²)				Affected trees and rice/crops	
	House	Structures	Grave (Unit)	Other	Rice/crop (m ²)	Trees (tree)
Kon Tum	0	9	0	12	15,522	1,465
KT01		0		0		596
KT04		9	0	12	15,522	869
Gia Lai	0	1,103.1	0	7,222.6	339,793.5	12,011
GL01		1,103.1		7,171.1	336,625	11,193
GL02				51.5	2,572.5	596
GL03	0	0	0	0	38,862.3	222
Dak Lak	0	403.94		5,737.35	39,181.59	35,356
DL01		25		720	19,023.19	123
DL02		203.04		3,346.5	1,003	16,618
DL03		51.1		380	0	4,867
DL04		124.8		1,060.5	19,155.4	414
DL05				230.35		13,334
Dak Nong	0	2,361.7		2,320.6	5,610	16,131
DN01						361
DN02		2,201		1,863		10,540
DN03						314
DN04		160.7		457.6	5,610	4,916
Total	0	3,877.74		15,292.55	400,107.09	64,963

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of 5 provinces

26. 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.

4. Vulnerable households

27. By 30 June 2020, there are 310 vulnerable households, including 32 EMs and severely AHs with losses over 10% of their total agricultural land in GL01, GL03; 178 poor AHs in GL01, GL03, DL01, DN02, KT04, DL04 and DL05, 62 women of AHs with dependents in DN02, DL01, DL02, GL01, GL03, KT04, DL04, DL05. 11 AHs headed by a disabled in GL01, DN02, DL04, DL05 and 1 AH the elderly households who have no other means of support in GL01 and 26 AHs the policy household in DN02, DL01, KT04, DL04, DL05 (see details in below table).

Table 7: AHs belonging to vulnerable group affected by the SP

Province	Total	Poor HH	Female headed HH with dependents	HH severely affected ethnic minorities	HH with the handicapped	elderly HH	policy HH
Kon Tum	30	15	11				4
Gia Lai	102	52	12	32	4	1	1
Dak Lak	131	101	14		5		11
Dak Nong	47	10	25		2		10
Total	310	178	62	32	11	1	26

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of 5 provinces

D. Information dissemination and community consultation

28. 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.

29. The first period of dissemination of information and community consultation was organized by LIC during the FS preparation in coordination with PPMUs of 5 province in 2015 and 2016. 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.

30. Contents of information dissemination include: (i) general information about the project; (ii) information on compensation policies and rights of affected people; In addition, people were informed about (iii) the plan to organize inventory, compensation payment and (iv) mitigation measures, mechanisms for handling complaints and grievances, (v) Community consultation on resettlement and compensation plan to support affected households.

31. The language used in information disclosure meetings is the national language. For those households who do not know or know a little about the language (mostly Gia Rai people), the local commune and village officials helped the project to interpret and support information dissemination for people in their local language.

32. Results of consultation with the parties showed that the dissemination of information to the affected households had achieved good results. 100% of the households interviewed answered that they hold the project information. The community consultations mobilized the full participation of stakeholders. Information about the project, the project's policies and the benefits that the project brought to the public has actually raised community awareness and contributed to speeding up land acquisition and resettlement and project construction.

33. In consultations with affected households, the Safeguards Consultant found that they really facilitated the project, they expected the project to be implemented soon because the existing roads have seriously degraded and caused many difficulties for travelling in the rainy season. They also found that these subprojects bring practical benefits to the community, which can facilitate economic development and improve people's lives.

34. The project has fully implemented the Ethnic Minority Policy specified in the Project's REMDP, specifically.

- There was no sign of discrimination against affected ethnic minority people during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Development and Resettlement Activities. Ethnic minority households were fully equal and received full compensation and assistance benefits in accordance with the project's policies like Kinh households. There is absolutely no appropriation or delay in paying compensation.
- The payment of compensation as well as the procedures and forms of cash payment are completely consistent with the aspirations and culture of ethnic minorities, as well as their communities.
- In the community consultations and dissemination of project information and policies, ethnic minority households were fully informed to attend. Their opinions were recorded similarly to that of Kinh households. For ethnic minority communities in remote areas far from the center of the commune, or for people with limited access to the CPC, this information was disseminated to each village, even to each household through village heads/deputy heads

35. According to LIC's statistics, as of the reporting period, 192 consultation meetings had been organized for 6,146 participants, of which 3,188 women participants accounted for 51.7% and 2,014 ethnic people accounted for 23.7%. The main language used in the meeting is common language (Vietnamese language) because most villagers, including women can communicate in common Vietnamese language. In some villages where people know little Vietnamese, PPMU used EM officers of CPC or local village heads/ commune staff to translate project information for people into ethnic languages to facilitate understanding and conveying opinions.

- Be ready to participate in the project activities when being requested such as: participating in consultation meeting and providing contributing ideas for project, provide simple labor for the construction site;

- Expect that the project would be quickly constructed before the rainy season to avoid loss for production and life;
- Some HHs are ready to donate their land for the road component because the affected land is little and the direct benefits which they receive after the road completion is much bigger;
- Priority should be given for local labor (especially EM people, women) to work simple jobs during construction phase;
- Construction quality should be monitored closely to ensure effective use of the construction in long-term; technical supervisor of the SP/PPMU 's staffs should coordinate closely with the community monitoring board to monitor the construction process;
- Construction time should be scheduled appropriately to not affect the cultivation of the households;
- It is requested to lengthen the canal road, add a road segment to accomplish the SP's irrigation system and road, and to enhance greatly the SP's efficiency

36. During report preparation in Jun 2020, a household survey for 628 affected households have been conducted to assess on the satisfactions 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...

37. 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, people are satisfied with the information they are disseminated. 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	542	86.3
2	Acceptable	86	13.7
3	Unsatisfied	0	0
Total		628	100

Source: Results of HH survey in June 2020

38. As the result, 86.3% of the households (or 542 AHs out of 628 surveyed HHs) reported that they are satisfied with the project information and community consultation, 13.7 % of the interviewed households (or 86 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

39. By 30 June 2020, DMS of 18 SPs have been finished. Of which, DMS of Phase 1 and Phase 2 SPs was completed in 2017. During 2018, PPMUs have implemented for subprojects under Phase 3. Gia Nghia subproject (DN04) was the first subproject of phase 3 which completed DMS in December 2017. In the first 6 months of 2018, 2 out of 4 SPs of Phase 3 have DMS completed including KT04 and DL04. In the first 6 months of 2019, one SP of Kon Tum province (KT05) had DMS completed, and the last DMS for Cu Mgar SP (DL05) was completed in the end of September 2019:

Table 9. Information of DMS time by project provinces

Provinces	Number of subprojects completed DMS From 2011 to 2015	Number of subprojects completed DMS in 2016	Number of subprojects completed DMS in 2017	Number of subprojects completed DMS in 2018	Number of subprojects completed DMS in 2019
Kon Tum		KT01, KT02, KT03	0	KT04	KT05
Gia Lai	GL01	GL02	GL03		
Dak Lak		DL02	DL03, DL01	DL04	DL05
Dak Nong		DN02	DN01, DN03	DN04	
Lam Dong		LD02, LD03			
Total	1	8	5	3	2

Source: Internal Monitoring reports submitted by PPMUs

40. 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 18 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.

41. 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, 94.9% of the households (or 596 AHs out of 628 surveyed HHs) reported that they are satisfied with the DMS implementation by local authorities, 5.1 % of the interviewed households (or 32 AHs) reported that DMS implementation processes are "acceptable", none of the interviewed households which are "unpleased" on process of DMS implementation. The table below presents the satisfaction of AHs on the DMS implementation:

Table 10. Result of assessment on satisfaction of AHs on DMS implementation

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	596	94.9
2	Acceptable	32	5.1
3	Unsatisfied	0	0
Total		628	100

Source: Results of HH survey in June 2020

F. Preparation and approval of compensation plan

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. By the time of this report, all 18 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 11. Progress of preparation and approval of compensation plan

Province	Total of Sub-project	Subprojects with land acquisition	Number of subprojects approved compensation plan	Number of subprojects not approved compensation plan yet
Kon Tum	5	4	4	0
Gia Lai	4	3	3	0
Dak Lak	5	5	5	0
Dak Nong	5	4	4	0
Lam Dong	4	2	2	0
Total	23	18	18	0

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of 5 provinces

45. The total number of approved compensation plans is 37 for subprojects related to land acquisition with the total amount of VND 55,508,948,453.

G. Compensation and assistance payment

46. The budget for implementing the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan will be taken from the counterpart fund of the provinces, PPCs will provide the counterpart fund for implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement of the SPs. This funding will be included in the total investment costs of the Project.

47. PPMU will disburse the budget for land acquisition, assistance and resettlement of the project through the District Land Fund Development Center (or District Compensation and resettlement Committees), these units will pay directly to affected households of the Project.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. By the time of report, a total of VND 55,508,948,453 (equivalent to US \$ 2,402,985) have been approved for all 2,976 affected households. 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. 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.

Table 12. Information of approved compensation plans

SPs	Compensation and assistance amount paid to affected HHs From 2011 to 2015	Compensation and assistance amount paid to affected HHs in 2016	Compensation and assistance amount paid to affected HHs in 2017	Compensation and assistance amount paid to affected HHs in 2018	Compensation and assistance amount paid to affected HHs in 2019	Total
KT01		814,880,917				814,880,917
KT04				1,096,234,164		1,096,234,164
GL01	10,606,005,900		11,095,269,269			21,701,275,169
GL02		781,551,000				781,551,000
GL03			6,377,835,410			6,377,835,410
DL02		1,834,846,000				1,834,846,000
DL03			5,306,529,000			5,306,529,000
DL01					1,278,000,000	1,278,000,000
DL04					3,006,147,620	3,006,147,620
DN02			1,941,549,458			1,941,549,458
DN04					4,040,201,715	4,040,201,715
DL05					7,329,898,000	7,329,898,000
Total	10,606,005,900	3,431,277,917	24,721,183,137	1,096,234,164	15,654,247,335	55,508,948,453

Source: Monitoring reports by PPMUs

H. Assessment of land donation process

51. As mentioned above, all 18 sub-projects involving to land acquisition implemented in 5 provinces, 10 sub-projects have implemented land acquisition through the land donation process, of which 4 subprojects are involving to land acquisition and land acquisition. The details of subprojects involves to land acquisition are following table.

Table 13. Information on subprojects implementing land donation

No	Code of SPs	Name of Subprojects	Required social safeguards documents	Status of social safeguards documents/ Date of Approval by ADB
I	Kon Tum			
1	KT01	Repair and upgrade Dak Dam irrigation system and rural road in Kon Vang commune	Land donation report	07/6/2016
2	KT02	Upgrade Dak S'Nghe irrigation system and rural road in Tan Lap commune	Land donation report	07/6/2016
III	Dak Lak			
3	DL02	Repair and upgrade branch canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road	Land donation report and REMDP	LDR – RC: 30/6/17 REMDP 19/12/2017
4	DL03	Repair /upgrade productive rural	RP Land donation report	RP:19/2/2016 LDR – RC: 26/5/17

No	Code of SPs	Name of Subprojects	Required social safeguards documents	Status of social safeguards documents/ Date of Approval by ADB
		infrastructure in Krong Nang district and road routes	uRP	uRP - IC: 25/10/17
5	DL04	Repair and upgrade Buon Tria irrigation system in Lak district	Land donation report and REMDP	LDR – RC 6/6/2018 REMDP-IC: 28/9/2018
	Dak Nong			
6	DN01	Upgrade Irrig. Syst. In Cu Jut and 10 routes of roads	Land donation report and REMDP	22/12/2016
7	DN02	Upgrade irrigation system in Krong No and 7 routes of roads	Land donation report	30/1/2017
8	DN03	Repair and upgrade irrigation system in Quang Loc, hamlet 2 in Dak Sin and roads	Land donation report	30/1/2017
	Lam Dong			
9	LD02	Upgrade East and West Di Linh irrigation systems and flood bypass road in Ka La reservoir and roads in Di Linh district	Land donation report	22/9/2016
10	LD03	Repair & upgrade productive rural infrastructure in Lac Xuan and Tu Tra communes in Don Duong district	Land donation report	22/9/2016

52. According to the project's policy framework as well as ADB SPS2009, land donation procedures and requirements have been strictly followed for 10 subprojects. Below are some key information about land donation for sub-projects:

53. 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

54. The results of the meaningful consultation meetings, it is patent that all 1,072 households³ agreed voluntary to donate their land and trees for the subproject implementation without any

³ Among 1072 households who donate land, 886 households lose land less than 1% of the total land area of the household, 106 households lose land from 1% to 2%, 62 households lose land from 2.1% - 3% and 18 households loss land from 3% to 5%.

requirement of compensation for their possessions. They also committed to hand over their affected land to the subproject on due time.

55. 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

56. All 18 subprojects with land acquisition have fully completed their land acquisition. Of the total 2,976 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 14. Process of resettlement and site clearance

Province	Total of Sub-project	Number of subprojects requiring land acquisition	Number of subprojects completed on site clearance
Kon Tum	5	4	4
Gia Lai	4	3	3
Dak Lak	5	5	5
Dak Nong	5	4	4
Lam Dong	4	2	2
Total	23	18	18

Source: internal monitoring reports of PPMUs of 5 provinces

J. Assessment on the degree of APs' satisfaction concerning compensation and resettlement.

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 96.4% (606 AHs) were satisfied with the compensation unit price for land and assets, 3.18% (20 AHs) reported acceptable and 0.42% (2 AH) 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 15. Results of satisfaction assessment of AHs on replacement costs

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	606	96.4
2	Acceptable	20	3.18
3	Unsatisfied	2	0.42

No.	Survey results	Number of households	Percentage (%)
	Total	628	100

Source: Results of HH survey in June 2020

K. Grievance and redress mechanism

57. 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 sub-project grievance redress process and support the AHs for grievances to be addressed satisfactorily.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. According to internal monitoring reports sent to CPMU and LIC by PPMUs; During subprojects implementation, there were some complaints from AHs and all complaints of AHs have been solved such as:

- KT01: HH of Mr. Nguyen Luu, compensation money for the mis-calculated trees was revised
- GL01: For canal N13A-2, compensation was paid to Mr. Ksor Riu instead of Mr. Ksor Phonh; for canal N13-8-3, because the CARB of Krong Pa district were not informed of the divorce of Mr. Ksor Dai's family, so he took all the compensation, then the Committee and the commune authorities organized a meeting to make an agreement to pay VND 41.8 million to his ex-wife.
- GL03 : four households of Mr. A Yil, Mr. Phot, Mr. Bleu and Mr. Prung in Dor I village, Glar commune, because of wrong land origin, so on December 30, 2019, the CARB of Dak Doa district completed paying all four households with the total amount of VND 246,553,980.

61. By the time of this report, there are no any pending complaints or grievances related to the land acquisition of the subprojects and the AHs have no any complaints to the project.

L. Monitoring and Reporting

62. 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, Five safeguards trainings

courses on social safeguard policy have been conducted for 5 provinces (including Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Nong, Dak Lak and Lam Dong) in 2016.

63. A total of 10 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.

M. Conformity of resettlement implementation progress with civil works progress

64. According to the project requirements, compensation is only made when RP/updated RP or REMDP/updated REMDP is approved by ADB and construction only commences when compensations and assistance payments are implemented. Compensation and assistance procedures were exactly followed as REMDP of DL01, DL05. AHs were fully compensated before construction commencement. Site clearance will be proceeded as compensation is completed. There is no such case of forcing people to hand over their land for construction before compensation. Among 5 project provinces, only Dak Lak implements slowly safeguards, and compensation, support and resettlement such as: Ea Soup SP (DL01), Cu Mgar SP (DL05), leading to delay of these SP's construction progress.

III. ECONOMIC AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

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

66. As above mentioned, there are a total of 57 severely affected households and 310 households belonging to the vulnerable group. Accordingly, the total number of households that need the support for their livelihood restoration is 628 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.

67. 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 2,671 workers recruited by the contractors, there are 412 workers from 229 severely affected and vulnerable households, of which 25 are severely affected and 204 are vulnerable. (Average rate of 1.8 employees/household). 118 households were supported to access training programs in locality on agricultural production skills such as (i) safe vegetable planting and (ii) animal breeding and preventing diseases for livestock and 20 households are supported to access production loans from the Viet Nam Social Policy Bank.

68. 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.

B. Status of Economic and livelihood restoration of AHs

1. Occupation of affected households

69. According to the survey results, 100% of the surveyed households said that their occupation did not change 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 2,500m² to 15,000 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 16. Results of the survey on the impact of land acquisition on households' occupation

No	Province	Total of surveyed Households	AHs did not change in occupation due to land acquisition	AHs changed in occupation due to land acquisition
1	Kon Tum	51	51	0
2	Gia Lai	207	207	0
3	Dak Lak	218	218	0
4	Dak Nong	137	137	0
5	Lam Dong	15	15	0
		628	628	0

Source: Results of AH survey in June 2020

2. Income of affected households

70. 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 628 households, of which 132 households (21.02%) have an average income from VND 3,000,000 to VND 5,000,000/month, 302 households (48.09%) have

an average income from VND 5,100,000 to VND 7,000,000/month and 194 households (30.89%) 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 17. 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	%
Kon Tum	0	0%	14	27.45%	21	41.18%	16	31.37%
Gia Lai	0	0%	56	27.05%	105	50.72%	46	22.22%
Dak Lak	0	0%	38	17.43%	95	43.58%	85	38.99%
Dak Nong	0	0%	22	16.06%	68	49.64%	47	34.31%
Lam Dong	0	0%	2	13.33%	13	86.67%	0	0.00%
Total	0	0.00%	132	21.02%	302	48.09%	194	30.89%

Source: Results of AH survey in June 2020

3. Living standard of affected households

71. 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 628 surveyed households, 544 households (86.62%) reported their living standards were better than before the land acquisition, 84 households (13.38%) informed their living standards had not changed, 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 18. Living standard of surveyed households after land acquisition

No.	Village	Standard of Living Compared to Pre- Land acquisition		
		Similar	Better	Worse
1	Kon Tum	8	43	0
2	Gia Lai	34	173	0
3	Dak Lak	25	193	0
4	Dak Nong	14	123	0
5	Lam Dong	3	12	0
Total		84	544	0

Source: Results of AH survey in June 2020

C. Assessment on issues of Ethnic minority households

72. According to DMS data, Of the total 2,976 households who affected by the subprojects, 1,380 AHs are ethnic minorities. However, only 34 out of 1,380 EM HHs have lost more than 10% of their productive landholdings (*Almost 34 EM HHs lost from 10% to 30% of productive land*). 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.

73. 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.

74. 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: 521 households with a total of 521 HH members
- Number of households were supported in accessing loans: 332 households
- Number of households have been trained in cultivation and animal husbandry: 150 HHs members.

75. 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

76. 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.

77. The social safeguard documents were prepared and approved according to ADB's requirements.

78. 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....

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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 EM AHs have been supported to access income generating sources of livelihood or access to loan support programs for agriculture production activities.

82. 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.

83. 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 approved REMDP 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 project

84. The project owner should assign full-time staffs with experiences in working on land acquisition and compensation in order to ensure the progress of land acquisition and in compliance with ADB SPS.

- *This is a lesson from the implementation of the SP “Repair and upgrade branch canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road-DL02 and SP of Supplying water for coffee trees in Tien Cuong village, Quang Tien commune, Cu M'gar district-DL05” in Dak Lak province. The land acquisition implementation for this SP has been delayed too much time as the PMU’s staffs who are not only in charge of the issues relating to land acquisition but also for other tasks, therefore, they do not have much time to follow up the progress of land acquisition with the LFDC/or CARB leading the implementation of land acquisition is delayed.*

85. The PMU should immediately send RP/REMDPs to CARBs/LFDCs and related agencies once approved by ADB in order to ensure the compensation plans for AHs in compliance with the project policy.

- *This is a lesson from the implementation of the SP “Repair and upgrade Buon Tria irrigation system in Lak district – DL04” in Dak Lak province. Due to delay in sending the approved REMDP to LFDC, therefore, the LFDC did not know about the project policies. Since that, they have prepared compensation plans following province’s regulations. Thus, they must to redo for compensation plans at the request of CPMU and LIC to comply with the approved REMDP.*

86. 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 implementation of the SP “Repair and upgrade branch canal system of East main canal and West main canal of Ea Soup irrigation system and road-DL02 and SP of Supplying water for coffee trees in Tien Cuong village, Quang Tien commune, Cu M'gar district- DL05” in Dak Lak province. The land acquisition implementation for this SP has been delayed due to PMU’s staffs are not working closely with the LFDC for implementing land acquisition.*

Appendix 1: Updated progress of resettlement implementation as of 30/06/2020

SP No	Safeguards Document	Implementation	Project info. disclosure		DMS		Compensation plan		Appraisal and approval of compensation plan		Compensation		Resettlement and site clearance		Award of contract
			Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	
GIA LAI															
GL01	DDR	Planned	1/10/10	20/12/15	14/12/12	2-Oct-15	24/12/12	24/6/2016	19/12/15	24/12/15	01-Aug-16	1-Oct-16			not yet
		Actual	15/10/15	24/12/15	14/12/12	2-Oct-15	24/12/12	24/6/2016	19/12/15	24/12/15	01-Aug-16	1-Oct-17			not yet
GL02	REMDP	Planned	1/8/14	31/8/14	23/4/15	25/4/15	20/11/15	30/11/15	4/12/15	14/12/15	31/12/15	31/12/15			not yet
		Actual	1/8/14	31/8/14	23/4/15	25/4/15	20/11/16	30/11/15	4/12/15	14/12/15	31/12/15	31/12/15			26/09/2016
GLO3	REMDP	Planned	23/9/14	24/9/14	15/3/16	31/3/16	not yet	not yet	not yet	not yet	not yet	not yet	not yet	not yet	not yet
		Actual	23/9/14	24/9/14	15/3/16	31/3/16	1/04/16	15/07/16	1/08/16	31/10/16	15/03/17	30/03/17	30/04/17	30/04/17	1/10/17
GL04	NLA	Actual	15/2/17	5/6/18											
KON TUM															
KT01	REMDP	Planned	5/18/15	5/18/15	5/20/15	5/20/15	5/21/15	6/15/15	9/30/15	10/14/15	10/20/15	11/16/15	11/16/15	11/30/15	Q III/16
		Actual	5/18/15	5/18/15	5/20/15	5/20/15	5/21/15	12/10/15	12/10/15	12/10/15	10/20/15	5/10/16	11/16/15	12/21/15	Q IV/16
KT02	LD	Planned													Q II/16
		Actual	6/24/12	10/5/15											19/08/2016
KT03	LD	Planned													Q II/16
		Actual	6/24/12	10/5/15											03/08/2016
KT04	REMDP	Actual	Actual	16/2/17	10/5/15	21/12/17	23/12/17	24/12/17	10/03/18	11/03/18	4/4/18	13/4/18	13/4/18	7/5/18	7/5/18
KT05	LD	Actual	9/1/19	16/01/19	05/1/19	8/1/19									
DAK LAK															
DL01	REMDP	Planned			30/6/16	14/8/16	15/8/16	13/9/16	14/9/16	12/11/16	24/12/16	12/1/17	13/1/17	20/1/17	24/11/16
		Actual	5/6/17	5/7/17	5/8/17	15/8/17	16/08/17	20/08/17	1/9/17	15/09/17	10/10/17	30/10/17	25/11/17	30/11/17	25/11/17
DL02	REMDP	Planned			17/11/15	5/2/16	6/2/16	5/4/16	6/4/16	5/5/16	16/6/16	5/7/16	6/7/16	14/7/16	24/9/16
		Actual	5/01/16	25/01/16	8/1/16	30/3/16	1/4/16	18/6/16							08/12/2016
DL03	RP	Planned			1/4/16	16/5/16	17/5/16	15/7/16	16/7/16	14/8/16	24/9/16	14/10/16	15/10/16	22/10/16	16/8/16
		Actual													
DL04	REMDP	Actual			1/3/19	15/3/19	16/3/19	30/03/19	1/4/19	5/4/19	10/4/19	29/4/19	2/5/19	15/5/19	10/4/19
DL05	REMDP	Actual			1/9/19	30/09/19	1/10/19	10/10/19	15/10/19	20/10/19	15/11/19	2/12/19	4/12/19	10/12/19	10/12/19
DAK NONG															
DN01	LD	Planned	1/5/06	15/5/16	15/5/16	29/6/16									
		Actual	1/5/06	15/5/16	15/5/16	26/6/16									
DN02	REMDP	Planned	1/5/06	15/5/16	15/5/16	29/6/16	29/6/16	29/7/16	29/7/16	28/8/16	28/8/16	23/10/16	23/10/16	12/11/16	12/1/2017
		Actual	1/5/06	15/5/16	15/5/16	26/6/16	26/6/16	26/7/16	26/7/16	25/8/16	25/8/16	20/10/16	20/10/16	9/11/16	16/12/2016
DN03	LD	Planned	1/7/06	16/7/16		29/9/16									20/12/2016
		Actual	1/7/06	16/7/16		29/9/16									20/12/2016

SP No	Safeguards Document	Implementation	Project info. disclosure		DMS		Compensation plan		Appraisal and approval of compensation plan		Compensation		Resettlement and site clearance		Award of contract
			Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	
DN04	REMDP	Actual	29/11/17	29/11/17	1/12/17	15/01/18	15/04/19	20/04/19	21/04/19	28/04/19	10/05/19	15/05/19			
DN05	NLA	Actual													
LAM DONG															
LD01	NLA	Planned	18/6/15	18/6/15											
		Actual	18/6/15	18/6/15											1/12/2016
LD02	LD	Planned	25/8/15	25/8/15											25/01/2017
		Actual	25/8/15	25/8/15											
LD03	LD	Planned	3/9/15	3/9/15											25/01/2017
		Actual	3/9/15	3/9/15											
LD04															
LD05															

Source: PPMU/CPMU/LIC, 2020

Appendix 2: Number of Affected Households as of 30/06/2020

SP No	Safeguards Document	Implementation			No. of permanently AHs						No. of temporarily affected EM HHs	Total no. of AHs (permanently and temporarily)	Remarks
			No. of severely AHs		No. of AHs	No. of HHs with affected business			No. of venerable HHs				
			HHs lose 10% or more of total productive assets	No. of HHs resettled			No. of poor HHs	No. of EM severely AHs	No of headed by a disabled	No. of female headed HHs			
GIA LAI		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
		Actual	49	0	745	0	57	32	5	7	0	745	
GL01	DDR	Planned										0	
		Actual	38	0	434	0	29	21	5	4	0	434	
GL02	REMDP	Planned										0	
		Actual			69		2					69	
GLO3	REMDP	Planned										0	
		Actual	11		242		26	11		3		242	
GL04	NLA												
KON TUM		Planned	4	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	
		Actual	4	0	206	0	13	2		11	0	206	
KT01	REMDP	Planned	4	0		0	0	2		0	0	0	
		Actual	4	0	41	0	0	2		0	0	41	
KT02	LD	Planned									0	0	Voluntary land donation; largest donated land: 2,4% of agricultural land
		Actual	0	0	31	0	0	0		0	0	31	
KT03	LD	Planned									0	0	Voluntary land donation; largest donated land: 1,08% of total agricultural land
		Actual	0	0	11	0	0	0		0	0	11	
KT04	REMDP	Actual	0	0	111	9	13			11		111	
KT05	LD	Actual	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
DAK LAK		Planned	0	0	50	0	0	0		0	0	0	
		Actual	0	0	853	0	98	0	4	10	0	853	
DL01	REMDP	Planned										0	
		Actual			243		66			3	0	243	
DL02	REMDP	Planned			7							7	
		Actual			293	0	7 ⁴	0	1	2	0	293	
DL03	RP	Planned			43							43	
		Actual			142	0	2	0				142	
DL04	REMDP				175	0	23	0	3	5	0	175	
DL05	REMDP				181	0	3	0	1	4	0	181	
DAK NONG		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
		Actual	0	0	948	0	21	0	2	46	0	948	

SP No	Safeguards Document	Implementation		No. of permanently AHs							No. of temporarily affected EM HHs	Total no. of AHs (permanently and temporarily)	Remarks
			No. of severely AHs		No. of AHs	No. of HHs with affected business	No. of venerable HHs						
			HHs lose 10% or more of total productive assets	No. of HHs resettled			No. of poor HHs	No. of EM severely AHs	No of headed by a disabled	No. of female headed HHs			
DN01	LD	Planned										0	
		Actual	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	11	0	146	
DN02	REMDP	Planned										0	
		Actual	0	0	554	0	20	0	2	25	0	554	
DN03	LD	Planned										0	
		Actual	0	0	212	0	1	0	0	10	0	212	
DN04	REMDP		4	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	
DN05	NLA												
LAM DONG		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
		Actual	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	
LD01	NLA	Planned										0	
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LD02	LD	Planned										0	
		Actual	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0		4	
LD03	LD	Planned										0	
		Actual	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0		32	
LD04	NLA												
LD05	NLA												
TOTAL PLANNED			4	0		0	2	2		0	0		
TOTAL ACTUAL			57	0	2.976	0	172	34	8	74	0	2.976	

Source: PPMU/CPMU/LIC,2020

Appendix 3: Acquired Land Area as of 30/06/2020

SP No	Safeguards Document	Area of permanently acquired land (m2)							Area of temporarily acquired land (m2)							TOTAL PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY
		Agricultural land	Residential land	Aquaculture land	Forest land	Land for garden	Others	Total	Agricultural land	Residential land	Aquaculture land	Forest land	Land for garden	Others	Total	
GIA LAI		541,543.2	2,277.4		1,121.8	9,080.8	3,723.9	557,747.1								566,705.3
GL01	DDR	491,770.2	2,277.4		479.8	9,080.8	3,723.9	507,332.1								516,290.3
GL02	REMDP	6,222.7	0		642	0	0	6,864.7								6,864.7
GLO3	REMDP	43,550.3	0					43,550.3								
GL04	REMDP															
KON TUM		41,596.1	276					41,371.1								41,371.1
KT01	REMDP	18,492.4						18,492.4								18,492.4
KT02	LD	1,244						1,244								1,244
KT03	LD	1,529.1						1,529.1								1,529.1
KT04	REMDP	19,829.6	276					20,105.6								
KT05	LD							225								
DAK LAK		82,995.34					354.3	83,349.64								37,752.1
DL01	REMDP	19,020.94						19,020.94								
DL02	REMDP	0						0								0
DL03	RP	19,749.2						19,001								
DL04	REMDP	25,351.2						25,351.2								
DL05	REMDP	18,874					354.3	19,228.3								
DAK NONG		177,425.5						177,425.9								177,425.9
DN01	LD	15,459.9						15,459.9								15,459.9
DN02	REMDP	73,586						73,586								73,586
DN03	LD	40,733.2						40,733.2								40,733.2
DN04	REMDP	54,463.5						47,646.4								47,646.4
DN05	NLA	0						0								
LAM DONG		2,990						2,990								2,990
LD01	NLA															
LD02	LD	600						600								600
LD03	LD	2,390						2,390								2,390
LD04	NLA															
LD05	NLA															
TOTAL		845,674.14	2,553.4		9,080.8	1,121.8	4,078.2	862,508.34								862,508.34

Source: PPMU/CPMU/LIC,2020

Appendix 4: Affected Houses/Structures and Trees/Crops as of 30/06/2020

SP No	Safeguards Document	Affected house (m2)	Affected structure (m2)	Affected Other (m2)	Affected crops (m2)	Affected trees	Affected tombs (pcs)	Remarks
GIA LAI		0	1,103	7,222.6	339,793.5	12,011	-	
GL01	DDR	0	1,103	7,171.1	336,625.00	11,193	-	
GL02	REMDP	-0	-	51.5	2,572.50	596	-	
GLO3	REMDP	0				222		
GL04	NLA							
KON TUM		0	0	0	15,522	1,465	0	
KT01	REMDP	0	0	0	0	596	0	
KT02	LD	0	0	0	0	-	0	
KT03	LD	0	0	0	0	-	0	
KT04	REMDP				15,522	869		
KT05	NLA							
DAK LAK			403.94	5,737.35	39,181.59	35,356	0	
DL01	REMDP		25	720	19,023	123		
DL02	REMDP		203.04	3,346.5	1003	16618		
DL03	RP		51.1	380	0	4,867		
DL04	REMDP		124.8	1,060.5	19,155.4	414		
DL05	REMDP			230.35		13,314		
DAK NONG			3,515.9	1,863	408,511.19	32,314	0	
DN01	LD					361		
DN02	REMDP		2,201	1,863	47,253	10,540		
DN03	LD					314		
DN04	REMDP		1,314.9		361,258.19	21,099		
DN05	NLA							
LAM DONG		0	0	0	0	0	0	
LD01	NLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LD02	LD	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LD03	LD	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LD04	NLA							
LD05	NLA							
TOTAL		0	5,022.84	14,822.95	803,008.28	81,146		

Source: PPMU/CPMU/LIC,2020

Appendix 5 : List of severely affected households

NO	Full name	Address	Ethnic group	No. of HH members			Total land area	Acquired land area	Proportion (%)
				Total	Male	Female			
	Dak Trít SP (KT01), Kon Tum province								
1	Nguyễn Thanh Hiệp	Dak La commune	Kinh	4	2	2	17,947.0	4,337.9	24.2
2	Võ Quốc Vương	Dak La commune	Kinh	3	1	2	17,100.0	2,565.1	15.0
3	A Tuin	Dak La commune	Ba Na	5	3	2	7,000	2,377.1	34.0
4	A Trưm	Dak La commune	Ba Na	5	2	3	8,000	6,026	75.3
	Ia MLah SP (GL01), Gia Lai province								
1	Ksor Trul (A mí Doanh)	Zone 3 - Phu Tuc	Gia Rai	5	1	4	7,000	732.90	10.5
2	Ksor Đum (Ama Viên)	Zone 3 - Phu Tuc	Gia Rai	6	3	3	3,600	393.80	10.9
3	A lê Yu (Oi Lin)	KP 4 - Phú Túc	Gia Rai	4	2	2	12,000	2,220.1	18.5
4	Ksor H' Môn (Mon)	Zone 4 - Phu Tuc	Gia Rai	1	0	1	9,300	1,005.6	10.8
5	Ksor Jú (Ama Vang)	Zone 4 - Phu Tuc	Gia Rai	7	3	4	20,000	3,234.1	16.2
6	Alê Pép (Ama Quang)	Zone 4 - Phu Tuc	Gia Rai	5	3	2	3,000	514.5	17.2
7	Phùng Thị Hải	Zone 6 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	2	1	1	3,000	317.90	10.6
8	Nguyễn Văn Thân	Zone 8 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	4	2	2	11,000	1,828.00	16.6
9	Võ Văn Hương	Zone 11 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	5	1	4	40,000.0	4,527.50	11.3
10	Dinh Văn Mạnh	Zone 12 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	4	2	2	30,000	3,296.30	11.0
11	Nguyễn Văn Má	Zone 12 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	6	3	3	25,000	2,987.00	11.9
12	Phạm Như Bình	Zone 12 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	6	3	3	32,000	3,920.70	12.3
13	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	Zone 14 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	4	2	2	900	102.50	11.4
14	Lê Thị Trâm	Zone 14 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	5	1	4	1,500	498.50	33.2
15	Kpă Hùng	Zone 14 - Phu Tuc	Giarai	2	1	1	2,500	493.70	19.7
16	Lê Ngọc Hối	Zone 14 - Phu Tuc	Kinh	7	4	3	11,000	1,622.70	14.8
17	Ksor Krót (Ama Rót)	B.Bat - Chu Gu	Giarai	2	1	1	10,000	1,228.70	12.3
18	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Kien Xuong, Chư Gu	Kinh	3		3	8,000	1,613.60	20.2
19	Phạm Thanh Bình	Kien Xuong, Chư Gu	Kinh	2	1	1	10,000	1,297.10	13.0
20	Vũ Đức Kinh	Kien Xuong, Chư Gu	Kinh	2	1	1	1,000	263.70	26.4
21	Vũ Văn Tá	Kien Xuong, Chư Gu	Kinh	4	1	3	10,000	1,274.50	12.7
22	Nguyễn Văn Chiu	Hung Ha - Phu Can	Kinh	5	1	4	6000	1,345.20	22.4
23	Nguyễn Văn Xạ	Hung Ha - Phu Can	Kinh	8	3	5	20000	3,123.70	15.6
24	Trịnh Phi Hùng	Tang village - Phu Can	Kinh	4	2	2	1,000.0	154.60	15.5
25	Ngô Văn Thảo	Tang village - Phu Can	Kinh	4	2	2	4,000.0	503.50	12.6
26	Ra lan Tam (Ama Nhung)	Tang village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	3	1	2	2,000.0	296.10	14.8
27	Nay Phôi (Ama H' Bông)	Thim village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	3	1	2	10,000	3,859.40	38.6

NO	Full name	Address	Ethnic group	No. of HH members			Total land area	Acquired land area	Proportion (%)
				Total	Male	Female			
28	Nay Phiên (Ama Bót)	Thim village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	9	4	5	30,000	9,530.60	31.8
29	Huyng Giỏi (Ama U'ót)	Thim village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	4	2	2	15000	3,197.90	21.3
30	K Pả H'Bing(Amí Luen)	M'la village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	5	2	3	25,000	2,961.80	11.8
31	Ksor H'Mih (A mí Khổi)	M'la village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	5	2	3	10,000	1,228.50	12.3
32	Siu H'ngai (Tua B lát)	M'la village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	7	2	5	10,000	1,640.70	16.4
33	K Pả H'Tang (Ama H'P lút)	M'la village - Phu Can	Gia Rai	4	1	3	10,000	1,961.10	19.6
34	Kror H' Đên (A mí Thưa)	Prong village - Ia M'la	Gia Rai	7	3	4	20,000	5,110.10	25.6
35	Rơ Ô Luh(Ama H' Mách)	Prong village - Ia M'la	Gia Rai	5	2	3	20,000	2,355.00	11.8
36	Phạm Văn Đồng	Prong village - Ia M'la	Gia Rai	2	1	1	4000	1,015.60	25.4
37	Ksor Đai (Ama Nghe)	Prong village - Ia M'la	Gia Rai	4	2	2	10000	1,450.80	14.5
38	Ksor Thiều (Ama Gut)	Prong village - Ia M'la	Gia Rai	7	5	2	30000	3,335.70	11.1
Dak Doa SP (GL03), Gia Lai province									
1	Khôr	Dak Doa town	Ba Na	8	4	4	2,000	214.4	10.7
2	Chép	A Dok commune	Ba Na	9	4	5	1,470	149.9	10.2
3	Gươnh	A Dok commune	Ba Na	11	7	4	2,150	224.1	10.4
4	Hmey	A Dok commune	Ba Na	6	3	3	2,500	284.9	11.4
5	Kêl	Glar commune	Ba Na	5	2	3	2,650	300	11.3
6	Luuhih	Glar commune	Ba Na	4	0	4	660	82.6	12.5
7	A Mon	Glar commune	Ba Na	8	4	4	2,100	250.1	11.9
8	Trung	Glar commune	Ba Na	6	3	3	7,270	1,020.6	14.0
9	H Nư	Glar commune	Ba Na	7	3	4	2,120	341	16.1
10	Pônhi	Glar commune	Ba Na	5	3	2	2,791	416.3	15.0
11	Yoi	Glar commune	Ba Na	2	1	1	1,075	129.4	12.0
Gia Nghia SP (DN04), Dak Nong province									
1	Lê Lâm	Dak Nia commune	Kinh	5	2	3	10,000	1.049,4	10,5%
2	Nguyễn Văn Tài	Dak Nia commune	Kinh	6	3	3	13,900	4.038,4	29%
3	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Dak Nia commune	Kinh	5	3	2	15,000	5.134,2	34,2%
4	Võ Văn Hồng	Dak Nia commune	Kinh	7	4	3	42,800	5.640,1	13,2%

Appendix 6. Households Survey Questionnaire.

Survey and socio-economic assessment after land acquisition | 2020

SURVEY FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (Productive Rural Infrastructure Development Project in the Central Highlands)

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. Incapable working person 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☐ 2 Information board☐ 3 Mass media (newspaper, radio...)☐ 7 Other sources (record)☐ 4 Official from local authority☐ 5 Project official☐ 6 Neighborhood meeting**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)