

# **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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**April 2013**

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

**Dak Pring Hydropower Subproject, Nam Giang District,  
Quang Nam Province**

**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

As of 29th March 2013  
Currency Unit: Vietnamese Dong (VND)  
US\$1.00 = 20,863 VND

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPC	Commune People's Committee
	Central Power Corporation
Dak Pring HPP	Dak Pring Hydropower Subproject
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
m <sup>2</sup>	Square metre
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-governmental organization
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 (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, 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, 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.

**Compensation** - Means payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land-for-land) 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 value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

**Cut-off date** - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP, regardless of tenure status. In this Project, the cut-off date will be the final day of the census of APs and the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of APs' land and/or non-land assets.

**Entitlement** - means a range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**Land acquisition** - Means the process whereby an AP 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 equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.
Rehabilitation	- Means assistance provided in cash or in kind to project affected persons due to the loss of 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	- Means the physical relocation of an affected household from her/his pre-project place of residence.
Severely affected persons	- Those who experience significant/major impacts due to (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocate due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild.
Vulnerable groups	- Are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically includes: (i) Households headed by women with dependents, or elderly, or disabled, (ii) Households falling under the national poverty standard, (iii) Landless households, and (iv) Ethnic minorities.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Project Description.

1. The renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 (for CPC) is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with potential hydropower in Quang Nam and Thua Thien Hue province to provide additional electric power for national grid and for households in communes and neighbouring areas. Component 2 (for CPC) includes both new construction and rehabilitation of rural grid in Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Gia Lai provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who are using electricity.

2. Dak Pring Hydropower plant is a subproject which is included in the component 1 of project. It will be located in Cha Val commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province. The Dak Pring Hydropower will have 7.5 MW generating capacity and an annual average electricity production of 30.45 million KWh. The subproject will provide or improve electricity for 561 households of the Cha Val Commune. However, a large portion will connect to the national power grid though the Nam Giang – Thach My 35 KV transmission lines.

### 2. Scope of Resettlement Impacts.

3. According to the IOL results, the Dak Pring Hydropower will acquire 75.5 ha of different types of land in two villages (namely Ta Ul and Can Don) including 67 ha of agricultural land and 8.5 ha of water bodies and scrub land. Of 75.5ha, around 46.5 hectares (61.6 percent) will be permanently acquired while 29.0 hectares (38.4 percent) will be for temporary use. Land acquisition requirement of the subproject will affect 65 households (310 people). All of them belong to the Co Tu ethnic minority group. 24 out of 45 permanently affected households (112 people) are severely affected households (lose more than 10% of the total agricultural land).

4. Only fruit trees and bamboo are grown in this area. Therefore, the subproject does not affect paddy area of affected households. As showed in the SES, all affected households have no LURCs, but 100% is using the acquired land under the customary use rights for ethnic minorities. The subproject will also permanently affect 315,900 trees of 65 households but it does not affect any structures or public assets.

### 3. Information disclosure and public consultation.

5. The objectives of the information disclosure and public consultation are to (i) Share adequate information on the subproject for community and people affected by the subproject and related agencies; (ii) Collect suggestions and opinions of local authorities, affected community and people on issues such as the scale of land acquisition; the mitigation measures of land acquisition; compensation, assistance, resettlement policies;

income restoration activities and grievance redress mechanism; (iii) Attract the co-operation and participation of the affected community, people and related agencies in preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan; (iv) In order to ensure the transparency of the subproject information; all related activities such as land acquisition; compensation, support, resettlement, and income restoration are closely discussed, consultations on these matters are held with affected community, people, and related agencies and Project Information Booklets are delivered into their hands through consultation meetings. Public consultation and information disclosure have been done in May, 2010. There were 2 consultation meetings held in affected communes. The consultation meetings attracted 100 participants, of which 18% is female. Through the consultation meetings, local people had understood the scope of land acquisition and agreed with the compensation policies as well as the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

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

6. The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure fairness and maximize the benefits to the APs regardless of land tenure; special assistance for poor households, families in preferential social policy and severely affected households to stabilize of their life at least equal or better than pre-project level. There are some differences between the policies of Vietnam and ADB on resettlement such as: compensation of non-titled users, compensation based on replacement cost and entitlement to rehabilitation assistance, etc. These differences are resolved in favour of ADB policy by granting compensation to all affected people regardless of tenure at replacement cost and rehabilitation assistance to those losing more than 10 percent of their land and/or those physically displaced. The resolution is reflected in the entitlement matrix.

#### **5. Cost Estimate, Implementation Schedule, Institutional Arrangements and Monitoring.**

7. RP implementation will cost 13,098,693,630 equal to US\$ 627,843. The funds will be from EVN-CPC 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. Compensation disbursement will expected to implement through 2013 to 2014. As the Executing Agency, Central Power Corporation (CPC) will create a project management unit to oversee the overall implementation of the project. But it is the provincial, district and commune People's Committee who 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

8. 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) in Northern and Central of Viet Nam. The project will provide a sustainable financing mechanism to remote mountainous provinces in the Central of Viet Nam to finance rural electrification through the revenues from sale of electricity to national grid.
- Component 2 of the Project conducted by CPC will expand and rehabilitate rural distribution network in Central of Viet Nam, within Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Gia Lai province. This is estimated to require about USD 55 million from ADB fund, and approximately USD 30 million (counterpart fund). About 111,000 households are expected to get benefit under this component through improvement of rural distribution network.

9. The Project will also include an associated technical assistance grant for capacity building for renewable energy development.

10. The Project aims to promote pro-poor and balance economic development of remote mountainous and poor communes, furthermore to provide sustainable use of electricity in an affordable manner. The outcomes of Project are to (i) provide reliable and affordable supply of electricity to remote mountainous communes, (ii) improve living conditions and income.

### 1.2. Location and Components of the Subproject

11. Dak Pring HPP will be constructed on Dak Pring stream belonging to area of Cha Val commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province.

12. The reservoir is at 15°37' 05" North latitude, 107°33' 10" East longitude. The area of the catchment from the dam site is about 296 km<sup>2</sup>. The subproject has 7.5 MW installed capacity and will generate  $E_o = 30.45 \times 10^6$  kWh annually. It will supply power to the region and national grid. The construction is expected to start in Quarter 3 of 2013. The parameters of Dak Pring HPP are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Parameters of Dak Pring HPP

No.	Parameters	Unit	Numeric value	Notes
I	Level of the Subproject		3	
II	Hydrologic of the Subproject			

No.	Parameters	Unit	Numeric value	Notes
1	Area of $F_{IV}$ basin	Km <sup>2</sup>	296	
2	Average rainfall in many years $X_0$	mm	2884	Since 1978-2006
3	Average annual rainfall $Q_0$	m <sup>3</sup> /s	18.1	
4	Total annual water flow $W_0$	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	571	
<b>III</b>	<b>Reservoir</b>			
1	Full supply level MNDBT	m	287	
2	Minimum operating level MNC	m	286	
3	Design flood level MNLTk (P=1.5%)	m	294.59	
4	Flood estimation level (P=0.5%)	m	295.98	
5	Gross storage	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	3.22	
6	Minimum storage	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	2.86	
7	Active storage	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	0.36	
8	Flood flow			
	- P= 0.5 %	m <sup>3</sup> /s	4412	
	- P= 1.5 %	m <sup>3</sup> /s	3436	
	- P= 10 %	m <sup>3</sup> /s	2063	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Free spillway</b>			
1	Structure	BTTL	Non-aerated spillway, creager-ophixerop type	
2	Sill elevation	m	287	
3	Number of overfall gap		0	
4	Total length	m	76	

No.	Parameters	Unit	Numeric value	Notes
5	Maximum height	m	25	
6	Maximum discharge flood capacity P=0.5%	m <sup>3</sup> /s	4412	
7	Maximum discharge flood capacity P=1.5%	m <sup>3</sup> /s	3436	
<b>V</b>	<b>Sand discharge gate</b>			
1	Structure		Reinforced concrete	
2	Sill elevation	m	272.5	
3	Length	m	16	
4	Width	m	2	
5	Height	m	2	
7	Slope	%	3.125	
<b>VI</b>	<b>Intake gate</b>			
1	Structure		Reinforced concrete	
2	Sill elevation	m	279	
3	Length	m	15.9	
4	Size of intake gate bxh	m	3 x 3	
5	Size of body bxh	m	15,9 x 18,7	
6	Length	m	15.9	
7	Design volume	m <sup>3</sup> /s	28.4	
<b>VII</b>	<b>Head race</b>			
1	Type of structure		Pressure available	

No.	Parameters	Unit	Numeric value	Notes
2	Total length	m	521.88	
	Type 1 (Rock)		403.02	
	Type 2 (steel enforced concrete canal with cover)		118.86	
3	Size b x h	m	4.3	
4	Altitude of the beginning of canal	m	280.5	
5	Altitude of the end of canal	m	252.37	
6	Design volume	m <sup>3</sup> /s	28.4	
7	Slope	‰	6.02	
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Penstock</b>			
1	Type		Concrete covered by steel tube	
2	Length of main pipe line	m	9.5	
3	Diameter of main pipe line	m	2.5	
4	Quantity of main pipe		1	
5	Length of subsidiary pipe line	m	~ 8,5m	
6	Diameter of subsidiary pipe line		1.8	
7	Quantity of subsidiary pipe	m	2	
8	Design capacity	m <sup>3</sup> /s	28.4	
<b>IX</b>	<b>Powerhouse</b>			
1	Type			
2	Type of turbine		Vertical shaft Francis turbine, metal volute chamber	

No.	Parameters	Unit	Numeric value	Notes
3	Number of machinery assembles		2	
4	Installed capacity $N_{lm}$ 1 power operation	MW	3.75	
5	Estimated water column $H_{tt}$	m	29.12	
6	$Q_{max}$ via power house	m <sup>3</sup> /s	28.4	
7	Power operation		7.5	
8	Cos $\square$		0.85	
9	Firm capacity	MW	0.99	
10	Altitude of installed floor	m	259.3	
11	Altitude of turbine room	m	252.37	
12	Altitude of machinery assemble	m	277.2	
<b>X</b>	<b>Discharge canal</b>			
1	Length	m	104.5	
2	Width	m	8	
3	Slope	%	0.001	
4	Altitude of the beginning of discharge canal	m	250	
5	Altitude of the end of discharge canal	m	249.925	
<b>XI</b>	<b>Electricity</b>			
1	Mean annual energy $E_0$	10 <sup>6</sup> KWh	30.45	
2	Number of hours for installed capacity	hour	4060	

### 1.3. Affected Land and People

13. According to the IOL results, the Dak Pring Hydropower will acquire 75.5 ha of different types of land in two villages (namely Ta UI and Can Don) including 67 ha of agricultural land and 8.5 ha of water bodies and shrub land. Of 75.5ha, around 46.5 hectares (61.6 percent) will be permanently acquired and 29.0 hectares (38.4 percent) will be for temporary use. Among the subproject components, the reservoir will require the biggest area of 36 hectares, occupying 48 percent of the total subproject area. The land acquisition requirement of the subproject will affect 65 households (310 persons) including 45 permanently affected households (209 people) and 20 temporarily affected households (101 people). All of them belong to the Co Tu ethnic minority group. Of 45 permanently affected households, 21 households (97 people) will lose less than 10 percent of their total agricultural land and 24 households (112 people) will lose more than 10 percent of their total agricultural land.

14. No household will be physically displaced and have to be resettled. No business enterprises, public structures and graveyards will be affected.

*Table 2: Area affected by the Subproject*

Component	Permanent (in hectares)	Temporary (in hectares)	Total (in hectares)
Dam and Reservoir	42.5		42.5
Penstock (belong Dam )			
Power Plant	2.3		2.3
Distribution Station	0.3		0.3
Management building (not identified)			
Transmission Lines			
Service roads and auxiliary work area	1.4	29.00	30.4
Total	46.5	29.00	75.5

### 1.4. Mitigation Measures

15. Measures to minimize the impacts of the subproject have been comprehensive calculated by the Owner, design consultants and local authorities. Furthermore, during the public consultations, affected community proposed measures to minimize impact on land acquisition and on-land assets. The mitigation measures for land acquisition and on-land assets include:

- (i) Unused land will be used to build workers' camp, construction machinery and materials gathering area in order to avoid impacts on land and assets of households;
- (ii) Access road into the rubber plantation will be used to make the construction road and access road into the dam;
- (iii) Construction process will be strictly monitored to minimize spillage of rock and soil which affects fields, areas planted with fruit trees, and the road system of households within the subproject area;



- (iv) To lower full supply level of reservoir from 290 m to 287 m to reduce number of affected households from 100 households to 65 households.

### 1.5. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

16. 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 subproject 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.

### 1.6. Basis for Updating the Resettlement Plan

17. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for the potentially affected assets and people will be conducted when the detailed engineering design approved and the land to be acquired will be demarcated on the ground. Consultations with affected people and replacement cost survey will be conducted to collect data and information. Results of the DMS, [public consultations and replacement cost survey](#) -are basis for updating RP.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1. Affected Land

#### 2.1.1. Permanent impacts

18. The Dak Pring Hydropower subproject will permanently acquire 46.5 ha of land including 36.5 ha of agricultural land and 8 ha of water bodies and shrub land. 45 households (209 persons) are permanently affected by the subproject. The area accounts for 61.5% of total area affected by the subproject.

19. Of 45 affected households, 21 households (97 people) will lose less than 10% of the total agricultural land and 24 households (112 people) will lose from 10-30% of the total agricultural land. No households have to be resettled.

20. Only fruit trees and bamboo are grown in this area. Therefore, the subproject does not affect paddy area of affected households.

21. Scope of impacts of each household is presented in detail in Appendix 2.

#### 2.1.2. Temporary impacts

22. The subproject will temporarily affect 29 ha agricultural land of 20 households (101 persons). The area mainly grow fruit trees and bamboo. The temporarily affected land accounts for 38.4% of total area affected by subproject.

*Table 3: Total area of affected land by land use and type of land*

Land Use	Permanently Affected (hectares)	Temporarily Affected (hectares)	Total (hectares)
Water bodies and shrub land	8.0	0.0	8.0
Agricultural land	36.5	29.0	67.5
Total	46.5	29.0	75.5

*Table 4: Scope of impacts of households*

Type of impact	No. of AHs	Percent (%)
Households who will lose agricultural land permanently	45	100.00
Household who will lose less than 10% of their land	21	46.67
Household who will lose more than 10% of their land	24	53.33

23. All affected households have no LURCs, but 100 percent is using the acquired land under the customary use rights for ethnic minorities.

### 2.2. Impacts on trees and crops

23. The subproject will not affect subsidiary crops; however, it will have impacts on 336,405 different trees of 65 households (Appendix 3). Of 315,900 trees, 173,737 trees

are affected by the reservoir area and the remains are affected by other subproject components.

24. Among the affected trees, 95.28 percent are bamboo and rattan, 3.05 percent are timber trees. The rest are fruit trees of fruit-bearing age and non-fruit bearing age.

*Table 5: Impacts on trees*

Type of Planted Vegetation	Reservoir Area	Area for Other components	Total
Fruit Tree, Fruit-bearing tree	2,349	1,351	3,700
Fruit Tree, Non-fruit-bearing tree	888	717	1,605
Timber Tree	2000	7,620	9,620
Bamboo and Rattan	168,500	132,475	300,975
Total	<b>173,737</b>	<b>142,163</b>	<b>315,900</b>

### 2.3. Impacts on non-land assets

25. Besides the impacts on trees, the subproject will not affect any structures or non-land assets.

### 2.4. Impacts on public assets

26. There are no public assets or natural protection zone affected by the implementation of the subproject.

### 2.5. Affected on livelihood and income

27. The affected households mainly live by rice cultivation, livestock and poultry. The subproject affect 67.5 ha of agricultural land used for planting fruit trees, bamboo and complex tree with low economic value. The subproject does not affect paddy crops.

28. No household will be physically displaced and have to be resettled.

29. According to the survey of the consultant group, the implementation of subproject will not impact on the agriculture, fishing activities and other irrigation works in the downstream area. These results are shown in Minutes of public consultation meeting.

30. Besides, the implementation of the subproject will create jobs for people in the commune, which should improve the lives of people in the subproject area.

### 2.6. Vulnerable groups

31. All households are ethnic minorities. Given the poverty line set by Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affair for the period of 2005-2010, 37 households are poor while one household is headed by women. There is no household having disabled members. All poor affected households can be considered vulnerable ones.

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

#### 3.1. Socio-economic conditions of Cha Val commune

32. Dak Pring hydropower plant will be constructed in Cha Val commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province, 50 km from Thanh My town of Nam Giang district to the west, 170 km from Tam Ky city to the northwest.

33. Nam Giang District is a mountainous district of Quang Nam province which has a common frontier line 72 km in length with Lao People's Democratic Republic.

34. There are 3 main ethnic groups in Nam Giang district where the subproject will be constructed namely Co Tu, Gie Trieng and Kinh groups. According to statistics data in 2010, the whole district has a total of 5,016 households with 22,982 people among the three ethnic people groups, including Cotu ethnic group with 13,307 people (accounting for 57.9%) Gie - Trieng ethnic group with 4,294 people (accounting for 18.69%), Kinh group with 5,015 people (accounting for 21.82%) and other ethnic groups accounting for about 1.59% of total district population. The average population density of the district is 12.2 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Percentage of men per women of the district is 50.43: 49.46 that not make significant difference between the number of men and women. Among 5,016 households, 3,644 households are poor under the poverty line in 2010, accounting for 72.13%. Population of Nam Giang district divided by ethnic group and gender is presented in detail in the following table.

*Table 6: Population of Nam Giang district divided by ethnic group and gender*

Ethnic groups	No. of HHs	No. of people	Male	Female
Kinh	1,217	5,015	2,666	2,349
Co tu	2700	13,307	6,602	6,705
Gie -Trieng	1,009	4,294	2,131	2,163
Other	90	366	193	173
Total	5,016	22,982	11,592	11,390

*(Source: Statistical yearbook of Nam Giang district in 2010)*

#### 3.1.1. Population

35. According to 2011 statistical data, Cha Val commune has 561 households (2,490 people) who are living in 6 villages: Ta UI, Can Don, A Bat, A Dinh, La Bo A and La Bo B. Among the 561 households, Co Tu ethnic group is the majority with 545 households, representing 97.1% of total households in the commune, followed by Gie Trieng ethnic group (also known as Ve ethnic group) with 10 households (1.78%). The number of Kinh households is the smallest, only 6 households (17 people) living in the center villages (A Bat, A Dinh, La Bo A and La Bo B). The average household size in the commune is 4.44 people per household. Percentage of men and women in the whole commune is roughly

balanced with 49:51, but this percentage varies from villages. The percentage of women in A Dinh and La Bo A villages is higher than those of men.

36. The construction of Dak Pring subproject will affect land of Ta Ul and Can Don village in Cha Val commune..

37. Appendix 4 presents details of ethnic groups and population distribution in Cha Val commune

### 3.1.2. Poverty situation/rate

38. Although Nam Giang district is not one of 3 poor districts of Quang Nam province (Tay Giang, Nam Tra My and Phuoc Son districts), the poverty rate of the district is still high. Number of poor households and poverty rate in the district are presented in Table 7. According to preliminary investigation results in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Giang district is 69.63%, 2.5% less than the rate in 2010. This rate is 5.8 times higher than expected national poverty rate in 2011 (12%). The cause of poverty is that Nam Giang is a mountainous and border district with difficult socio-economic conditions. Nearly 80% of the population in Nam Giang district is ethnic minority people with low intellectual standard. Agricultural production is the main industry but its productivity is not high due to backward cultivation techniques and limitation of application of technical and scientific advances in cultivation.

*Table 7: Number of poor households and poverty rate in Nam Giang district*

Year	2009	2010	2011
Number of poor HH (HH)	2,642	3,644	
Poverty rate (%)	55.23	72.13	69.63 (estimated)

*(Source: Statistical yearbook in 2010 and Socio-economic report in 2011 of Nam Giang district)*

*Table 8: Poverty rate of Cha Val commune in 2010-2011*

2010		2011	
No. of poor HHs (HH)	Poverty rate (%)	No. of poor HHs (HH)	Poverty rate (%)
455	87.50	453	80.75

39. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Cha Val commune is 80.75% (453 out of total 561 households). Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 289,600 VND /person /month (food per capita is 436.8 kg of rice and maize / person / year) while the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND /person month. The poverty rate in villages varies from 72% to 89.29%. La Bo A village has the lowest poverty rate, while A Dinh village has the highest poverty rate in the communes (representing 89.29% of households in the village).

40. Number of poor households and poverty rate of each village in Cha Val commune is presented in Table 9:

*Table 9: Poverty rate of each village in Cha Val commune*

Village	Number of HHs	Poor HHs	Poverty rate (%)
Ta Ul	63	48	76.19
Can Don	70	59	84.29
A Bat	163	119	73.01
A Dinh	140	125	89.29
La Bo A	50	36	72.00
La Bo B	75	66	88.00
Total	561	453	80.75

*(Source: Statistics data of Cha Val commune in 2011)*

### 3.1.3. Income

41. Households in Cha Val commune rely mainly on agriculture production but their cultivation technique is still poor. People cut trees with axe and bush-whacker, then burn them and use stick to dig holes to sow seeds. They weed with an iron scraper with curved blade and thresh rice by hand. Their main crops are grain food crops (wet rice, upland rice and maize), starchy bulb crops (cassava and sweet potato) other crops (bean of all types, vegetable), annual industrial crop (sugar cane, pineapple, ban ana), perennial industrial crop (rubber) and fruit tree (orange, longan, Lansium domesticum). People in the commune have known to grow wet rice but they only grow wet rice in one season. They do not use any cultivation technique or chemical fertilizers. Their cultivation fully depends on the weather. Therefore, people in the commune have been suffered 1-3 months of starvation each year. The area of upland rice dominates agricultural area of the whole Cha Val commune. The area of main crops is presented in the following table:

*Table 10: The area of main crops in Cha Val commune*

Unit: ha

Grain food crop	Starchy bulb crop	Crop	Annual industrial crop	Perennial industrial crop	Fruit tree
380.5	7.39	288.11	02	33.57	11.25

*(Source: Socio-economic reports of Cha Val commune in 2011)*

42. The people do animal husbandry freely. They do not impound their domestic animals which are only enough to serve the people's needs of food. No household in the commune does animal husbandry in the model of commercial goods production. The

number of cattle and poultry in Cha Val commune (as of December 2011) are presented in the table below.

*Table 11: Number of cattle and poultry in Cha Val commune*

Unit: ea

Buffalo	Cow	Goat	Pig	Poultry
24	670	49	562	2,482

43. According to results of socio-economic survey, the average annual income of households in the two communes is 19,788,000 VND per year. Main income of the local people mainly depends on cultivation, hunting and sale of forest products. Since 2010, people in Cha Val commune also have other source of income from growing rubber trees. However, rubber trees have been nursing and not to be harvested, so the employees have been paid only for caring of the trees with an average of 600,000 VND/month/employee. This additional income has also contributed to improve the local people's lives.

### 3.1.4. Infrastructure and Social services

#### *Transportation*

44. Cha Val commune belongs to Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province, 50 km from Thanh My town to the west, 170 km from Tam Ky city to the northwest. The road from the district center to the commune center is national highway 14D. The road was asphalted so vehicles can travel all year-round. The villages of the commune are close together. The average distance from the villages to the commune center is 4.83 km. Four out of six villages have asphalted road on which vehicles can travel all year-round. Only roads of La Bo A and La Bo B villages are still trails so vehicles can only travel in the dry season.

*Table 12: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the villages in Cha Val commune*

Village	Distance from villages to the commune center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
Ta UI	7	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
Can Don	4	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
A Bat	0	Commune center	Vehicles can travel all year-round
A Dinh	2	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
La Bo A	8	Trail	Vehicles can travel easily only in

Village	Distance from villages to the commune center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
			the dry season, very difficult to travel in wet season
La Bo B	8	Trail	Vehicles can travel easily only in the dry season, very difficult to travel in wet season

### **Electricity**

45. Five out of six villages of Cha Val commune have been connected with the national grid. The five villages have 458 households which accounts for 81.63 % of total households in the commune. Only Can Don village have not been connected with the national grid. However, 30% of households in Can Don have connected to the national grid by themselves. In 2011, there was one case died of electricity shock when connecting electricity in A Bat village.

*Table 13: Number of HHs connected with the national grid in Cha Val commune*

No.	Village	Total HHs	HHs connected with the national grid	Percentage of HHs connected with the national grid (%)
1	Ta UI	63	38	60.32
2	Can Don	70	0	0
3	A Bat	163	156	95.71
4	A Dinh	140	140	100
5	La Bo A	50	50	100
6	La Bo B	75	75	100
	Total	561	459	81.81

46. Currently, about 65% of households have already owned audio-visual facilities and 55% of them have transportation means such as motorbike or bicycle and all the 6 villages have rice mills which help local women liberate their labour force.

### **Water**

47. The sources of domestic water for daily activities of local residents are from dug well or flume through plastic or rubber tube. People in La Bo A, La Bo B and A Dinh villages not only use stream water but also use public water taps which are located in the beginning of the residential area. Public water tap system was built under Program 134 of the Government (support of productive land, residential land, housing and clean water for



poor ethnic minorities and hard life). Cha Val has 07 public water taps: one in La Bo A village, 03 ones in La Bo B village and 03 ones in A Dinh village. The main domestic water source in A Bat and Can Don is from dug well.

48. The hygiene condition in the commune is not good. The survey showed that 10% of households has septic tank latrines; 50.72% is using latrines; 32.14% has temporary latrines and 7.14% has no latrines.

### **Education**

49. Cha Val commune has 59 teachers who are in charge of 27 classes. The total number of pupils from kindergarten, primary and secondary schools is 614. One teacher is in charge of 7.14 students on average. The high school is under the management of Quang Nam Department of Education and Training which is located in the centre of Cha Val commune. Education equipment and facilities are quite good; however the kitchen of the teachers and students is still temporary, especially domestic water is seriously insufficient. The teachers and students have to use water from the public water tap. Most people living in Cha Val village can use Kinh language except for some old people. In 86 affected people, 55 people can read and write Kinh language, however only 51 people can well communicate with other people in Kinh language.

*Table 14: The number of teachers and students in Cha Val commune*

Grade	Teachers	Classes	Students		Student/teacher
			Total	Female students	
Kindergarten	15	6	161	91	10,73
Primary school	23	14	257	131	11,17
Secondary school	21	7	196	84	9,33
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>7,14</b>

*(Source: Statistical data of Cha Val commune in 2011)*

### **Health**

50. Cha Val commune has one commune health center with two physicians and one midwife. In addition, there is one army hospital located in the commune with two doctors and eight nurses.

51. Health care and medicine supply services are provided annually. According to the statistics of Cha Val commune in 2011, commune health staffs have conducted medical examinations and treatments for 5,774 people, including health insurance: 713 people, health insurance for poor people: 3730 people, health insurance for children under 6 years old: 1331 people. Commune health centre also conducted gynecological examinations for 218 and provided medicines for 803 people. According to the socio-economic report of Cha Val, the family planning has been done well, health staffs constantly educate couples in the reproductive age to implement contraception in various forms such as set a coil,

take medicine or inject. In 2011, the total number of couples using the contraceptive method is 190 pairs, of which 20 couples set coils accounting for 10.53%; 148 couples injected contraceptive medicine accounting for 77.89%; 14 ones took contraception medicines accounting for 7.37%; 08 ones used condom accounting for 4.21%.

### **Trade**

52. Trading in the villages is now gradually developed, but only concentrated in the centre of the commune area and the goods is not yet plentiful. Both communes have no market and villagers are engaged in barter trade with neighbors. According to the statistics of Nam Giang district in 2010, there are 48 business entities with 102 individuals working in commercial activities - services in Cha Val commune. The commercial and service activities include retail and wholesale grocery, hostel, food, information technology services and communication. However, these facilities are concentrated in the commune centre; the other villages have only 2-3 households selling grocery. There are only 1 -2 Kinh people selling fresh foods by motorcycles when it is needed.

### **Credit access**

53. Regarding credit fund access, households in Cha Val can borrow money from Social Policy Bank through support of mass organizations (women union, youth union and veterans association). The interest rate is 0.65% per year with a maximum of 30 million dong per household per year. Beneficiaries of the credit program are poor households under the standard of Ministry of Labour Invalids and Social Affairs certified by local authorities. Local authorities and mass organizations still regularly and continuously execute information dissemination about the loan program, object and process to people who live in the villages far from the commune centre.

### **Participation in mass organizations**

54. Mass organisations present in the commune are Women Union and Veteran Union. These organizations operate independently but still cooperate closely to reach the common socio-economic development mission. Among the local organizations, Women Union works the most effectively as women are able to penetrate in the villages; they are better placed to help villagers, especially in the information dissemination about the credit fund access and family planning.

*Table 15: Members of Mass organizations in Cha Val commune*

<b>HH members of Women's Union</b>	<b>HH member of Veteran's Union</b>	<b>HH member of Famers' Union</b>	<b>HH member of Youth Union</b>
448	122	489	152

*(Source: Socio-economic report of Cha Val commune in 2011)*

### 3.1.5. Cultural Characteristics

55. Dak Pring Hydropower subproject will be built in the area of Cotu ethnic minority group.

56. The Cotu are among the most long established inhabitants in the Northwest mountains areas of Quang Nam province, bordering to the Cotu distribution area in Laos. The Cotu lives in Cha Val commune, accounting for 97% of households in the commune,

57. Cotu languages belongs to the Mon-Khmer Group. The Cotu practice slash-and-burn cultivation and dig holes to put seeds in. Apart from rice, they practice animal husbandry (dog, pig, chicken) which is used mainly for worship purpose. Food gathering, hunting and fishing are the main source of daily food.

58. Means of transportation is the back baskets with shoulder straps. There are many types of baskets: thick woven baskets, thin woven baskets with different size appropriate for the users. Men have three compartment baskets (baskets with bat wings).

59. The Cotu eats ordinary rice daily and sticky rice on festivals. They have a habit of eating with their hands. They like fish and meat preserved in bamboo stems, drink water (boiled water, nowadays), cane wine, a beverage called *tavak* (extracted from a tree like coconut in forest) and wine made from rice or cassava...They smoke by tobacco pipes.

60. In terms of the marriage custom, the young girl decides her marriage on her own initiative and her choice is respected by her family. Matrimonial rites are numerous to connect the bride and groom (eating rice and chicken liver and drink the same wine bowl or in the same blanket) and the young woman must have 100 faggots of firewood ready for supply to the young man's family at wedding party. The young man's family will give girls knit tools and receive textile products. The newly married couple generally accepts matrilocality in 3-4 years then shift to patrilocality in equal years, in rotation until the parents of one side are no more to decide their fixed settlement. The marriage custom of Cotu includes the following steps: an offer of marriage, engagement and wedding ceremony which last in 2 days. The marriage relations between two families and between cousins are somewhat unique. When coming to the man's family, the girl must prepare some "tut" garments as the marriage portion made by her or buy in somewhere.

61. In the Cotu funeral custom, the dead of the lineage are buried in the same grave. Anniversaries of death or grave-cleaning do not exist among the Co Tu.

62. The most popular musical instruments of Cotu people are a set of three pattern gongs, drum, flutes and sort of vertical violin with two strings. The Cotu are well known by their dances. Decorative sculptures for funerary structures and the communal house are particularly unique with the images of buffalo, bird, snake, chicken and wild forest animals....

63. Their village life is organized in a tightly-controlled manner through customary laws in a certain and well-defined geographic area. . In the middle of the village is the communal house which is bigger and taller than the houses. It is used to receive guests,

hold meetings, perform rituals and for the elders to recount the village's history and legends. A "sacred object" (usually stone) is usually stored in the communal house as a charm. The village head is a respected elder but social differentiation is not so well established. Nonetheless, patriarchy prevails with the children taking the family name of the father. Inheritance is reckoned along the male line. If the husband dies, the wife is allowed to get married his brother and vice versa. Purchasing a wife is a common practice. The wife lives in her husband's house. Monogamy is practiced but some rich people often take several wives.

64. The Co Tu believe in Giang -(Genie) to whom an altar decorated with horns and heads of animals captured in the past hunts is dedicated. Big and small rituals are conducted for good luck, health and bumper crop. Each family holds a ritual but the whole village also holds a big one involving the sacrifice of a buffalo. One is held before the rice harvest and another during the Lunar New Year. They measure time based on the lunar cycle and consider certain days as lucky for a particular activity (e.g., planting cassava, building a houses and holding a wedding). They have dances for certain occasions and a range of musical instruments. The land acquisition which will reduce the farm area of the affected people can affect some farming practices although it is not expected to drastically change any cultural element.

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

#### 3.2.1 Characteristics of demography

65. Total number of households affected by the subproject are 65 households with 310 persons who are living in Ta Ul and Can Don villages, Cha Val commune. A socio-economic survey has been conducted with 65 affected households. Statistical results of demographic characteristics are presented as followings:

*Table 16: Demographic characteristics of affected households*

No. of Ahs	No. of surveyed HHs	No. of persons	Male		Female	
			No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%
65	65	310	158	51	152	49

*(Source: Results of Socio-economic survey)*

66. The average scale of the affected households is 4.6 members/household. Of the 65 surveyed households, only one household is female headed household - accounting for 1.5%. Marital status of householders is shown in the table below.

*Table 17: Marital status of householders*

Married	Single	Widow	Judicial Separation	Divorced	Total
64	0	1	0	0	65

67. Kinh and Co Tu are two official languages used in communication. In 65 affected households, there are only 8 households using Co Tu in communication, 61 remaining households using both Kinh and Co Tu in communication at home. In 310 affected persons, 197 affected people can read and write in Kinh, but there are only 113 persons who are able to communicate well with everyone in Kinh.

### 3.2.2. Education

68. Around 10 percent of the heads of the affected households have not gone to school (~~Table 18~~Table 18). The highest education attained by 58 percent is at least year of primary education. Only 7 percent have attained senior high school. The income loss that will result from land acquisition may further limit the capability of the affected households to support their children in school.

Table 18: Educational level of affected household head

Educational Attainment	Number of Household Heads	Percent
No education	6	10
Primary School	38	58
Junior High School)	16	25
Senior High school	5	7
Total	65	100

69. In 65 surveyed households, 62 persons are attending school, accounting for 20% of total affected people. The female students are 25 persons, accounting for 8.33% of APs.

Table 19: Number of members in AHs attending school

No.	Commune	Total affected persons	Total students	Female students
1	Cha Val commune	310	62	25

### 3.2.3. Occupation

70. Main occupation is job which households spend most time for it and get the highest income.

71. The main occupation of the working members of the affected households is farming. Around 93.9 percent consider farming as their primary occupation (~~Table 20~~Table 20). The percentage of women who farm is greater than the percentage of men (96 versus 92 percent). The men have slightly more diverse occupations than women. There are men whose occupation is being a soldier and student. None of the women have similar

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occupations. The non-farming occupations of women are being a teacher and dress maker.

*Table 20: Primary Occupation of the Affected Households Members Between 15 and 60 Years Old*

Primary Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Farmer	92.0	96.0	93.9
Soldier	2.3	0.0	1.2
Teacher	0.0	1.3	0.6
Student	2.3	0.0	1.2
Tailor or Dressmaker	3.4	2.7	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.2.4. Income and expenditure

72. The average annual income among the affected households is 15,400,000 VND per HH, ranging from 4,000,000 VND per HH to 35,000,000 VND per HH. Thirty seven (37) households have average annual income at 12-14 million VND; nineteen (19) households have average annual income below 19 million VND and nine (09) households have average annual income over 24 million VND. Their main source of income is farming although they also earn from hunting and gathering from forest products. However, these activities mainly serve the daily living rather than earn much and stable income.

*Table 21: The average annual income of the affected households*

Income	Below 12 million VND	12- 24 million VND	More than 24 million VND
Number of HHs	19	37	9
Average annual income (VND/HH/year)	15,400,000		

73. Average monthly expenditure of affected households is about 1.23 million VND/household/month, including expenses for food, health, education, festivals and recurrent costs such as gas, electricity, telephone, ... Due to the difficult economic conditions, the monthly expenditure of households is mainly below 1 million VND/month (8 households), three households spending 1-2 million VND/month for monthly expenditure, 2 households spending about 2-3 million VND/month, and only 1 household spending more than 3 million VND/month.

*Table 22: Average monthly expenditure of affected households*

Expense	Below 1 mil.	1 -2 mil.	2- 3 mil.	Over 3 mil.
Number of HHs	36	14	9	6

Expense	Below 1 mil.	1 -2 mil.	2- 3 mil.	Over 3 mil.
Average monthly expenditure (VND/HH/month)	1,230,000			

### 3.2.5. Farming operation

74. The average farming area of the affected household is 27,241.29 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the agricultural land has been used to plant rice and the rest has been used to plant perennial tree and grass. Rice production is at 5,000 kilogram per hectare.

### 3.2.6. Trade

75. Currently, there is no market in Cha Val commune, so trading activities of the affected households is extremely limited. They live mainly basing on self-sufficiency. Bartering sometimes occurs, but small and spontaneous.

### 3.2.7. Poor households and vulnerable group

76. Total 37 Ahs are poor households. Among them, one household is female headed households and no household with disabled person. The affected households live below the poverty line; 5 households without hungry, 8 households (21.43%) were starved 1 -2 months, 11 households (28.57%) were starved 2-3 months and 13 households (35.71%) were hungry for more than 3 months.

*Table 23: Hungry time of affected households*

Hungry time	Number of household	Percentage (%)
No hungry time	5	14.29
1-2 months	8	21.43
2-3 months	11	28.57
More than 3 months	13	35.71
Total	37	100

77. In households affected by the subproject, 56 households face difficulty in finance. The main reasons are due to the family members got sick (43 households), natural disasters and weather problems (5 households), lack of farming tools (4 households) and low productivity of the crop (4 households).

### 3.2.8. Use and Access to public services

#### Health Care

78. The healthcare survey of the 65 affected households shows that the most common diseases in the last 12 months of family members are cold and influenza (38 households),

malaria (14 households), dengue (16 households). 15 households in the last 12 months have no ill members.

79. When households face health problems, they often choose medical examination at health centre. In case, the health centre cannot handle the serious cases, they will be transferred into the district hospital.

### **Education system**

80. Cha Val commune has one kindergarten, one elementary school, one secondary school and one high school. The schools have met the education demand of people in the commune. The average distance from households to elementary and secondary school is about 1.95 - 2.34 km. However, the location of highschool in Cha Val commune is about 10.9 km far from the affected households. This distance is quite far, so the attendance of the students faces a lot of difficulties.

### **Domestic water**

81. Investigating domestic water resources of the affected households shows that 51/65 households are using water from the spring, the other households still use water from the dug well.

### **Electricity**

82. 45% of affected people are using the national grid for daily living. Survey results shows that 100% of these households are using electricity for lighting and electric appliances such as televisions, electric fans ... In addition, some households also use electricity for cooking rice.

### **Hygiene**

83. Surveys in 65 affected households shows that households only have temporary toilets. Toilets are built simply and without cover. This increases the risk of infectious diseases outbreak for households.

### **3.2.8. Housing and Utilities**

84. Houses of the affected households are mainly semi-concreted houses (30 households); 18 households have wood frame with leaf roof, and 17 households are currently living in temporary houses.

85. The living of the affected households faces a lot of difficulties. Households own only necessary appliances such as lamp, electric fan. Households go mainly on foot, in 65 affected households, only 24 households have motorcycles and 9 HHs with bicycles.

### **3.2.9. Vulnerability and Risk analysis**

86. The average land loss from permanent land acquisition is 0.81 hectare. With approximately 60% of ~~aequired~~ acquired area is planted to upland rice and with average harvest is 1.2 tons (1200 kilograms) per hectare, the average income loss is 2,332,800 VND per year (60% x 0.81 x 1,200 kilogram x 4000 VND per kilogram x 1 harvest per



year). The remaining of ~~acquired~~ acquired area are planted some others kind of crops, but income from these crops is inconsiderable. However, this financial loss is not expected to affect any cultural element of these ethnic groups. It may threaten their food security which is already in precarious state. The threat is particularly high among the poor who will lose large proportion of their land as well as the women-headed households and those with disabled members. Thus, it is necessary to have income restoration program to help APs to recover their living before the implementation of the subproject.

*Table 24: Vulnerability and risk analysis for the affected people*

Type of Households	Number	Percent	Risks Due to Loss of Assets
Ethnic Minority	65	100.0	Affected household will lose 0.81 hectares of land permanently on average. With approximately 60% of this is planted to upland rice, the average loss is 2,332,800 VND per year. The land acquisition will not directly change any cultural element or reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.
Poor	37	55.6	The food security of households particularly those with smaller land holding will become even more precarious given their dependence on farming.
Women-headed Households	1	2.0	Due to lack of men in household who can earn from wage through labor employment and from collection of forest products and hunting, women-headed households may disproportionately suffer from farm land reduction.
Households with Disabled Members	0	0	None

#### IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION

##### 4.1. Public consultation

87. Information disclosure and consultation activities were done on 21<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>st</sup>, May, 2010. Two consultation activities were done in Cha Val commune. These consultative meetings were conducted with participation of representatives of PMU, Cha Val CPC, mass organizations, village leaders and affected households of the two villages. There were a total of 100 participants, 23 percent of them were women. Time, locations and number of participants are shown in [Table 25](#).

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88. 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 “Dak Pring Hydropower subproject”; (v) Grievance redress mechanism.

89. Besides the public consultative meetings, the focused group discussions and in-depth interviews were also conducted to clarify three issues: (i) Policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Dak Pring subproject (ii) impacts of land acquisition on income and livelihoods of affected households, (iii) to discuss and propose activities to support the restoration of households' income.

90. The focused group discussions were implemented with commune leaders, representatives of mass organizations, village leaders and representatives of households expected to be severely affected in the event of land acquisition and with female headed households as well. During the discussions the participants were mainly concerned about the following issues:

- (i) Detailed Measurement Survey: The process of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) must be correct and accurate. Results of the DMS must be listed at public place so that affected people can know their level of impact and whether it is correct or not;
- (ii) Adjustment of subproject design to minimize land acquisition;
- (iii) Compensation price: The local people do not have the transfer of land, trees, crops, there is no market price. The consultants and participants found that the price unit by the Quang Nam People's Committee issued is consistent with land value of the subproject area. During the public consultation, the affected households fully agree and support the price unit paid by the Quang Nam People's Committee issued. This will be executed after the Subproject is approved. The evaluation of unit prices at the implementation time will be done by independent monitoring agency and the provincial DOF

- (iv) Compensation options: The compensation must be implemented publicly and paid once for the affected people; Compensation in cash with special assistance for vulnerable households is preferred;
- (v) Assistance policy: There must be a specific program to assist the severely affected households, women headed households and disable people; The updated RP have to be disseminated to all affected households
- (vi) Grievance redress mechanism: There must be a mechanism to resolve grievances and complaints quickly and efficiently, to avoid the situation of all levels warding off settlement or take longer to resolve.

91. The following public consultations will be done right after the Resettlement Plan is approved by ADB and during the implementation of the compensation, assistance, resettlement and income restoration programs.

92. The meetings led agreement of the affected households and representatives of CPC on the entitlement matrix. Opinion and suggestion of the participants were in the minutes of consultative meetings. The participants agreed upon entitlements and compensation price of Quang Nam PPC. The minutes of these consultative meetings are presented in Appendix 7.

*Table 25: Public consultation and information disclosure*

<b>Item</b>	Can Don Village House Meeting	People's Committee of Cha Val commune Meeting
<b>Date</b>	21 May 2010	23 May November 2010
<b>Venue</b>	Can Don Village House	People's Committee Office of Cha Val Commune
<b>Stakeholders who participated</b>	PMU, Consulting Companies, Village heads, representatives of Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Youth Union, Farmers Association, Veterans' Organization, Ta UI Commune and 65 affected households	Village heads, representatives of Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Youth Union, Farmers Association, Veterans' Organization and Can Don Commune
<b>Total number participants</b>	80	20
<b>Total number of women participants</b>	15	3

#### 4.2. Information Dissemination and Local People's Participation

93. The subproject Information Booklet will be prepared and distributed to the affected households in the second public consultation. The following information is provided in the project information booklet: (1) information about components of the subproject. (2) described the general plan, (3) results of inventory of losses by the subproject and survey results on compensation price, (4) and the beneficial effects and adverse effects caused by the subprojects in the field of resettlement, environment, and development of ethnic minorities (EMDP), (5) measures to minimize adverse impacts. (6) principles policies, benefits and other special support and plan of compensation, support for families affected, (7) Planning and content of compensation, (8) the institutional responsibility, (9) Questions issues of civil petition.

94. During the preparation of resettlement plan of Dak Pring HPP, households and communities have already participated in the following activities: (i) public consultative meetings at village level on the design of the subproject; (ii) public consultative meetings at village level on the impacts of the subproject; the policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement, the detailed implementation schedule of resettlement activities and the grievance redress mechanism; (iii) the IOL for affected households; (iv) the survey process for the replacement cost of affected land and assets;

95. The affected households and communities will participate in implementing and monitoring compensation, assistance and resettlement activities, as well as income restoration and livelihood development activities for affected households.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

96. 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. A four-stage procedure of the grievance and redress mechanism is presented below:

- (i) Stage 1: An aggrieved affected household may bring its complaint to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC (commune People's Committee), 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 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (ii) Stage 2: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not get any response from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on its complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DCC. The DPC in turn will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (iii) Stage 3: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not get any response from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or the PCC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.
- (iv) Stage 4: If the complaint is not satisfied with the decision taken on the complaint at the provincial level, the case may be brought to the People's court for adjudication. Under no circumstance will the affected household be evicted from its property or for the Government to take over his/her property without the explicit permission of the court. Upon the settlement of their complaints, the complaint will abide by the decision of the People's Court.

## VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 6.1. Relevant Policies of Vietnam

97. There are a number of Vietnamese laws, regulations, and decrees relevant to land acquisition and resettlement. But the more important ones are the following: (i) Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11 providing for land acquisition for national and public interest; (ii) Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated on 03 December 2004, regulation on compensation, assistance and resettlement for land recovery by the State; Decree 84/2007/Nd-CP dated on 25 May 2007, Supplementary stipulation on issue of the land use rights certificate, land acquisition, land use rights implementation, procedure of compensation, assistance in the event of land acquisition, and grievance redress; (iii) Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP, dated on 13 August 2009, to provide additional regulations on land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement. ; and (iv) Decrees No. 188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks for land recovery by the State.

98. Quang Nam Province Decisions supplement the national law, including : Decision No 23/2010/QĐ-UBND, 30 January 2010, which regulates the compensation, assistance and resettlement when State acquires land in Quang Nam Province; Decision No 38/2011/QĐ-UBND (20/12/2011) which provides the land price in Quang Nam province.

The key provisions of national laws are in [Table 26](#)~~Table 26~~. Principles adopted in this Project will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP. This law provides that in case of “discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence” (Article 2, Item 5).

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*Table 26: Relevant Vietnamese Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Summary of Key Provisions*

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
Land Law No 13/2003/QH11	<p>Persons with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or have sufficient conditions to have LURC are entitled to compensation for their land acquired by the State.</p> <p>Persons whose land is acquired will be compensated with another land for the same use. If no land is available for compensation will be cash equivalent to the value of his land at the time of acquisition.</p> <p>The People's Committees of the provinces and cities will prepare</p>

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
	<p>and execute resettlement program before land acquisition and relocation of affected households.</p> <p>The condition of the resettlement site must be equal to or better than in old places of residence. If no resettlement site is available, the affected person will get cash compensation and priority to buy or lease from State-owned housing in urban areas. But in rural areas, they will be compensated with residential land. In case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than the value of resettlement site, the affected person will be compensated in cash for the difference.</p> <p>For production land where no land compensation is available, the affected person will get cash compensation, stabilization support, livelihood training and employment. Public information will be given at least 3 months prior to agricultural land acquisition and 6 months prior to non-agricultural land acquisition covering the reasons of land acquisition, time schedule, resettlement plan and plan for compensation and ground clearance.</p>
Decree 197/2004/ND-CP and revised by Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP	<p>The Provincial People's Committee will decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons whose land is recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision.</p> <p>Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Affected people losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the long term assistance to poor households. Affected people losing productive land will be entitled to job change assistance equal to 1.5 to 5 times the value of the affected land.</p>
Decrees No. 188/2004/ ND-CP and 123/2007	Sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial People's Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each category. The price



Law	Summary of Key Provisions
	limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 per cent. But in remote, isolated areas, or an area with difficult socio- economic conditions, poor infrastructure where the actual price of land in the market is lower than minimum price limit in the Decree, the Provincial People's Committee will adjust the specific price to be applied locally and report it to the Ministry of Finance.
Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP	Precedence of international treaty or Official Development Assistance of which Vietnam is a signatory over national laws in case of discrepancy.

## 6.2. ADB Policies

99. This project was prepared before 2009, then 1995 ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is applied to avoid or mitigate the impacts on people, livelihood and other assets from land acquisition. Where the impact is unavoidable, the overall goal of the policy is to restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-project levels by compensating lost assets at replacement costs and providing various forms of support. Further, the policy upholds the following principles:

- (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement whenever it is possible;
- (ii) Other options for resettlement should be considered;
- (iii) Compensation is paid at replacement cost;
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program;
- (v) Affected people should be fully informed and consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options;
- (vi) Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported and affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- (vii) The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements;
- (viii) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a

subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits;

- (ix) Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected households and other vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include affected households without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, and ethnic minority peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
- (x) The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits;
- (xi) Relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation;

100. Other ADB policies have bearings on the conduct of resettlement activities. One is the 1998 ADB Policy 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.

6.3. Reconciliation of Vietnam Government and ADB Policies

101. Reconciliation of Vietnam Government and ADB Policies are shown in Table 27.

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Table 27: Reconciliation of Vietnam Government and ADB Policies

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Non-titled users	<p>Decree 69: Article 14, Item 1: Person who has land acquired by the State meets conditions specified in items 1,2, 4,5,7,9 and 11 of Article 8 of Decree 197 shall be compensated. With respect of person who is not eligible for compensation, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for assistance.</p> <p>Article 24, Item 4 of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP:</p> <p>The on-land assets in one of the cases specified in items 4,6,7 and 10, Article 38 of Land Law will not be compensated.</p>	Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.	No compensation for land but for non-land assets at replacement cost and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
Compensation of land at replacement cost	<p>Decree 69, Article 14, Item 2: The land acquired by the State while being used for any purpose, will be compensated by new land with same use purpose, if there is no land for compensation, the affected land will be compensated at the value of land use rights as per land price at the time of land acquisition decision.</p> <p>Decree 197: Article 9 (Section 1): Compensation</p>	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functional markets, a compensation structure is required that	Payment for land will be based on principle of replacement cost which covers current market value, cost for transaction and restoration of livelihood.

# DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT

## Resettlement Plan

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
	<p>price is calculated based on land use purpose at the time of land acquisition decision regulated by the PPC in accordance with Government regulation ; no compensation at price of land which will be change use purpose.</p> <p>Decree 17/2006 (Article 4, Section 1): compensation price is based on market price; in case where the price is not equal to land use right transfer price at the time of land acquisition decision cost transfer price in the market in normal conditions at the time of land acquisition, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for suitable compensation price.</p>	<p>enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement or restricted access</p>	
Life stabilization assistance	<p>Households losing more than 30% of their existing agricultural land will be provided life stabilization assistance. The amount of assistance will be higher if they have to relocate. They will be provided assistance equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month if they have to move to the place with poor economic conditions. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 21 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.</p>	<p>Livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose 10% or more of agricultural land. The Project will focus on program to reduce poverty and improve status of poor and vulnerable households; focus on improve social infrastructure and community services and create new job opportunities to affected people.</p>	<p>Life stabilization and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose 10% or more of agricultural land. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create</p>

**DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT****Resettlement Plan**

<b>Key Issues</b>	<b>National Laws</b>	<b>ADB Policy</b>	<b>Project Policy</b>
			new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable households.
Income restoration programs	Training/job generating assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 30% of agricultural land; households who have business register will be provided cash assistance equivalent to 30% of income of a year after tax. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 22 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more than 10% of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income and livelihood restoration to ensure their income and livelihood at least equal to pre-project level.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more than 10% of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income restoration program. The program will be designed with participation of affected households.

#### 6.4. Dak Pring HH Principles

102. The basic principles of compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject are the followings

- (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 during the conduct of the census and in the DMS, 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) Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against the achievement of the resettlement objectives. 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 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 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 RP or its summary will be 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 will 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 will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated;

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

103. The entitlement matrix in ~~Table 28~~ ~~Table 28~~ provides the main types of losses identified and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. During RP updating, the census and DMS will be 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 will be carried out to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required.

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Table 28: Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
Permanent acquisition of productive land less than 10% of total land holding	Legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (21 households)	<p>Compensation in cash at replacement cost for affected land</p> <p><b>Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job retraining: All affected households are entitled to cash assistance for job retraining equivalent to 2 times the value of recovered agricultural land and assistance for agricultural extension training and agricultural cultivation capacity building.</li> </ul>
Permanent acquisition of productive land (losing 10% or more of household's area – severely affected households)	For legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (24 households)	<p>Compensation in cash at replacement cost for affected land</p> <p><b>Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job retraining: All affected households are entitled to cash assistance for job retraining equivalent to 2 times the value of recovered agricultural land.</li> <li>- Job training: One member of each affected household will be provided with a free job training</li> <li>- Assistance for reclamation in locations where are suitable with the planning</li> <li>- Income restoration : All affected household will be participated in the income restoration program</li> <li>- Cash assistance for life stabilization:</li> </ul> <p>+ Loss from 10% to 30% of total land holding: cash assistance for 12 months for all family members by 300,000 VND /head/month.</p> <p>+ Loss from &gt;30% to 70% of total land holding: cash assistance for 24</p>

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
		months for all family members by 300,000 VND /head/month. + Loss from > 70% of total land holding: cash assistance for 36 for all family members by 300,000 VND/head/month.
Temporarily impacted land	For legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (20 households)	- Private land that will be temporarily affected less than 6 months: + Trees and crops will be compensated based at market rate and land will be restored to pre-project quality before being returned to the user. - Private land that will be temporarily affected less than 6 -30 months: + Land will be compensated at market land lease cost + Trees and crops will be compensated based at market rate and land will be restored to pre-project quality before being returned to the user.
Crops and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status (65 households)	a) Annual standing crops (paddy rice) that cannot be harvested will be compensated based on recent highest productivity season and current market value; (b) Perennial trees will be compensated based on market price. (c) Compensation for Timber trees based on diameter at breast height and regulations at market rate
Assistance to vulnerable households	Poor, ethnic minority and women-headed households (65 households)	Allowance of 2,000,000 dong per household

104. The compensation for lost assets and the assistance to the affected households aims to restore their living standards equal to the pre-project level. The cut-off date will be on the start of the census and the DMS. People who occupy the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation and allowance.

### VIII. INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY

105. In addition to compensation and assistance, severely-affected households vulnerable households will benefit from income restoration program. The program consists of four main sections: (i) training courses on agriculture, forest plantation management, vehicle repairing, tailoring and carpentry according to the demand of the affected households; (ii) priority in government and NGO-managed development programs in the area, (iii) priority to hire the labors of the affected households to work for the project (in preparation and operation stage) with the suitable works and (iv). Especially, twenty four (24) severely affected households losing more than 10% of total agricultural land will be arranged to enlarge their arable land in “Mới” Area and they totally agreed with this decision. The budget for the income restoration activities is estimated at 20 million VND.

*Table 29: Beneficiaries and Budget of the Income Restoration Strategy*

<b>Income Restoration Strategy</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
Training courses	4 courses	20,000,000
Hiring labours	24 households	Included in contractors' budget
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000,000</b>

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

106. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is determined during RP preparing and updating without deduction of tax and other administrative costs as follows:

- Agricultural land will be compensated based at market price of present value of the land; in case where there is no market price, compensation is based on production value of the affected land.
- Perennial trees will be compensated in cash at replacement cost equivalent to market price of tree based on type, age and production value of each tree at the time of compensation.

107. Quang Nam PPC has regulations on compensation for land, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the event of land acquisition by the State that is applied in Quang Nam province as per following documents:

- Decision No. 23/2010 / QD – Quang Nam PPC, dated on 30 January 2010 providing on promulgating detailed provisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquisition by the State in Quang Nam province;
- Decision No. 38/2011 QD – Quang Nam PPC, dated on 20 December 2011, providing on promulgating the table of land prices in Quang Nam province;

108. The consultancy specialists for the RP of the Dak Pring HPP has conducted the replacement cost survey for affected land and assets in subproject area (in Cha Val commune) to compare the price stipulated by Quang Nam People's Committee with market price, then proposed reasonable compensation and assistance price. The replacement cost survey activity aims to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework of the project that compensation will be paid at market price and replacement cost for affected land and assets.

109. Result of the replacement cost assessment showed no significant difference between the market price / replacement cost and the compensation price regulated by Quang Nam PPC. The assessment result was publicized in consultative meetings in villages. All the affected households agreed on result of the assessment. As the result consists with the price of Quang Nam PPC at the time of assessment, affected households agreed to use the price of Quang Nam PPC a basis for compensation and assistance. The agreement was confirmed in the minutes of consultative meeting. While updating the RP based on detailed design, RP consultants will conduct replacement cost assessment at the time of RP updating as a basis for compensation and assistance.

110. The budget for the implementation of the RP is VND 13,566,818,116.50 equal to US\$ 647,272. The compensation is 7,500,000 VND per ha for agricultural land. The compensation of the affected assets is generally based on the prices of Quang Nam PPC.

Table 30: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Activities

Expense Item			Unit	Price	Quantity	Total	
						VND	USD
I.      Compensa						6,015,815,000	
1.1	Land						
	1.1.1	Agricultural land	m <sup>2</sup>	7,500	365,000	2,737,500,000	
1.2	Tree					3,278,315,000	
II.      Assistances						5,658,600,000	
	2.1	Life stabilization					
		10 - 30% - 24 HHs - 112 persons		300,000 x 12	112	33,600,000	
		300,000 VND/person /month x 12 months					
	2.2	Job transition					
		X 2 times the value of agricultural land				5,475,000,000	
	2.3	Training courses	Course	5,000,000	4	20,000,000	
	2.4	Assistance for vulnerable households		2,000,000	65	130,000,000	
		COST FOR COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCES = I + II				11,674,415,000	
III.   Administration Costs			2%			233,488,300	

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Expense Item			Unit	Price	Quantity	Total	
						VND	USD
		TOTAL COST FOR COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCES, RESETTLEMENT= I + II + III				11,907,903,300	
IV. Contingency Cost			10%			1,190,790,330	
		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST = I + II + III +IV				13,098,693,630	627,843



**X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

111. The implementation schedule for compensation and assistance activities is presented in the table below.

Table 31: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Time														
	2010	2011	2012	2013											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct information dissemination and socioeconomic survey of affected households															
Conduct information dissemination and consultations with stakeholders															
Prepare the RP															
Submit RP to TA consultant															
Revise RP based on ADB's comments															
Approve RP by ADB															
Disclosure of the updated RP to stakeholders															
Conduct DMS and RP update based on detailed engineering design															
Submit updated RP to ADB															
Pay compensation and provide assistance to affected people															
Implement income restoration program and assistance															
Monitor resettlement activities and result															

## XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

112. The project's EA is EVN-CPC. It committed a project management unit (PMU) to carry out the work to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the project. The PPMU will be assisted by project experts in implementation. CPC will pay all costs for compensation and assistance.

113. 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 Indemnity Board (DIB). The DIB is headed by the Vice-Chairman of District People's Committee and the members are 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 DIB in the conduct resettlement activities. The detailed responsibilities of each organization in resettlement are in [Table 32: Matrix of Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation](#).

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*Table 32: Matrix of Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation*

Agency	Specific Activities to be Undertaken
CPC	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. 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 in the district level; Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey, public consultation, information dissemination and RP implementation. Establish DCC.

Agency	Specific Activities to be Undertaken
	Solve complaints if settlement fails at the commune level.
District Indemnity Board	<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 RIB.</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 DCC</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

114. 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.

### Internal Monitoring

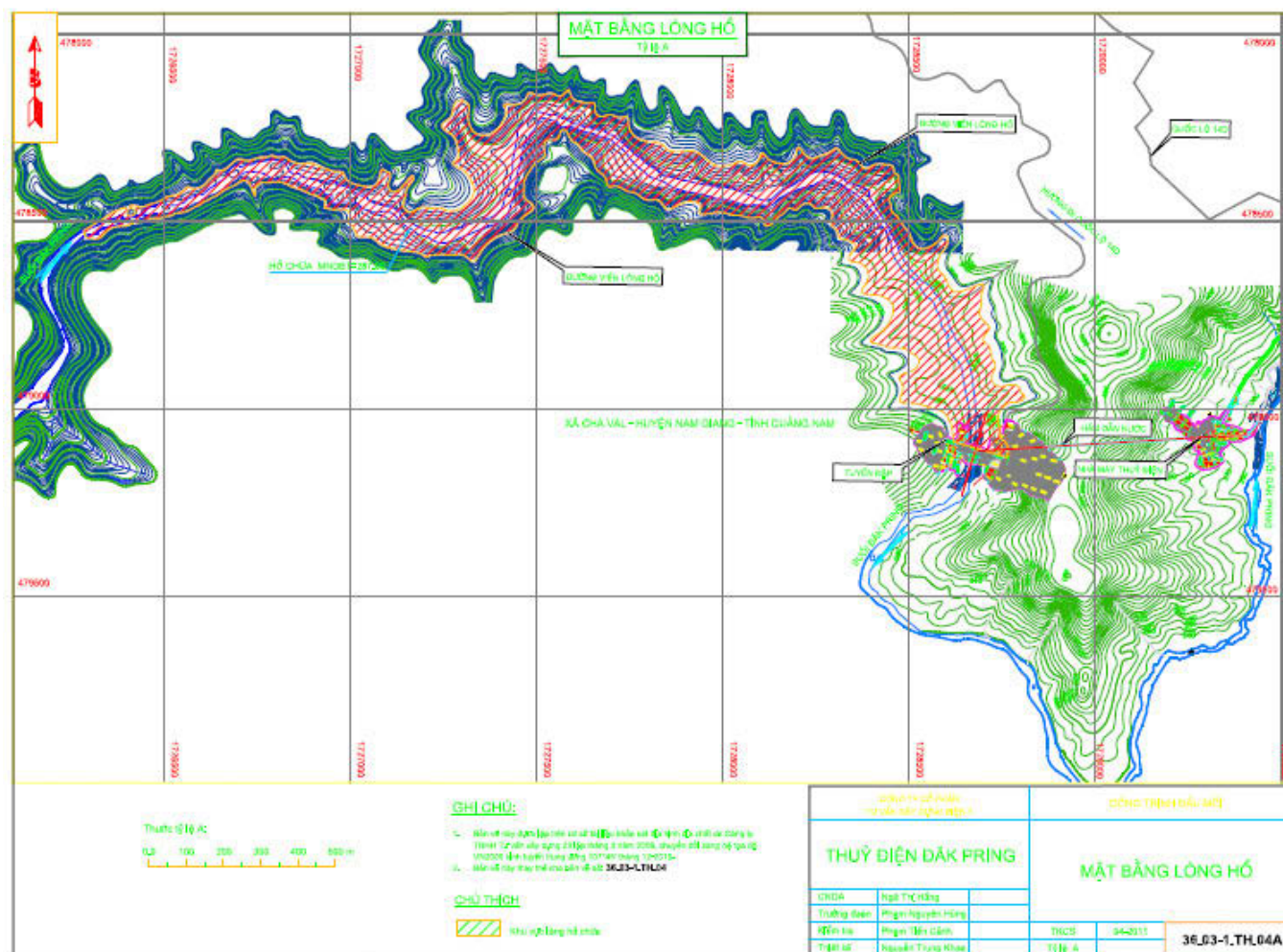
115. The EVN-CPC will set up the internal monitoring and reporting system. As part of the internal monitoring, monthly progress reports on resettlement will be prepared. The report will contain the following: (i) receipt of compensation payment and assistance by the affected persons as defined in the 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.

116. 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.

117. There was no requirement on external monitoring for implementation of compensation and assistance in project design; therefore, there will not be any external monitoring agency for Dak Pring Hydropower Subproject.

## APPENDICIES

## Appendix 1. Map of Dak Pring Hydropower Subproject



## Appendix 2. Scope of impacts of each household

No.	Full name	Number of people in household	Ethnic Group	Permanent land acquisition (45 households)				Temporary land acquisition (20 households)			
				<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land	<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land
1	Blup Vuong	5	Co tu					2.5%			
2	Hien Crom	3	Co tu					5%			
3	Hien Chia	4	Co tu					4%			
4	Blup Thuong	4	Co tu					1%			
5	Hieng Chin	7	Co tu					3%			
6	A Rat inh	6	Co tu							40%	
7	Blup nguyen	5	Co tu						25%		
8	ARat au	6	Co tu					1%			
9	Hien Chuc	6	Co tu					2.5%			
10	Blup Nghet	7	Co tu					6%			



**DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT**
**Resettlement Plan**

No.	Full name	Number of people in household	Ethnic Group	Permanent land acquisition (45 households)				Temporary land acquisition (20 households)			
				<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land	<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land
11	Alang inh	5	Co tu						26%		
12	Alang uc	4	Co tu						16%		
13	Bnuoc h Ruoi	5	Co tu						16%		
14	Bnuoc h Rieng	6	Co tu					6%			
15	To Ngoi Ve	3	Co tu						10%		
16	Dung Im	5	Co tu						10%		
17	Coor Nia	4	Co tu					8%			
18	Coor Bot	7	Co tu					6%			
19	Coor Bac	4	Co tu						16%		
20	Blup Dan	5	Co tu						12.5%		
21	Ploong Din	3	Co tu		16%						
22	Zran ang	3	Co tu		10%						

**DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT**
**Resettlement Plan**

No.	Full name	Number of people in household	Ethnic Group	Permanent land acquisition (45 households)				Temporary land acquisition (20 households)			
				<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land	<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land
23	Zran Kiet	2	Co tu	9%							
24	Zran Cao	5	Co tu	8%							
25	Ploong Nga	3	Co tu		10%						
26	Zran Dung	4	Co tu		10%						
27	Coor Ban	5	Co tu		10%						
28	Plang Moi	7	Co tu	9%							
29	Coor Ti	5	Co tu		12.5%						
30	Coor Bum	5	Co tu	8%							
31	Bnuoc Rang	6	Co tu	3%							
32	Bling Hoan	4	Co tu	8%							
33	Zram Kien	4	Co tu	4%							
34	Bling Do	6	Co tu		20%						
35	Arat Dop	5	Co tu	5%							

**DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT**
**Resettlement Plan**

No.	Full name	Number of people in household	Ethnic Group	Permanent land acquisition (45 households)				Temporary land acquisition (20 households)			
				<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land	<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land
36	Coor Hoang	4	Co tu	8%							
37	Alang Mat	6	Co tu		13%						
38	Alang Noi	4	Co tu		16%						
39	Coor Quy	2	Co tu	7%							
40	To đên Inh	3	Co tu		10%						
41	Alang ip	4	Co tu	8%							
42	Coor Co	5	Co tu	8%							
43	Blinh Hoa	5	Co tu	8%							
44	Alang at	5	Co tu		16%						
45	Alang o	7	Co tu		13%						
46	Alang Yeu	4	Co tu	8%							
47	Bling Hieu	3	Co tu		10%						
48	Ploong Dzuoi	6	Co tu	6%							

**DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT**
**Resettlement Plan**

No.	Full name	Number of people in household	Ethnic Group	Permanent land acquisition (45 households)				Temporary land acquisition (20 households)			
				<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land	<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land
49	To Đenh Zim	3	Co tu		10%						
50	To Ngol Tre	5	Co tu	6%							
51	Blup Nuoh Ruoi	2	Co tu		10%						
52	Ploong Me	6	Co tu		13%						
53	Coor Mo	4	Co tu		16%						
54	Zo ram Thi Rang	3	Co tu	5%							
55	Alang Mon	7	Co tu		13%						
56	Bnuoc h Kieu	6	Co tu	6%							
57	Coor Con	3	Co tu		10%						
58	To Loong Hoi	4	Co tu	6%							

**DAK PRING HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT**
**Resettlement Plan**

No.	Full name	Number of people in household	Ethnic Group	Permanent land acquisition (45 households)				Temporary land acquisition (20 households)			
				<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land	<10 percent of total agricultural land	10-30 percent of total agricultural land	30-70 percent of total agricultural land	>70 percent of total agricultural land
59	To Ngon Veu	6	Co tu		13%						
60	To Ngong Vang	5	Co tu	8%							
61	Zo Ram on	6	Co tu	6%							
62	Arat Dan	5	Co tu		16%						
63	Arat Duc	8	Co tu		13%						
64	Arat DoiH	5	Co tu		13%						
65	Bling Do	6	Cơ Tu		13%						

Appendix 3. Impacts on trees and crops

Full name of HHs		Papaw		Banana		Mango		Jack tree		Litchi		Rumbutan		Loong boong		Guava		Longan		Lemon		Plum		Orange		Pomelo		Acacia	Cinnamon	Gió	Black star	Bamboo
		fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit					
Cha Val commune		450	175	2.433	913	86	20	328	92	-	5	10	-	305	175	30	-	30	-	-	10	8	-	20	205	-	10	8.250	750	10	610	300.975
Ta Ul Village		208	106	221	180	30	10	106	69	-	5	5	-	305	152	10	-	30	-	-	10	8	-	20	-	-	5	5.285	750	10	610	2.000
1	Blup Vương		106	78	40																						850					
2	Hiên Cơm	78		79	65	10			23		5	5		111		10											800					
3	Hiên Chia			15			10	27							21			10			10						12			20		
4	Blúp Thương			44	30	5			6																		223					
5	Hiêng Chín	25							51																							
6	A Rất inh	85				15		6	4					103								8		15				1.100	750	10	80	2.000
7	Blup nguyên							15																						410		
8	ARất âu	20		5					36						23			15						5			5					
9	Hiên Chức							7						81	108			5									2.300					
10	Blúp Nghét				45									10																100		
Can Don village		242	69	2.212	733	56	10	222	23	-	-	5	-	-	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	5	2.965	-	-	-	-	298.975
1	Alăng inh																															
2	Alăng ực			213	30	20		15	2						23																	
3	Bnước Rười			175	133																											
4	Bnước Riêng																															
5	Tơ Ngôi Ve																															
6	Dung Im																															
7	Coor Nia																															
8	Coor Bớt																															
9	Coor Bắc																															
10	Blúp Dân																															
11	Ploong Dìn																															
12	Zran ăng																															
13	Zran Kiệt																															
14	Zran Cao																															
15	Ploong Nga																															
16	Zran Dung																															
17	Coor Ban																															
18	Plăng Mới																															
19	Coor Tí	7		20				13																								
20	Coor Bùm	47		178																												2.400
21	Bnước Răng											2																				8.000
22	Bling Hoan																															
23	Zrâm Kiên							11																								
24	Bling Dở			145																												
25	Arất Dốp				10			10																								
26	Coor Hoàng																															
27	Alăng Mát																															
28	Alăng Nôi																															280.000
29	Coor Quỹ																															
30	Tơ dên Inh					12																										
31	Alăng íp			75	100																											
32	Coor Cô																							205								
33	Blinh Hoà				15			20																								
34	Alăng át																															2.075
35	Alăng ơ																															
36	Alăng Yêu	23		200																												
37	Bling Hiếu					2		10																								1.500
38	Ploong Dzươi	5	46	78																												
39	Tơ Đênh Zim			20																												
40	Tơ Ngól Trê						10																									1.000

Resettlement Plan

Full name of HHs		Papaw		Banana		Mango		Jack tree		Litchi		Rumbutan		Loong boong		Guava		Longan		Lemon		Plum		Orange		Pomelo		Acacia	Cinnamon	Gió	Black star	Bamboo
		fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit	fruit	non fruit					
41	Blup Nuroh Rười															10										5						
42	Ploong Mê	125		78	100			12	21																		2.965					
43	Coor Mớ		23	75	123			15																								
44	Zơ râm Thị Râng				10			20																								
45	Alăng Mon					2		5																								3.000
46	Bnướcch Kiều			385		5		10				3																				
47	Coor Côn							23																								1.000
48	Tơ Loong Hơi							11								10																
49	Tơ Ngon Vêu			30		15		11																								
50	Tơ Ngông Vang	10		78	54																											
51	Zơ Râm ơn							13																								
52	Arất Dân			105				13																								
53	Arất Dục							10																								
54	Arất DớiH	25		235	102																											
55	Bling Đồ			122	56																											

**Appendix 4. Population composition of Cha Val commune**

No .	Village	People	HHs	Persons					Persons/household
				Total	Male		Female		
					Sub-total	%	Sub-total	%	
1	Ta Ul	Co tu	63	252	122	48	130	52	4.00
2	Can Don	Co tu	70	322	155	48	167	52	4.60
3	A Bat	Co tu Kinh	163	727	377	52	350	48	4.46
4	A Dinh	Co tu Kinh	140	635	299	47	336	53	4.54
5	La Bo A	Co tu	50	203	98	48	105	52	4.06
6	La Bo B	Co tu Kinh	75	351	175	50	176	50	4,68
Total			561	2,490	1,226	49	1,264	51	4.44



**Appendix 5: Compensation cost for affected trees - DakPring subproject**

No	Name of tree	Quantity (tree)		Unit price (VND)		Total cost (VND)	
		fruit	non fruit	fruit	Non-fruit	fruit	Non-fruit
Reservoir area							
1	Papaw	255	75	45,000	22,000	11,475,000	1,650,000
2	banana	1,993	573	10,500	22,000	20,926,500	12,606,000
3	Mango	46	5	283,500	68,500	13,041,000	342,500
4	Jack tree	35	25	231,000	94,500	8,085,000	2,362,500
5	Guava	20	-	168,000		3,360,000	-
6	Orange	-	205		115,000	-	23,575,000
7	Pomele	-	5		68,500	-	342,500
8	Acacia	2,000		21,000		42,000,000	-
9	Bamboo	168,500		5,500		926,750,000	-
	subtotal	173,737				1,066,516,000	
The subproject layout area							
1	Papaw	195	100	45,000	22,000	8,775,000	2,200,000
2	banana	440	340	10,500	22,000	4,620,000	7,480,000
3	Jack tree	293	67	231,000	22,000	67,683,000	1,474,000
4	Orange	20	-	168,000		3,360,000	-
5	Pomele		5		56,700	-	283,500
6	Lemon		10		56,700	-	567,000
7	litchi		5		68,500	-	342,500
8	rambutan	10	-	68,500		685,000	-
9	longan	30	-	68,500		2,055,000	-
10	mango	40	15	68,500	68,500	2,740,000	1,027,500
11	guava	10	-	168,000		1,680,000	-
12	plum	8	-	168,000		1,344,000	-
13	loong boong	305	175	3,000,000	1,000,000	915,000,000	175,000,000
14	acacia	6,250		16,000		100,000,000	-
15	cinnamon	750		180,000		135,000,000	-
16	dó	10		63,000		630,000	-
17	black star	610		84,000		51,240,000	-
18	Bamboo	132,475		5,500		728,612,500	-
	subtotal	142,163				2,211,799,000	
	total of tree compensation	315,900				3,278,315,000	

**Appendix 6: Household Questionnaire****SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE****Use for individual affected household**

Date: .....

Address: .....

Location: Commune: ..... District: ..... Province: .....

Source data from:

Survey team: .....

Surveyed by: .....

*IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, PLEASE FILL-UP BOX***Name of respondent:** ..... **Age:** ..... **Gender:** .....**Relationship to Household Head:** .....**1.0 INFORMATION ON AP/HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD****1.1 Civil status**Married: ☐ Single: ☐ Widowed: ☐ Separated: ☐ Divorced: ☐

(For married couples, complete the information below for both male and female head of household)

		MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
1.2	NAME:		
1.3	AGE:		
1.4	ETHNICITY:		
1.5	MAIN OCCUPATION:	Code: _____ % of Time: _____	Code: _____ % of Time: _____
	SECONDARY OCCUPATION:	Code: _____ % of Time: _____	Code: _____ % of Time: _____
	OCCUPATION CODES 1. Farming/agricultural products 2. Fish farming/ aquaculture 3. Business owner/self-employed-non-transport 4. Trucking business-owner / self-employed	5. Boat transport business-owner / self-employed 6. Employee-private sector business 7. Hired laborer 8. Government employee 9. Professional-teacher, health worker, etc.	10. Unemployed; looking for work 11. Does not work: retired, housewife, etc. 12. Other (Specify): _____
1.6	EDUCATION:	Code: _____	Code: _____
	EDUCATION CODES 1. No education 2. Primary not completed. 3. Primary, completed 4. Lower secondary, not completed	5. Lower Secondary, completed 6. Upper Secondary, not completed 7. Upper Secondary, completed	9. Post secondary, completed 10. If post-secondary, Degree obtained: _____

		MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
		8. Post-secondary, not completed	

1.7 Language normally spoken at home:

1 - Vietnamese      2 - Other \_\_\_\_\_      3 - Both 1 & 2

1.8 Average annual household income - all sources: VND ...../month

1.9 Has the commune classified your household as:

1- Very poor      2- Poor 3- Not classified as poor

1.10 Is anyone in your household as the following (cycle the number):

1	Invalids	↑	5	Disabled	↑
2	Sick Water Veterans	↑	6	Receive regular social subsidy	↑
3	Matyr	↑	7	None of the choices	↑
4	Heroic Mothers	↑			

1.11 How long have you live in this commune? .....

1.12 How many children under 16 live in household? .....

1.13 How many male adults in household (over 16 year of age, including you): .....

1.14 How many female adults in household (over 16 year of age, including you): .....

1.15 **Are you active in any local groups?**

1. Women's Union	5. Veteran Association
2. Farmers Association	6. Savings Group
3. Faming Cooperative	7. Other: write name
4. Traders Association	

## 2.0 IMPACTS INFORMATION DUE LAND ACQUISITION

2.1 Do you have other land assets located elsewhere that are not affected by this project?

1. No → more to question 2.2 ↑

2. Yes: ↑ → more to question 2.9

2.2 If YES to 2.1, please state assets below:

	Land Categories	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of Land Ownership (see types above, ex LURC, lease, )	Occupied since	Distance from affected Land
2.3	Residential				
2.4	Non-agricultural				
2.5	Agricultural				
2.6	Fish / shrimp pond				
2.7	Forest				
2.8	Others: _____				

2.9 If your house is not affected, where is your house located?

Village, Commune, District: \_\_\_\_\_

Distance from potentially affected structures (ex. Shop): \_\_\_\_\_

2.10 Annual crops and aquaculture

List all affected crops (rice, upland crops, vegetables, shrimp, fish)

	Area (m2)	Yield (ton/ha)	Quantity produced last season (kg)	Quantity sold last Season (kg)	Price per 1 kg (1000VND)
Paddy rice					
Other crops (list)					

### 3.0 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS

3.1 If your agricultural or other productive land is affected, what are your preferences for compensation?

- 1 - I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity
- 2 - I want cash compensation equal to market rates for similar land
- 3 - Not yet decided

3.2 Do you have sufficient remaining residential or non-agricultural land to rebuild your affected structures?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

3.3 If you cannot rebuild principal structures on remaining land, what are your preferences for relocation?

- 1 - I want to relocate myself to other land that I own
- 2 - I want to relocate myself to new land that I choose
- 3 - I want to relocate to a group resettlement site to be provided by the project if offered
- 4 - I want to relocate to an individual resettlement site allocated by the commune
- 5 - Not yet decided

3.4 What are your principal concerns about how the road project will affect your household?

- 1 - Loss of income
- 2 - Loss of employment
- 3 - Disruption of my family's existing social and community networks due to relocation
- 4 - New people moving permanently into this area may disrupt social, economic and community networks
- 5 - An increase in people passing through this area will lead to an increase in crime, socially unacceptable behavior, etc.
- 6 - Other: .....
- 7 - None

### 4.0 HOUSEHOLD INCOME: SOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

4.1 Source of Income

Source	Is primary (1) or secondary (2) source of income	Income (VND)
1- Agriculture		
2- Fish / shrimp raising		
3- Forest Products/Timber		
4- Animal Breeding		

5- Trading – retail/wholesale		
6 – Services		
7- Government pension		
8- Lease / rental of property		
9- Wages / salary		
10- Manual / daily labor		
11 – Financial Support from relatives		
12 – Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)		
13 - Others		
<b>Total</b>		

4.2 How many household members are responsible for sources of income:

Relationship with head of HH	Sex	Age	Occupation	Education	% of total HH income from this person

(*) OCCUPATION CODES	(**) EDUCATION CODES*:
1. Farming / agricultural products	1. No education
2. Fish farming / aquaculture	2. Primary, not completed
3. Business owner/self-employed – non-transport	3. Primary, completed
4. Trucking business – owner / self-employed	4. Lower secondary, not completed
5. Boat transport business – owner / self-employed	5. Lower Secondary, completed
6. Employee – private sector business	6. Upper Secondary, not completed
7. Hired laborer	7. Upper Secondary, completed
8. Government employee	8. Post-secondary, not completed
9. Professional – teacher, health worker, etc.	9. Post-secondary, completed
10. Unemployed; looking for work	10. If post-secondary, Degree obtained:
11. Does not work: retired, housewife, etc.	_____
12. Other (Specify):	

4.3 Children / dependents

**Please list the following for the children in the HH**

4.3.1 1. Sex: \_\_\_\_ 2.Age: \_\_\_\_ 3.Grade level now: \_\_\_\_ 4.Up to what level will this child study (code\*) \_\_\_\_

4.3.2 1. Sex: \_\_\_\_ 2.Age: \_\_\_\_ 3.Grade level now: \_\_\_\_ 4.Up to what level will this child study (code\*) \_\_\_\_

4.3.3 1. Sex: \_\_\_\_ 2.Age:\_\_\_\_ 3.Grade level now: \_\_\_\_\_ 4.Up to what level will this child study (code\*) \_\_\_\_

4.3.4 1. Sex: \_\_\_\_ 2.Age:\_\_\_\_ 3.Grade level now: \_\_\_\_\_ 4.Up to what level will this child study (code\*) \_\_\_\_

4.4.5 1. Sex: \_\_\_\_ 2.Age:\_\_\_\_ 3.Grade level now: \_\_\_\_\_ 4.Up to what level will this child study (code\*) \_\_\_\_

4.4 Does anyone in household have any loans?

Yes → Move to question 4.5

No → Move to question 4.8

4.5 What is the interest of the loan? .....%

4.6 How much has been borrowed in total by your household? .....VND

4.7 From where did you borrow the money?

1. Bank for the poor	Mass credit associations
Bank for agriculture and rural development	Friends/ relatives
Other bank	Private money lender
Socio-political organization	Other

4.8 Average monthly expenditures for household:

1- Food : ..... VND

2- Fuel : ..... VND

3- Clothing and footwear : ..... VND

4- Health : ..... VND

5- Education : ..... VND

6- Festivals/social responsibilities : ..... VND

7- Transportation communication : ..... VND

8- Other : ..... VND

**Total** : ..... VND

## 5.0 POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

5.1 Has your family experienced lack of food in the last 2 years?

1 - No 2 - Yes

If yes, for \_\_\_\_ 1-2 months \_\_\_\_ 2-3 months \_\_\_\_ >3 months

5.2 Is your family currently experiencing financial difficulty (i.e., current income is not enough) due to:

5.2.1 Recent natural calamity?

1 - No 2 - Yes Which one \_\_\_\_\_

5.2.2 Your or household's member/s poor health or illness?

1 - No 2 - Yes

If yes, note family member and type of illness: \_\_\_\_\_

If one or both of the above is answered yes, state impact on household's livelihood:

1 - We have to sell our productive land (agricultural/forest land)

2 - We cannot afford to send all our children to school

3 - We have to borrow from relatives or bank. We are in debt now.

4 - Other impact \_\_\_\_\_

## 6.0 HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS

6.1 Source of water: 1 - Drinking/cooking: ..... 2 - Washing/bathing .....

1- Rain water

4- Public tap

7- Piped water

- 2- Tradition/shallow well    5- Purchased    8- Other: .....
- 3- Deep well    6- Canal, river, pond
- 6.2 Sanitation:
- ☐ 1- Pit latrine    ☐ 3- Toilet in house    ☐ 5- None.
- ☐ 2- Fish pond toilet    ☐ 4- Others: .....
- 6.3 Energy source:    1- Lighting: .....    2- Cooking: .....
- 1- Electricity (from government)    4- Wood    7- None
- 2- Private generator    5- Cylinder gas
- 3- Gas / Kerosene    6- Other: .....
- 6.4 Household assets: If household owns an asset, indicate the number
- 1- Bicycle .....    7- Tractor.....    13- Telephone .....
- 2- Motorbike .....    8- Generator .....    14- Electric fan.....
- 3- Car .....    9- Water pump .....    15- Sewing machine .....
- 4- Boat, small .....    10- Radio .....    16- Refrigerator .....
- 5- Boat, large .....    11- Television.....    17- Rice cooker .....
- 6- Truck .....    12- Cassette/CD player or DVD .....    18- Other: .....
- 6.5 What type of house do you have?
- 1- Solid permanent
- 2- Semi-permanent
- 3- Wood frame/ thatched roof
- 4- Simple thatched hut
- 5- Other

## 7.0 HEALTH CARE

- 7.1 What type of illnesses did you or members of your family suffer in the past 12 months? (multiple answers)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Common cold	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Dysentery
<input type="checkbox"/> 2- Influenza	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 – Hepatitis
<input type="checkbox"/> 3- Other upper respiratory complaint	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 – Tuberculosis
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Dengue fever	<input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Reproductive tract infection
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Malaria:	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 Others:

- 7.2 In the past 12 months did you or your family member consult (multiple answers)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1- Health centre	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 – Pharmacist
<input type="checkbox"/> 2- Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> 5- Traditional healer
<input type="checkbox"/> 3- Private doctor / nurse	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Other (specify)

- 7.3 Do you or your family member have medical insurance?

☐ 1 - No    ☐ 2 - Yes

- 7.4 Access to Basic Services. Do you have access to the following services?

	State distance from your home	How do you get there? Mode of Transportation (motorbike, bus, cycle, by foot, etc.)
Commune Health Clinic		
Hospital		
Primary School		
Secondary School		

Savings Bank		
Credit Union		
Shop for selling Fertilizers, agricultural products		
Bus Terminal		
Market		

7.5 How often do you leave the commune?

- Everyday ☐      Several per one month ☐  
 Every week ☐      One time per year ☐  
 Daily ☐

7.6 Reasons:

- For business ☐  
 For buying food ☐  
 For visiting relatives, friends ☐  
 Cultural activities, entertainment ☐

7.7 Gender

7.7.1 What is the division of labor in your family? (Pls Check)

	Male	Female	Both
Main crop production			
- Land preparation			
- Planting			
- Seedling transfer			
- Weeding			
- Spraying			
- Harvest			
Garden vegetable production			
Livestock raising			
Small business activities			
Urban wage work			
Migrant labor (in country)			

7.7.2 Division of labor for housework (Pls Check)

Activities	Male	Female	Both
1. Cooking			
2. Cleaning			
3. Fetching water			
4. Getting wood for cooking			
5. Taking care of children			
6. House Repair			
7. Keeping the money			
8. Budgeting & Financial Decisions			
9. Making decisions on your children's marriage			



10. Buying Goods at Market			
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7.7.3 Community management

Activities	Male	Female	Both
1. Public meeting attendance			
2. Taking part in decision-making			
3. Joining local organization			
4. other			

7.8. What are the most serious issues, difficulties and hardships that you personally face?

	Most Serious	Serious	Less Serious
Life in Remote, Isolated Area			
Heavy Work Loads			
Lack of Education			
Lack of Training Opportunities			
Lack of Leisure Time			
Lack of Health Services			
Lack of Proper School for my Children			
Lack of non-farm job opportunities			
Lack of water			
No problems			

**8.0 ASPRITIONS AND NEEDS**

8.1 How do you intend to use the money that you will receive for the compensation of your land?

- ☐ Build or renovate house
- ☐ Buy new land
- ☐ Buy other type of asset: Describe asset \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Invest in small business
- ☐ Save in the bank
- ☐ Spend on children's education
- ☐ Other Please describe: \_\_\_\_\_

8.2 Do you have plans now of how you will replace the income / food production from the agriculture land and/or business that will be recovered by the state to build the campus?

1. No: ↑ 2. Yes: ↑

If yes, from what type of activity:

- ☐ Buy new land for agriculture production
- ☐ Restart business in a new location
- ☐ Trade
- ☐ Small store
- ☐ Craft-making
- ☐ Find a job
- ☐ Other Please describe: \_\_\_\_\_

8.3 Do you need / want training to help in replacing the income after the land is recovered?

1. No: ↑ 2. Yes: ↑

If yes, what kind of training: \_\_\_\_\_

8.4 Apart from compensation and training, do you need other kinds of assistance to help in replacing the income after the land is recovered?

1. No:   †           2. Yes: †

If yes, what kind of training: \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your cooperation!

**Appendix 7: Minutes of Consultation Meetings**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence – Freedom - Happiness**

**MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING**

**(Resettlement and ethnic minorities' development plan)**

**Project: Dak Pring hydropower plant**

The Meeting is executed at the Cha val Commune – Nam Giang District – Quang Nam  
Province

**On Project of Dak Pring Hydropower Plant**

Today, 23<sup>th</sup> May 2010

At :people's committee of Cha val Commune – Nam Giang District – Quang Nam Province

We have organized the meeting with the participation of people to make the assessment on environment, resettlement and ethnic minorities' development related to Dak Pring

**Hydropower Plant**

Participants:

1. Full name: Blup Nghet      Title: Chairman of People's Committee of the Commune
2. Full name: Ploong Di      Title: Deputy Chairman of People's Committee of the Commune

And local authorities "s representatives.....

3. Mrs: Cu Thi Dung      Title: Represented for Resettlement Consultant/Specialist.
4. Mr: Luu Quoc Viet      Title: Represented for ethnic minorities and Resettlement Consultant/Specialist.

Representatives of affected people :...80.....( enclosed list)

In which: Male: people accounting for 20 %

Female: people accounting for 80 %

Ethnic minorities: 100% (if any)

**I. CONSULTATIVE CONTENTS:**

1. Authorized representatives of investor provide information for the participants, including:
  - Description of DakPring 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

Authorized representatives of Project investor provide the commune authorities with Dakpring Sub- Project Information Booklet.

People gave out their information and discussed in group.

### III. CONSULTATIVE OUTCOMES:

1. In terms of the impacts of Dakpring Hydropower Sub- Project:

- After hearing the information about subproject the people have understood components of the subproject, understand the impact caused by subprojects that the subproject will affect about 67.5 hectares of milpa land in the Cha Val commune will including 46.5 hectare of permanently land, 29 hectares of temporary land of 65 households.
- No household must be relocated

2. In terms of compensation and assistance policy:

- A hundred percent of the effected households attending public consultation meeting was agreed with the plan of project and the following issues
- Agree with the compensation plan of subprojects,
- Agreed to take the price unit of People's Committee of Quang Nam province as compensation price unit for the land, trees, crops and property on land.
- Agree to assistant and income restoration plan of subproject
- The compensation and assistance will be made promptly and on schedule

3. In terms of grievance resolution process

- Agree to the Grievance mechanism resolution
- 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 ended at 16 o'clock in 23th May 2010 . 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:

### PARTIES SIGN THEIR NAME

<b>Representatives of Employer</b>	<b>Representatives of Community</b> Blup Nghét (Signed) Head of Village (Signed)	<b>Representatives of Consultant</b>	<b>On behalf of People's Committee</b>  (Signed and sealed)
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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN CUỘC HỌP

(V/v Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề TĐNB...  
vấn đề xã hội học (TĐNB...)  
Chức vụ... ngày 28 tháng 5 năm 2010

1/ Thành phần cuộc họp

Đại diện UBND xã Chơva

- Đ/c Búp Ngyet - CT xã Chơva

- Đ/c PLong Dn - Phó chủ tịch xã Chơva

Và các đ/c khác

Đại diện đoàn công tác

- Đ/c Cũ Thu Dng : Kỹ sư TĐNB

- Đ/c Búp Ngyet : Kỹ sư NĐ

Và các đ/c khác

2/ Nội dung cuộc họp

Ông Búp Ngyet thay mặt Đoàn công tác trình bày nội dung mục đích của chuyến công tác cũng như những kết quả thu được. Sau khi thảo luận hai bên thống nhất như sau:

- Sau khi nghe và thống nhất về dự án của UBND xã Chơva, UBND tỉnh Quảng Nam và UBND huyện Thăng Bình đã đồng ý cho UBND xã Chơva được quyền khai thác và sử dụng đất đai để xây dựng nhà máy thủy điện.

- UBND tỉnh Quảng Nam và UBND huyện Thăng Bình đã đồng ý cho UBND xã Chơva được quyền khai thác và sử dụng đất đai để xây dựng nhà máy thủy điện.

- UBND xã Chơva đã đồng ý cho UBND tỉnh Quảng Nam và UBND huyện Thăng Bình được quyền khai thác và sử dụng đất đai để xây dựng nhà máy thủy điện.

Đại diện đoàn công tác



Búp Ngyet

Cũ Thu Dng

**Appendix 8: List of Participants in Consultation Meetings**

**NAME LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE CHA VAL MEETING**

Meeting is held in 21<sup>st</sup> May November 2010

At: Ta Ul village, Cha Val Commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam Province

Agenda: **Community Advisory on the assessment on environment, resettlement and ethnic minorities' development related to Dak Pring Hydropower Plant**

No.	Full name	Age	Ethnic Group	Ethnic Group		
				Male	Female	
1	Dinh Tien Hoang	40	Kinh	X		service
2	Zo ram Dua	55	Co tu	X		farmer
3	Blup Nhan	28	Co tu	X		farmer
4	Nguyen Quang	43	Kinh	X		service
5	Alang Mien	35	Co tu	X		farmer
6	Hien Gian	32	Co tu	X		farmer
7	Hien ton	29	Co tu	X		farmer
8	Hien Tuot	38	Co tu	X		farmer
9	Blup nghe	42	Co tu	X		farmer
10	Kphu Mech	41	Co tu	X		farmer
11	Blup Thuong	35	Co tu	X		farmer
12	Hien Ngo	34	Co tu	X		farmer
13	Po Loong Phin	38	Co tu	X		farmer
14	Blup Ngan	43	Co tu	X		farmer
15	Hieng Bling	48	Co tu	X		farmer
16	A Rat Oonh	51	Co tu	X		farmer
17	Blup Dung	64	Co tu	X		officer
18	Blup Thong	48	Co tu	X		farmer
19	Hien Tho	42	Co tu	X		farmer
20	A Rat au	39	Co tu	X		farmer
21	Blup Theng	38	Co tu	X		farmer
22	Hien Quoc Han	49	Co tu	X		service
23	Hien Quoc Le	58	Kinh	X		service
24	Hien Quoc Hau	32	Kinh	X		service
25	Pham Thi Sinh	28	Kinh	X	x	service
26	Hieng Duon	24	Co tu	X	x	farmer
27	Tang Xuan Tuynh	25	Kinh			service
28	Blup Rop	31	Co tu			farmer
29	Blup Nhu	42	Co tu			farmer
30	Blup Nheu	36	Co tu			farmer
31	A rat Oc	52	Co tu			farmer
32	Blup Vuong	32	Co tu			farmer
33	Hien Crom	47	Co tu			farmer
34	Hien Chia	35	Co tu		x	farmer
35	Hieng Chin	28	Co tu		x	farmer
36	A Rat Inh	36	Co tu			farmer
37	Blup nguyen	35	Co tu			farmer
38	A Rat Inh	37	Co tu			farmer
40	Hiên Chuc	41	Co tu			farmer
41	Blup Nghet	62	Co tu			officer

**NAME LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING**

Meeting is held in 22<sup>th</sup> May 2010

At: Can Don village, Cha val Commune, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province

Agenda: *Community Advisory on the assessment on environment, resettlement and ethnic minorities' development related to Dak Pring Hydropower Plant*

No.	Full name	Age	Ethnic Group	Gender		occupation
				Male	Female	
1	Alang inh	50	Co tu	X		farmer
2	Alang uc	28	Co tu	X		farmer
3	Bnuoch Ruoi	44	Co tu	X		farmer
4	Bnuoch Rieng	53	Co tu	X		farmer
5	To Ngoi Ve	37	Co tu	X		farmer
6	Dung Im	28	Co tu	X		farmer
7	Coor Nia	22	Co tu	X	x	farmer
8	Coor Bot	43	Co tu	X		farmer
9	Coor Bac	25	Co tu	X		farmer
10	Blup Dan	38	Co tu	X		farmer
11	Ploong Din	25	Co tu	X		farmer
12	Zran ang	39	Co tu	X		farmer
13	Zran Kiet	21	Co tu	X		farmer
14	Zran Cao	53	Co tu	X		farmer
15	Ploong Nga	47	Co tu	X	x	farmer
16	Zran Dung	24	Co tu	X		farmer
17	Coor Ban	41	Co tu	X		farmer
18	Plăng Mới	28	Co tu	X		farmer
19	Coor Ti	32	Co tu	X		farmer
20	Coor Bum	32	Co tu	X		farmer
21	Bnuoc Rang	61	Co tu		x	farmer
22	Bling Hoan	35	Co tu	X		farmer
23	Zram Kien	35	Co tu	X		farmer
24	Bling Do	52	Co tu	X		farmer
25	Arat Dop	37	Co tu	X		farmer
26	Coor Hoang	27	Co tu	X		farmer
27	Alang Mat	38	Co tu	X		farmer
28	Alang Noi	27	Co tu	X		farmer
29	Coor Quy	30	Co tu	X		farmer
30	To den Inh	22	Co tu	X		farmer
31	Alang ip	38	Co tu	X		farmer
32	Coor Co	35	Co tu	X	x	farmer
33	Blinh Hoa	37	Co tu	X		farmer
34	Alang at	42	Co tu	X		farmer
35	Alang o	90	Co tu	X		farmer
36	Alang Yeu	33	Co tu	X		farmer
37	Bling Hieu	25	Co tu	X		farmer
38	Ploong Dzuoi	60	Co tu	X		farmer
39	To Denh Zim	60	Co tu	X		farmer
40	To Ngoi Tre	35	Co tu	X		farmer
41	Blup Nuoh Ruoi	40	Co tu	X		farmer
42	Ploong Me	40	Co tu	X		farmer
43	Coor Mo	43	Co tu	X		farmer
44	Zo ram Thi Rang	38	Co tu		X	farmer
45	Alang Mon	46	Co tu	X		farmer

No.	Full name	Age	Ethnic Group	Gender		occupation
				Male	Female	
46	Bnuoch Kieu	35	Co tu	X	x	farmer
47	Coor Con	25	Co tu	X		farmer
48	To Loong Hoi	22	Co tu	X		farmer
49	To Ngou Veu	62	Co tu	X		farmer
50	To Ngong Vang	25	Co tu	X		farmer
51	Blup Nghia	28	Co tu	X		farmer
52	Zo Ram on	29	Co tu	X		farmer
53	Zo Ram Dan	30	Co tu	X		farmer
54	A Rat Duc	45	Co tu	X		farmer
55	A Rat DoiH	52	Co tu	X		farmer
56	Ploong Van	28	Co tu		X	officer
57	Bnuoch Denh	42	Cotu	X		officer
58	Hien Van	33	Cotu		X	officer
53	Zo Ram Dan	30	Co tu	X		farmer
54	A Rat Duc	45	Co tu	X		farmer
55	A Rat DoiH	52	Co tu	X		farmer



THE LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION HOUSEHOLDS

Thôn : Taul Xã : Chaul  
Huyện : Nham Giang Tỉnh : Quang Nam

TT	Họ tên chủ hộ	Dân tộc	số khẩu	Ghi chú
1	Blup Viêng	Đoàn	5	Các loài cây
2	Hiên Chanh	"	3	Ấn tượng
3	Hiên Chanh	"	4	Về đất đai
4	Blup Thuỷ	"	4	Tail
5	Hiên Chanh	"	7	Thy
6	ARat Iny	"	6	Chanh
7	Blup Nguyễn	"	5	Je
8	ARat Dên	"	6	Nguyễn
9	Hiên Chanh	"	6	Chanh
10	Blup Ngọt	Đoàn	7	Ngọt
11	Hiên Chanh	"		Ngọt
12	Cora Mố	"		Mố
13	BNiên Kiên	"		Kiên
14	Cora Cón	"		Cón
15	Tổ Ngàn Yên	"		Yên
16	ARat Dân	"		Dân
17	ARat Bù	"		Bù
18	Za Dâm Ngọt	"		Ngọt
19	Tây Xuân Tuyền	"		Tuyền
20	Blup Ngàn	"		Ngàn
21	Blup Ngọt	"		Ngọt
22	Blup Ngọt	"		Ngọt
23	Blup Thuy	"		Thuy
24	Blup Duyền	"		Duyền
25	Blup Thuy	"		Thuy
26	Hiên Chanh	"		Chanh
27	Phạm Thị Sinh	Kinh		Sinh
28	Blup Mên	Đoàn		Mên

Chaul... ngày... tháng... năm 2010  
Xác nhận của chính quyền địa phương


Người điều tra

Duy  
An Lan  
Suy  
Duy  
Duy

CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn  
B. B. Nguyễn





**THE LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION HOUSEHOLDS**

Thôn: Cái Bờ

Huyện: Nam Giang

Xã: Chợ Mới

Tỉnh: Quảng Nam

TT	Họ tên chủ hộ	Dân tộc	số khẩu	Ghi chú
1	Bình Kiên	Cơ tu	6	Cái Bờ M
2	Cao Cẩn	Cơ tu	3	aus lương
3	Tô Long Hinh	"	4	lưu đất Thôn
4	Tô Ngọc Văn	"	6	Cái Bờ M
5	Tô Ngọc Văn	"	5	Vết
6	Tô Rams Oh	"	6	lưu
7	Akt Dán	"	5	Đón
8	A Rát Due	"	8	Đón
9	A Rát Dò Le	"		Đón
10	Khuông Bó	"	6	Đón
11	A Lang Tuh	"		Tư
12	A Lang Uí	"	4	Uí
13	Bình Kười	"	5	Đón
14	Bình Kười	"	6	Đón
15	Tô Ngọc Văn	"	3	Đón
16	Dũng I m	"	5	Đón
17	Cao Niên	"	4	Đón
18	Cao Rát	"	7	Đón
19	Cao Búi	"	4	Đón
20	Búp Dán	"	5	Đón
21	phong Dín	"	3	Đón
22	Trần Dũng	"	3	Đón
23	Trần Kert	"	2	Đón
24	Trần An	"	5	Đón
25	phong Nga	"	3	Đón
26	Trần Dũng	"	4	Đón
27	Cao Búi	"	5	Đón
28	phong Múi	"	7	Đón

.....ngày, 22 tháng ..... năm 2010

Xác nhận của chính quyền địa phương

Người điều tra

Dũng

Cửu, Dũng



THE LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION HOUSEHOLDS 1 Vết

Thôn : Cầu đư Xã : Chơva  
Huyện : Krông Giang Tỉnh : Quảng Nam

TT	Họ tên chủ hộ	Dân tộc	số khẩu	Ghi chú
29	Cơ Ti	"	5	TĐ
30	Cơ Bùn	"	5	Bùn
31	Bình Rạng	"	6	Rạng
32	Bình Hoàn	"	4	Hoàn
33	Trần Kiên	"	4	Kiên
34	Bình Đỗ	"	6	Đỗ
35	Ánh Díp	"	5	Díp
36	Cơ Hoàng	"	4	Hoàng
37	Ánh Mát	"	6	Mát
38	Ánh Nh	"	4	Nh
39	Cơ Quý	"	2	Quý
40	Tổ dân Tr	"	3	Tr
41	Ánh up	"	4	up
42	Cơ Co	"	5	Co
43	Bình H	"	5	H
44	Ánh at	"	5	at
45	Ánh ở	"	7	ở
46	Ánh Yên	"	4	Yên
47	Bình Hiền	"	3	Hiền
48	Phong D	"	6	D
49	Tổ dân Tr	"	3	Tr
50	Tổ Ngai Tr	"	5	Tr
51	Búp Nhữ R	"	2	R
52	Phong M	"	6	M
53	Cơ M	"	4	M
54	Tổ dân Tr R	"	3	R
55	Ánh M	"	7	M

Cầu đư, ngày 23 tháng 5 năm 2010  
Xác nhận của chính quyền địa phương

Người điều tra

Duy  
Cư Trư



B. B. B. B.



**Appendix 9: Some photos at subproject field**



**Interviews with local people in Can Don village in May, 2010**



**Interviews with local people in Ta UI village in May 2010**

