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**Development of the Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers
Irrigation System Project**

REPORT ON THE 6TH MONITORING

**PACKAGE D5: THE INDEPENDENT RESETTLEMENT
MONITORING**

Hanoi – December 2017

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP/AH	Affected Person / Affected Household
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPO	Central Project Office
CWU	Commune Women's Union
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DIRIT	District Income Restoration Implementation Team
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DoC	Department of Construction
DoF	Department of Finance
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District People's Committee
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EMs	Ethnic Minorities
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan
HH	Household
ICMB3	Irrigation Construction and Management Board (No. 3)
IRP	Income Restoration Plan
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NCSMRIPS	Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation Project System
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
RP-PMU	Resettlement Provincial Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
REMP	Resettlement and Environment Management Plan
SAH	Severely Affected Household
ToR	Terms of Reference

Glossary

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

Inventory of Losses (IOL)	-	This is the process where all fixed assets and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified via forms. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition	-	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by an authorized agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for other land-user 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.
Replacement cost	-	Means the method of valuing assets at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	-	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	-	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	-	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, management, monitoring and evaluation.
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 project.
Vulnerable groups	-	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households except for households who have non-agriculture stable income sources, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project brief description

The Government of Vietnam has been implementing an overall investment program for the Development of Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System (NCSMRIS) in three phases: (i) Phase 1: Construction of the Main canal and control structures that is financed by the GoV fund; (ii) Phase 2: Construction of North main canal (34.3km) and South main canal (23.5km), and branch canals and on-farm structures which are financed by ADB and GoV. This phase is planned to physically complete in June 2017; and (iii) Phase 3: Construction of the extension of North main canal (Km34.3 - Km47.3) and the extension of the South main canal (km 23.5-km 46.5), and improvement of the existing irrigation pumping station on Ma river that will be financed by the international and local funds, starting in 2014.

On December 12th, 2011, ADB approved for financing the phase 2 that is named as the Development of Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System (NCSMRIS). The outcomes of the Project are expected as (i) enhanced capacity for water resources management, improved irrigation and drainage services, improved operations and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation and drainage systems; (ii) improved irrigation and drainage infrastructures; (iii) improved access to and use of agricultural services, agricultural outputs and information; and (iv) effective project management.

The NCSMRIS is implemented in 32 communes of 4 districts of Thanh Hoa province in the northern central region of Vietnam, namely Tho Xuan, Yen Dinh, Ngoc Lac, and Cam Thuy (see Figure 1). The project command area is about 23,899ha locating in the western part of Thanh Hoa province. This area covers the low-lying land in Northern Chu river and Southern Ma river.

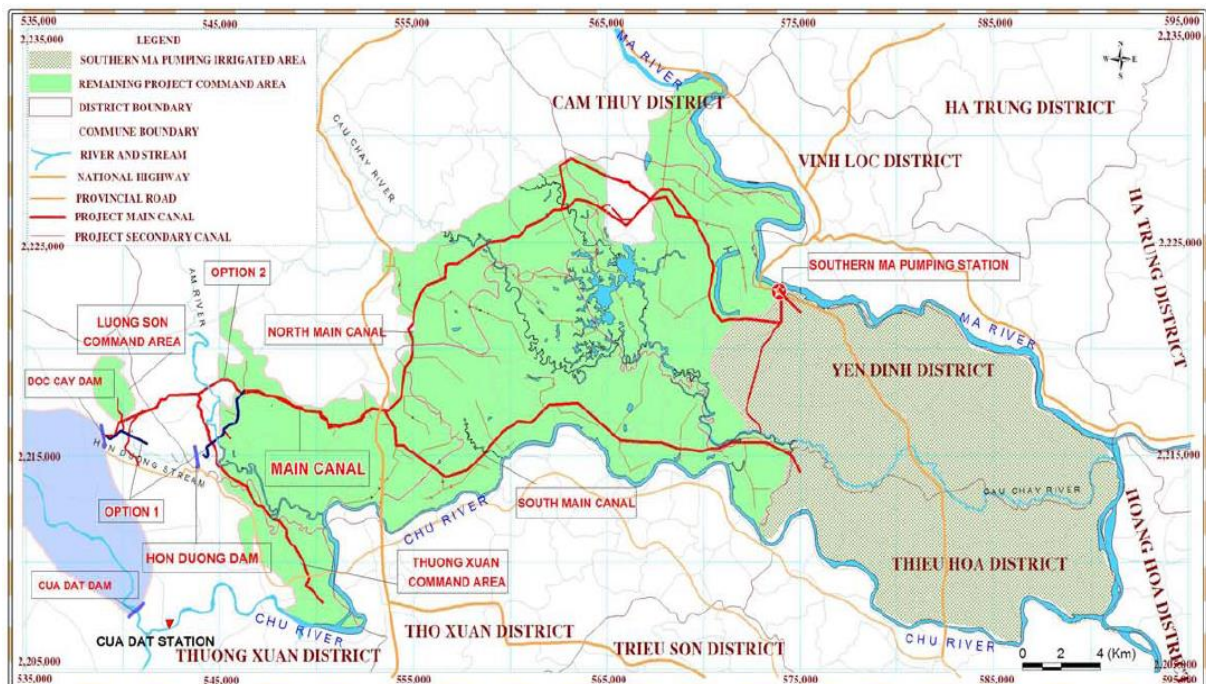


Figure 1. Project map

The overall schedule of construction is started from January 2014 and completed in June 2017. According to the procurement plan approved by ADB and the Ministry of Agriculture

and Rural Development (MARD), the NCSMRIS consists of the following construction packages with related Resettlement Plans.

Table 1. List of construction packages and progress

Code	Package	Progress	Related districts	Related RP
I	North Main Canal			
B.1.1	Package 1 (ICB)	From November 2013	Ngoc Lac	RP1
B.1.2	Package 2 (ICB)	From September 2014	Ngoc Lac, Yen Dinh	REMDP2
B.1.3	Package 3 (ICB)	From September 2014	Yen Dinh	REMDP2
B.1.4	Package 4 (ICB)	From September 2014	Yen Dinh	REMDP2
B.1.5	Package 5 (NCB)	From Quarter 1, 2015	Ngoc Lac	REMDP3
B.1.6	Package 6 (NCB)	From Quarter 1, 2015	Ngoc Lac	REMDP3
B.1.7	Package 7 (NCB)	From Quarter 1, 2015	Ngoc Lac	REMDP3
B.1.8	Package 8 (NCB)	From Quarter 1, 2015	Yen Dinh	REMDP3
B.1.9	Package 9 (NCB)	From Quarter 1, 2015	Yen Dinh, Cam Thuy	REMDP3
II	South Main Canal			
B.2.1	Package 1 (ICB)	From July 2014	Tho Xuan	RP1
B.2.2	Package 2 (ICB)	From November 2014	Tho Xuan	REMDP2
B.2.3	Package 3 (NCB)	From November 2014	Tho Xuan	REMDP2
B.2.4	Package 4 (NCB)	From December 2014	Ngoc Lac	REMDP4
B.2.5	Package 5 (NCB)	From December 2014	Tho Xuan	REMDP4
B.2.6	Package 6 (NCB)	From December 2014	Tho Xuan	REMDP4

1.2 Land acquisition and resettlement

In order to ensure progress, the Resettlement Plan (RP) of the project was rearranged into four (4) resettlement plans:

- (i) RP1 for the first 10km of North main canal and South main canal;
- (ii) REMDP2 for new construction of the next section of North main canal (22km) and South main canal (13.26km);
- (iii) REMDP3 for construction of primary, secondary, and tertiary branch canals of the North main canal;
- (iv) REMDP4 for construction of primary, secondary, and tertiary branch canals of the South main canal;

2 OBJECTIVE, TASK AND METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING

2.1 Objective

The general objective of the independent external monitoring services on the implementation of the RP, EMDP and GAP is to assess the compliance with principles, policies and requirements mentioned in RP, EMDP and GAP. This report is aimed to validate the resettlement performance as well as to make qualitative assessments to what extent the implementation of all REMDPs, IRPs and GAP have been successful.

2.2 Task

The consulting service of Development Research and Consultancy Centre (DRCC) on independent monitoring of RP, EMDP and GAP has commenced from the signing date of 20 December, 2013 until November, 2017. According to the contract, the consultants will implement 6 regular monitoring missions in accordance with project progress and request of Central Project Office (CPO). In this mission, in October and November, 2017, the consultants focus on monitoring for the completed implementation of four REMDPs and progress of IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs.

- (i) Determine and assess whether the compensation payment, support and resettlement for the APs as well as the process of community consultation, information disclosure and resolution of complaints and grievances are being carried out in compliance with principles, requirements and procedures according to the four REMDPs;
- (ii) Review whether IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs are adequately implemented;
- (iii) Review shortcomings in the implementation of IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs and develop recommended solutions for discussion with the Implementation Agency.

2.3 Methodology

The consultant applied the following methodology to obtain effectively outputs of monitoring during and after resettlement activities, in October and November, 2017.

Collection and review of secondary materials: The consultants will review and summarize the relevant materials, documents of ADB, GoV and Thanh Hoa PPC such as: PAM, RF, RP, EMDP, GAP, Aide Memoire of ADB missions; monthly, quarterly, yearly reports on implementation progress of RP, EMDP prepared by PMU and local agencies; reports on grievance and redress, and other materials related to the tasks of consultants. These activities assist the consultants to collect all necessary information on theory and actuality, so that results of monitoring and evaluation reflect objectively relevant activities of project.

Data collection through qualitative methods: (a) in-depth interview with affected households and other targets such as project staff and key information persons; (b) focus group discussions and community meetings: this method is to identify problems that are not shown in the questionnaires, it can collect more information about the implementation of REMDPs in the land clearance process and after resettlement; these activities are stored through recording and images are collected.

Participatory rapid assessment and field observation: This method is applied to collect information related to implementation of IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs by different agencies, identify difficulties, problems to be described in the reports.

To achieve the best result of this mission, the consultants already applied participatory approach in resettlement monitoring. By this method, the consultants collected information related to implementation of IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs by different agencies, identify difficulties, problems to be described in the reports. Accordingly, the affected people participate in the monitoring process through interview, group discussions, visiting the affected areas with the monitoring specialists, etc. Representatives of the PPMU, the District Resettlement Committees (DRC), the people's committees of affected communes also participate in monitoring process by answering interview and joining group discussions with the monitoring specialists.

The consultants conducted the in-depth interview and group discussions in the five communes of Ngoc Lac and Tho Xuan district to get the opinions, assessments of affected households to the implementation of resettlement in the local area. Number of people involved in those activities are as follows.

In-depth interviews		Group discussions	
Commune	Number of participants	Commune	Number of participants
Xuan Thien	7	Xuan Thien	30
Kien Tho	7	Xuan Chau	30
Xuan Minh	7	Cao Thinh	30

3 MONITORING RESULTS

3.1 Progress of REMDPs implementation with respect to land clearance and handing over of land for civil works

- a) *Revision of severely affected households (SAHs) due to being affected by both the main canal and the branch canals*

During the implementation, resettlement plans were divided into 4 REMDPs corresponding to the scope of the construction packages: RP1 and REMDP2 for the North and South main canals, REMDP3 and REMDP4 for branch canals. The payment of compensation and site clearance was completed by the end of February 2017. In each separate REMDP, some affected households were considered to be marginally affected by loss of less than 10% of productive land. However, when looking at their total land loss in the whole project, these households might be affected by both the main canals and the branch canal with the land loss area more than 10% of the total household-owned productive land. According to the compensation and support policy of the project, they become severely affected households and are entitled to receive additional assistance of resettlement such as livelihood and production support.

The RP-PMU was notified on this issue and then it requested 4 districts to revise related AHs. Before that, DRCs revise their entitlements several times in every compensation payment. DRCs prepared lists of households lost more than 10% of their total productive land to be involved in the Income Restoration Program (IRP) at the first time in July, 2016. During implementation of IRP, some households asked the DRCs to check their degree of land loss in the whole project. Subsequently, after the DRCs revising carefully the lists of SAHs many times till the end of July, 2017, there were 516 households in total who lost more than 10% of their productive land due to land acquisition for both the main canal and the branch canals in Ngoc Lac, Yen Dinh and Tho Xuan districts, while Cam Thuy district did not have such case. Finally, the total number of AHs lost more than 10% of their productive land is 3553 households. Details are shown in the following table.

Table 2. Revision of AHs lost more than 10% of their productive land

District	Total AHs	Number of AHs lost more than 10% of their productive land		
		Before revision	Addition	After revision
Ngoc Lac	2364	660	116	776
Yen Dinh	3156	785	80	865
Tho Xuan	6094	1578	320	1898
Cam Thuy	141	14	0	14
Total	11755	3037	516	3553

The DRCs prepared plans to supplement assistance fund of for those additional severely affected households with an amount of 5.46 billion VND to submit PPC for approval. Besides, they did not receive full amount of DRC's management costs of 2.949 billion VND in total because most of budget were spent for completion of compensation payment. Total required fund of 8,409 billion VND is now waiting to be allocated from the central and provincial budgets so that additional assistance will be given those SAHs in December 2017. Because of this lacking amount, the disbursement progress is 98.7 % at the moment.

Table 3. Progress of compensation and assistance fund disbursement to DRCs

Required fund (billion VND)	Disbursed to date (billion VND)	Lack of fund (billion VND)			Disbursement progress
		Additional assistance for AHs lost more than 10% of their productive land	DRC's management costs	Sum	
636.756	628.347	5.460	2.949	8.409	98.7 %

b) Remaining land after acquisition is too small to continue cultivation

According to the resettlement policy of the project, when the household's remaining land after acquisition is too small to cultivate, it will be acquired by the project. This policy has been implemented in Tho Xuan and Yen Dinh districts. During the DMS process in these two districts, the remaining land area less than 100 m² was counted to be compensated. Therefore, no household/case in these two districts had complaints on the acquisition of small areas. With a little of land acquisition and a few of AHs, Cam Thuy district did not have any households in this case.

However, in the Ngoc Lac district, the DRC has not cared about this policy during DMS process. After some households in Lam Son commune received compensation and handed over land, they realized that their remaining land was too small for further cultivation. They were also aware of the project policy and were previously informed during resettlement consultations that the remaining land would be acquired within a year after the start of land acquisition activities. To deal with this problem, the DRC discussed with them and the state-owned farm station, which is an organization managing their land and households are its members, to exchange their small remaining land with surrounding households in July 2017. As a result, the DRC and farm station had arranged for all of these households to exchange lands in a reasonable manner and they agreed with the arrangement. On the other hand, the DRC requested the RP-PMU and the PPC to give agreement on compensation for the remaining land area of less than 100 m² in case of future occurrence. Until this reporting date, there have not been any household's request on this issue from Lam Son commune, Ngoc Lac district in particular or from other communes in the project in general.

3.2 Resettlement

Most of the relocated households have main income from non-agricultural job. For example, household of Tran Thi Xuan has a job of carpenter, household of Pham Thuc Vien has a job of building worker, household of Trinh Dinh Quan has a job of truck driver. Therefore, their main incomes are not affected considerably by agricultural activities. That is why they are not interested in agricultural extension training in the IRP. To the monitoring time in November 2017, there was no request of relocated households to participate in the IRP.

For example, household of Pham Thuc Vien, Minh Tien commune, Ngoc Lac district received a compensation amount of 505 million VND. He spent about 200 million VND to build the new house on his another land in the commune. His wife told that:

“He is working as building worker in Thanh Hoa city as he was before. Last time, it took him three months to build this house after relocation. It was a difficult time because he had to postpone his job to take care of his owned house. Now, his income is better due to more building works in the city. My son and his wife also work for building and leave their child at home for me to take care. I am also busy with that work and I cultivate rice for only food demand of my family. We mainly live based on their worker salary.”

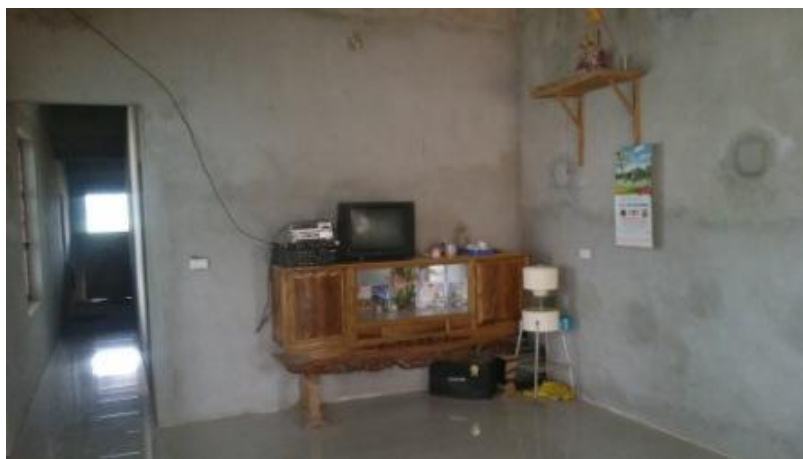


Outside and inside the new house of Pham Thuc Vien, Minh Tien commune, Ngoc Lac

Another example is the case of Tran Thi Xuan, Tho Minh commune, Tho Xuan district who also resettled well after relocation. She spent about 286 million VND for buying land and building house in her commune. Her son continues a job of carpenter, at the wood work store inside the new house, which is the main income of her household. She said that:

“We moved the house to this place near the main road. My son can continue his wood work store that earn considerable income for our family because this new place is more favorable for his business. I still cultivate rice on my small area that only able to provide our family enough food. I also know the other attend the project’s agricultural training but I am too busy with work at home to join other activities.”





Outside and inside the new house of Tran Thi Xuan, Tho Minh commune, Tho Xuan

The survey on income of other relocated households, which will be implemented in June 2018, will provide specific data of their living standards within six months after the completion of all RP, EMDP, GAP and IRP. The relocated households will be paid attention among the survey target of 20% of severely affected households. Potential risks in living standards restoration such as job, income, housing condition, energy, water and sanitation, will be recorded and reported. If there are some risks, additional supports for these households will be proposed to at least two months before the project closing date (expected in December, 2018).

3.3 *Income restoration program*

The Income restoration program (IRP) was established for each resettlement plan. At the time of compensation payment, all of households received the assistance for vulnerable HH such as poor, ethnic minority, lonely female householder, social-aid households, in the form of cash payment in accordance with section G5 of the Entitlement Matrix, as a part of activities in the IRP. Each district, commune in the project area has established Income restoration board in 2014 to implement the program. However, due to lack of funds the program was not immediately implemented. The program was updated in June 2016 and from September 2016 this program is in implementation. In accordance, the Income Restoration Implementation Teams (IRIT) of the Thanh Hoa province and each district, commune of the project were reformed in October, 2016 to implement the IRPs more effectively.

The IRPs were warmed up in September, 2016 since the project organized a training course on “Implementation of Income restoration program (IRP), EMDP and GAP” from 7 to 9/9/2016. The trainees came from the PPMU, RP-PMU, Income Restoration Implementation Teams (IRIT), Women Unions of districts, communes in the project area. The purpose of the training is to guide for IRITs to prepare detailed IRP and implementation of IRP concurrently with EMDP and GAP. Progress of IRP in general is shown in the following table.

Table 4. Progress of IRP in general

Prepare list of AHs lost more than 10% of their productive land	15/7/2016 - 30/8/2016
Consultation for people's demand on IRP	30/8/2016 - 30/9/2016
Prepare cost estimate of IRP	1/9/2016 - 15/10/2016
Implementation	15/11/2016 - 31/12/2017

The DRCs also revised the lists of AHs lost more than 10% of their productive land in July, 2017. It is 3553 households in total and details are shown in the following table.

Table 5. Number of AHs involved in IRPs after revision

No.	Contents of IRP	Number of SAHs by district				Sum
		Tho Xuan	Yen Dinh	Ngoc Lac	Cam Thuy	
1	Vocational training	69	0	23	0	92
2	Agricultural technical training	1898	865	776	14	3553
3	Agricultural extension support	1898	865	776	14	3553
4	Supporting in cash for severely AHs	1898	865	776	14	3553
4.1	15 million VND for AH losing over 70% of agricultural land	47	59	55	0	161
4.2	10 million VND for AH losing from 50% to 70% of agricultural land	114	88	77	0	279
4.3	4 million VND for AH losing from 30% to 50% of agricultural land	262	166	186	0	614
4.4	1.5 million VND for AH losing from 10% to 30% of agricultural land	1475	552	458	14	2499
Total		1898	865	776	14	3553

a) Tho Xuan district

In Tho Xuan district, the IRP was started from December, 2016. The supports in cash for severely affected households were delivered to all of 1898 AHs from December, 2016 to March, 2017. 174 AHs who were away from home and did not get the support amount in December, 2016 already received it in April, 2017.

Tho Xuan DIRIT organized 28 training classes on Agricultural techniques for 1898 AHs in 13 communes in January and February, 2017. There were about 50 to 80 participants in each class that was organized in three days at the meeting hall of the CPC. The contents of training included cultivation technique of rice, maize, chilli, soya and breeding technique of pig, cow, chicken, pigeon. Depended on the demand of AHs, farmers, in each commune, the DIRIT prepared training contents to provide suitable technique with their actual farming works. The trainers and facilitators were the professional staffs of the Agriculture Division

and the Agricultural Extension Division of the district who had a lot of experience in the related contents of the training. During the classes, participants could ask trainers to advise them for their practical issues in agricultural techniques. After each training class, the trainers/agricultural extension staff gave the participants their contact numbers to call for assistance whenever they have a problem in their owned agricultural production.

In combination with the agricultural extension program of the project, AHs also participated in the farm field schools related to the demonstration of safe vegetables (August to November, 2017) in Tho Xuan district. In these classes, they could visit the demonstration farms to observe cultivation skills which were introduced by the trainers. The demonstration models influenced significantly the agricultural knowledge of affected households so that their habits in production would change. They knew how to limit chemical fertilizer, increase bio-organic fertilizer and use pesticides, fertilizers properly in accordance with the standard process.



Farm field school at vegetable model in Tho Xuan district The Tho Xuan DIRIT also prepared plan for supporting vocational training of affected people. When the DIRIT consulted with people at the first time in September, 2016, 69 persons, members of AHs, registered to be supported for 3 million VND for one person completed vocational training. At present, the DIRIT have not just received any person's profile to entitle for vocational training.

The overall progress of disbursement for IRP of Tho Xuan district is 97%. Details of the IRP progress in Tho Xuan district are shown in the following table.

Table 6. IRP disbursement progress in Tho Xuan district

No.	Item	Planned (VND)	Disbursed to date (VND)	Progress (%)
I	Supports (funded by ADB)	6,830,900,000	6,623,900,000	97
1	Vocational training	207,000,000	0	0
2	Agricultural technical training	759,200,000	759,200,000	100
3	Agricultural extension support	759,200,000	759,200,000	100
4	Supporting in cash for severely AHs	5,105,500,000	5,105,500,000	100

II	Management cost of 2% (funded by counter budget)	136,618,000	136,618,000	100
Total (I + II)		6,967,518,000	6,760,518,000	97

b) Yen Dinh district

In Yen Dinh district, the DIRIT implemented the IRP from April, 2017 when the budget of IRP was transferred. According to the results of consultation with AHs in September, 2016, there were 865 AHs entitled to participate in supports and training in IRP, but no person was interested in vocational training in Yen Dinh district. Although the DIRIT asked AHs to consider to apply for vocational training again when they came to receive IRP's supports in cash in April, 2017 and when they attended the agricultural training classes in May and June, 2017, there has been no request for that program. Consequently, the vocational training was not accounted in the IRP of Yen Dinh district. The supports in cash for severely affected households were delivered to 840 out of 865 AHs in April, 2017. The remaining 25 AHs who have just entitled additionally after revision will receive supports in December, 2017.

Yen Dinh DIRIT organized 12 training classes on Agricultural techniques for 840 out of 865 AHs in 10 communes in May and June, 2017. Other 25 households will be prioritized to participate in local programs on agricultural extension in the future. There were about 33 to 48 participants in each class that was organized in three days at the meeting hall of the CPC. The contents of training included cultivation technique of rice, chilli and breeding technique of pig, chicken. Depended on the demand of AHs, farmers, in each commune, the DIRIT prepared training contents to provide suitable technique with their actual farming works. The trainers and facilitators were the professional staffs of the Agriculture Division and the Agricultural Extension Division of the district who had a lot of experience in the related contents of the training.

The overall progress of disbursement for IRP of Yen Dinh district is 96%. Details of the IRP progress in Yen Dinh district are shown in the following table.

Table 7. IRP progress in Yen Dinh district

No.	Item	Planned (VND)	Disbursed to date (VND)	Progress (%)
I	Supports (funded by ADB)	4,010,848,000	3,860,500,000	96
1	Vocational training	0	0	0
2	Agricultural technical training	336,000,000	336,000,000	100
3	Agricultural extension support	336,000,000	336,000,000	100
4	Supporting in cash for severely AHs	3,338,848,000	3,188,500,000	95
II	Management cost of 2% (funded by counter budget)	77,322,000	77,322,000	100
Total (I + II)		4,088,170,000	3,937,822,000	96

c) Ngoc Lac district

In Ngoc Lac district, the IRP was started from November, 2016. The supports in cash for severely affected households were delivered to 704 out of 776 AHs in December, 2016 and April, 2017. However, after revising loss degree of agricultural land of SAHs involved in the IRP, additional number of SAHs was 72 AHs who did not received the support amount. The DIRIT will arrange payment for these remaining AHs in December, 2017.

Ngoc Lac DIRIT organized 11 training classes on agricultural techniques in 6 communes in February and March, 2017. There were about 70 participants in each class that was organized in three days at the meeting hall of the CPC. The contents of training included cultivation technique of rice, sugarcane, maize, chilli, soya and breeding technique of pig, cow, chicken, pigeon. Depended on the demand of AHs, farmers, in each commune, the DIRIT prepared training contents to provide suitable technique with their actual farming works. The trainers and facilitators were the professional staffs of the Agriculture Division and the Agricultural Extension Division of the district who had a lot of experience in the related contents of the training. During the classes, participants could ask trainers to advise them for their practical issues in agricultural techniques. After each training class, the trainers/agricultural extension staff gave the participants their contact numbers to call for assistance whenever they have a problem in their owned agricultural production.

In addition, AHs also participated in the farm field schools in the agricultural extension program of the project related to the demonstration of organic sugarcane (March to November, 2017) in Ngoc Lac district. In these classes, they could visit the demonstration farms to observe cultivation skills which were introduced by the trainers. The demonstration models influenced significantly the agricultural knowledge of affected households. They were aware of the need to apply the intensive cultivation of sugarcane in sustainable and efficient way. They also understood that the new techniques would help them to reduce pests and diseases, so as to reduce pesticides that might pollute the environment.



Farm field school at the sugarcane model in Ngoc Lac district

Ngoc Lac DIRIT also prepared plan for supporting vocational training of affected people. Firstly, 23 persons, members of AHs, registered to be supported for 3 million VND for one person who completed vocational training at the consultation meeting in September, 2016. Ngoc Lac DIRIT coordinated with the Vocational Training Center of the district to organize the training for these people on the two jobs that people preferred, namely, sewing and driving. The supporting amount for people will be transferred to the Vocational Training Center to deduct their training tuition fee after they completed the training with a certificate of qualification. People who qualified training on sewing could apply for job in the Korean garment company in the district. People who trained on driving could get a job in many

traveling/ transportation enterprises in the districts. Until the end of November, 2017, 13 people submitted their profiles for vocational training support. The DIRIT has sent their submission to RP-PMU to review and approve to give them assistance in cash in December, 2017.

The overall progress of disbursement for IRP of Ngoc Lac district is 76%. Details of the IRP progress in Ngoc Lac district are shown in the following table.

Table 8. IRP progress in Ngoc Lac district

No.	Item	Planned (VND)	Disbursed to date (VND)	Progress (%)
I	Supports (funded by ADB)	3,432,200,000	2,653,800,000	77
1	Vocational training	69,000,000	0	0
2	Agricultural technical training	281,600,000	258,800,000	92
3	Agricultural extension support	281,600,000	164,560,000	58
4	Supporting in cash for severely AHs	2,800,000,000	2,560,000,000	91
II	Management cost of 2% (funded by counter budget)	68,644,000	68,644,000	100
Total (I + II)		3,500,844,000	2,653,800,000	76

d) Cam Thuy district

In Cam Thuy district, the IRP was implemented when the budget of IRP was transferred to the DIRIT in April, 2017. Cam Thuy DIRIT organized one training class on rice cultivation in Cam Van commune in May, 2017. At the same time, AHs involved in IRP received full amount of supports in cash for total of 14 SAHs. There was no vocational training in Cam Thuy district as a result of consultation with SAHs in September, 2016.

The overall progress of disbursement for IRP of Cam Thuy district is 100%. Details of the IRP progress in Cam Thuy district are shown in the following table.

Table 9. IRP progress in Cam Thuy district

No.	Item	Planned (VND)	Disbursed to date (VND)	Progress (%)
I	Supports (funded by ADB)	32,200,000	32,200,000	100
1	Vocational training	0	0	0
2	Agricultural technical training	5,600,000	5,600,000	100
3	Agricultural extension support	5,600,000	5,600,000	100
4	Supporting in cash for severely AHs	21,000,000	21,000,000	100
II	Management cost of 2% (funded by counter budget)	644,000	644,000	100

Total (I + II)	32,844,000	32,844,000	100
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3.4 Implementation of Ethnic Minority Development Plan

The Ethnic Minority Development Plans (EMDP) were prepared in combination with 4 Resettlement Plans in the past year of the project (2013 - 2015), namely, REMDP1 to REMDP4. After a REMDP was completed, it was published to all districts, communes, affected people and EM people in the project area. As a part of EMDP, all EM affected households received a supporting amount of 2 million VND when they received compensation of land acquisition. A training course named as "Guiding the implementation of Income Restoration Program, EMDP and GAP" was carried out from 7 to 9 September 2016 in Thanh Hoa city. Purposes of the training aimed to help key staff groups to understand and get skills how to carry out IRP, EMDP and GAP. The trainees came from the PPMU, RP-PMU, income restoration implementation teams, women unions of districts and communes in the project area.

After the training, the specific institution of EMDP implementation was strengthened and EMDPs were prepared in detail for each district. The PPMU is responsible for supervising the implementation of the EMDPs in all districts. The District WU (DWU) is the key author tasked to manage and implement and monitor (internal monitoring) the whole operation of EMDP activities. DWUs collaborated with Commune WUs (CWU) and other communes' organizations to consult and develop the detailed EMDPs.

The detailed EMDP of each district was prepared completely in combination with the GAP in October, 2016. The EMDP was designed to support not only for 1164 affected EM households but also for the common EM communities in the project area. However, in Cam Thuy district, with only one affected EM household in Cam Van commune, the EM people were benefited by the National Program 135 on Supporting EM during the project time, so that the EMDP was not prepared for this district. Detailed number of affected EM households in each commune involved in the EMDPs is shown in the following table.

The implementation of activities of EMDPs started from October, 2016 in 3 districts of Tho Xuan, Yen Dinh and Ngoc Lac by an opening workshop with the participation of the leaders of district, DWU, social associations of the district, leaders of all affected communes and CWUs.

Table 10. Number of affected EM households by commune

No.	District/commune	Affected EM households
I	Tho Xuan district	1
1	Xuan Chau	1
II	Yen Dinh district	47
2	Yen Lam	47
III	Ngoc Lac district	1116
3	Minh Son	59
4	Ngoc Trung	63

5	Minh Tien	142
6	Kien Tho	625
7	Cao Thinh	210
8	Lam Son	17
	Total	1164

a) Tho Xuan district

In Tho Xuan district, the DWU started activities of EMDP from April, 2017.

- Training on traffic safety law

The DWU invited the traffic police to introduce people traffic law in a training session for EM people in Xuan Chau commune in April, 2017. The training course was attended by 80 affected ethnic minority households and the poor ethnic minority households not affected by the project. There were 51 women participants, accounting for 63.75%.

- Training on agricultural technology transfer, animal husbandry and poultry

With the aim of supporting ethnic minority households affected by the project to improve their knowledge and skills in applying science and technology and new technologies to cultivate and develop livestock and poultry, to increase productivity and output. raising the level of income of the household; District Women's Union has organized a training course on agricultural technology transfer, animal husbandry and poultry breeding for 80 men and women in ethnic minority households in affected households and poor ethnic minority households. In total, there were 72 women, accounting for 90%.

- Results of the economic development model for ethnic minority households affected by the project

In order to prepare for these activities, DWU has selected one affected EM household of Le Thi Van in Xuan Chau commune to implement the demonstration model of cow raising. This EM household was supported 15 million VND at first to buy cow raising for the model in April, 2017.

The WU coordinates with the authorities from the commune to the village to focus on guiding the household to implement the model of using the right amount of support money from the project together with the family's own funds to buy seedlings; At the same time, coordinate with the authorities in guiding, inspecting, supervising and speeding up the implementation of commitments. So far the model is performing effectively.

- Organizing a visit to the model of economic development

The District Women's Union has directed Xuan Chau Women's Union to survey the needs of visiting representatives of ethnic minority households, develop a plan and organize a visit to the model of farm and economy development of fruit trees in Vuong Loc Commune, Can Loc District and Tung Anh Commune, Duc Tho District, Ha Tinh Province for household representatives to implement models of economic development, affected households and households with learning needs. The number of participants was 25, of which 25 were women, accounting for 100%.

Through the visit, the households have learned and shared their experiences in renovating the thinking of investment and development of the household economy. In particular, the exchange of fruit trees, such as the selection of seeds, planting techniques, tending and marketing of products, investment costs and income / ha, The application of this model in the improvement of mixed garden and conversion of some areas of hills, fruit trees to bring economic efficiency; At the same time, we understand more about breeding techniques and brooders to apply knowledge to families as well as local.

- Improvement of road in EM village

PPMU discussed with leaders of Xuan Chau CPC (Tho Xuan) to re-identify location of 507 meter of road in Xuan Chau commune in January, 2017. Plan and design of road construction was submitted to PPMU for approval. According to the design drawing (as in the figure below), the road is improved within the current width of existing earth road without widening. Therefore, no one is affected by construction of this road that will be implemented in December, 2017.

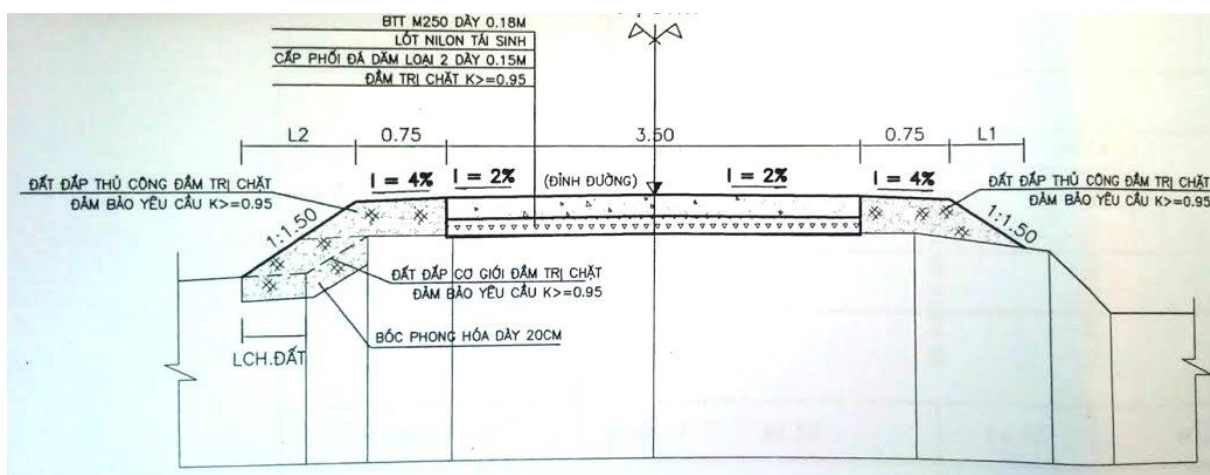


Figure 2. Cross section of road improvement in EM village in Tho Xuan district

b) Yen Dinh district

- Results of training, communication to improve knowledge for ethnic minority households affected by the project

The district Women's Union coordinated with the district police and the district Bank for Social Policies held two training courses on guidance of traffic law and guidance on the effective use of compensation to 160 ethnic minority households affected by project at the meeting hall of Yen Lam CPC in December, 2016. Of these, 140 are women, accounting for 87.5%, while female EM people are 104, accounting for 65%.

In collaboration with the district extension station, Hong Duc University organized 02 technical training courses on chilli and chicken farming techniques for 160 affected ethnic minority households. Of which, 146 women (91.25%), 82% of them are ethnic minority women (82%). In order to support the affected ethnic minority households to improve their knowledge and skills in applying science and technology and new technologies to cultivate and develop livestock and poultry raising to raise productivity and output, to raise income level of the household.

- Results of the economic development model for ethnic minority households affected by the project

Based on guiding the implementation of the model of the project management board. The District Women's Union has directed the Women's Union in coordination with the Commune People's Committee to direct the villages to organize village meetings to select households to participate in the model implementation in accordance with the proposed project standard and procedures. As a result, there were 2 affected ethnic minority households participating in the model including pig reproduction model of Truong Van Sam's family (Quan Tri village) and model of raising chicken. The family of Truong Thi Huyen (Thang Long village). Project Management Unit and District Women's Union supported each model VND 15 million at the end of June 2017.

Commune Women's Unions coordinate with the authorities from the commune to the village, focusing on guiding households to implement the model of using the right support money of the project together with the family's own funds to invest in the purchase of 20 pigs, 500 chickens. The Women's Union coordinates with the authorities to strengthen the guiding, supervising and supervising of households to effectively implement.

- Organizing a visit to the model of economic development

The district Women's Union has instructed Yen Lam to survey the needs of visiting representative models of ethnic minority households, develop a plan and organize a study trip to study the model of economic development. in Cao Phong district, Hoa Binh province for ethnic minority households affected by the project. With the duration of 3 days from 29 to 31/9/2017, the number of participants is 25, of which 18 women make up 72%. Here the delegation introduced the horticulturists, the model of raising poultry and models of growing orange in Cao Phong district. Through the visit, the households were very excited and learned and shared their experiences in renovating the thinking of investment in household economy. In particular, exchanges of fruit-growing procedures such as the selection of varieties, planting techniques, care and marketing of products, investment costs and income levels make it possible for households to think in terms of Apply this model in the mixed garden and convert some areas of hills to fruit trees to bring high economic efficiency.

In line with the organization of activities under the gender action plan and the ethnic minority plan. The district Women's Union has directed the Women's Union to propagandize and mobilize women's members to effectively carry out the campaign in environmental sanitation on the sections of self-managed women's roads and on inter-village roads, twice a month and on the feasts of the Party and the State. and of the Society. To direct the communes and townships to build waste bins at home and in the fields in order to protect the environment and protect water sources in canals and ditches.

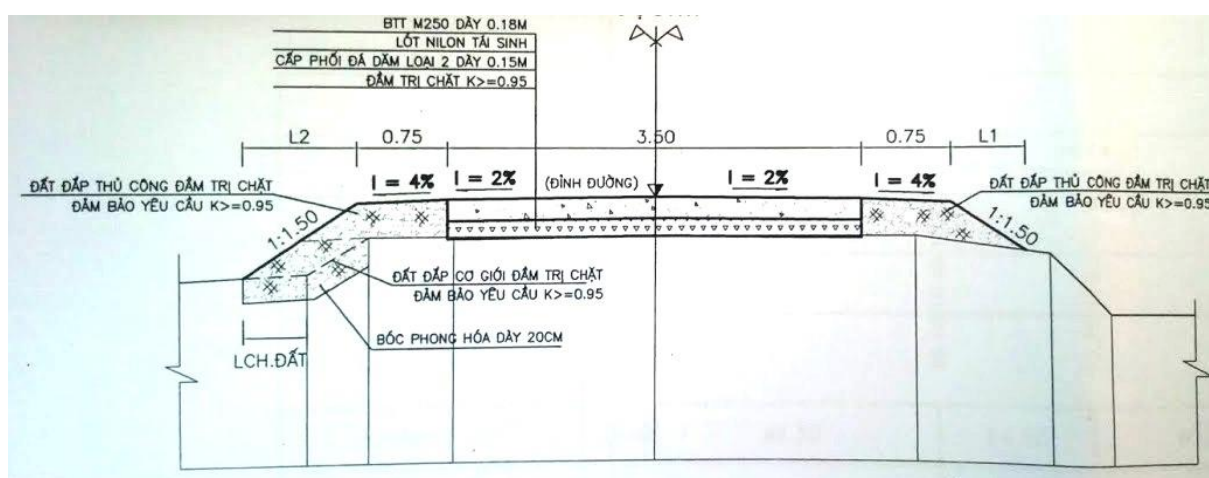
Communes and towns propagated the staff and members of the Women's Unions to ensure 5 commitments of food hygiene and safety and environmental protection.

To participate in the movement of all people to protect the environment and ensure food hygiene and safety, contributing to protecting the health of themselves, their families and communities, for the development of race and sustainable development of the countryside. incense, country;

Not to use banned substances in the production, processing, preservation, transportation, trading and consumption of farm produce and foodstuffs; To use fertilizers, pesticides and plant protection drugs strictly according to the prescribed procedures; Implemented 3 contents of "clean house, clean kitchen, clean lane" of the campaign "5 not clean" launched by the Central Women's Union, active participation in water resources protection, Food safety and hygiene. Good waste collection in residential areas, in the field;

limited use of nylon bags; building animal breeding facilities, hygienic latrines; daily cleaning the place of the family; Weekly cleaning of village alleys, public places;

- Improvement of road in EM village



c) *Nqoc Lac district*

The district Women's Union coordinated with the district police and the district Bank for Social Policies held two training courses on guidance of traffic law and guidance on the effective use of compensation for 1440 ethnic minority households affected by project, of which 785 women (54.5%). The trainings on guidelines of traffic law were implemented in November, 2016. People were told about the traffic law, warning for the traffic accident on the management roads along the new canals.



Figure 4. Training on guidelines of traffic law in Ngoc Trung commune, Ngoc Lac

Collaborate with district agriculture department, organize 45 training courses on husbandry of cow, buffalo and cultivation of rice, cassava and sugar-cane for 3600 (2091 women, 58%) ethnic minority households affected by the project since December, 2016. In order to support the affected ethnic minority households to improve their knowledge and skills in applying new science and technology to cultivate and develop livestock and poultry raising, to raise productivity and output, to raise high income level of the household.

- Results of the economic development model for ethnic minority households affected by the project

Based on guiding the implementation of the model of the project management board. The district Women's Union has directed the commune Women's Union to coordinate with the Commune People's Committee in directing the village meetings and organizing village meetings to select households to participate in the model implementation in accordance with the proposed project standards and procedures. As a result, 9 communes have evaluated 19 affected ethnic minority households participating in the model; Each commune has 2 households involved in implementation (3 households in Kien Tho commune). In total, there are 2 poor households; 3 near poor households; 11 average-income households; 3 wealthy households; The number of female-headed households are 11, accounts for 57.9%. Models include:

- Buffalo breeding model: 7 households
- Model of cattle raising: 2 households
- Model of raising sow: 5 households
- Goat raising model: 4 households
- Food processing model associated with pig development: 1 household

Support each model 15 million. The total amount was 285,000,000 VND. The WU coordinates with the authorities from the commune to the village, focusing on guiding the households to implement the model of using the right support money of the project together with the family's own capital to invest in 8 cattle; 10 breeding pigs; 22 pigs; 37 goats; 1 tofu processing machine. The Women's Union coordinates with the authorities to

strengthen the guiding, inspecting, supervising and urging of households to fulfill their commitments. So far the model is performing effectively.

- Organizing a visit to the model of economic development

The District Women's Union has directed 9 communes to survey the needs of visiting representatives of ethnic minority households, plan and organize nine visits to the model of economic development in Cao Phong district. Hoa Binh and Moc Chau District, Son La province for representatives of affected households in 9 communes affected by the project. The number of participants is 225 people. Among them 139 women = 61.8%.

Here the delegation introduced the horticulturists, the model of raising poultry and models of growing orange in Cao Phong district. Through the visit, the households were very excited and learned and shared their experiences in renovating the thinking of investment in household economy. In particular, exchanges of fruit-growing procedures such as the selection of varieties, planting techniques, care and marketing of products, investment costs and income levels make it possible for households to think in terms of Apply this model in the mixed garden and convert some areas of hills to fruit trees to bring high economic efficiency.

In line with the organization of activities under the gender action plan and the ethnic minority plan, the district Women's Union has directed the Women's Union to propagandize and mobilize women's members to effectively carry out the campaign in environmental sanitation on the sections of self-managed women's roads and on inter-village roads, twice a month and on the feasts of the Party and the State and the Society. To direct the communes and townships to build waste bins at home and in the fields in order to protect the environment and protect water sources in canals and ditches.

- Improvement of road and community house in EM villages

PPMU discussed with leaders of 6 communes in Ngoc Lac district to re-identify location of 7 road sections and 1 community house in January, 2017. Plan and design of community house and road construction was submitted to PPMU for approval. According to the design drawing (as in the figure below), the roads are improved within the current width of existing earth roads without widening. The community house is built on public land which is currently managed by the CPC without acquisition of a person's land. Therefore, no one is affected by construction of those roads and the community house that will be implemented in December, 2017.

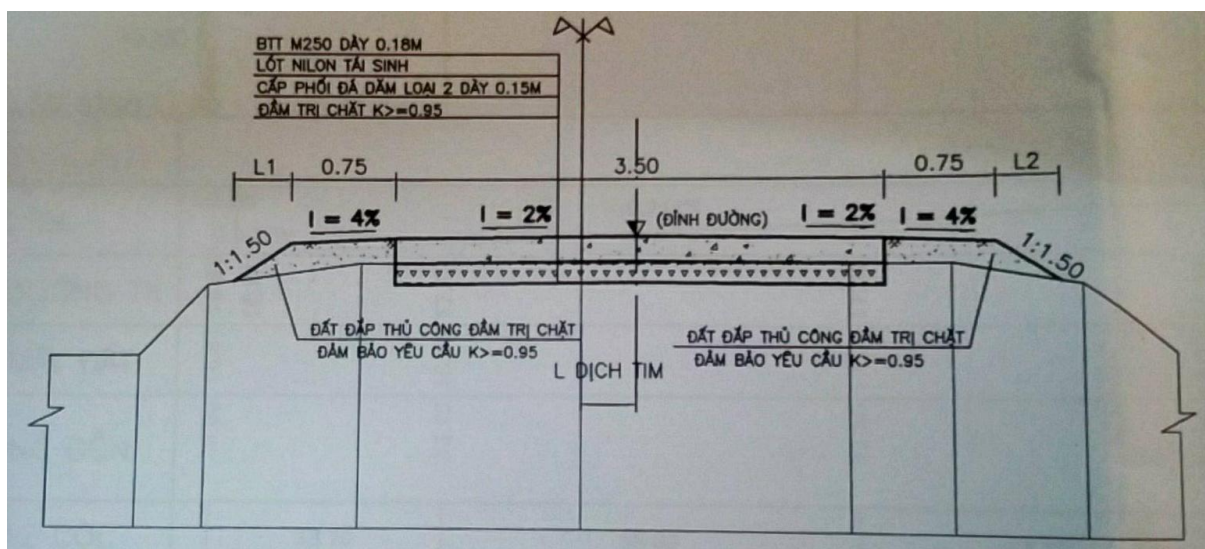


Figure 5. Cross section of road improvement in EM village in Ngoc Lac district

3.5 Implementation of Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) of project was prepared in April, 2014 and introduced to all districts, communes and communities in the project. A training course named as “Guiding the implementation of Income Restoration Program, EMDP and GAP” was carried out from 7 to 9 September 2016 in Thanh Hoa. Purposes of the training aimed to help key staff groups to understand and get skills how to carry out IRP, EMDP and GAP. The trainees came from the PPMU, RP-PMU, income restoration boards, women unions of districts and communes in the project area.

After the training, the specific institution of GAP implementation was strengthened and GAPs were prepared in detail for each district. The PPMU is responsible for supervising the implementation of the GAPs in 4 districts. The District WU (DWU) is the key author tasked to manage and implement and monitor (internal monitoring) the whole operation of gender equality plan activities. DWUs collaborated with Commune WUs (CWU) and other communes’ organizations to consult and develop the detailed GAPs.

The detailed GAP of each district was prepared completely in combination with the EMDP in October, 2016. The implementation of activities of GAPs started from October, 2016 in all 4 districts by an opening workshop with the participation of the leaders of district, DWU, social associations of the district, leaders of all affected communes and CWUs.

a) Tho Xuan district

- Organize district workshops

On October 25, 2016, the district Women's Union organized a district workshop to develop and implement a detailed plan for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Ethnic Minorities Plan (EMDP).

Total number of participants: 60, of which 23 are female, accounting for 38.3%. Composition: Leader of Tho Xuan People's Committee; Representatives of the Fatherland Front Committee, Farmers' Association, Youth Union, Veterans of Tho Xuan district; Member of the District Women's Unions; Comrade representatives of the People's Committee, Chairwoman of the Women's Union, Chairwoman of the Fatherland Front Fatherland of communes implementing the project.

At the Conference Organizing Committee implemented the Gender Action Plan and Ethnic Minorities for 16 communes in the affected area. The activities at the district level include: implementation conference, stage contest, organization for ethnic minority households to visit good models outside the province, summation conference. Commune activities include gender-based communication and gender equality; gender knowledge, gender equality law, domestic violence law, family law; HIV/AIDS prevention and control; environmental protection and protection of irrigation canals; Training on agricultural technology transfer, animal husbandry; Training on road traffic law; Building economic models of ethnic minority households doing good. At the same time, the district Women's Union implements a detailed plan for gender training and ethnic minority training.

The conference focused on discussing the plan. 100% of participants agreed on the project implementation plan. The Fatherland Front Committee and mass organizations from commune to district are unified to implement and the Commune People's Committee facilitates the opening of communication channels to ensure the plan and high efficiency.



Figure 6. The opening workshop of GAP implementation in Tho Xuan district

- Organizing training on gender and gender equality for commune and village officials

To provide information and knowledge related to gender, gender equality, prejudice and gender roles; From 14/01/2016 to 15/12/2016 District Women's Union organized 16 training courses on gender and gender equality for commune and village officials. With positive training methods (with reciprocal interaction), participants were encouraged to actively exchange and analyze the causes of gender inequalities and propose solutions to promote the implementation of comments. gender equality in the local. Use of knowledge has been absorbed in the implementation and coordination of GAP implementation. The total number of staff is 640. In which 288 commune officials (representatives of the Party Committee, People's Council, People's Committee, mass organizations, commune cadres and civil servants); There are 352 village staff (Party Secretary, Head of Village, Chairwoman). 284 female employees, accounting for 44.4%.

- Gender training, gender equality, domestic violence law, family law for men and women in the community

To increase the sharing of responsibilities, to ensure equality and happiness in the family, and to help men and women in the project area to understand gender equality, gender roles, gender stereotypes and the division of labor. gender, family law, domestic violence law; From 15/11/2016 to 16/12/2016, the District Women's Union organized 16 training courses on gender, gender equality, the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, the Law on Marriage and Family for affected people in 16 communes. The total number of participants is 640 people; Of these, 392 were women, accounting for 61.3%.

- Training on HIV / AIDS prevention and control and prevention of drug use

From 05/01/2017 to 27/02/2017, the district Women's Union in collaboration with the District Health Center held 16 communication sessions on HIV / AIDS prevention and control and prevention of drug users in the project area. Project contractors and representatives of contractors are working in the area. Number of participants: 1,280; Of which 766 women, accounting for 59.8%.

- Training on environmental protection and protection of irrigation canals

From 06/01/2017 to 28/02/2017 District Women's Union Coordinated with Natural Resources and Environment Division to organize 16 training courses to improve knowledge on environmental protection, water source protection for canal systems for AHs. Number of participants is 640 people (402 women, accounting for 62.8%).

- Competition organization

Implement Plan of Tho Xuan Women's Union to organize Tho Xuan Women's Contest with Gender Action Plan on 7/9/2017 District Women's Union successfully organized the Tho Xuan Women's Contest with Gender Equality. The competition has attracted 80 contestants and more than 300 fans from 16 companies participating in the project. Each team competed in three competitions: greetings, exams, and jigsaw pieces. Throughout the contest, ADB6 has been promoting awareness raising and equal participation of women in community activities; Improve knowledge of gender equality, HIV/AIDS prevention, environmental protection, irrigation canal protection.

b) Yen Dinh district

- Organize district workshops

The district Women's Union organized a district workshop to develop and implement a detailed plan for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMDP).

- Composition: Representatives of District Party Committee, People's Committee, representatives of Fatherland Front, mass organizations at district level, district Women's Union cadres. Vice chairperson of the Commune People's Committee, chairwoman of the Women's Union 11 communes affected by the project. The total number of participants was 60, of which 18 accounted for 30%.

- Provide training on gender and gender equality for staff

To provide information and knowledge related to gender, gender equality, prejudice and gender roles. From November 7, 2016 to December 18, 2016, the district Women's Union held 11 training courses on gender and gender equality for 440 commune officials and village cadres in 11 communes in the project area, of which 75 are commune officials (representatives of the Party, People's Council, People's Committee, Fatherland Front, communal organizations, policy officers, commune radio staff); 135 village cadres (Party Secretary, Head of Village, Head of Women's Union); Ethnic minority staff is 12 people, accounting for 27%; Female officers are 230 people, accounting for 52.27%. To provide information and knowledge related to gender, gender equality, prejudice and gender roles. The active participatory approach encouraged participants to actively exchange, analyze, and clarify the causes of gender inequalities and to propose solutions for promoting equality in localities. Application of knowledge has been absorbed into the implementation coordination of GAP program implementation.

- Training on gender awareness, gender equality, family law, and domestic violence prevention for people in the project area

Organized 11 training courses to improve knowledge on gender; Law on Gender Equality; Marriage and family law; Domestic Violence Prevention Law for project affected people in 11 communes to help women and men in the project area understand gender equality, gender roles, gender stereotypes and division of labor by gender, family law, family law, domestic

violence law. To raise the shared responsibility, ensure equality and happiness in the family. Total number of participants is 440, of which 308 people are women, accounting for 70%.

- Communication on drug and HIV / AIDS prevention

The Women's Union in collaboration with the District Police organized 11 communication classes on drug prevention and control, HIV / AIDS prevention for people in the project area and representatives of local contractors. Number of participants was 891 people. Of which there are 470 women, accounting for 52.7%.

- Training in environmental protection and canal protection

Coordinated with the district's Natural Resources and Environment Division to organize 11 training courses on environmental protection, canal water protection, irrigation system for households affected by the project. The number of participants was 440, of which 302 women accounted for 72.7%.

- Competition organization

On 12/7/2017 District Women's Union Organizes the contest "Yen Dinh Women with environmental protection, hygiene and food safety and gender equality" in 2017 in the form of theater. Including 30 participating units, of which 11 are under the project and 19 are not participating in the project. Each team competes in three sections (greeting, knowledge test and short essay). The total number of participants in the contest is 150 (excluding the supporting cast members). Of these, 16 men and 134 women participated in the competition. Number of spectators, spectators attending the contest reached over 1,000 participants. The results were selected by 1 unit winning the first prize, 03 second prizes, 6 third prizes and 20 consolation prizes.

Throughout the contest, propaganda and dissemination of knowledge on gender equality, the law on domestic violence prevention and control, knowledge on environmental protection and canal protection; knowledge on food hygiene and safety, knowledge on science and technology on cultivation and animal husbandry contributes to public awareness, attitude, behavior, and sense of community to the people in the project area and people in the district.

c) Ngoc Lac district

- Organize district workshops

The district Women's Union organized a district workshop to develop and implement a detailed plan for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Ethnic Minorities Plan (EMDP).

- Components include: Representatives of District Party Committee, People's Committee, representatives of Fatherland Front, mass organizations at district level, Chairman of People's Committee, Chairwoman of Women's Union, Farmers' Association, 9 communes in project area, village. The total number of participants was 60, of which 32 were female, accounting for 53.3%.

- Provide training on gender and gender equality for staff

The National Women's Union organized 9 training courses on gender and gender equality for commune and village officials. In order to provide information and knowledge related to gender, gender equality, prejudice and gender roles. With active participatory training methods (Involvement) encouraged participants to actively exchange and analyze To clarify the causes of gender inequalities and propose solutions to promote the implementation of gender equality in the locality. Use of knowledge has been absorbed in the implementation and coordination of GAP implementation. The total number of officials involved is 360.

Among them, there are 87 people in the communal level (representatives of Party Committee, People's Council, People's Committee, mass organizations, policy officers, commune radio staff); The village cadres had 273 members (Party Secretary, Head of Village, Head of Women's Union.) EM staff: 240 people, accounting for 66.7%. Female employees: 190 people, accounting for 52.8%. Female officers are ethnic minorities: 125 people.

- Training on gender awareness, gender equality, family law and domestic violence prevention for the people in the project area.

Organized 9 training courses on gender awareness; Law on Gender Equality; Marriage and family law; Law on domestic violence prevention for project affected people in 9 communes to help men and women in the project area understand gender equality, gender roles, gender stereotypes and division of labor by gender, family law law, domestic violence law. To raise the shared responsibility, ensure equality and happiness in the family. The total number of participants is 360 people. Of which, 295 people = 81.9%; Female is 188 people = 52.2%.

- Communication on drug and HIV / AIDS prevention

The Women's Union in collaboration with District Police, District Health Center organized 9 communication sessions on drug prevention and control, HIV / AIDS prevention for people in the project area and representatives of contractors working in the area. . Number of participants: 726 people. Of which the ethnic minorities are 540 = 74.4%, 416 women, accounting for 57.3%.

- Training in environmental protection and canal protection

Coordinate with the Natural Resources and Environment Division to organize 9 training courses to improve environmental protection knowledge and to protect water sources of canal systems for affected ethnic minority households. Number of participants is 360 people. Of which the ethnic minorities are 312 = 86.7%, female is 265 people = 73.6%.

- Competition organization

Organizing the contest "Women with legal knowledge, food hygiene and safety and gender equality" in the form of theater. There are nine teams from nine communes in the project area. Each team competed in three competitions: greetings, exams, and skits. The total number of participants in the competition is 45 (excluding the supporting cast members). There were 9 male and 36 female contestants. Number of spectators, over 200 contestants. Throughout the contest, they propagated and disseminated knowledge on gender equality; Law on domestic violence prevention; Marriage and family law; Road traffic safety law; knowledge on HIV / AIDS; Knowledge of environmental protection and canals; Knowledge about food hygiene and safety; Knowledge of science and technology on husbandry, raising awareness, attitude, behavior and sense of community for people in the project area.

4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

The monitoring consultants organized the monitoring mission from October to November, 2017, when the compensation payment was completed and the IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs were on going. The monitoring results showed that the resettlement activities implemented by Thanh Hoa RP-PMU and DRCs were complied with all REMDPs. People in the project area knew much about project's information and the regulation, policies related to their entitlements due to effective information dissemination. However, after revising households affected by both main canals and branch canals, supplemental assistance fund is being allocated from the central and provincial budgets to compensate additional severely affected households.

The IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs were started progressively since September, 2016 and expected to complete in December 2017. Many of those activities were implemented that provided more supports and knowledge of agriculture production for the affected households and EM communities. Besides, some infrastructure activities under the EMDPs such as improvement of road were planed to complete in December 2017. Because, the roads are improved from the existing earth roads, they does not require any land acquisition and no one will be affected by these infrastructure activities.

4.2 Recommendation

Although the compensation and land handover was completed, the DRCs will follow up the REMDPs to maintain the grievance redress mechanism whenever people propose related problem to the authorities.

Supplemental assistance fund should be reimbursed for additional severely affected households before New Lunar Year Holiday in February, 2018.

The Consultant proposed that the IRPs, EMDPs and GAPs will be finalized in December, 2017.

After that, the consultants for Independent Resettlement Monitoring shall implement a post resettlement monitoring and evaluation to evaluate the results of resettlement implementation and impact of resettlement on the APs in 2018.

As there are a lot of data, the indicators of GAPs and EMDPs should be monitored more carefully by the CWUs and DWUs to update the progress of GAP implementation.

ANNEX

Annex 1. Agenda of field work

- **Work at PPMU, RP-PMU**
 - Update implementation progress of RP/EMDP/GAP;
 - Review documents related to RP/EMDP/GAP such as: information dissemination, profiles of compensation, resettlement, income restoration, documents of EMDP/GAP, grievance and redress mechanism.
 - Collect grievance letter and redress mechanism (if available);
 - Difficulties, problems in implementation of RP/EMDP/GAP in each locality.
- **Work at DRC and other district agencies related to RP/EMDP/GAP**
 - Update implementation progress of RP/EMDP/GAP, situation of compensation payment;
 - Review documents related to implementation of RP/EMDP/GAP;
 - Review documents and archive profiles of AHs.
 - Collect grievance letter and redress mechanism (if available);
 - Difficulties, problems in implementation of RP/EMDP/GAP in each locality.
- **Work at CPC, household interviews and field survey**
 - Interview leader of CPC, authorities of communes related to resettlement.
 - Interview and consult with AHs.
 - Collect grievance letter and redress mechanism (if available);

Annex 2. Summary data of trainings in EMDPs

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
A	Ngoc Lac district											
1	Total training Guidelines, using the compensation and raise awareness of road traffic law	Completed 18/18 courses		1440	655	785	54,5	916	64%	605	66%	To 20 December 2016
1.1	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Kien tho	19/11	160	67	93	58,1	149	93%	65	44%	1 staff of PPMU
	Talk/training to raise awareness of road traffic law		22/11									
1.2	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for	Nguyet An	18/11	160	76	84	52,5	121	76%	60	50%	1 staff of PPMU

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
	efficiency											
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		22/11									
1.3	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Cao Thinh	21/11/2016	160	64	96	60.0	107	67%	67	62%	1 staff of PPMU
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		1/12/2016									
1.4	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Ngoc Trung	24/11/2016	160	27	133	83,1	104	65%	98	94%	1 staff of PPMU
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		25/11/2016									

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
1.5	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Phung Giao	24/11/2016	160	60	100	62,5	160	100%	100	62%	1 staff of PPMU
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		25/11/2016									
1.6	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Minh Son	20/11/2016	160	82	78	48,8	140	88%	105	75%	1 staff of PPMU
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		23/11/2016									
1.7	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Minh Tien	27/11/2016	160	84	76	47,5	125	78%	32	26%	1 staff of PPMU

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		30/11/2016									
8.1	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Phuc Thinh	28/11/2016	160	95	65	40,6	139	87%	70	50%	
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		29/11/2016									
1.9	Guidelines, using the compensation money and support for efficiency	Lam Son	28/11/2016	160	100	60	60,0	20	12%	8	40%	
	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law		29/11/2016									
2	Technical training courses on commercial cattle production and		Completed 45 training	3,600	1510	2,090	58,1%	2856	79,3%	1,680	58,8%	By 30 , June,

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
	breeding cattle and cultivation techniques and care and pest control of rice, cassava, and sugarcane.		courses									2017
2.1		Minh Son	Day 5 & 14, Dec, 2016	400	156	244	61%	369	92,2%	222	60,2%	By 30 , June, 2017
		2017	Day 15-17 June, 2017									
2.2		Minh Tien	Day 6 & 16, Dec, 2016	400	197	203	50,8%	354	88,5	168	47,5	By 30 , June, 2017
		2017	Day 6-8, June, 2017									
2.3		Nguyet An	Day 6 & 16, Dec, 2016	400	107	293	74,3	341	85,3%	271	79,5%	By 30 , June, 2017
		2017	From 8-10, May, 2017									
2.4		Cao thinh	Day 8 & 15, Dec, 2016	400	247	163	40,8%	366	91,5%	142	38,8%	
		2017	Fr 26-28,									

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
			2017									
2.5		Ngọc Trung	Day 9 & 14, Dec, 2016	400	73	327	81,8%	286	71,5%	200	69,9%	
		2017	Fr 29-31, May, 2017									
2.6		Phùng Giao	Day 12 & 20, Dec, 2016	400	114	286	71,5%	311	77,8%	254	81,7%	
		2017	Fr 2-4, May									
2.7		Phuc Thịnh	Day 9 and 22 Dec, 2016	400	209	191	47,8%	400	100%	191	47,8%	
		2017	Fr 15-17, 2017									
2.8		Kien Tho	Day 21 & 25, Dec, 2016	400	208	192	48%	363	90,7%	209	57,6%	
		2017	Fr 1-3-June, 2017									

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
2.9		Lam Son	Day 23 & 29, Dec, 2016	400	209	191	47,8%	66	16,5%	23	34,9%	
		2017	Fr 12-14, June, 2017									
B	THO XUAN District											
1	Training on technical transfer of agriculture to support for increasing income of affected EM HHs	Xuan Chau	18, July, 2017	80	72	90%	80	100%	72	90%		
2	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law	Xuan Chau	19, July, 2017	80	51	63,8%	80	100%	51	63,8%		
C	YEN DINH (YEN LAM COMMUNE)	YEN LAM										
1	Guidelines, using the compensation	Completed	14, Dec, 2016	80	13	67	83,7	57	71%	49	86%	1 female staff

No	Training class	District/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
								(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
	money and support for efficiency											
2	Talk / training to raise awareness of road traffic law	Completed	17, Dec, 2016	80	7	73	91,2	59	74%	55	93%	1 female staff
3	Training on technical transfer of agriculture, poultry to support for increasing income of affected EM HHs in Yen Lam	Completed		160	14	146	91.3	138	86%	92	67%	
3.1	Technical training courses on chili cultivation and prevention of chili diseases.	Completed	6, Dec, 2016	80	9	71	88,7	69	86%	36	53%	2 female staff
3.2	Technical training courses on feeding chicken, cattle and poultry	Completed	25. Dec, 2016	80	5	75	93,8	69	86%	56	81%	1 female and 1 male staff.

Annex 3. Summary data of trainings in GAPs

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Before 2016										
1	Workshop on Social Safeguards implementation in Ngoc Lac District	27-28 November 2013	80	49	31	39					
2	Workshop on Social Safeguards implementation in Thanh hoa city	29 November 2013	42	23	19	45					
3	Workshop on Social Safeguards implementation in Cam Thuy District	25-26 June 2014	25	18	7	28					
4	Social Safeguard Training Course introducing RP, IRP,	8-10, October 2014	55	31	24	44	17	32%			

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	GAP, and EMDP in Thanh Hoa City										
	In 2016										
5	Guiding the implementation of IRP, EMDP, and GAP in thanh hóa	7-9 , September 2016	79	29	50	63%					Four staff of CPMU, seven staff of PPMU and RP-PMU; 28 staff of IRB and DWUs, and 40 staff of CWUs.
6	NGOC LAC GENDER TRAININGS (9 communes)	Completed									
6.1	Gender trainings for key staff at commune level	Completed all gender trainings.	360	170	190	53%	240	67%	129	54%	360 staff of communes, 9 staff of Thanh Hoa PPMU
6.1.1	Nguyet An	24/10/2016	40	14	26	65%	38	95%	26	68%	40 staff at commune level 1 staff of TH PPMU

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6.1.2	Cao Thinh	24/10/2016	40	18	22	55%	15	37%	3	20%	40 staff at commune levels 1 TH PPMU staff
6.1.3	Ngoc Trung	25/10/2016	40	26	14	35%	21	52%	9	43%	40 staff at commune level 1 TH PPMU staff
6.1.4	Phung Giao	25/10/2016	40	26	14	35%	28	70%	14	50%	40 staff at commune level 2 TH PPMU staff
6.1.5	Minh Son	26/10/2016	40	15	25	62%	33	82%	20	60%	40 staff at commune level 2 TH PPMU staff
6.1.6	Minh Tien	26/10/2016	40	15	25	62%	19	47%	12	62%	40 staff at commune level 1 TH PPMU staff
6.1.7	Phuc Thinh	28/10/2016	40	16	24	60%	40	100%	24	60%	40 staff at commune

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
											level 2 TH PPMU staff
6.1.8	Kien Tho	27/10/2016	40	15	25	62%	29	72%	15	52%	40 staff at commune level 1 TH PPMU staff
6.1.9	Lam Son	28/10/ 2016	40	25	15	37%	17	42%	6	35%	40 staff at commune level; 2 TH PPMU staff
6.2	Gender trainings for people in affected commune (9 courses)	Completed	360	179	181	50,3%	247	69%	145	59%	
6.2.1	Nguyet An	8/11/2016	40	20	20	50%	32	80%	16	50%	
6.2.2	Cao Thinh	16/11/2016	40	15	25	62%	31	77%	16	52%	
6.2.3	Ngoc Trung	14/11/2016	40	20	20	50%	23	58%	15	65%	
6.2.4	Phung Giao	11/11/2016	40	20	20	50%	21	52%	18	88%	

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6.2.5	Minh Son	10/11/2016	40	20	20	50%	33	82%	15	46%	
6.2.6	Minh Tien	14/11/2016	40	21	19	48%	32	80%	14	44%	
6.2.7	Phuc Thinh	16/11/2016	40	20	20	50%	40	100%	20	50%	
6.2.8	Kien Tho	7/11/2016	40	23	17	42%	34	85%	16	47%	
6.2.9	Lam Son	18/11/ 2016	40	20	20	50%	33	82%	15	46%	
6.3	Training: raising awareness on environment and canal's protection	9/9 courses completed	360	91	269	74,7%	304	84.4%	237	77.9%	
6.3.1	Nguyet An	14, March, 2017	40	16	24	60%	36	90%	16	44.4%	
6.3.2	Cao Thinh	22, March, 2017	40	0	40	100%	38	95%	38	100%	
6.3.3	Ngoc Trung	20, March, 2017	40	10	30	75%	36	90%	28	78%	
6.3.4	Phung Giao	17, March, 2017	40	1	39	97.5%	39	97.5%	39	100%	
6.3.5	Minh Son	16, March, 2017	40	20	20	50%	37	93%	19	70%	

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6.3.6	Minh Tien	21, March, 2017	40	9	31	77.5%	35	87.5%	27	77%%	
6.3.7	Phuc Thinh	22, March, 2017	40	0	40	100%	40	100%	40	100%	
6.3.8	Kien Tho	15, March, 2017	40	17	23	57.5%	24	60%	21	87,5%	
6.3.9	Lam Son	24, March, 2017	40	18	22	55%	19	47.5%	9	47.3%	
6.4	Training on HIV/AIDs prevention.	9/9 trainings completed	720	303	497	69%	485	76%	344	70.9%	
6.4.1	Nguyet An	15, March, 2017	80	24	56	70%	71	89%	46	67.4%	
6.4.2	Cao Thinh	23. March, 2017	80	44	36	45%	73	91.3%	30	41.1%	
6.4.3	Ngoc Trung	21, March, 2017	80	10	70	88%	55	69%	50	91%	
6.4.4	Phung Giao	16, March, 2017	80	3	77	96.3%	68	85%	64	94,1%	
6.4.5	Minh Son	16, March, 2017	80	28	73	65%	70	88%	46	66%	
6.4.6	Minh Tien	20, March, 2017	80	11	69	86.3%	35	43.8%	27	77.1%	
6.4.7	Phuc Thinh	22, March, 2017	80	40	40	50%	40	50%	40	100%	
6.4.8	Kien Tho	14, March, 2017	80	41	39	49%	46	58%	29	63%	

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6.4.9	Lam Son	24, March, 2017	80	43	37	46.3%	27	33.8%	12	44.4%	
7	THO XUAN (16 COMMUNES)										
7.1	Gender trainings for key staff at commune level	Completed 16/16 trainings	640	357	283	44%	0		0		
7.1.1	Xuan Chau	14,Nov, 2016	40	22	18	45%	0		0		40 staff at commune level.1 TH PPMU staff
7.1.2	Xuan Lai	16, Nov, 2016	40	21	19	47%	0		0		40 staff at commune level.1 TH PPMU staff
7.1.3	Xuan Minh	17,Nov, 2016	40	18	22	55%	0		0		40 staff at commune level.2 TH PPMU staff
7.1.4	Phu Yen	20, Nov, 2016	40	18	22	55%	0		0		40 staff at commune level.2 TH PPMU staff

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.1.5	Xuan Yen	22, Nov, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		40 staff at commune level.2 TH PPMU staff
7.1.6	Xuan Lap	24/Nov/2016	40	17	23	57%	0		0		
7.1.7	Tho Thang	25,Nov,2016	40	25	15	37%	0		0		
7.1.8	Xuan Thien	29, Nov, 2016	40	31	9	22%	0		0		
7.1.9	Tho Minh	1, Dec, 2016	40	22	18	45%	0		0		
7.1.10	Quang Phu	03, Dec, 2016	40	33	7	17%	0		0		
7.1.11	Xuan Tin	5, Dec, 2016	40	31	9	22%	0		0		
7.1.12	Tho Lap	7, Dec, 2016	40	27	13	29%	0		0		
7.1.13	Xuan Vinh	09, Dec, 2016	40	13	27	67%	0		0		
7.1.14	Tho Truong	11, Dec, 2016	40	13	27	67%	0		0		
7.1.15	Xuan Tan	13, Dec, 2016	40	23	17	42%	0		0		
7.1.16	Xuan Lam	15, Dec, 2016	40	23	17	42%	0		0		

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.2	Gender trainings for people in affected commune	Completed 16/16 trainings	640	248	392	61,2	12		3		
7.2.1	Xuan Chau	15, Nov, 2016	40	16	24	60%	12	30%	3	25%	
7.2.2	Xuan Lai	18,Nov, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
7.2.3	Xuan Minh	19. Nov, 2016	40	17	23	57%	0		0		
7.2.4	Phu Yen	21, Nov, 2016	40	18	22	55%	0		0		
7.2.5	Xuan Yen	23, Nov, 2016	40	12	28	70%	0		0		
7.2.6	Xuan Lap	26, Nov, 2016	40	19	21	52%	0		0		
7.2.7	Tho Thang	27, Nov, 2016	40	7	33	82%	0		0		
7.2.8	Xuan Thien	30, Nov, 2016	40	9	31	77%	0		0		
7.2.9	Tho Minh	02, Dec, 2016	40	19	21	52%	0		0		
7.2.10	Quang Phu	04, Dec, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
7.2.11	Xuan Tin	06, Dec, 2016	40	11	29	72%	0		0		

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.2.12	Tho Lap	08, Dec, 2016	40	8	32	80%	0		0		
7.2.13	Xuan Vinh	10, Dec, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
7.2.14	Tho Truong	12, Dec, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
7.2.15	Xuan Tan	14, Dec, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
7.2.16	Xuan Lam	16, Dec, 2016	40	12	28	70%	0		0		
	2017										
7.3	Training: raising awareness on environment protection	Completed 16/16 trainings	640	238	402	63%	12	2%	7	58%	
7.3.1	Xuan Chau	06, Jan, 2017	40	13	27	68%	12	30%	7	58%	
7.3.2	Xuan Lai	18, Fer,2017	40	14	26	65%	0				
7.3.3	Xuan Minh	28, Fer, 2017	40	17	23	58 %	0				

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.3.4	Phu Yen	20,Fer, 2017	40	18	22	55%	0				
7.3.5	Xuan Yen	08, Jan, 2017	40	19	21	53%	0				
7.3.6	Xuan Lap	14, Fer, 2017	40	12	28	70%	0				
7.3.7	Tho Thang	14, Jan, 2017	40	15	25	63%	0				
7.3.8	Xuan Thien	26, Fer, 2017	40	13	27	68%	0				
7.3.9	Tho Minh	12, Jan, 2017	40	18	22	55%	0				
7.3.10	Quang Phu	22, Fe, 2017	40	15	25	63%	0				
7.3.11	Xuan Tin	16, Febr, 2017	40	14	26	65%	0				
7.3.12	Tho Lap	10, Jan, 2017	40	8	32	80%	0				
7.3.13	Xuan Vinh	12, Febr, 2017	40	20	20	50%	0				
7.3.14	Tho Truong	10, Febr, 2017	40	14	26	65%	0				
7.3.15	Xuan Tan	15, Jan, 2017	40	18	22	55%	0				
7.3.16	Xuan Lam	23, Febr, 2017	40	10	30	75%	0				

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.4	Training on HIV/AIDs	Completed 16/16 trainings	1,280	514	766	60 %	21	1.6%	11	52%	
7.4.1	Xuan Chau	05, Jan, 2017	80	22	58	73%	21	26%	11	52%	
7.4.2	Xuan Lai	17, Febr, 2017	80	34	46	58 %	0				
7.4.3	Xuan Minh	27, Febr, 2017	80	36	44	55%	0				
7.4.4	Phu Yen	19, Febr, 2017	80	29	51	64%	0				
7.4.5	Xuan Yen	07, Jan, 2017	80	33	47	59%	0				
7.4.6	Xuan Lap	13, Febr, 2017	80	23	57	71%	0				
7.4.7	Tho Thang	13,Jan, 2017	80	24	56	70%	0				
7.4.8	Xuan Thien	25, Febr, 2017	80	27	53	66 %	0				
7.4.9	Tho Minh	11, Jan, 2017	80	39	41	51%	0				
7.4.10	Quang Phu	21, Febr, 2017	80	20	48	60 %	0				
7.4.11	Xuan Tin	15, Febr, 2017	80	35	45	56%	0				

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7.4.12	Tho Lap	09, Jan, 2017	80	29	51	64%	0				
7.4.13	Xuan Vinh	11, Febr, 2017	80	37	43	54%	0				
7.4.14	Tho Truong	09, Febr, 2017	80	39	41	51%	0				
7.4.15	Xuan Tan	15, Jan, 2017	80	38	42	53 %	0				
7.4.16	Xuan Lam	23, Febr, 2017	80	37	43	54 %	0				
8	YEN DINH (11 COMMUNES)										
8.1.	Gender trainings for key staff at commune level (11 trainings)	Completed all trainings	440	190	250	57%	0		0		
8.1.1	Yen Lam ¹	7-Nov, 2016	40	14	26	65%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.2	Yen Tam	9-Nov-2016	40	19	21	52%	0		0		40 staff at commune

¹ Yen Lam is ethnic commune

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
											level.1 TH PPMU staff
8.1.3	Yên Hưng	15-11-2016	40	15	25	62%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.4	Yên Thịnh	17-11-2016	40	27	13	32%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.5	Yên Giang	23, Nov, 2016	40	24	16	40%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.6	Quy Loc	15, Dec, 2016	40	16	24	60%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.7	Thống Nhất town	18, Dec, 2016	40	18	22	55%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.8	Yên Bái	4, Dec, 2016	40	13	27	67%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1. PPMU staff
8.1.9	Yên Thọ	12, Dec, 2016	40	12	28	70%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8.1.10	Yen Trung	9, Dec, 2016	40	17	23	57%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.1.11	Yen Truong	7, Dec, 2016	40	15	25	62%	0		0		40 staff at commune level. 1 PPMU staff
8.2.	Gender trainings for people in affected commune (11 trainings)	Completed	440	181	259	59%					
8.2.1	Yen Lam	8-Nov -2016	40	6	34	85%	18	45%	15	83%	
8.2.2	Yen Tam	10-Nov-2016	40	27	13	32%	0		0		
8.2.3	Yên Hung	16-Nov-2016	40	18	22	55%	0		0		
8.2.4	Yên Thịnh	18-Nov-2016	40	0	40	100%	0		0		
8.2.5	Yen Giang	23-Nov-2016	40	14	26	65%	0		0		
8.2.6	Quy Loc	16, Dec, 2016	40	17	23	57%	0		0		

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8.2.7	Thong Nhat town	19, Dec, 2016	40	24	16	40%	0		0		
8.2.8	Yen Bai	05, Dec, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
8.2.9	Yen Tho	11, Dec, 2016	40	20	20	50%	0		0		
8.2.10	Yen Trung	10, Dec, 2016	40	13	27	67%	0		0		
8.2.11	Yen Truong	8- Dec- 2016	40	22	18	45%	0		0		
8.3	Training: raising awareness on environment and canal's protection	11/11 trainings completed	440	138	302	68,6 %	22		14		By 30 June 2017
8.3.1	Yen Lam	03, Jan, 2017	40	10	30	75%	22	55%	14	64%	
8.3.2	Yen Tam	06/Jan, 2017	40	18	22	55 %	0				
8.3.3	Yên Hung	10, Jan, 2017	40	11	29	73%	0				
8.3.4	Yên Thịnh	12, Jan, 2017	40	15	25	63%	0				

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8.3.5	Yen Giang	6, Jan, 2017	40	15	25	62,5%	0				
8.3.6	Quy Loc	22, June, 2017	40	10	30	75%	0				
8.3.7	Thong Nhat town	13, Jan, 2017	40	11	29	73%	0				
8.3.8	Yen Bai	20, June, 2017	40	16	24	60%	0				
8.3.9	Yen Tho	27, June, 2017	40	8	32	80%	0				
8.3.10	Yen Trung	29, June, 2017	40	12	28	70%	0				
8.3.11	Yen Truong	15, June, 2017	40	12	28	70%	0				
8.4	Training on raising awareness on HIV/AIDs	11/11 training completed	880	132	648	73,6%	47				By 30 June 2017
8.4.1	Yen Lam	02, Jan, 2017	80	32	48	60%	47	59%	30	64%	
8.4.2	Yen Tam	04, Jan, 2017	80	32	48	60%	-				

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8.4.3	Yên Hưng	09, Jan, 2017	80	13	67	84%	-				
8.4.4	Yên Thịnh	11, Jan, 2017	80	23	57	72%	-				
8.4.5	Yên Giang	05 Jan, 2017	80	32	48	60%	-				
8.4.6	Quy Loc	23 June, 2017	80	12	68	85%	-				
8.4.7	Thong Nhat town	12, Jan, 2017	80	24	56	70%	-				
8.4.8	Yên Bái	21, June, 2017	80	18	62	77,5%					
8.4.9	Yên Thọ	28, June, 2017	80	12	68	85%					
8.4.10	Yên Trung	30, June, 2017	80	18	62	77,5%					
8.4.11	Yên Trường	16. June, 2017	80	16	64	80%					
9	Thường Xuân (1 commune)	Completed all trainings of GAP									
9.1	Gender trainings for key staff at commune level in Luông Sơn commune	11/11/2016	40	20	20	50%	15	37%	9	60%	10 staff at commune level; 30 staff at village level; 2 staff of Thanh Hoa PPMU

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9.1	Gender trainings for people in affected commune in Luong Son	25, No, 2016	40	9	31	77%	21	52%	13	62%	
9.2	Training for HIV/AIDS preventing	8, Dec, 2016	80	18	62	77%	45	53%	33	73%	
9.3	Training for environment and canal's water protection	16, Dec, 2017	40	12	28	70%					
10	Cam Thuy (1 commune)	Completed all trainings of GAP									
10.1	Gender trainings for key staff at commune level in CAM THUY	12, Nov, 2016	40	21	19	47%	0		0		
10.2	Gender trainings for people in affected commune IN CAM VAN	6, Jan, 2017	40	20	20	50%	0		0		1 staff of Thanh Hoa PPMU
10.3	Training for HIV/AIDS	17, Nov, 2016	80	20	60	75%	0		0		1 staff of Thanh Hoa

No	Training class/ district/ commune	Date/ Duration	Total	Male	Female	Female %	Ethnic people total		Female ethnic		Staff
							(Nr)	(%)	(Nr)	(%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	preventing in CAM VAN										PPMU
10.4	Training for environment and canal's water protection IN CAM VAN	18, Nov, 2016	40	18	22	55%	0		0		1 staff of Thanh Hoa PPMU

Annex 5. Household questionnaires

Development of the Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System Project

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The Development of Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System Project (Project) is the second phase out of three phases of the government's investment with financial sources from the budget of the Government of Vietnam and loan from ADB. The Project constructs new canals of North and South main canals with length of about 34.5 km and 23.5 km respectively, and lower-level canal system. The construction commences in January, 2014 until June, 2017. The Project aims at improvement of reliable irrigation service and increase of agricultural productivity and farmers' income.

The consultants conduct these questionnaires to monitor the implementation of Resettlement Plan, Ethnic Minority Development Plan and Gender Action Plan of the project. All information collected from interview is used only for the objective above. We hope you can spend time to answer the following questions.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Time: date.....month.....year.....

A. IDENTIFICATION	Code			
A1. Province/ City:	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
A2. District:.....	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
A3. Commune:	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
A4. Hamlet:				
A5. Full name of interviewee:				
A6. Full name of householder:				

B. LIVING CONDITION

B1. Information of persons living in your household (information of the householder is filled in the first line):

Number of person living in your household: _____ persons.

	B1.1	B1.2	B1.3	B1.4	B1.5	B1.6	B1.7
No.	Relationship with the householder	Gender	Age	Ethnic minority	Education level (degree achieved)	Current main job	Job status
	1. Wife/husband 2. Son/daughter 3. Nephew/niece 4. Father/mother 5. Grandfather/grandmother 6. Brother/sister 7. Father/mother in law 8. Son/daughter in law 9. Other	1. Male 2. Female		1. Kinh 2. Muong 3. Other	0. Illiterate 1. Primary school 2. Secondary school 3. High school 4. College / University 98. Not enrolled to school 99. Unknown	1. Agriculture (cultivation/ stock-raising) 2. Trade, service 3. Worker 4. Officer, staff 5. Skillful labor (carpenter, driver, ...) 6. Pupil, student 7. Retired 8. Housework 9. Other (describe)	1. Having job frequently 2. Having job infrequently 3. Jobless
1	Householder						
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

No.	Question	Answer	Move to question
B2	Which group does your household belong to?	1. Do not belong to below groups 1 2. Woman 2 3. Ethnic Minority 3 4. Disabled..... 4 5. The poor 5 6. Policy household..... 6	
B3	Which level is your household affected?	1. Severely affected 1 2. Lightly affected 2 Severely affected: more than 10% of productive land area acquired or displaced Slightly affected: other affected cases	
B4	Which type of house are you living now?	1. No house..... 1 2. Temporary house (cottage, temporally covered by wood, iron)..... 2 3. Semi-structured house (brick walls, wood frame, sheet-iron roof)... 3 4. Structured house (brick walls, concrete roof) 4	

No.	Question	Answer	Move to question
B5	Which asset do you have among the following things?	1. Bicycle 2. Motorcycle 3. Car 4. Gas cooker 5. Rice cooker 6. TV set 7. Video player 8. Desk/ cell phone 9. Computer 10. Electric fan 11. Washing machine 12. Water heater 13. Fridge 14. Other (describe)	
B6	Which water source does your household use?	1. Tap water at home..... 1 2. Public water tap/tank..... 2 3. Dug/drilled wells..... 3 4. River, pond, lake..... 4 5. Rain water..... 5 6. Other (describe) 6	
B7	Which type of toilet does your household use?	1. Well-equipped toilet..... 1 2. Temporary toilet..... 2 3. Public toilet..... 3 4. No toilet 4 5. Other (describe) 5	
B8	Which type of energy source does your household use for lighting and cooking?	1. Electric network..... 1 2. Generator, battery..... 2 3. Biogas..... 3 4. Gas, oil 4 5. Coal, wood... 5 6. Other (describe)..... 6	
B9	How does your household's income increase/decrease in comparison with the average income of the last three year (since 2011)?	1. Significantly decreased..... 1 2. Slightly decreased 2 3. Unchanged..... 3 4. Slightly increased..... 4 5. Significantly increased 5	
B10	How much are your household's monthly incomes (million VND)?	1. Agriculture (cultivation/ stock-raising) :..... 2. Trade, service :..... 3. Skillful labor (carpenter, driver, ...) :..... 4. Salary of worker, officer :..... 5. Social support, offering from relatives :..... 6. Other (describe) :..... 7. Sum :.....	
B11	Which difficulty does your household deal with in your livelihood at the moment?	1. No difficulty..... 1 2. Lack of job..... 2 3. Lack of labor..... 3 4. Lack of land for production, business..... 4 5. Schoolless children..... 5 6. Lack of food..... 6 7. Lack of shelter 7 8. Other (describe) 8	

C. RESETTLEMENT

No.	Question	Answer	Move to question
C1	Are you disseminated information of this irrigation project?	1. Yes 1 2. No 2	
C2	How are you disseminated by? (multi-option selection)	1. Leaflets / documents 1 2. Radio/ loud speaker 2 3. Propaganda at home..... 3 4. Community meeting 4 5. Other (describe)..... 5 (If there is No community meeting – move to question C5) → C5	
C3	Who does organize community meeting?	1. Provincial Project Management Board 1 2. Resettlement Council 2 3. Land Development Center 3 4. Communal officer..... 4 5. Hamlet officer 5 6. Other (describe)..... 6	
C4	Which information is disseminated to your household? (multi-option selection)	1. Goals of project 1 2. Compensation policy 2 3. Compensation cost..... 3 4. Measures to rehabilitation 4 5. Inventory and compensation payment planning 5 6. Complaint procedure..... 6 7. Others 7	
C5	Are you or representatives involved in the inventory process?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C6	Do you agree with results of inventory?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C7	Do you keep an inventory record?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C8	Do you keep documents of information dissemination?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C9	Are inventory results publicly posted in public places for people to know?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2 3. Unknown 3	
C10	Were you consulted about compensation rates?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C11	Do you satisfy with the compensation rates?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2 Reason of unsatisfaction:	
C12	Are you informed of the date, time and place to pay compensation?	1. Yes 1 2. No 2	

No.	Question	Answer	Move to question
C13	Did you receive compensation payment?	1. Received full payment 1 2. Received partial payment..... 2 3. Not received 3 <i>(If Not received – move to question C16)</i>	→ C16
C14	How did you receive compensation payment?	1. Payment in cash 1 2. Via treasury 2 3. Via bank..... 3	
C15	Do you satisfy with the arrangement of compensation payment?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C16	Are you informed of the day to transfer land for the project?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2 3. Unknown..... 3	
C17	Did you receive grants or supports from the project?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2 3. Unknown..... 3	
C18	What do you use compensation payment and support for?	1. Buy land for production 1 2. Buy residential land 2 3. Build/repair houses 3 4. Trade..... 4 5. Debt payment 5 6. Bank saving 6 7. Studing/ vocational training 7 8. Other (describe) 8	
C19	Does your household have to displace?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2 <i>(If No – move to question D1)</i>	→ D1
C20	What type of resettlement do you prefer?	1. In resettlement area..... 1 2. Self resettlement elsewhere 2 3. Building house on the remaining land..... 3	
C21	Do you change your job after land acquisition and resettlement?	1. Yes..... 1 2. No 2	
C22	Which of the following job are you going to change?	1. No, continue with the current job 1 2. Business, trade..... 2 3. Hired job 3 4. Worker 4 5. Do not know 5 6. Other (describe) 6	

D. GRIEVANCE

No.	Question	Answer	Move to question
D1	What are your complaints of project?	1. Project progress 1 2. Inventory process of assets damaged 2 3. Number of assets affected 3 4. Amount of compensation payment 4 5. Time of compensation payment 5 6. Compensation rate 6 7. No complaint 7 <i>(If there is No complaint – move to question D5)</i>	→ D5
D2	Who do you send your complaints to? (multi-option selection)	1. Hamlet head 1 2. Commune officers 2 3. District/city officers 3 4. Provincial officers 4 5. Inventory officers 5	
D3	How are your complaints redressed?	1. Explained at home 1 2. Explained in meeting at People's Committee 2 3. Add affected asset list 3 4. Add compensation payment 4 5. No change 5 6. Not redressed 6 7. Other (describe) 7	
D4	Do you satisfy with redress of complaint?	1. Yes 1 2. No 2 Reason of unsatisfaction:	
D5	Please, describe your ideas and expectations here	

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

Annex 6. Summary of group discussions

1. Group discussion at Xuan Thien commune, Tho Xuan district



- All of affected households received full amounts of compensation for their land loss.
- Some households in this commune were affected severely by both main canal and branch canals. When Tho Xuan DRC checked the list of households to be involved in the IRP in June 2016, an additional number of 61 households was added to the list and they were informed to receive supplemental allowance for stabilizing life and production.
- Four relocated households affected by the main canal resettled in new houses in Dong Co hamlet in 2014. Because three householders were working in Thanh Hoa city, they could not attend this meeting. People said that their new houses look better than their old ones. Only one of them who attended the meeting said that he spent compensation amount for building house and paying debt of agricultural production in the past. The new place was quite convenient for him because it was near the main road of the commune.
- These relocated households did not participate in the IRP but they did not complain to the CPC or DRC. One household thought it would be good for him to participate in agricultural training, however, his main income was not depended on agricultural production.
- Both men and women joined the project's trainings on gender equality, HIV/AIDS prevention and environment/irrigation canal protection. They found that it was very interesting for not only women but also men.

- Almost all people complained that the traffic roads in the commune were downgraded because overload vehicles transported building materials to the construction site. The construction duration has lasted so long from 2014 to date that it troubled lives of people along these roads. The contractors told that they would repair the road after construction finished.
- Construction of canals should be finished soon to enable them to deliver irrigational water to the field. While most of people were working in agriculture, they needed water as soon as possible.
- People also suggest the project to build a section of canal to connect the secondary canal with the existing irrigation system of the commune.
- There is no complaint on compensation payment or other related issues to the CPC or DRC at the moment.

2. Group discussion at Xuan Chau commune, Tho Xuan district



- All of affected households received full amounts of compensation for their land affected by main and branch canals. Majority of affected land in this commune is public land.
- When Tho Xuan DRC checked the list of households to be involved in the IRP in July 2016, an additional number of 23 households who were affected severely by both main canal and branch canals were informed to receive supplemental allowance for stabilizing life and production.
- There were only two relocated households affected by the main canal in this commune. They already resettled in new bigger houses than their old ones within the commune in 2014.

Both of them felt comfortable with the new places where the CPC arranged land for their relocations.

- These relocated households did not know about the IRP, therefore, they had no idea to the CPC or DRC. They thought that they had compensation amount enough to rebuild houses.
- Both men and women joined the project's trainings on gender equality, HIV/AIDS prevention and environment/irrigation canal protection. They found that it was very interesting for not only women but also men.
- Construction of canals should be finished soon to enable them to deliver irrigational water to the field. While most of people were working in agriculture, they needed water as soon as possible.
- People also suggest the project to build some more bridge crossing the main canal for farmers to transport agricultural products.
- People complained the construction works sometimes made noise until midnight. They already asked the contractors to finish works before 8pm. While the construction is going to finish, the noise will not trouble them.
- There has been not any complaint on the compensation payment to the CPC or DRC after all people received compensation amounts.

3. Group discussion at Cao Thinh commune, Ngoc Lac district



- All of affected households received full amounts of compensation for their land loss after the detailed measurement survey. The notices of DMS and compensation were disclosed

and posted at the CPC office in more than one month before compensation payment. People also attended number of meetings to get information about resettlement procedure and other issues related to the project.

- Some households in this commune were affected severely by both main canal and branch canals. When Ngoc Lac DRC checked the list of households to be involved in the IRP in June 2016, an additional number of 27 households was added to the list and they were informed to receive supplemental allowance for stabilizing life and production.

- Six relocated households affected by the main canal resettled their lives with new houses in the commune in 2014. The compensation amounts they received were only enough for them to buy new lands and build the houses. They could continue agricultural production as they did before at the new places. There was no request from them the CPC or DRC to participate in the IRP.

- People said that the agricultural trainings were very effective because they could know more about advanced skills in cultivation and breeding to apply for their production. For example, the system of rice intensification helps them to reduce seeds and fertilizers while rice yield is higher than before.

- People complained that the sections of roads to the construction sites were downgraded because overload vehicles transporting building materials. They requested project managers to ask and supervise the contractors to recover those roads after completion of construction.

- People had a consensus of irrigation system construction in the project and desire to get irrigational water as soon as possible.

- There is no complaint on compensation payment to the CPC or DRC at the moment.