

# Resettlement Plan

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November 2014

Loan 2517-VIE: Renewable energy development  
and network expansion and rehabilitation for  
remote communes sector project

Nam Nghe Hydropower Plan subproject

Prepared by Northern Power Corporation for the Asian Development Bank.

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### **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

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

Exchange rate in Nov 2014: \$1 = 21,300 VND

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPC	Commune People's Committee
DCC	The District Compensation Committee
DIB	the District Indemnity Board
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Environmental Assessment
EVN	VietNam Electricity
GWh	Gigawatt hour
ha	Hectare
kV	Kilo Volt
kWh	Kilo Walt hour
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
m2	Square metre
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	Northern Power Company
ODA	Official development assistance
PMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPMU	Provincial project management unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Social Economic Survey
TA	Technical Assistance
USD	United States dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected person / Affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, 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.</li> </ul> <p>In the case of affected household, it 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.</p>
Detailed Measurement Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.</li> </ul>
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Means the date of land acquisition announcement of the competent agency. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.</li> </ul>
Ethnic minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.</li> </ul>
Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

Host community	- Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
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 socioeconomic survey and consultations
Inventory of Losses	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (PROJECT AREA) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	- A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or

	livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected households	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets (generating income), and/or (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable 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 national poverty standard, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1. Project Description.**

The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some northern mountainous provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighbouring areas. NPC proposes six sub-projects for the feasible study. Among the sub-projects, Nam Nghe hydropower project is planned to construct with a capacity of 7.5 MW in Muong Te district, Lai Chau province. Component 2 includes both new construction and renovation of rural grid in Soc Trang and Tra Vinh, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some other provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from the national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who have been used electricity.

The Nam Nghe Hydropower is one of the projects included in the Component 1. It is located in Nam Nghe stream in Hua Bum commune, Nam Nhun district, Lai Chau province. This is the extremely poor region of Vietnam. The Nam Nghe Hydropower will have 7,5 MW generating capacity and an annual average electricity production of 36,38 million KWh, that will be connected with the exist national grid 35 kV in this region. It will provide electricity for 195 households, which still live without electricity, and improve the electricity quality for 90 ethnic minority households in Hua Bum commune, including: Chang Chao Pa village, Pa Cheo village, Pa Mu village and Nam Nghe village.

### **2. Scope of Project's Impacts**

- According to results of detailed measurement survey (DMS), the Nam Nghe Hydropower will permanently affect on 105,143.1m<sup>2</sup> includes: two season paddy land 8,685.2 m<sup>2</sup> and 96,457.9 m<sup>2</sup> infrequently used without economic value. Total affected households (AHs) is 37, of which no AH loses 10% or more of agricultural land or has to relocate. 18 AHs are ethnic minority and poor HHs.

- The Nam Nghe Hydropower project may temporarily affect on land of local people during construction.

- The Nam Nghe Hydropower project will not impact on downstream fishing activity, there are no irrigation system in the project area. However, the subproject impacts on crops of local people..

### **3. Information Disclosure and Consultations.**

The specific objectives of the information disclosure and public consultation are to: (i) Share adequate information on the project for the community, people and the related agencies affected by the project; (ii) Collect suggestions and opinions of local authorities, the affected community and people on the issues such as the scale of land acquisition; the mitigation measures of land acquisition; the compensation, assistance, resettlement policies; the income restoration activities and the grievance redress mechanism; (iii) Attract the co-operation and participation of the affected community, people and the related agencies in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan; (iv) In order to ensure

the transparency of the project information; all related activities such as land acquisition; compensation, support, resettlement, and income restoration are closely discussed and consulted in the form of the delivery of Project Information Booklet in the consultation meetings. 08 public consultation meetings have been organized from November, 2010 to April, 2011 in locality. The meetings had a total of 95 participants, 13.6 percent of whom were women. In these meetings, the compensation policies and entitlements of the affected households was totally agreed.

During updating RP, 17 affected households were consulted through group discussion on the implementation of resettlement, including information disclosure, compensation policy, DMS and compensation price. Opinions of the participants were summarized in minutes attached in Annex.

#### **4. Policy Framework, Entitlement Matrix and Grievance Redress Mechanism and Income Restoration Measures.**

The resettlement policy framework to be applied under this subproject is established based on policies and laws of Vietnam Government (Land Law 2013), and ADB's SPS (2009) policies. The overall objective of these social safeguard policies is to ensure that all APs are able to improve or at least restore to their living conditions prior to subproject implementation. Compensation and allowance for AHs are reflected in the entitlement matrix.

#### **5. Cost Estimate.**

RP implementation will cost VND 6,068,263,466, equal to US\$ 284,428 (1US\$= 21,335 as of 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2014). Around 92.7 percent of this amount will go to compensation, assistance and income restoration measures. The funds will be from EVN-NPC and will be transferred to the District Compensation Board to pay the compensation and give assistance to the affected households with the commune and village providing the necessary support.

#### **6. Institutional Arrangements for Implementation and Monitoring**

The implementation will start in September, 2014 and is projected to be completed by December, 2014. As the Executing Agency, the Electricity Company of Vietnam will create a project management unit to supervise the overall implementation of the project. But the district and commune People's Committee will implement the resettlement activities. An internal monitoring system will be installed within the PMU to track the progress and result of implementation.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Project Background**

1. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project (or the “Project”) consists of two investment components:

- Component 1 will develop about 5-10 grid connected run of the river mini hydropower plants (capacity less than 7.5 megawatt (MW) having a total capacity of 30 MW in Dien Bien and Lai Chau provinces in Northern Viet nam and in Central Viet Nam. This will also provide electricity connections to about 60-75 poor, remote ethnic minority villages in the Northern Vietnam and about 100 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy to the national grid. The project will provide a sustainable financing mechanism to remote mountainous provinces in the Northern Viet Nam to finance rural electrification through the revenues from sale of electricity to national grid.

- Component 2 of the Project will support the Government’s ongoing special program of supporting rural electrification for poor provinces inhabited by ethnic minorities by which the Government provides 85% of the funding and EVN 15%. The Government is providing more than USD70 million to regional power distribution companies of Viet Nam Electricity (EVN) to electrify more than 100,000 households in five provinces in the Central Highland. The Government intends to extend this program to five more provinces in the Northern mountainous areas (i.e. Dien Bien and Lai Chau provinces), and Mekong delta (Tra Vinh and Soc Trang provinces) and central Vietnam. This is estimated to require about USD90 million. The proceeds from component 2 will be allocated for financing the Government’s program in these additional five provinces. Approximately 100,000 poor households in about 1,000 villages are expected to receive electricity under this component.

2. The Project will also include an associated technical assistance grant for capacity building for renewable energy development. The Project aims to promote pro-poor and balanced economic development of remote mountainous communes and poor communes in other parts of the sustainable use of electricity in an affordable manner. The outcomes of the sector Project are to (i) provide reliable and affordable supply of electricity to remote mountainous communes, (ii) improve living conditions and income generation through productive use of electricity, and (iii) provide a sustainable source of financing for future rural electrification through sale of electricity to national grid.

### **1.2. Location and Components of the Nam Nghe Hydropower Subproject**

3. The Nam Nghe Hydropower project is located on Nam Nghe stream, Hua Bum commune, Nam Nhun District, Lai Chau province. People’s Committee of Lai Chau province has approved Management Board of Power Development in the North of NPC as the investor to research, survey and set up the investment project for submit to Ministry of Trade to review and add small hydropower projects in Lai Chau province. Especially, when the Nam Nghe Hydropower plant

is operated together with other small and medium plants, it will balance the load diagram with growth about 17-20% per year in the Vietnam electricity system.

4. The geographical location of the project on the Nam Nghe stream with coordinates: the dam is at N=22024'30.7"; E= 1030 56'55.5"; the power house is at: N=22023'43.5"; E= 1030 56'44.4. This is a diversion hydropower project. The power house is about 3.3 km from the dam site. The project is located in North West remote area of Lai Chau province, about 25 km from the province center. Currently it's very difficult to go to the plants area by car. It's necessary to renew about 6km road from the power house to the focal area. The project construction area does not impact to any economic items.

5. The main mission of the project is to generate electricity to the national grid and to supply electricity for the no-electricity areas nearby the project. The Nam Nghe Hydropower will have 7.5 MW generating capacity and annual average electricity production of 36.68 million KWh. Project operation will improve electricity quality for the local grid especially Nam Nhun District, Lai Chau province and households in the project area. Transport system for project construction will create the social-economic exchange ability with local social-economic centre.

**Table 1: Parameters of Nam Nghe Hydropower Plant**

No.	Parameters	Notation	Unit	Nậm Nghe
<b>I</b>	<b>Reservoir</b>			
1	Catchment area	Flv	Km2	28
2	Annual average discharge	Qo	m3/s	2.37
3	Reservoir area 890 m	Fmh	m2	6101
4	Normal water level	MNDBT	M	890
5	Minimum water level	MNC	M	886
6	Gross storage	Wtb	103m3	34.49
7	Active storage	Whi	103m3	20.37
8	Minimum storage	Wc	103m3	14.12
<b>II</b>	<b>Project parameters</b>			
9	Designed flood level	P 1%	m3/s	473
10	Checked flood level	P 0,2%	m3/s	561
11	Guaranteed capacityt	Nđb	MW	1.55
12	Installed capacity	NIm	MW	7.5
13	Annual average output	E	106Kwh	36.38
14	Type of hydropower plant			opened
15	Total hours of use installed capacity		hours	4851
16	Generators	n	unit	2
17	Type of turbin			Tua bin gáo
18	Calculated water column	Htt	m	328.59
19	Power house maximum discharge	Qmax	m3/s	2.64
20	Overflow spillway			BT trọng lực
21	Spilway's height max Hmax	Hđ	m	16.5

22	Length of crest	Lđđ	m	70
23	Structure of concrete box channel	bxH	mxm	1,35 x H
24	Length of channel		m	3143
25	Intake gate			
26	Width of the sewage network	BxH	m	1.8x3.5
27	Width of the valve	BxH	m	1,8x1,8
	Length of steel tube	Lh	m	779.5
<b>III</b>	<b>Connection</b>			
28	Station 35 kV		unit	1
29	Low-voltage line 35Kv		Km	0.2

### 1.3. Mitigation measures

6. To avoid relocation and minimize land acquisition of local people, design consultant and local government have calculated carefully all the mitigation measures to minimize the project impacts to land and people's life. Moreover, in the consulting process, affected community has suggested mitigation measures to reduce land acquisition and impacts to spoil properties. These suggested measures have been and are implemented.

(i) Spillway and channel locations are located in poor forest without economic value, but the power house will affect on agriculture land of households. The outlet is designed like underground sewer, and then the backfilled land will be returned to local people.

(ii) Make use of uncultivated, unused land for workers camps, gathering machinery, construction materials and avoid affecting land and properties of people.

(iii) The construction process will be monitored strictly to minimize spillage and soil, affecting farming areas of the households around.

### 1.4. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

7. The resettlement plan (RP) is prepared to mitigate the adverse social impact of the project and ensure that the mitigation and compensation measures will enable the affected people restore if not enhance the living standards that they have before the project. To attain this, the resettlement plan will attain the following objectives:

- Identify the area to be affected by the project and the adverse impact on the people and the extent of losses on their economic and cultural assets;
- Determine the entitlement of the affected people for compensation and assistance based on the principle of replacement cost and the requirements of the national laws and ADB policies;
- Describe the procedures of delivering the compensation and assistance in accordance with project principles including the mechanism to address grievances; and
- Describe the institutional arrangement and financial requirements to implement the plan and to monitor its implementation and impact.

### 1.5. Basis of Project Description and Arrangement for Updating the

## Resettlement Plan

8. The project description is based on the sub-project investment report and the detailed engineering design approved by the PPC. Based on the approved detailed engineering design, Nam Nhun DRC in combination with, the Hua Bum commune officials conducted the inventory of losses. The updating RP is based on the original RP and results of DMS, consultations and replacement cost survey.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1. Affected household

9. The subproject affects 37 households. All 37 households lose less than 10% (Table 4) of total agriculture land and no household has to relocate. Among 37 AHs, 18 AHs are ethnic people (Mong people and Ha Nhi people) and poor HHs. No woman headed HH is affected by the subproject.

### 2.2. Affected on Land

#### 2.2.1. Permanent impacts

10. The Nam Nghe Hydropower project will permanently affect on 105,143.1m<sup>2</sup> includes: two season paddy land 8,685.2 m<sup>2</sup> and 96,457.9 m<sup>2</sup> infrequently used without economic value. Affected land area belongs to 37 households.. The affected agricultural area is shown in detail in Appendix 2.

#### 2.2.2. Temporary impacts

11. The Nam Nghe Hydropower project may temporarily affect land of local people during construction. If it happens, the DRC will conduct inventory to compensate for them according to the updated RP policy and restore the affected land to pre-project conditions before returning to AHs.

**Table 2: Affected land**

Land Use	Permanently Affected (in m <sup>2</sup> )
Paddy rice	8,685.2
Infrequently used-land	96,457.9
Total	105,143.1

*Source: Nam Nhun DRC, August 2014*

**Table 3: Detail impacts on each household**

Nr.	Name of household heads	Permanent affected land area (m2)		Total (m2)
		Paddy land	Infrequently used-land	
1	Chang A Tung	35.8		35.8
2	Thao A Khai	666.4	4,002.9	4,669.3
3	Thao A Sinh	86.9	3,844.3	3,931.2
4	Thao A Su	1,838.8	14,004.3	15,843.1
5	Thao A Cau		1,082.7	1,082.7
6	Thao A Sung	2,826.9	25.0	2,851.9
7	Thao A Dua	1,282.9	777.9	2,060.8
8	Thao A Cha	46.3		46.3
9	Thao A Sia		2,855.9	2,855.9
10	Thao A Dia	665.5		665.5
11	Chang A Lau	48.7		48.7
12	Giang A Khai		12.2	12.2
13	Po A Chu	318.0		318.0
14	Phung Ly Hu		1,591.7	1,591.7
15	Lo A Sung		3,814.5	3,814.5
16	Giang A Sua		964.5	964.5
17	Lo A Cau (B)		16,334.6	16,334.6
18	Lo A Cau (A)		70.8	70.8
19	Ma A No (A)		1,334.9	1,334.9
20	Chang A Thao		2,967.5	2,967.5
21	Chang A Cau		1,524.2	1,524.2
22	Chang A De		1,484.9	1,484.9
23	Thao A Tua		1,161.5	1,161.5
24	Thao A Linh		1,164.4	1,164.4
25	Lo A Tung		6,799.7	6,799.7
26	Thao A Tinh		2,637.6	2,637.6
27	Giang A Pao		1,213.1	1,213.1
28	Mua A Tinh		985.6	985.6
29	Vang A Tinh		2.4	2.4
30	Chang A Vang		5,368.9	5,368.9
31	Thao A sinh		4,051.4	4,051.4
32	Vang A Linh	869.0		869.0
33	Mua Ca Dinh		4,714.9	4,714.9
34	Mua A Linh		2,517.9	2,517.9
35	Ma A No (B)		5,778.7	5,778.7
36	Chang Khua Pao		564.5	564.5
37	Thao A Khua (B)		2,817.10	2,817.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,685.2</b>	<b>96,457.9</b>	<b>105,143.1</b>

Source: Hua Bum CPC and Nam Nhun DRC, October and November 2014

## **2.2. Affected on trees and crops**

12. The subproject will impact on rice, cassava and corn. However, the impact is minor because AHs were informed about land acquisition schedule early, they do not continue to cultivate on the acquired land. Therefore, the subproject does not severely affect income and livelihood of AHs.

## **2.3. Affected on houses and structures**

13. The subproject does not affect any structures or other assets on land.

## **2.4. Affected on public assets**

14. There are no public assets affected by the implementation of the subproject, including public land.

## **2.5. Affected on livelihood and income**

15. With a total affected agricultural area of 8,685.2 m<sup>2</sup>, each household will lose about 789.6 m<sup>2</sup> (0.079 ha) on average. Eleven (11) affected households will lose two-season paddy rice land. With an average rice production of 0.5 kg per m<sup>2</sup> per season, the yield of the affected area if this is all planted to paddy rice is 4,342.6 kg of rice per season, thus the lost harvest is estimated to be VND 11,000 per kg.

16. According to the survey of the consultant, the implementation of subproject will not impact on the agriculture, fishing activities and other irrigation works in the down stream area.

## **2.6. Vulnerable Groups**

17. All households are ethnic minorities. However, 18 households are poor and considered as vulnerable ones.

# **III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE AFFECTED COMMUNES AND HOUSEHOLDS**

18. A detailed survey on socio-economic conditions of the affected communes and households in Nam Nghe subproject has been applied to 60 households (319 persons) including 20 households of Chang Chao Pa village, 20 households of Pa Mu village, 10 households of Pa Cheo village and 10 households of Nam Nghe village. The assessment methods include: (i) Using the available documents in the locality (the statistics at all levels, socio-economic development reports, reports of social organizations); (ii) Interviewing with key officials of Hua Bum Commune (5 representatives include CPC chairman, CPC vice chairman, Chairman of Woman union, Chairman of Father land front, and cadastral officers. These people are in charge of the statistics of socio-economic and culture of the commune; (iii) focus group discussions include 2 discussions for affected households, women group, farmers' union, representatives of the commune authority; (iv) Monitoring specifically by the statistical forms for 13 households of two villages directly affected by the subproject and 235 households in the subproject area in Hua Bum commune.

## **3.1. Social-economic Condition of the Pa Tan Commune**

19. The Hua Bum Commune has 25,982 ha of natural land include: 1.1% (295 ha) is for agriculture cultivation, 95% (24.7 ha) is forest. The rest is shrubs, fallow land along streams. There are 4 villages in Hua Bum commune: Chang Chao Pa, Pa



Mu, Pa Cheo and Nam Nghe.

#### 3.1.1. Population

20. Hua Bum commune had 1511 persons in 2010 (Table 6), composed 3% of the total population of Muong Te district. There are 285 households, averagely 5.18 persons per household. The population density is very sparse with 8.8 persons per square kilometer. Almost people in this commune are ethnic minority groups. Ha Nhi ethnic is the largest group which is about 46.3 % of total commune population, Mang ethnic group is 42.0% and H'Mong ethnic group is 11.7%. Households of Mang ethnic group often are larger than Ha Nhi and H'mong (respectively are 5.77, 4.95 and 5.23).

#### 3.1.2. Income and Poverty

21. The average income in the commune is 2,400,000 VND per person per year (200,000 VND per month). According to the given poverty line set by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs at 300,000 VND per month per person in July 2008, 68.52 percent of the commune's population is considered poor, even many households are considered very poor, under this line. Almost people in Chang Chao Pa village is Ha Nhi ethnic, in Pa Mu village is H'Mong ethnic, in Pa Cheo and Nam Nghe villages are Mang ethnic. Currently, people in Chang Chao Pa village has higher education level, smaller household scale. They have access to the national power grid, roads, telecommunications and administrative center, so their social life level is higher than in other villages (Picture 1).

#### 3.1.3. Farming and Other Income Sources

22. According to the consultation results, there are four causes of poverty in Hua Bum commune. They are: (i) lack of cultivation technical and outdated farming methods; (ii) rely on natural events and resources; (iii) lack of capital; and (iv) no consumption market. The main income source of households is from agricultural activities. According to the statistics of commune, around 10 percent of the agricultural land in the commune is for paddy rice and 90 percent for two-season rice (Table 7). Due to the irrigation system is poor, number of persons per household is high and rice production in the commune is not sufficient to meet its needs and its population normally experience from two to four months of hunger every year.

23. Cash crops (e.g. maize, cassava, soybean) are grown but production is very limited due to limited production technique, low productivity. They also earn some cash from the government's forestry protection program 661. The commune has 300 buffalos, 250 cows, 200 goats, 543 pigs and 3125 of fowls. This means that every household has a livestock and poultry. But buffalos are mainly used for farming while other animals are mainly for household consumption. Aquaculture is still very limited in Hua Bum commune. Only 1.85 hectare is used for aquaculture.

**Table 4: Some socio-economic data of Hua Bum Commune**

No	Indicator	Unit	Total in commune	Villages			
				Chang Chao Pa	Pa Mu	Pa Cheo	Nam Nghe
1	Population	Person	1511	698	376	259	178
2	Agricultural person	Person	1285	588	336	211	142
3	Non-agricult urban person	Person	236	110	40	48	46
4	Working person	Person	525	246	56	89	135
5	Household	Household	285	141	65	45	34
6	House	House	250	129	61	45	32
7	Poor household	Household	154	74	18	25	37
8	Household scale	Person /household	5,18	4,96	4,58	5,22	5,98
9	Ethnic			Hà Nhi(97%),Kinh3%	Mảng (100%)	Mảng (100%)	Mông (100%)
10	Working age						
	Under 18 year-old	%		40	40	40	40
	From 18 to 60 year-old	%		40	40	40	40
	Over 60 year-old	%		20	20	20	20

Source: Hua Bum CPC, January 2011

**3.1.4. Infrastructure and Social Services**

24. Only one (Chang Chao Pa village) of the four villages of Hua Bum Commune has road and accessible by motor vehicles. The rest three villages are accessible only by pathway by foot to the commune center. Only one village is served by the national grid, the rest three villages use power from power generator system (pico system). The households use wood for cooking and lighting, which is usually collected by women from the woodlot allocated to every village (Picture 3).

25. The commune has no market and barter is the common mode of exchange. But it has kindergarten, primary and secondary schools (Picture 4). Universal education in Hua Bum with village school is for children from grade 1 to grade 5, the commune school is for pupils from grade 6 to grade 9. Secondary school in the commune center provides educational opportunities and assistance for boarding students from remote villages through the program of government support for poor students. Only one or two students every year continue going to school in the district town. With 36 teachers in Hua Bum, in which 12 are ethnic minority and the rests are King ethnic. Only 1 teacher is from Ha Nhi ethnic, there are no teachers from H'Mong or Mang ethnics. The commune has also a three-bed health station providing free services and medicine. There is 1 doctor, 2 nurses and 1 assistant. However, medical equipments in the medical center are unproven and outdated.

**3.2. Socio-economic Condition of the Affected Households**

26. The average affected household scale is relatively big with 5.553 members per household (Table 8). There is a gender imbalance favoring the females. There are 110 women among them per 100 men.

### 3.2.1. Education

27. Almost children in Hua Bum commune go to school at 6 years old, but there's about 10% of them go to school later, at 8-9 years old. Many of them are bad in Vietnamese, reading and writing skills are very weak. Not going to school is popular as the children must do the farming works. Some of little girls get married early at age 14-15 and don't go to school more, in many cases they just finish grade 3 or 4. That's why illiteracy is common in ethnic minority in Hua Bum, especially among women. There 15 classes (186 pupils) in the primary school, in which: 5 in Chang Chao Pa village, 5 in Pa Mu village, 2 in Pa Cheo village and 5 in Nam Nghe village. There are 5 classes in secondary (118 pupils) in the commune center.

### 3.2.2. Income and Poverty

28. The average income of affected households is 2,400,000 VND per person per year (200,000 VND per month). Their main income source is from farming works and they also earn some cash from the government's forestry protection program 661. 100% of all the households have affected agriculture land are very poor, even under the poverty line. This rate in commune is just 53.9%. Averagely they are in hunger from two to four months per year.

### 3.2.3. Farming Production

29. The average farm area of the affected household is 3763.0 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the agricultural land is used for rice. Rice productivity is 4.2 tons per hectare (spring season) and 4 tons per hectare (crop season).

### 3.2.4. Housing and Utilities

30. Almost the affected households live in the house with wooden walls, asbestos roof, some have metal or tile roves. All these households don't have sanitary toilets.

**Table 5: Selected Socio-economic Data on the Affected Households**

<i><b>Item</b></i>	<i><b>Data</b></i>
Number of affected Household	37 households
Number of Affected People	173 persons
Average Household Size	4.7 persons/hh
<b>Gender structure</b>	
Male	51.0 percent
Female	49.0 percet
Total	100.0 percent
Average educational attainment of household head	Grade 4
School attendance rate among school age children	80.0 percent
Drop-out rate	62 percent
<b>Proficiency in the Kinh (Vietnamese language)</b>	
Speaking and listening proficiency	80.0 percent
Reading and writing proficiency	30.0 percent
Average annual income per person	2.400.000 VND
Percentage of poor households	100 percent

<b>Degree of hunger incidence</b>	
Hungry for one month in a year	15.0 percent
Hungry for two months in a year	30.0 percent
Hungry for three month in a year	55.0 percent
Total	100.0 percent
<b>Housing Type</b>	
Wooden with asbestos, tile roof	100 percent
Bamboo with Thache Roof	0 percent
Total	100.0 percent
Percentage of households with electricity	35 percent
Percentage of households with latrine	0 percent

### **3.2.5. Provenance and Culture of the H'Mong and Thai Ethnic Groups**

31. There are 14 ethnic groups in Muong Te district with hereditary poverty. There are 3 ethnic groups in Hua Bum commune: Ha Nhi, H'mong and Mang. There are only 8 Kinh persons living in Hua Bum. All villages are small and each is an ethnic group living together. Average number of persons per household is 5.3 and women are more than men, generally due to mortality rate between men is higher and earlier than in women. In such community living by small-scale agriculture, lack in men labour is a big barrier, women become main labour in their household. Moreover, drug using tradition has big influence on men's health and their labour capacity then. All households in Hua Bum are very poor, 55.7% are under the poverty line according to government standard. Approximately 30% of households are far to the standard "hungry household". They receive 15 kg of rice per person monthly from the government. Average income in Hua Bum is 200,000VND/person/month.

32. In the Hua Bum commune, the population is stable with very low rate in and out-migration. Around 90 percent of the households lived in the same area throughout their lives just as their ancestors did in previous generations. There are some persons here are not from Hua Bum. Among 36 teachers, only 2 of them are from Hua Bum. 2 persons in the medical centre are not registered as permanent residents, and only 1 in 6 is non-resident.

33. The Ha Nhi people have been living in the South of China and North of Vietnam for a long time. From the 8<sup>th</sup> century there were ancient bibliographies written about their lives in the North West of Vietnam. But almost ancestors of the current Ha Nhi are migrated people to Vietnam in the last 300 years. Ha Nhi ethnic group is also called U Ni, Xa U Ni, Ha Nhi, Co Cho, Ha Nhi La Mi, black Ha Nhi. Its language is a branch of the Tibet-Burman language group (closer to the Burman language) and distinct from the Kinh language.

34. The Ha Nhi ethnic group has settled permanently. They associate across the China-Vietnam border, in the area currently called Bat Xat district (Lao Cai province) and Muong Te (Lao Cai province). The part, which applies the terraced and settled rice fields, has settled for a long time ago. Many of villages are more than 100 years, consists about 50-60 households. Villages are scattered by swidden fields.

35. Mang ethnic group is also called Mang U, yellow Xa La. Their language belongs to Mon-Khmer group. Locality: Lai Chau Province (Sin Ho, Muong Te, Phong Tho, Muong Lay). Mang people live by unsettled farming. Their work equipments are axe, knife, sticks to dig holes. Productivity of rice is low due to bad quality of earth, young forest, low life level, they are in hunger through the year. Currently they already know how to improve productivity by improving equipments, apply terraced fields. Livestock, crafts are still undeveloped. Gathering, hunting during 4 seasons remain an important role in economic activity. The Mang people raise cattle, goats, chickens and pigs. Many products, such as knitting array of bamboo mat, baskets are highly preferred by other groups.

36. H'Mong ethnic group is also called Meo, Meo, Mieu Ha, White Man. Local groups: Mong Do (White Mong), Mong Lenh (Chinese Mong), Mong Si (Red Mong), Mong Du (Black Mong), Mong Sua (Mong Man), Green H'Mong. Language group: H'Mong-Dao. Main life source is settled farming or unsettled maize, rice, wheat farming. Main food crops are maize, paddy rice and wheat. Farmers usually intercrop potatoes, vegetables, peanut, sesame, soybean... between main crops. Somewhere terraced fields are applied. The plow of H'Mong people is very popular by its durability and efficiency. Planting linen for fiber to weave, medicinal plants, drugs (previously), the fruit trees such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, linen textile production are characteristic features of the Hmong people.

## **IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND LOCAL**

### **PARTICIPATION**

#### **4.1. Public consultation during preparation of the RP**

37. Information disclosure and consultation activities have been done from October 2010 to April 2011. Two consultation meetings have been done. These consultative meetings were held in affected village Chang Chao Pa, Hua Bum commune with participation of representatives of commune government, mass organizations, village leaders and all affected and not affected households of the village.

38. Through these consultations the following information were disclosed: (i) subproject description and scope of preliminary impact on households in the subproject area (ii) scope of potential impacts and mitigation measures, (iii) policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement as per framework policy of “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” and rights of affected households; (iv) Implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and resettlement activities of “Nam Nghe Hydropower Project”; (v) grievance mechanism.

39. Second consultative meeting were held in affected village with participation of representatives of all affected households, representatives of CPC, mass organizations and village leaders. The participants were provided with a printed copy of ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement Framework Policy. These consultations focused on 5 contents mentioned in the first consultation and got participants’ opinions.

40. The meetings led agreement of the affected households and representatives of Hua Bum CPC on the entitlement matrix. Opinions and suggestions of the participants were written in the minutes of consultative meetings. The participants agreed upon entitlements and compensation price of Lai Chau PPC. The minutes of these consultative meetings are described in Appendix 2.

#### **4.2. Information disclosure and local people participation during project implementation**

41. In October 2014, one consultation meeting with 17 affected households was held in the project commune. The affected people were encouraged to participate in consultation activities, the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost study (RCS) and monitoring the whole process of project implementation and compensation disbursement. The updated RP will be disclosed to APs in Vietnamese after approved by ADB and uploaded on the ADB website. Compensation plan of the subproject will be disclosed to AHs before submitting for approval and after approved by district PC.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

42. The resolution of complaints and disputes on land acquisition, compensation rates, and rehabilitation is the responsibility of the local authorities. Avenues and procedures are in place for the grievances of the affected people to be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The affected people will be informed of their rights and the avenues and procedures through a public information booklet and the consultation meetings (in relevant language if necessary). No cost is applied for resolving complaints of AHs. A four-stage procedure of the grievance and redress mechanism is presented below:

**First Stage:** Commune People's Committee: An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days (or 45 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (Note: in remote and mountainous areas or complicated case, the complaint should be resolved within 45 or 60 days, respectively). The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Upon issuance of the decision of the CPC, if the affected household disagree they can make an appeal within 30 days (45 days for mountainous area). If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

**Second Stage:** District People's Committee: Upon receipt of the complaint from the household, the DPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Upon issuance of the decision of the DPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the PPC.

**Third Stage:** Provincial People's Committee: Upon receipt of the complaint from the affected household, the PPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints. Upon issuance of the decision of the PPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days if disagree. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days.

**Final Stage:** the Court of Law Arbitrates: Should the complainant file his/her case to the court and the court rules in favor of the complainant, then PMU will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC. The affected people will be provided with support and assistance by

locally based organizations, in case they have limited capacity or in case they have questions or complaints.

43. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the project's grievance redress mechanism, the households have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Operations Department, i.e., Transport and Communications Division, Southeast Asia Department (SERD) or through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) as outlined in the "Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism".

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

### **6.1. Relevant Policies of Vietnam**

44. There are a number of Vietnamese laws, regulations, and decrees relevant to land acquisition and resettlement. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement. The principal documents include the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 replacing Land Law 2003, providing Vietnam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, guiding implementation of the Land Law 2013; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, guiding land evaluation; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, on compensation, assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, guiding implementation of Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP and Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, guiding implementation of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.

45. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information include the Law on Land No. 45/2013/QH13. Article 67 of the land law requires announcement of land acquisition to the DPs prior to recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural lands of a minimum of 90 and 180 days respectively. Compensation plan must be disclosed to AHs and posted at the CPC's office before submitted to competent agency for approval (Article 69).

46. At the local level, the provinces issue provincial decisions, consolidating Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Decree 44/2014/ND-CP and Decree 43/2014/ND-CP and other legal documents relevant to planning and implementation of resettlement at the provincial level. The land law 2013 stipulates that compensation for land shall be specific plot price identified by an independent appraiser at time of compensation implementation. Decree 44/2014/ND-CP provides methods for evaluating land price.

47. On the basis of the legal documents of the Government on compensation and resettlement assistance, Lai Chau province has also issued legal documents specifying this policy implemented in the province. The provincial laws are the following: Decision No 37/2013/QĐ-UBND, Lai Chau PPC, dated on 31 December 2013, providing on promulgating the table of land prices in 2014 in Lai Chau province, Decision 31/2013/QĐ-UBND of Lai Chau PPC, dated on 14 November



2013, on the issue of the compensation unit price of land, structures, crops and other assets attached to land when the government acquires land in Lai Chau province. The detail provisions are presented in Table 12. In addition, sub-projects also applies Article 46 Decree 38/2014/ND-CP regulated about application of resettlement policy of donors for ODA projects.

### **Relevant Vietnamese Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

- (i) The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013)
- (ii) The Land Law No.45/2013/QH13, dated ..., on comprehensive land administration regulations. The 2013 Land Law supersedes earlier versions of 1987, 1993 and 2013.
- (iii) Complaint Laws No.02/2011/QH11, dated.....
- (iv) Ordinance number 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 dated Aril 20th, 2007 by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly on promulgating the regulation on the exercise of democracy in communes, including requirements for consultation with and participation of people in communes.
- (v) Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on the implementation of the Land Law.
- (vi) Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 On Regulations on Land Prices
- (vii) Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement when the State recover lands.
- (viii) Decree No.75/2012/ND-CP dated on 3 October 2012 guiding on implementation of Complaint law
- (ix) Decree 38/2013/ND-CP, dated on 23 April 2013 on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- (x) Decree 11/2010/ND-CP, dated on 24 Feb 2010 on management and protection of road; and Decree 100/2013/ND-CP amending Decree 11/2010/ND-CP.
- (xi) Decree 42/2012/ND-CP, dated on 11 May 2012, on management and use of paddy land.

## **6.2. ADB Policies**

48. The aim of 2009 ADB's SPS on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid and minimize the impacts on people, households, enterprises and other objects, including income and livelihood from land acquisition and other assets. Where the resettlement is unavoidable, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to restore the living standards of the affected people at least to their pre-project levels by compensating lost assets at replacement costs and providing various forms of support. Further, the ADB policy about resettlement contains the main following principles and purposes:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned government organizations.

- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.

- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.

- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter in to negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non land assets.

- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

- Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in accessible place and a form and language (s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

49. Other ADB policies have bearings on the conduct of resettlement activities. One is the 2009 ADB SPS on Indigenous Peoples which requires that all interventions should: (i) consistent with the needs and aspiration of the affected

indigenous peoples; (ii) compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture and social and economic institutions; (iii) conceived, planned and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities; (iv) equitable in terms of development efforts and impacts, and (v) not imposing negative effects of development on indigenous peoples without appropriate and acceptable compensation. Another is ADB's Policy on Gender and Development which aims to promote gender equity and ensure that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process.

### 6.3. Resolving the Gaps between Vietnamese Laws and ADB Policy

50. The differences between the Vietnamese Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy on resettlement and compensation and the project policy to address these are shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Difference Between National Laws and ADB Policy and their reconciliation in Project Policies**

Items	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
<b>Severely impacted APs losing productive land</b>	<b>Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:</b> APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	APs who are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted.	APs losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets (income generating) or who are physically displaced from housing shall be considered as severely impacted
<b>APs without LURC</b>	<b>Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92:</b> Persons who has used land before 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or illegalizable will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. But no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the	APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of non-land assets other than land, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), if they occupied the land or structures prior to the cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement assistance	APs, without LURC or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before cut-off date at replacement cost. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.

Items	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
	Land Law 2013; the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works.		
<b>Compensation for affected house/structure</b>	<b>Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1:</b> houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. <b>Decree 47, article 9:</b> Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure.	Non-land assets, including house/structure created before the cutoff date will be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation	Full compensation at the cost of new house/structure with similar technical standard will be paid for all affected houses/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation.
<b>Monitoring</b>	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP and EMDP implementation	The EA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.
<b>Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations</b>	Not required.	The borrower is required to engage an independent third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village

Items	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
			leaders will be attached in the report.

#### 6.4. Project Principles

51. The basic principles of this Project are the following:

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs and appropriate social, economic, operation and engineering solutions that have the least impact on the populations in the project area.
- (ii) No land acquisition or site clearing will be done in anticipation or before being considered for inclusion in the Project.
- (iii) Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas before the cut-off date, are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- (iv) Lack of legal rights to lost assets or tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlements to compensation for non-land assets and rehabilitation measures to meet resettlement objectives.
- (v) Affected households will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in matters that will severely affect their lives during the design, implementation and operation of the Project. Moreover, plans for the acquisition of land and other assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation, relocation and other assistance available to them.
- (vi) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the affected households as a common property, e.g., communal forest, communal farm, will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure access of those affected households to equivalent resources on a continuing basis.
- (vii) There will be no deductions in compensation payments for land, structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
- (viii) If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute the case will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress mechanism in this RP.
- (ix) Affected households that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed between Project authorities and the affected households during the resettlement planning process.

- (x) Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
- (xi) There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning and implementation of the RP.
- (xii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
- (xiii) Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to complement mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment/hardship, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed families, disabled-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people without support structures, and people living in poverty. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (xiv) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of this updated RP. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.
- (xvi) The updated RP or its summary are translated into local language and placed in commune offices for the reference of affected households as well as other interested groups.
- (xvii) Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession for any given geographic location in accordance with the approved RP until (a) compensation payment and relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area; (b) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (c) the area is free from all encumbrances.
- (xviii) Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households losing entire residential land are be made available well ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses. No demolition of assets and/or entry to properties are be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS**

52. The entitlement matrix in Table 7 provides the main types of losses identified and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. During RP updating, the DMS are the basis for determining the final entitlements based on actual impacts and losses including appropriate income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups. Replacement cost surveys are carried out to determine actual replacement costs and rates.

**Table 7: Project Entitlement Matrix**

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement	Implementation arrangement
Permanent acquisition of productiveland less than 10% of total landholding	Legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right	Compensation in cash at replacement cost for affected land, and - Job retraining/creation allowanceequivalent to 3 times the value of recovered agriculturalland and assistance for agricultural extension training and agriculturalcultivation capacity building.	Compensation and allowance will be paid for AHs at one time before commencing civil works.
Permanent acquisition of productiveland (more than 10% of household'sarea – severely affected households)	No severely AHs in the subproject	Not applicable	
Temporarily impacted land	For legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right, and  Public land is managed by the local authority.	Private land that will be temporary affected less than 30 months will be compensated at market land lease cost; and Trees and crops on the affected land will be compensated based at market rate. For commune's land, compensation for non-land assets affected at market rate. If Land that will be temporary affected more than 30 months, the compensation will be similar to the permanently-impacted land.	If there is no market of land lease, compensation will be based on the loss of income generated from the affected land for the duration of 30 months.  Land will berestored to pre-project quality before returning to the user.

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement	Implementation arrangement
Crops and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status	a) Annual standing crops (paddy rice) that can not be harvested will be paid compensation based on recent highest productivity season and current market value; (b) Perennial trees will be paid based on current market value given the type, age, and productive value (c) Compensation for Timber trees based on diameter at breast height and regulations	Inform AHs at least 90 days for acquisition of agricultural land so that they will stop cultivating on the affected land or having plan to harvest crops
Assistance to vulnerable households	Poor HHs, poor ethnic minority households	Allowance of 1,500,000 dong per household	



## **VIII. INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY**

53. The project has no resettled household, no households lose more than 10% of total land, therefore the sub-project will support vulnerable households who lose land. To recover for vulnerable HHs, the investor has the following support programs.

54. In addition to compensation and assistance, severely- affected households vulnerable households will benefit from income restoration program. The program consists of five main sections: (i) agricultural extension (trainings for using agricultural land effectively and productively, provision of seedlings for productive crops and new crops), (ii) preferred access to use the reservoir for fisheries, (iii) priority in government and NGO-managed development programs in the area, (iv) priority to hire the labours of the affected households to work for the project (in preparation and operation stage) with the suitable works and (v) Besides, local authorities will support vulnerable households, expand the agricultural land area around the project area. This program will be agreed by CPC of Hua Bum and DPC of Nam Nhun.

## **IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING**

55. During updating RP, the resettlement consultant conducted a survey on replacement cost in the project area by interviewing AHs and collecting information of land transaction in the commune. Result of the survey shows that there is not any land transaction in the project area because it is high mountainous area. The consultant also consulted with AHs about compensation price for land issued by Lai Chau PPC for 2014. The AHs agreed with the land compensation price. The agreement of AHs was confirmed in the minutes of consultative meeting. For trees and crops, compensation prices are current market prices.

56. The budget for the implementation of the updated RP is VND **6,068,263,466**, equal to US\$ 284,428. Details of compensation and budget support are shown in the Table 8, including compensation and allowances, administration and other management activities expenses and contingency.

**Table 8: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Activities**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Price ( VND)</b>	<b>Cost ( VND)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation for types of land</b>				<b>1,095,316,500</b>
	Infrequently used-land (position 1)	m <sup>2</sup>	28396.3	11,000	312,359,300
	Infrequently used-land (position 2)	m <sup>2</sup>	35588.8	10,000	355,888,000
	Infrequently used-land (position 3)	m <sup>2</sup>	32472.8	7,000	227,309,600
	2-crop paddy land (position 1)	m <sup>2</sup>	8,685.2	23,000	199,759,600
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for annual crops</b>				<b>172,027,085</b>
	Rice	m <sup>2</sup>	3,995.2	9,500	37,954,324
	Maize	m <sup>2</sup>	10773.3	8,500	91,572,821
	Cassava	m <sup>2</sup>	14000.0	3,000	41,999,940
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation for trees</b>				<b>500,000</b>
	Banana trees less than 1.2 height, without bunches	tree	25	20,000	500,000
<b>4</b>	<b>Structures</b>				<b>828,140,877</b>
	Moving the grid line (for Muong Te Electricity district)				634,085,877
	Moving the cable line for Muong Te Telecommunication district)				194,055,000.0
<b>4</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				<b>3,312,949,500</b>
a	<i>Job training/creation</i>	times			3,285,949,500

	For Infrequently used-land (position 1)	3	28396.3	11,000	312,359,300
	For Infrequently used-land (position 2)	3	35588.8	10,000	355,888,000
	For Infrequently used-land (position 3)	3	32472.8	7,000	227,309,600
	For 2-crop paddy land (position 1)	3	8,685.2	23,000	599,278,800
<i>b</i>	<i>For vulnerable households</i>	household	18	1,500,000	27,000,000
<b>Total direct cost</b>					<b>5,408,434,462</b>
Administration cost		2%			108,168,689
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>5,516,603,151</b>
Contingencies		10%			551,660,315
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,068,263,466</b>

57. NPC will provide all costs for resettlement activities. The DRC will be responsible for DMS and preparation of compensation plan. The updated RP, including estimated budget, will be submitted to the PPC for review and approval. DRC and CPC will be responsible for disbursement of compensation for affected people. The venue, usually held in commune office. Copies of payment forms will be provided to affected people. The payment must be completed before commencing civil works.

## X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

58. The implementation schedule for compensation and assistance activities is presented in Table 9.

**Table 9: RP Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Time																				
	2014								2015												
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Householdsurvey, disclosureandconsultationwith AHs																					
Detailedmeasurement survey (DMS)																					
UpdatingRPbasedonDMS and consultations																					
Submitu RPtoADBforapproval																					
Approvalofu RPbyADBpostingatthewebsite																					
Preparing compensation plan and approval																					
Compensationpayment																					
Clearanceofacquireland																					
Constructionofcivilworks																					
Internal monitoring																					

## **XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION**

59. The project's EA is NPC. There will be a project management unit (PMU) to carry out the works to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the project. The PPMU will be assisted by project experts in implementation. NPC will provide all costs for compensation and assistance.

60. The Provincial People's Committee (PPC) will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. It supervises the District People's Committee who in turn works with the Commune People's Committee. The District People's Committee undertakes a number of resettlement activities through the District resettlement committee (DRC) The DRC is headed by the Vice-Chairman of District People's Committee and the members are from the Departments of Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, Transport and Agriculture as well as the Farmers' Association, Women's Union, and representative of the affected households. The PMU will collaborate with the DRC in the conduct resettlement activities. The detailed responsibilities of each organization in resettlement are in Table 10.

**Table 10: Matrix of Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Specific Activities to be Undertaken</b>
NPC	As the project owner, it is responsible for managing and organizing the investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision of all resettlement activities.
PMU and PPMU	Carry out the coordination and supervision of project implementation
Provincial People's Committee	Demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant provincial institutions and direct them in implementing RP. Concur updated RP Approve the compensation rate, allowances, establish compensation committee at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation. Settle complaints and grievances if settlement is not attained at the district level
District People's Committee	Guide the compensation and resettlement activities at the district level; Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey, public consultation, information dissemination and RP implementation. Establish DRC. Solve complaints if settlement fails at the commune level.

District resettlement committee	<p>Organize the survey team to carry out the DMS and administer the DMS and entitlement forms to the affected household;</p> <p>Check the unit prices of compensation and suggest adjustment to conform it with the market price and replacement costs if required.</p> <p>In co-ordination with commune people's committee, organize meetings with affected households and disseminate the PIB.</p> <p>Prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) based on the RP and the together with commune people's committee pay entitlements to affected households in a timely manner.</p> <p>Settle the complaints and grievances of affected households and any difficulty during implementation.</p>
Commune People's Committee	<p>Assist in the conduct of the census and inventory survey.</p> <p>Coordinate with DIB in conducting public meetings, information dissemination and paying the affected people with compensation and allowances:</p> <p>Feedback the preference and opinions of the affected people to DRC</p> <p>Settle the complaints of the affected people at the commune level.</p> <p>Suggest solutions for any outstanding issues ;</p> <p>Assist local people in overcoming the difficulties during construction period;</p> <p>Assist the affected people in repairing of affected houses.</p>
Affected People	<p>Prepare and make ready their necessary papers such as their LURC and certificate of ownership of other assets;</p> <p>Confirm the accuracy of lost assets and entitlements;</p> <p>Clear land in a timely manner after receipt of full entitlements.</p>

## **XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

61. Monitoring and evaluation aims to ensure (i) compliance of various groups with the resettlement plan and compensation rates and procedures; (ii) availability of resources and the effectiveness of implementing organizations; and (iii) ensure the well being of the affected persons and the restoration of their standard of living to the pre-project level.

### **12.1. Internal Monitoring**

62. The NPC will set up the internal monitoring and reporting system. As part of the internal monitoring, monthly progress reports on resettlement will be prepared. The report will contain the following: (i) receipt of compensation payment and assistance by the affected persons as defined in the approved RP; (ii) completion of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement of displaced households and other resettlement activities; (iii) conduct of information dissemination and disclosure and consultations; (iv) complaints filed and their settlement; (v) status

of income and living conditions of the affected people particularly the severely affected ones; (vi) suggestions of the affected people; (vii) expenses and budget performance.

63 .The monitoring reports will track the performance of resettlement activities against the schedule. It will also facilitate, if there are any delays and mistakes, the identification of the reasons and solutions. The PPMU will review the monthly progress reports and submit its review to PMU. The report will be subsequently submitted to ADB.

64. There was no requirement on independent monitoring for implementation of compensation and assistance in project design. Therefore, there will no independent monitoring agency for Nam Nghe Hydropower Project.

**Table 11: Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
<b>INPUTS INDICATORS</b>	Staffing and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of project dedicated PPMU staff</li> <li>• Formation of DCARB</li> <li>• Number of DCARB members and job function</li> <li>• Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording)</li> <li>• Training undertaken for all implementing agencies</li> <li>• Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labor</li> </ul>
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resettlement budgets disbursed to DCARB and DPs in timely manner</li> </ul>
<b>PROCESS INDICATORS</b>	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of PIB to all DPs</li> <li>• RP available in all districts</li> <li>• Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the RP</li> <li>• Grievances by type and resolution</li> <li>• Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT INDICATORS</b>	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of cultivation land acquired</li> </ul>
	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type and size of government assets affected</li> </ul>
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of private trees acquired</li> <li>• Number and type of crops acquired</li> <li>• Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners</li> </ul>

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops)</li> <li>• Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>• Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>• Number and amount of payment paid</li> <li>• Compensation payments made on time</li> <li>• Compensation payments according to agreed rates</li> <li>• Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance</li> </ul>

## **APPENDICIES**

### **Appendix 1.Minutes of Community Consulting in RP preparation and RP updated**

#### **HUA BUM COMMUNE**

#### **NAM NGHE HYDROPOWER PLANT PROJECT**

#### **Minutes of Consultation on compensation, assistance and resettlement plan**

Village: Chang Chao Pa, Commune: Ha Bum, District: Muong Te , Province :  
Lai Chau

25<sup>th</sup> April, 2011

#### **I. PARTICIPANTS**

1. Authorized representatives of investor (Nam Nghe Hydropower plant project), including:
2. Authorized representatives of consultancy unit (Thanh Xuan 68 Power Development Investment & Consulting Joint Stock Company), including:
  - Do Nguyen Xuan
  - Pham Trung Dung
  - Nguyen Thi Tuyet
3. Authorized representatives of authorities and of mass organizations of Pa Tan commune, including:
  - Phung Me Cho, Commune Party Committee Secretary
  - Phùng Xa Long, Chairman of Father land Front of Hua Bum commune
  - Po Lo Po, Chairman of Hua Bum commune
  - Phung Ha Xo, Chairman of Women Union
  - Chim Van Quan ,Cadastral Officer

#### **II. CONSULTATIVE CONTENTS:**

1. Authorized representatives of investor provide information for the participants, including:
  - Description of Nam Nghe Hydropower Plant Project.
  - Potential impacts of the Project
  - Policy Framework of Energy Renewable and Power Upgrading Project of ADB



- Implementation plan (construction plan, compensation and resettlement plan, mitigate measure, implementation plan)
  - The participation of local people
  - Grievance redress mechanism
2. Authorized representatives of Project investor provide the commune authorities with Nam Nghe Hydropower Plant Project Information Booklet.
3. People gave out their information and discussed in group.

### **III. CONSULTATIVE OUTCOMES:**

1. In terms of the impacts of Nam Nghe Hydropower Plant Project:
- The Nam Nghe Hydropower will permanently affect 14.23 ha area of land, including 3 types: 1.47 ha of agriculture land, 11.56 ha of forest land and 1.2 ha of unused land. Affected agriculture land belongs to 13 households (84 persons) of Chang Chao Pa and Pa Mu villages, the remain affected land is mix forest and unused land, belongs to the management of Hua Bum commune. There are no households removal, permanently affected agriculture land is less than 10% of total agriculture land of affected households. All of these affected households are poor and no women headed households.
  - The Nam Nghe Hydropower plant will not impact on any structures or public assets during its implementation. In terms of compensation and assistance policy:
    - The affected people agree with the compensation, assistance, resettlement policy issued by Lai Chau PPC. The Nam Nghe Hydropower Plant Project Information Booklet must be listed in public places and delivered to each affected household. However, other assistances must be reviewed and provided for life stabilization.
    - There should have the safety electricity guidance for people.
    - The households who are acquired agricultural land will receive the job training assistance, which is 3 times as much as the value of the affected land.
2. In terms of the implementation plan
- The implementation plan should be informed soon to local people.
  - The implementation of the project must comply with the scheduled plan. If there are any changes, the affected people should be informed early.
  - The compensation payment should be done one time and directly into each household.
3. In terms of the participation of local people
- People expect to participate into the periods of the project implementation.
  - The process of DMS must be executed under the participation and monitoring of affected householders.
4. In terms of grievance resolution process
- Grievance, complaint redress mechanism must be publicized and transparent
  - The resolving grievance must be quick and fair. The agencies who are responsible for grievance redress must be publicized for the local people
- The meeting ended at 11:00 hours of the same day. Authorized representatives of commune and village authorities, of mass organizations and the people participating in the meeting unanimously read and agreed upon the

contents of minutes and signed hereunder:

Representatives of organizations	Representatives of local government
Representatives of affected people	The representative of village
Representative of Consulting	Representatives of the investor

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc  
Huyện Nam Định, ngày 1 tháng 12 năm 2014

DỰ ÁN: Đất Tưới nước tưới tiêu và mở rộng  
cải tạo kênh đào cho các hộ nông dân vùng

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

**I. Thành phần tham dự:**

Ông (bà) <u>Nguyễn Bắc Hưng</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Trưởng phòng ĐTXĐ</u>	<u>Đôn đốc lại công</u>
Ông (bà) <u>Phạm Quang Văn</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Cán bộ Công ty Đôn đốc lại công</u>	
Ông (bà) <u>Nguyễn Văn Lạc</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Phụ trách ĐTXĐ và Hòa Bình</u>	
Ông (bà) <u>Châu Văn Quân</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Cán bộ địa chính xã Hòa Bình</u>	
Ông (bà) <u>Đinh Tiến Đạt</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Tư vấn Tài trợ</u>	
Ông (bà) <u>Lê A Cầu</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Hội bị ảnh hưởng</u>	
Ông (bà) <u>Vàng A Bình</u>	Chức vụ: <u>Hội bị ảnh hưởng</u>	
Ông (bà) _____	Chức vụ: _____	

**II. Nội dung tham vấn**

Chuyên gia tư vấn về Khung chính sách của dự án về kế hoạch tái định cư và kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, những tác động khi thu hồi đất và tái sản trên đất. Đồng thời, chuyên gia cung cấp thông tin liên quan đến các chính sách của Chính phủ Việt Nam, nhà tài trợ ADB và Dự án đối với những nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, phụ nữ và các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số trong quá trình thực hiện dự án và trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất.

**II. Ý kiến thảo luận**

- Đại diện chính quyền địa phương và các hộ bị ảnh hưởng tại địa phương rất ủng hộ việc thực hiện dự án và những kiến thức mà công trình đã mang lại.

- Trong quá trình thực hiện, để giải công ty ĐTXĐ lại được thu hồi đất đang quy định của Việt Nam và ADB, với những ảnh hưởng về đất nông nghiệp, khu vực này nên được an gậy ra.

III. KẾT LUẬN

Công trình và chính quyền địa phương ủng hộ việc  
thực hiện dự án  
Bà con địa phương được biết đến theo đúng hướng chính  
sách của Đảng, Nhà nước.

Cấp trên đã thông qua các ý kiến trên và thông qua vào ngày 28/01/2014  
Đại diện cộng đồng

Chú  
Lê A Cui  
Đại diện ĐQL địa phương



Đại diện Tư vấn

Phan Văn  
Đại diện tư vấn

Đã nộp đơn: Cầu Kênh 1 - P. 10 - Thành phố  
 ngày 01/01/2012

DANH SÁCH THAM VẤN CÔNG ĐỒNG  
 CÁC HỒ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG  
 THỦY ĐIỆN NĂM NGHE

SST	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Thống A Khau	Bản pà rai	Khau	
2	Thống A Khau	Bản pà rai	Khau	
3	Là A Sang	"	Sang	
4	Chang A Thoa	"	Thoa	
5	Chang A Hư	"	Hư	
6	Thoa A Thoa	"	Thoa	
7	Vang A Dường	"	Dường	
8	Chang A Vang	"	Vang	
9	Thoa A Tung	"	Tung	
10	Thoa A Sít	"	Sít	
11	Thoa A Lân	"	Lân	
12	Thoa A Dĩa	"	Dĩa	
13	Vang A Vang	"	Vang	
14	Vang A Dĩa	"	Dĩa	
15	Là A Cui	"	Cui	
16	Vang A Lân	"	Lân	
17	giang A Pao	"	Pao	

**APPENDIX 2: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INSTRUMENT**  
*(Form: Survey for assets of household which lose farm land)*

**Nam Nghe Hydropower QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT ASSET OF HOUSEHOLD**

**Project**

**No.:**.....

Name of household's leader:.....Age..... . Ethnicity.....

Number of household's member:.....

Village ..... Commune .....

Nam Nhun District, Lai Chau Province

**1. Acquired land area**

No	Type	Unit	Area	Note

**2. Household's asset**

**2.1 House, bathroom**

No	Title	Unit	Quantity	Note

**2.2 Crops**

No	Type	Status (*)	Quantity	Note

(\*) According to indemnity price list of Province

**3. Expectation about compensation and resettlement**

**3.1. About compensation:**

- Compensation by cash;
- Compensation by asset

**3.2. About resettlement:**

- Move to another place inside/between local living place
- Move to concentrated resettlement area
- Self moving

**3.3. Other suggestion**

.....*date* .....*month*.....*year* 2011.  
**Surveyor** **Household's leader**

**Approval by local authority**