

Resettlement Plan (RP)

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VIE: BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN THE NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCES SECTOR PROJECT (BIIG2)

**SUBPROJECT: UPGRADING THE DISTRICT ROAD 6 -
HUONG KHE DISTRICT**

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 12st December 2020)

Currency unit	–	Viet Nam Dong (VND)
\$1.00	=	{VND 23,216}

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
CARB	-	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
CPC	-	Commune People’s Committee
DARD	-	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DONRE	-	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	-	District People’s Committee
DPI	-	Department of Planning and Investment
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
HH	-	Household
IMO		Independent Monitoring Organization
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LIC	-	Loan Implementation Consultants
LURC	-	Land Use Right Certificate
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	-	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NTP	-	Notice to Proceed
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
VWU	-	Viet Nam Women’s Union
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m (meter)	–	unit of length
m ² (square meter)	–	a measure of area
m ³ (cubic meter)	–	A measure of volume
kg (kilogram)	–	A measure of weight

NOTE{S}

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GLOSSARY

- Affected person (AP)/
Displaced person
(DP) - Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
- Compensation - Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
- Cut-off date - Means the date of land acquisition announcement made by local authorities. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
- Detailed
measurement survey
(DMS) - Based on the approved detailed technical design, this activity will include the completion of the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the subproject, including the final resettlement costs. This is the process by which all fixed assets (ie land used for housing, business, agricultural production, including ponds, residential land, stalls and shops, secondary structures, fences, graves, wells, commercially valuable crops ...) and income and livelihood resources within the right of way (ROW) of the project are identified, measured, accurately positioned and the replacement cost is calculated. It also identifies the severity of impacts on affected assets and the livelihoods and productivity of the AP
- Entitlement - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Eligibility - Any person/asset residing or being created in the project area before the cut-of-date.

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- Income restoration program - A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations.
- Inventory of Losses (IOL) - This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project area are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
- Land acquisition - Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
- Rehabilitation - This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
- Relocation - This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Replacement cost - The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
- Replacement Cost Study - This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
- Resettlement - Resettlement includes measures taken to minimize any or all of the adverse effects of the project on the AP such as poverty and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (to the appropriate place) and necessary restoration.
- Resettlement plan (RP) - This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
- Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) - The Resettlement and Ethnic minority development plan is the plan which integrate specific concerns of the ethnic minority and cultural sensitivity to the specific needs of ethnic minority groups. .
- Severely affected households - This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets generating income, and/or (ii) have to relocate.

- Vulnerable groups
- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) single-female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) non-land households, (vi) ethnic minority households .

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction:** The Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Ha Tinh province (BIIG2) is funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). This report is prepared for subproject "Upgrading the District road 6 in Huong Khe District, Ha Tinh province" which is one out of 11 subprojects will be implemented in Ha Tinh province under BIIG2. The construction of subproject aims to connect Highway 15 with Ho Chi Minh road, connecting two communes of Phuc Dong, Huong Thuy and Gia Pho town; forming a traffic road to serve economic development of people in the region, connecting communes with district town centers, meeting travel needs and completing traffic to meet the criteria of building a new countryside. According to the approved design, the project length $L = 10.36\text{km}$, the starting point at $\text{Km}0 + 00$ connects to the Highway 15 in Phuc Dong commune, the end point at $\text{Km} 10 + 208$ intersects Ho Chi Minh road in Gia Pho town, Huong Khe district; passing Phuc Dong, Huong Thuy communes and Gia Pho town, Huong Khe district. One RP was prepared based on basic design and sent to ADB for approval. This updated RP is prepared based on approved detailed design, DMS results, the results of consultations and replacement cost issued by Ha Tinh PPC.

2. **Scope of impacts:** The subproject will be upgraded based on the existing road. Its centerline and width will be kept intact and the sidewalks will be constructed. Therefore, the impact of road rehabilitation and upgrading is insignificant. According to the result of DMS, the subproject has impacts on total of 267 households, 4 CPCs of Huong Thuy, Huong Long, Phuc Dong, Huong Khe town and 2 organizations including Huong Khe electric company and Huong Thuy medical station. The subproject permanently acquires a total of $34,128\text{ m}^2$ of different types of land belonging to 169 households¹ and 4 CPCs, including $6,066.4\text{ m}^2$ of land for annual crops; $5,105.8\text{m}^2$ of perennial trees land and $22,911.38\text{m}^2$ of land under the management of 4 People's Committee. In addition, the subproject also affects on $9,861\text{ m}^2$ of standing annual crops such as rice, peanut, sweet potato; 3,947 fruit trees, 5,461 timber trees and secondary structures of households in three communes. The subproject also affects on the assets under the management of Huong Khe Power Company and Huong Thuy medical station. Out of the total 267 AHs, non of AHs must to relocate and also non of AHs losing more than 10% of productive land, 12 AHs belong to vulnerable group and no ethnic minority household.

3. **Legal and policy framework:** The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework of the project was prepared based on policies and laws of Vietnam Government and ADB's safeguard policy statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP) and regulations of Ha Tinh province. This updated Resettlement Plan is prepared based on the basis of Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework. The overall objective of these-above mentioned policies is to ensure that all people, including ethnic minority people affected by the subproject shall (i) improve or at least restore their living standards to at least pre-Project levels; (ii) receive appropriate culturally socio-economic benefits; (iii) not be negatively affected by the subproject; and (iv) actively participate in projects that have impacts on them. In case of any discrepancy between these policies, ADB's policies and regulations will be followed.

¹ 98 households will be lost assets only, due to these households were using land of road corridor and CPCs

4. **Grievance redress mechanism (GRM):** A grievance redress mechanism will be established in the Resettlement Plan to ensure that all APs' complaints and denunciations about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement will be handled in a timely and satisfactory manner and the affected person can submit the complaint in the most convenient and easy way. All APs may send their questions to the implementing agencies about their rights regarding compensation, assistance, replacement cost, land acquisition, resettlement, benefits and income restoration. Affected households will not have to pay any costs during the appeal process at any trial level. Complaints will go through 3 stages before being brought to court for final resolution.

5. **Information disclosure, Community consultation and participation:** Community consultation, information disclosure, discussion meetings at village level with APs and local officials have been carried out during RP updating in December 2020. Project policies, options for compensation, resettlement, and ethnic minority development plan and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and proposals raised by the affected persons were elicited and incorporated into the RP. The grievance mechanism is designed and disclosed to people to ensure that APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely, culturally appropriate and satisfactory manner. APs will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultation, survey, and at the time of compensation.

6. **Gender issues:** There is no ethnic minority household in the subproject area. There are still remaining issues relating to gender in the subproject area such as position of women in their family and community and their limited participation in decision making process. In addition, education level of women is lower than men. A gender action plan is prepared for this subproject to address concerns of women in order to improve their social status in the subproject area.

7. **Institutional Arrangements:** Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee as the Executing Agency will allocate a provincial budget and direct its departments and district authorities to implement land acquisition as scheduled. Ha Tinh Civil Engineering and Industrial Investment Project Management Unit (the PMU) under Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) is responsible as the project owner. The PMU will ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this uRP. A Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) with representatives from affected persons (AP), will be established to implement the RP.

8. **Implementation schedule:** This uRP will be implemented before commencement of civil works. It is expected that land acquisition will be carried out in Dec 2020.

9. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The subproject is category B in IR and category C in IP therefore; it is not required external monitoring experts. During resettlement implementation, the PMU will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation to ensure the implementation of the uRP in compliance with ADB safeguard policy (SPS 2009).

10. **Total resettlement cost:** The total cost for implementation of the RP, including management and contingency cost, is estimated to be VND 7,370,339,138 equivalent to USD 317,468. The financing will be from Ha Tinh province's budget counterpart funds.

I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

11. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has funded for the “Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Sector Project as the BIIG2 project”, including 4 provinces: Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri.

12. The project has used the ODA fund to invest in poor provinces and sub-regional economic zones, with the aim to increase connectivities in the province and promote economic development. The Project will help to improve economic competitiveness of the North Central provinces by (i) improving traffic infrastructure; (ii) improving production infrastructure for business development; (iii) building the province’s capacity in management and planning. These objectives are in line with ADB’s CPS 2012-2015.

13. Subproject (SP1): “District road 6 in Huong Khe district” has total length of 10.36 km (start point Km 0 + 00 intersecting with NH15A at Km 411 + 00 in Phuc Dong Commune, Huong Khe District, the end point Km10 + 361 connecting to Ho Chi Minh highway at Km 824+ 800 in Huong Long commune, Huong Khe district). At present, this is a small and degraded road which can cause many difficulties for people in Huong Thuy and Phuc Dong communes to access to National Highway 15A, Ho Chi Minh highway and to Huong Khe District Center. The construction of the District road 6, Huong Khe district will meet the requirements of development of transport routes in the west of Ha Tinh province, creating favorable conditions for socio-economic development of Huong Khe district.

14. The subproject which was presented in Huong Khe district’s Transport Development plan has been approved by Ha Tinh PPC under Decision No. 3435/QĐ-UBND dated 30/10/2009.



Figure 1: Location of the road on map

B. Investments

15. According to the detailed technical design, the road’s existing alignment will be remained and some sections will be adjusted. Total length of the road is 10.36 km and will be upgraded and expanded in accordance with the approved plan to be grade-IV road in the delta plain (TCVN 4054-05).

For the general road section:

- Road bed width: $B_n = 7.50\text{m}$.
- Road surface width: $B_m = 2 \times 2.75\text{m} = 5.50\text{m}$.
- Road shoulder width: $B_l = 2 \times 1.0\text{m} = 2.00\text{m}$.
- Horizontal slope $I = 2\%$, shoulder slope $I = 4\%$.

For the road section passing through densely populated residential area (Km 0+0.00 -:- Km1+898.24):

- Road bed width: $B_n = 9.0\text{m}$.
- Road surface width: $B_m = 2 \times 2.75\text{m} = 5.50\text{m}$.
- Road shoulder width: $B_l = 2 \times 1.75\text{m} = 3.50\text{m}$.
- Horizontal slope $I = 2\%$, shoulder slope $I = 4\%$.

For the road section passing through centers of township, (Km4+179.03 -:- Km4+825.24; Km9+926.90 -:- Km10+361.12):

- Road bed width: $B_n = 9.0\text{m}$.
- Road surface width: $B_m = 2 \times 3.5\text{m} = 7.0\text{m}$.
- Road shoulder width: $B_l = 2 \times 1.0\text{m} = 2.00\text{m}$.
- Horizontal slope $I = 2\%$, shoulder slope $I = 4\%$.

16. Works on the route include: Sewer is designed permanently with design load H30-X80, design frequency $P = 4\%$. Box culverts and reinforced concrete culverts as well as cement concrete culvert.

C. Mitigation measures

17. To minimize the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on local people, mitigation measures are proposed as follows: rehabilitation of existing road. The redesign will only be done at curves that do not qualify for design. APs will be informed of the land acquisition deadline so that they plan to stop farming activities and not building houses and structures during construction phase. Negative impacts arising during the implementation of the subproject have been identified including noise, dust pollution, traffic congestion. However, when mitigation measures are applied, these negative impacts can be mitigated.

D. Objective of the Resettlement Plan

18. The updated RP will ensure that the subproject can (i) avoid involuntary resettlement; (ii) Reduce involuntary resettlement through design solutions; (iii) Better or at least improving the living conditions of the people to pre-project level; and (iv) improving living conditions for the poor and vulnerable groups.

19. This updated RP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address to (i) reconcile the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) on Involuntary Resettlement, and (ii) align with the Government Policies and regulations of the province. The updated RP includes the main issues as follows:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the AH's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of HHs and communities to be affected by the subproject, compensation and poverty reduction;
- (iii) A plan on how AHs will be involved in the various stages of the Project, including resolution of grievances;
- (iv) An estimate budget for RP implementation.
- (v) Monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the RP implementation.

20. The uRP is prepared following detailed technical design approved by the Ha Tinh PPC, DMS results, the results of consultations and replacement cost issued by Ha Tinh PPC.

II. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

21. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted in period of February to November 2020 by the CARB of Huong Khe district based on the detailed design. The Social economic assessment (SEA) in the process of preparation of the updated resettlement plan was also conducted in December 2020 by collecting socio-economic information of the affected HHs (including demographic information of the affected people, income, livelihood, ethnicity, educational background and people's interests), by questionnaires surveying on 83 affected households (31.1%) including 12 vulnerable households (Non of AHs are considered as severe affected households) in three communes² of Huong Thuy, Huong Long and Huong Khe town. During the survey, the secondary data was also collected at Ha Tinh PPC, Huong Khe DPC and communes of Huong Thuy, Huong Long and Huong Khe town.

B. Permanent impact

22. **Impacts on household:** The subproject affects 267 households (equivalent to 1,335 people) in three communes (including 231 households in Huong Thuy commune, 14 households in Huong Long commune and 22 households in Huong Khe town). Out of 267 AHs, 169 households will be impacted by losing land and assets, 98 AHs are impacted by losing assets only, due to these AHs were using land of CPCs or land along corridor of the road. No household's house will be totally or partially affected and no relocation will be needed. There will be no household with more than 10% of productive land being affected; Of affected households by the subproject, there are 12 AHs belonging to vulnerable group and no ethnic minority household. In addition, the subproject also has impacts on 4 CPCs of Huong Thuy, Huong Long, Phuc Dong and Huong Khe town and 2 organizations including Huong Khe electric company and Huong Thuy medical station. Please see below table for more information of impacts on households and organizations.

Table 1: Impacts on households and CPCs/organizations

Communes	Number of AHs	Number of APs	SAHs	VAHs	AHs losing land and assets	AHs losing assets only	AHs losing two type of land	Organizations/CPCs
Huong Thuy	231	1155	0	10	160	71	5	2
Huong Khe town	22	110	0	1	0	22	0	2
Huong Long	14	70		1	9	5	0	1
Phuc Dong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	267	1,335	0	12	169	98	5	6

² The SES was not conducted for Phuc Dong commune, due to there is no AHs by land acquisition except public land now being managed by Phuc Dong CPC.

Communes	Number of AHs	Number of APs	SAHs	VAHs	AHs losing land and assets	AHs losing assets only	AHs losing two type of land	Organizations/ CPCs
Huong Thuy	231	1155	0	10	160	71	5	2
Huong Khe town	22	110	0	1	0	22	0	2
Huong Long	14	70		1	9	5	0	1
Phuc Dong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	267	1,335	0	12	169	98	5	6

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARBs, Dec 2020)

23. **Impact on land:** According to the results of DMS, the subproject permanently recovers 34,128.6 m² of different types of land, including 6,066m² of annual crops land, 5,150.8m² of perennial trees land and 22,911.38 m² of public land under 4 CPC's management such as traffic land and other public land. Please see more details of impacts on land by communes.

Table 2: Impact on land of household and organization

No.	Communes	Unit	Residential Land	Productive land		CPCs land		Total
				Annual Crops Land	Perennial Trees Land	Traffic Land	Other Land	
1	Huong Thuy	m ²	-	6,066.4	4,848.2	5,277.1	5,298.9	21,490.6
		HH	0	71	94	1	1	160 AHs and CPC
2	Huong Khe town	m ²	-	-	-	4,742.3	-	4,742.3
		HH	0	0	0	1	0	CPC
3	Huong Long	m ²	-	-	302.6	4,672.6	-	4,975.2
		HH	0	0	9	1	0	9 AHs and CPC
4	Phuc Dong	m ²	-	-	-	2,920.5	-	2,920.5
		HH	0	0	0	1	0	CPC
Total		m ²	-	6,066.4	5,150.8	17,612.48	5,298.9	34,128.6
		HH	0	71	103	4	1	169 AHs and 4 CPCs

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARBs, Dec 2020)

24. **Impact on house and structures:** The subproject doesn't have impact on any house of households. Therefore, none of AHs have to relocate due to subproject implementation. However, in term of secondary structures, there are 128 households who are affected by construction of the subproject. The following privately-owned secondary structures will be adversely affected by the Subproject, namely: storehouse (4 structures with total of 896 m²), animal shed (25 structures with a total of 276 m²), multi purposes yards (15 structures with a total of 455 m²), brick fence (76 structures with a total of 2,221 m²), concrete and barbed wire (101 structures with a total of 1,848 m²), tree fence (128 structures with a total of 21,739m²) and no graves to be affected by subproject. These secondary structures will be compensated at replacement cost.

Table 3. Information of secondary structures affected by subproject

Communes	Unit	Affected secondary structures					
		Storages (m ²)	Animal Shed (m ²)	Multi-purpose Yards (m ²)	Fence (m ²)		
					Brick Fence	Concrete and barbed wire (m ²)	Tree Fences (m ²)
Huong Thuy	Q.ty	896.0	241.0	432.0	1,895.0	1,469.0	21,589.0
	HH	4	23	14	65	89	127
Huong Khe town	Q.ty	-	-	-	178.0	128.0	85.0
	HH	-	-	-	7	6	-
Huong Long	Q.ty	-	35.0	23.0	148.0	251.0	65.0
	HH	-	2	1	4	6	1
Phuc Dong	Q.ty	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HH	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Q.ty	896.0	276.0	455.0	2,221.0	1,848.0	21,739.0
	HH	4	25	15	76	101	128

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARB, Dec 2020)

25. **Impact on public asset:** The subproject will affect 850 electric piles and 8,500m of electric transmission lines under the management of Huong Khe Power Company. In addition, the subproject also impacts on 150 m² of brick fences of Huong Thuy medical station. As per project policy, these affected structures will be compensated at the replacement cost and all cost for removal.

26. **Impacts on trees and crops:** The subproject will affect 9,861 m² standing annual crop belonging to 167 households and different fruit trees with a total of 3,947 trees belonging to 225 households and 5,461 timber trees belonging to 185 households. These crops and trees will be compensated at the market prices. Please see more details of information of crops and trees affected by subproject in the following table.

Table 4. Information of annual crops affected by subproject

Communes	Unit	Affected Annual Crops Area (m ²)				
		Rice	Peanuts	Potato	Tea	Total
Huong Thuy	Q.ty	5,471.0	3,156.0	783.0	451.0	9,861.0
	HH	167	57	65	32	167

Huong Khe town	Q.ty	0	0	0	0	0
	HH	0	0	0	0	0
Huong Long	Q.ty	0	0	0	0	0
	HH	0	0	0	0	0
Phuc Dong	Q.ty	0	0	0	0	0
	HH	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Q.ty	5,471.0	3,156.0	783.0	451.0	9,861.0
	HH	167	57	65	32	167

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARB, Dec 2020)

Table 5. Information of fruit trees affected by subproject

Communes	Unit	Affected Fruit Trees (Tree)				Total
		Orange	Polemo	Conconut	Banana	
Huong Thuy	Q.ty	2,695	746	5	194	3,640
	HH	187	114	3	12	202
Huong Khe town	Q.ty	145	31		14	190
	HH	11	7		4	12
Huong Long	Q.ty	98	5	3	11	117
	HH	5	2	1	4	11
Phuc Dong	Q.ty	0	0	0	0	-
	HH	0	0	0	0	-
Total	Q.ty	2,938	782	8	219	3,947
	HH	203	123	4	20	225

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARB, Dec 2020)

Table 6. Information of timber trees affected by subproject

Communes	Unit	Affected Timber Trees (Tree)				Total
		Eucalyptus	Acacia	Melaleuca tree (Tràm)	Aquilaria crassna (Dó trâm)	
Huong Thuy	Q.ty	471	1,321	3,217	34	5,043
	HH	54	162	119	8	162
Huong Khe town	Q.ty	135	87	13	3	238
	HH	6	5	3	1	12
Huong Long	Q.ty	134	25	17	4	180
	HH	8	3	3	2	11
Phuc Dong	Q.ty	-	-	-	-	-
	HH	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Q.ty	740	1,433	3,247	41	5,461
	HH	68	170	125	11	185

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARB, Dec 2020)

27. **Impacts on income and livelihood:** The subproject does not cause severe impacts on the agricultural land of households and no house is affected so that relocation will be needed. All households are only marginal affected (less than 10% of productive land). Therefore, the subproject does not negatively affect the income and livelihood of the households.

C. Temporary impact

28. The subproject may cause temporary impacts during the construction process to those whose land will be used for the construction activities of the project or for making temporary access roads. To ensure that the temporary impact is minimized, if not avoided entirely, the construction contract will include the following provisions: (i) the contractor must pay rent for the land needed to serve construction work based on negotiation and consensus of the household;

(ii) To the extent possible, only use unused land as construction sites. (iii) The land used temporarily will be restored or improved to the pre-project implementation status. With the mitigation measures as above, the rest of the temporary impact will be insignificant

D. Tenure status

29. According to DMS results, 100% (169 AHs) are holding land use registration certificates (LURCs). Please see below table for more information of LURC's status by communes.

Table 7. Status of land use right of affected households

Communes	Land use right of affected land (%)			Total
	With LURC	In process of acquiring LURC	Non-titled	
Huong Thuy	160	0	0	160
Huong Khe town	0	0	0	0
Huong Long	9	0	0	9
Phuc Dong	0	0	0	0
Total	169	0	0	169

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARB, Dec 2020)

E. Ethnic minority and vulnerable households

30. The subproject will affect on 12 households who belong to vulnerable group. Of which there are 8 poor households and 4 households with female headed household. All of the households in the 4 communes of the subproject are Kinh group, no ethnic minority people lives in the subproject area. Please see below table for more information of vulnerable households affected by subproject.

Table 8. Information of vulnerable households affected by subproject

Communes	Vulnerable Group					Total
	Female Headed HHs	Poor HHs	Disable Headed HHs	Elderly/orphan Headed HHs	EM HHs	
Huong Thuy	3	7	0	0	0	10
Huong Khe town	1	0	0	0	0	1
Huong Long	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phuc Dong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	0	0	0	12

(Source: DMS results conducted by CARB, Dec 2020)

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION IN PROJECT AREA

A. Socio- economic condition in project area

A1. Huong Khe district

31. Huong Khe district is a mountainous district located in the southwest of Ha Tinh province. It borders with Can Loc and Vu Quang districts to the North; Tuyen Hoa district of Quang Binh province to the South district, Cam Xuyen and Thach Ha districts to the East and Lao PDR to the West. Huong Khe district has many hills and mountains where there is Rao Co mountain (2,235m) with Ngan Truoi river running down to the Ngan Sau river. Huong Khe district has 22 administrative units with a natural area of 126,293.88 ha.

A2. Subprojects communes

32. Huong Thuy Commune is a mountainous commune located on the bank of Ngan Sau with a natural area of 5,562.66 ha, located in the west of Ha Tinh Province connected to National Highway 15A, now District road 6, about 33 km from Ha Tinh city in the east. It borders with Ha Linh and Phuc Dong communes in the north, Phuc Dong in the south, Huong Giang commune in the east, Huong Binh commune in the west.

33. Phuc Dong commune has a total natural land area of 1,154.94ha and borders with Huong Thuy commune in the north, Yen Thinh town in the south, Loc Yen and Huong Giang communes in the east, Huong Long commune in the west.

34. In a long time, the main economics of subproject communes is agriculture, however, in recent year the economics of those have been changed a bit to service/business or industrial activities. Therefore, the poverty rate of these communes have been reduced with average poverty rate in Huong Thuy is 4.5%. Huong Long is 5.0% and Huong Khe town is 4.8%.

Table 9: Population in the subproject area

Communes	Total of HHs	Total of population	EM People	Poor HHs		
				HH	People	Scale

Huong Thuy	1,023	4,098	0	46	213	4.5%
Huong Long	1,396	4,597	0	68	269	5.0%
Huong Khe town	1,543	6,431	0	77	289	4.8%
Total	3,962	15,126	0	191	771	4.8%

(Source: Huong Khe district statistical yearbook, 2020).

35. **Education:** In the subproject area there is a primary school and kindergarten. According to survey data, education level of people in the region is mainly secondary and high school.

36. **Health:** There is a hospital in Huong Khe district center and health stations in the communes. All communes in the project area have medical stations and full of doctors for people. Most of the children in the province are immunized and people are given medical care and treatment for common diseases in the commune health center before being admitted to the district hospital or the provincial hospital in case of severe illness.

B. Information on affected households

37. A socio-economic survey was conducted in December 2020 for 83 affected households (or 31.1%) of the total 267 AHs in the 3 communes of Huong Thuy, Huong Long and Huong Khe town (non of households in Phuc Dong commune are affected by subproject). Consultations with local authorities, mass organizations, and affected households were conducted in the affected communes. Secondary data was collected in 3 communes. The results of the socio-economic survey of the project area are summarized as follows:

38. **Household size:** The average household size of the affected households is 4.8 persons/household and the common size is 5 persons/household; Households with the highest number of members are 7 and lowest is 3 person/household. (in this study the number of family members is the number of people living together and the same household).

39. **Education:** The education level of people directly affected by the subproject is as follows. The majority of household members have secondary school and high school education (50.6% and 30.1%, respectively). 16 AHs or 19.3% have collage/university education. The information of education level is the basis for vocational changing orientation of the people being in working age if needed. The popular education levels are secondary and high school and the stakeholders have discussed in order to anticipate the appropriate fields and ensure the job opportunities for workers in accordance with general development strategy in locality.

Table 10: Educational level

Education level	No of AHs	Scale (%)
Did not attend school	0	0.0%
Completed Primary School	0	0.0%
Completed Secondary School	25	30.1%
Completed High School	42	50.6%
Completed college/vocational	16	19.3%
University	0	0.0%
Total	83	100%

(Source: Socio-economic survey in the subproject area in Dec 2020)

40. **Livelihood, occupation and production condition:** The rate of members of AHs participating in agriculture-forest-aquaculture activities accounts 57.8% - the highest rate. These people are the household members earning the main source of income for the family. 21.7% of

APs are working as freelance and hired workers, 14.5% of APs are working as worker for company or factory; and 6.0% of APs are working as business or service. The results show that the education level and economic development in the affected area will be improved after subprojects is completed.

Table 11: Main occupation of interviewed people

Income source	No. of AHs	Scale (%)
Agriculture/Forestry	48	57.8%
Freelance//hired labors	18	21.7%
Worker/staffs	12	14.5%
Business/services	5	6.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	83	100%

(Source: Socio-economic survey in the subproject area in Dec 2020)

41. **Main agricultural activities:** Main agricultural production activities in the subproject area are planting rice, maize, sweet potato and cassava, vegetables and breeding livestock, pigs, goats, poultry and other livestock and poultry.

42. **Income:** According to the surveyed results of 83 AHs, 46 households (55.4%) with average monthly income of 3.5 to 5 million VND, 23 households (27.7%) with average income from 5.1 to 7 million VND per month, 6 households (7.2%) with average income over 7 million VND/month and 8 households (9.6%) with average income is less than 3.5 million VND per month. According to the multi-dimensional poverty standard is applied from 2016 to 2020 (the poverty line in rural area is below 700,000 Dong/month/person as DOLISA). With this income level, these 8 HHs are falling to poor households.

Table 12. The average income of surveyed AHs

Communes	Average Income of HH per month (VND Million/Month)							
	< 3.5		3.5 – 5.0		5.1 – 7.0		> 7.0	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Huong Thuy	7	9.6%	42	57.5%	20	27.4%	4	5.48%
Huong Long	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%
Huong Khe town	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
Total	8	9.6%	46	55.4%	23	27.7%	6	7.2%

(Source: Socio-economic survey in the subproject area in Dec 2020)

43. **House using status of the AHs:** According to the survey, 59 households (71.08%) have 1-floor houses with concrete roofs, 24 households (28.92%) have 1-floor houses with tile roofs. In general, the housing conditions of the project households are relatively good compared to other households in the same area. The AHs have the solid houses. The temporary houses in the affected area are all old houses that were not used to live, only used as warehouses or temporary huts.

Table 13: Situation of using houses of the affected households

No	Type of house	HH	%
1	1-storey house with concrete roof	59	71.08%
2	House 2 floors or more	0	0%
3	1-storey house with bricks, roofs (roof	24	28.92%

	tiles, corrugated...)		
4	Traditional stilt houses (wooden)	0	0%
5	Temporary house	0	0%
6	Other	0	0%
Total		83	100%

(Source: Socio-economic survey in the subproject area in Dec 2020)

44. **Toilet.** The majority of households are aware of the importance of hygienic latrines, so 68.7 % of the HHs have toilets with septic tanks and 31.3 % of the HHs use semi-septic toilets. There is no household without toilets/latrines. This is good result because this district is the mountainous district near the boundary but 100% of the HHs have the latrines/toilets. This rate is higher the rate of the households having toilets in area near the urban.

Table 14. Types of used toilets/latrines

No	Type of toilet	HH	%
1	Toilet with septic tank	57	68.7%
2	Toilet with semi septic tank	26	31.3%
3	Temporary toilet	0	0%
4	Not use toilet	0	0%
5	Other	0	0%
Total		83	100%

(Source: Socio-economic survey in the subproject area in Dec 2020)

45. **Water supply and sanitation conditions:** Most of surveyed households told that they use water from dug wells (100%) and no household has to use water from other inhygienic sources such as ponds, rivers, lakes for domestic use.

46. **Energy.** 100% of interviewed HHs reported that, electricity used for lighting is electricity from the national grid. For cooking, the main fuels used were firewood (55.4%), gas (28.8%), coal (15.8%).

47. **Access to health:** It is quite convenient with the distance from the wards to the commune health facilities of about 2km and about 5km to the district hospital. Private clinics and drugstores also provide improved access to health care for the affected community.

48. **Gender issue:** The aspects covered in this report include labor division in the family, participation in community affairs, and decision making:

- *Labor division:* 79.2% of interviewed people said women's main job is housewife in the family. However, there is rather equivalent participation of women and men in other jobs such as cleaning up and caring for children in the family.
- *Participation in community meetings:* Survey result shows that, there is no difference between men and women in participation in community activities and participation in local organizations. Both genders have the same role in community meetings.
- *Making decisions on family issues:* For family issues such as daily expenses, women make decisions. However, great decisions in the family are discussed by both husband and wife.

C. Social impact assessment

49. **Potential negative impact:** A social impact assessment (SIA) has been conducted through socio-economic survey and Inventory of loss (IOL) and community consultation to identify both positive and negative impacts caused by the subproject, and measures of negative impact

mitigation and enhancing subproject benefits to local people. Results of SIA show that land acquisition is insignificant so that it does not much impact on incomes and livelihoods of AHs in the subproject area.

50. One of the potential negative impacts of the subproject is the emergence of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, due to the introduction of exotic labor in the construction process. This impact can be minimized by forms of communication, vi and public awareness improvement.

51. Construction of the subproject may cause negative impacts on local community in general and women in particular. However, these impacts are not significant. Moreover, mitigation measures will be considered through the processes of design, compensation and resettlement.

52. In addition, during the construction process, environmental pollution such as dust, construction waste and noise may affect people. However, the impacts can be mitigated through mitigation measures proposed through EMP.

53. **Expected positive impacts:** The subproject will bring a lot of positive effects to local people in general and women in particular. The expected positive impacts are as follows:

- (i) Improve traffic conditions in the project area; improve access to business areas, health facilities, schools;
- (ii) create jobs for local workers to improve their incomes, especially poor households, women and vulnerable groups;
- (iii) create opportunities to empower women, increase their participation in community activities; and
- (iv) directly contribute to poverty reduction in the project area

D. Measure taken to minimize the negative impacts

54. Adverse impacts on households belonging to people who are likely to be minimal, and no households will likely face serious problem in restoring their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels as well as other assets that may be affected. However, the needs or conditions of AHs will be considered in the design and operation of the road. In addition, the following specific action will be conducted for AHs as well as community.

- PMU and other relevant subproject implementation units should coordinate with local authorities in disseminating subproject information to affected people in order for them to fully grasp policies, entitlements and benefits provided by the State in invested local projects.
- Affected land and other assets must be timely, adequately measured and satisfactorily compensated.
- During the construction period, the contractors should register with the local government the total numbers and names of their workers as part of their personnel management scheme. Construction contractors are obliged to disseminate information to their workers on local culture, their customs and traditions in order for them to understand and respect them. Thus, resulting in a good cooperation and relations with them as well as ensuring security among local residing in the construction area.

- Local authorities should closely coordinate with related agencies/social organization in organizing training workshops on gender and gender equity, health and sanitation of community and prevention of Human-Immuno Virus/ Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other social issues to prevent ensuing issues between workers and ethnic minority people particularly women and girls. These social issues include male and female illicit relationships; prostitution, prohibited drugs, HIV/AIDS, Sexually - transmitted infections (STI), women and children trafficking and child labor.
- AHS group should assign their representatives to participate in local commune supervisory board (CSB) during the construction period to ensure quality of the civil work and facilitate smooth construction activities and timely completion of the civil works
- Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labors tapping the services of unskilled laborers, women and poor to create job opportunities and an increase in income for male and female alike. Both men and women unskilled laborers will be equally paid remunerations as well as ensure their safety while performing labor in construction sites.
- Relating to Covid 19 pandemic, PMU and other relevant agencies or contractors will strictly implement all measures following to regulation of Government to avoid the Covid 19 during project implementation.

55. In addition, gender mainstreaming measures will ensure the participation of women in subproject implementation by creating job opportunities to increase their income as well as enhancing women's practical and community gender roles, including:

- Subproject detailed design requires participation of local authorities and local people including women and the vulnerable group. Local people would recommend appropriate sites for construction of road, exact locations of junctions for convenience of traffic.
- Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labors giving preference to women laborers in unskilled types of labor where they are equally paid with men on time and days rendered for unskilled labors such as in staking and up keeping the construction workers' barracks among others. Also, ensure that occupational safety of women laborers are taken care of by contractors.
- Local authorities will closely coordinate with related agencies/social organization to organize training workshops/seminars on: (i) gender awareness and sensitization; (ii) prevention of HIV/AIDS and social issues; also, road safety awareness during construction; and (iii) environmental sanitation within and adjacent to the construction sites.

56. As cited in Chapter VII of this uRP on entitlements and assistance to life rehabilitation, the affected households who belong to the vulnerable group as per REMDF definition will benefit of the resettlement assistance and additional allowances

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information dissemination

57. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the PMU will assist the CARB in publicly disseminating the final RP as approved by the PPC and ADB. The subproject information booklet will be made available in the Vietnamese language and EM language (if needed).

58. APs are notified in advance of resettlement activities, including community meetings to disseminate subproject information about the scope of the subproject, work alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan. They are also involved in public meetings to discuss (i) detailed measurement survey results; (ii) lists of eligible APs and their entitlements; (iii) compensation rates and amounts, (iv) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (v) the grievance redress mechanism.

59. According to ADB's requirements, this RP in Vietnamese will be disclosed in locality, specially PMU's office, concerned CPCs before and after being approved by ADB and Ha Tinh province people's committee. The RP in English will be submitted to ADB for disclosing on ADB's website.

B. Public consultation and participation

60. Public consultation and community participation are encouraged at all stages of the project, from the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phase. The purpose of community consultation and community involvement is to maintain and develop a communication channel between the project and stakeholders including the AP, ensuring that the views and concerns of the household are addressed. It is in the process of preparation and implementation of the project that contributes to the overall objective of minimizing the negative impacts and maximizing the benefits of the project. Feedback from the consultative process plays an important role in planning the implementation of the project, compensation and resettlement plans and identifying the necessary mitigation measures.

61. The purposes of the public consultation and participation are:

- (i) providing full and impartial information to affected persons about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;
- (ii) exploring a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that cannot be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure APs participation to have the most optimum mitigation measures;
- (iii) gathering information about the needs and priorities of APs as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options and activities;
- (iv) obtaining the cooperation, participation of community on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation (the location for resettlement, planning and design of housing, land and community facilities), and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;

- (v) providing a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns and monitoring of implementation; and
- (vi) The method of consultation and participation has to ensure two-way exchange of information between the affected community and the project in accordance with the traditional culture of the locality, taking into account gender issues, social justice and the principle of equality.

62. **Consultation and participation during the RP preparation:** 4 focus group discussions were conducted with local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs in June 2017. The objective of the consultation meetings was to provide information, as much as possible, on the subproject to local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs, and discuss and document their comments on subproject issues. Specifically, the following subjects were presented and discussed:

- (i) subproject description: location, size and scope of impacts;
- (ii) the subproject's implementation plan;
- (iii) the Project's policies in terms of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement assistance as well as eligibility criteria;
- (iv) the Sub-Project's grievance redress mechanism; and
- (v) issues related to gender, restoration of incomes, livelihood and other support policies

63. Results from observations and consultation meetings with local authority, organizations and affected people are summarized as follows:

- (i) affected and non-affected people support and agree with the subproject and hope that the subproject will be implemented soon;
- (ii) during the meetings, the potential impacts of the subproject in terms of land acquisition were duly discussed with APs whose lands and assets will be affected; All agreed that the impact of subproject is marginal however all impacts on the assets should be compensated and assisted;
- (iii) The APs agreed with the subproject's principle on compensation and resettlement assistance;
- (iv) During the detailed design phase, it is necessary to consult with communal authority and local people;
- (v) It was noted that the environmental impacts of the subproject during construction are inevitable, but these can be minimized with the proposed mitigation measures in the EMP;
- (vi) It is necessary to have proper construction method especially for the road section running through residential area. During the construction period, the traffic should be controlled so that the disturbances to transportation, production and business of local people as well as enterprises will be avoided.

- (vii) Before civil work commencement, it is necessary to check the condition of houses close to the construction site to avoid the dispute on the cracking of the house;
- (viii) It was proposed that meaningful consultation with and participation of women in the process of RP implementation, management and monitoring will be continuously undertaken in next steps;
- (ix) APs proposed that the compensation payment should be paid at one time and before the start of construction. The APs also mentioned that the issues on the quality of the subproject should be considered and that they are willing to be representative in the Community Monitoring Board during subproject construction;
- (x) Complaints of APs should be resolved timely and successfully

Table 15: Participants in focus group discussion

No	Location	Time	Participants	Number of participants	Number of female participants
1	Huong Thuy	8- 10h on 4/6/2017	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	16	4
2	Gia Pho	14- 16h on 4/6/2017		15	11

64. **Consultation and participation during the DMS in 2020:** Many meetings among CARB of Huong Khe district, CPCs and AHs with participation of PMU staffs were organized during the DMS. AHs were consulted and made aware on issues and data related to the subproject, concerning eligibility and particularly on the cut-off date for the subproject, schedule, results of DMS as well as compensation plan for each AH including compensation prices and allowances. In addition, during RP updating, some public consultation meetings were held in December 2020 in affected communes and with all stakeholders such as local officials, representatives of local organizations (Women's Union; Farmers' Association; Father Land Front). Other participants were from PMU and PIC. A total of 86 persons (54 men and 32 women) participated in those meetings and consultations held in 4 affected communes. The table below includes more details of the participants by communes. The sample of Minutes of this consultation meeting including list of participants is attached in **Annex 1** and pictures of meetings in **Annex 2**.

Table 16. Dates of Public Meetings and Consultations during RP updating

Commune	Date	Total	No. of Participants	
			Male	Female
Huong Thuy	2 nd Dec 2020	52	36	16
Huong Khe town	2 nd Dec 2020	17	8	9
Huong Long	3 rd Dec 2020	12	7	5
Phuc Dong	3 rd Dec 2020	5	3	2
Total		86	54	32

65. **Consultation and participation during RP implementation:** During the implementation phase, the PMU coordinates with compensation, assistance and resettlement board and Commune PC to disseminate subproject information (translated into local language if necessary) using various media such as organizing seminars, presentations, and public meetings. Project's relevant documents will be disclosed and provided to the community.

66. Local people, especially affected persons have right to work for the subproject. All communities have rights to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the RP (see part XI – Monitoring and evaluation), and their representatives should be members of the Community Monitoring Board of the commune. People can make grievance if they find any illegal actions or if they disagree with the project policy.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

67. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Grievances redress mechanism of the project will be followed Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13 and regulation on grievance at Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

68. **First Stage:** The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 45 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

69. **Second Stage:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, 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 verbal, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

70. **Third Stage:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear 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, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

71. **Final Stage:** If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

72. The grievance redress mechanism has been disclosed to APs during RP preparation and will be continuously disseminated to people during RP implementation.

73. AHs may lodge a complaint in writing directly to the Southeast Asia Department via Vietnam Resident Mission Office in Hanoi. If the AH is still not satisfied with the Southeast Asia Department's response and only as a last resort, the AH may access ADB's Accountability Mechanism: <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

74. The legal and policy framework for dealing with the resettlement of the subproject is given based on Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) of the subproject, relevant policies and laws of Vietnam Government and the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (SPS 2009). In this section, the relevant policies and laws of Vietnam Government, including policies of Ha Tinh Province, and policies of ADB are outlined. If difference between these policies (of Vietnam and of ADB) exist, reconciliation is done to establish policies and principles to be applied under this subproject.

A. ADB policies

75. **Involuntary Resettlement.** The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts on people, HHs, businesses and others in the implementation of development project. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the involuntary resettlement must be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives, and enhance or at least restore the living standards of the affected persons to at least their pre-project levels. The SPS June 2009 also stresses on a new objective of improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition those results in displacement.

B. National laws on involuntary resettlement

76. **Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement.** The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement. The principal documents include the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29/11/2013, providing Vietnam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 on compensation, assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks in the event of land recovery by the State and Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 providing guidelines on implementation of the Land Law 2013 and Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 30 Jun 2014, guiding on implementation of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, and Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 30 Jun 2014, guiding on implementation of Decree 44/2014/ND-CP.

77. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information include the Law on Land, No. 45/2013/QH13, Article 67, requiring disclosure of information to the DPs prior to recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

78. Decisions by Ha Tinh PPC on land acquisition and resettlement include:

- Decision No. 13/2020/QĐ-UBND dated 13/02/2020 by Ha Tinh PPC promulgating "Replacement cost for compensation of houses, structures, graves, ships, machineries, agricultural tools, crops, trees and aquacultural products" when the State acquires land in Ha Tinh province.

- Decision No. 61/2019/QĐ-UBND dated 19th December 2019 on promulgating unit price of types of land for year 2020 in Ha Tinh province;
- Decision No. 34/2018/QĐ-UBND dated 02/10/2018 by Ha province People’s Committee on amending and supplementing a number of articles of regulation and policies about compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Ha Tinh province.
- Decision No.03/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20th January 2017 by Ha Tinh province on promulgating “unit price for types of house, structurem tomb, boat, equipment, farming and fishing tools, crop and aquaculture” when land is acquired by the State in Ha Tinh province;
- Decision No. 75/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 03th November 2014 by Ha Tinh PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement policy when land is acquired in Ha Tinh province.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement

79. With the promulgation of the Land Law 2013, including Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP, Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP, the policies and practices of the national Government have become more consistent with ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009). However, there are still some significant gaps between the Government policies and the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

The following table provides a gap analysis of ADB’s Policy (SPS 2009) and Government’s policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority, and measures for filling gaps applied for the subproject.

Table 17. Differences between Government and ADB Policies SPS (2009) on Resettlement and ethnic minority

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Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Identification of severely impacted APs who lose productive land	Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets ADB Safeguard category definitions: https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories	APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures. Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:	HHS to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement
Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase. SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 2	Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law article 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law Article 67) On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association to mediate in case of disagreements/grievances. (Land Law Article 69)	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of REMDP preparation throughout project cycle.

Compensation (general)	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p> <p>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 3</p>	<p>Provision for cash at or replacement land of the same land use purpose (Land Law Article 74).</p> <p>Provision for valuation by licensed valuers (Land Law Articles 114 to 116 and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP).</p> <p>Provision with compensation for cost moving (Land Law Article 91).</p> <p>Provision of interest for compensation in case of late payment (Land Law Article 93).</p>	<p>Land and non land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. APs are to be consulted in determining arrangements whereby they receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.</p>
Determination of compensation rates for houses and structures	<p>The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs with no deduction of salvageable materials. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments</p> <p>SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>Houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. (Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1)</p> <p>Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. (Decree 47, article 9)</p>	<p>Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for all structures. No deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation to be made.</p>
Transparency, consistency and equitability in negotiated settlements	<p>Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p> <p>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 6</p>	<p>No regulation</p>	<p>Rents and conditions for temporary use of land or assets will be negotiated with land users. Restoration will be to equal or better condition.</p>

<p>Provisions for APs who do not have LURCs</p>	<p>Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets. SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 7</p>	<p>For displaced households who are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live in project commune, provision is made for the State to sell, lease, provide rent-to-own houses or to allocate land with levy collection (Land Law Article 79). The Land Law (Article 92) permits recovery of land without compensation for lost assets in some cases.</p>	<p>All affected persons to be entitled to compensation in line with ADB policy and government policy depending whichever is higher .</p>
<p>Prepare Resettlement Plan</p>	<p>Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8</p>	<p>Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support and resettlement. (Land Law Article 67) according to prescribed procedures (Article 69). Contents of plans provided in Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Article 28.</p>	<p>RPs to be prepared for each subproject</p>
<p>Disclosure of draft resettlement plan</p>	<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders. SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 9</p>	<p>Full disclosure of detailed arrangements and compensation plans to affected persons. (Land Law Article 69)</p>	<p>Disclose draft RPs for each subproject, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons, and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Monitor specific indicators for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In the case of significant and sensitive impacts, the external monitoring organization is required to monitor the implementation of the Resettlement Plan</p>	<p>There are no monitoring indicators.</p>	<p>Executing agency will conduct internal monitoring according to criteria indicators. The projected negative impacts are small and do not require external monitoring</p>

D. Subproject policies

80. In pursuit of the above resettlement objectives, the following specific principles are adopted:

- (i) Avoidance or reduction of involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets, where possible, by studying all alternatives.
- (ii) All subprojects should be screened for impacts related to involuntary resettlement. Conduct safety audits of available facilities and resettlement activities that have been carried out in accordance with the project plan and prepare corrective actions in the case do not obey.
- (iii) Compensation and support must be based on the replacement value principle at the time of withdrawal.
- (iv) Severely Affected Households (SAH) who lose 10% or more of productive land or other assets (generating income) or displaced house.
- (v) Persons who have been displaced (DP) have no right or are not legally recognized as eligible landowners are also eligible to receive resettlement assistance or compensation for non-land assets by substitute value.
- (vi) Residential land and agricultural land must be relocated as close as possible to the previous location as possible and suitable for the affected people.
- (vii) Proceed with the full consultation of the affected people and related groups and encourage participation in the implementation planning process. Attention should be paid to the comments and suggestions of people and communities affected.
- (viii) Disclosure of RPs to affected people in clear and understandable form with APs before submission to ADB. RP should be publicized on the ADB website.
- (ix) Identification, planning and management of resettlement should ensure gender mainstreaming.
- (x) Special measures should be integrated into the resettlement plan to protect vulnerable socio-economic groups such as female-headed households, children, the disabled, people elderly and people living below the poverty line.
- (xi) Respect and preserve religious and cultural activities to the maximum extent possible.
- (xii) Gender-sensitive monitoring and gender-sensitive issues should be carried out in all phases of the project.
- (xiii) Need to minimize the transition period. Rehabilitation measures should be implemented for affected people prior to the planned start date of construction at the site.
- (xiv) The project province should prepare sufficient budgets for compensation, support and resettlement and support, and be prepared in the course of project implementation.

- (xv) Internal reporting and monitoring should be identified as part of the resettlement management system. The PMU should conduct internal monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and ethnic minority development plan. number. Monitoring reports will be posted on the ADB website.
- (xvi) PMUs will not issue a notice of ownership to bidders until a formal written notice has been issued that (i) has paid adequate compensation to the affected and actual measures for on-site income restoration; (ii) APs who have been compensated and supported, have released the area on time; and (iii) there are no obstructions.
- (xvii) The date of withdrawal is the date on which the competent State authority issues a notice of land recovery for the subproject. Notice is sent to all land users whose land was recovered, announced at meetings with affected people and posted publicly at the CPC office and at public locations.
- (xviii) All subprojects will be screened for the presence of ethnic minorities in the project area and impacts on ethnic minority people (EM). Sub-projects that have a severe negative impact on indigenous peoples are not included in the list.
- (xix) Community consultation to prepare for the sub-project should involve the village chief/village head. In the absence of potentially negative impacts (including land acquisition at negligible levels), a Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan should be prepared. For the subproject only having a positive impact on the ethnic minorities, the preparation and implementation of the project should take measures to ensure their participation and to describe in detail the benefits of the subproject in the Project Management Manual.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibilities

81. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the cut-off date. The DPs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any person who settled or assets created in the project area after the cut-off date for the specific subproject will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the subproject.

82. The cut-off date for “Upgrading the District road 6 in Huong Khe District” in Ha Tinh province is 19th February 2020, that is date of Notification of land acquisition for all affected households by this sub-project issued by Huong Khe DPC.

83. In addition, legal rights to the concerned land determine the extent of eligibility for compensation with regards to that land. There are three types of AHs.

- Person with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially
- Persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially but do not currently possess a LURC, however, have claims that are recognized under national laws, or;
- Persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have recognized claim to that land.
- AHs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. AHs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they will have to be relocated, but for agricultural land which was used before 01st July, 2004 and land users are households and individuals directly involved in agricultural production but have not been granted a LURC or not being eligible to be granted a LURC, the compensation shall be made for land area which is being used in actual and does not exceed the agricultural land allocation norms as stipulated in Article 129 of land law.

B. Entitlement

84. Unforeseen impacts: If there are any person or household affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, compensation and/or assistance will be also applied to them according policy of the project.

85. Eligible households and individuals to receive compensation will be compensated for the affected land and assets equivalent to the market value of the land and property. Those who are not compensated are also supported as provided in the table below.

86. Assistance to affected people aims to reduce subproject impact on their life and restore their livelihood and rehabilitation to better or at least the same as pre-subproject conditions. This will ensure that affected people will be compensated for the losses caused by subproject and more opportunities will be available for them to improve their life conditions and economic status while they are able to adapt to the new conditions at a shortest period of time.

Table 19. 20Entitlement matrix

Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
A. AFFECTED LAND			
A.1: Temporarily Affected Residential and Agricultural Land- Number of AHs and area of temporary affected land will be determined during the construction phase and contractor to pay rent for any land temporarily required for construction work; PMU is in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land.			
A.2 Permanently affected agricultural land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Losing less than 10 % of total productive landholding <u>169 AHs</u>	a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and b/ Compensation for standing crops at market price; and c/ Job training/creation assistance.	- HHs affected on land will be noticed about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation at replacement cost before site clearing at least 01 (one) month. - Implemented by CARB Huong Khe district
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Affected pond/garden land adjacent to residential land <u>8 AHs</u>	Garden and pond land adjacent to residential land in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial People's Committee when the State recovers land, if eligible for compensation, in addition to compensation for land and assets on affected land, they will also be supported with the support level equal to 50% of the price of the residential land of that land parcel of the land price promulgated by the provincial People's Committee; In case the area of garden and pond land recovered is greater than 05 (five) times of the residential land allocation quota in the locality, it will only be supported equal to 05 (five) times of the residential land allocation quota in the locality	
B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED HOUSE AND STRUCTURE			
B.1. Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.			

Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property 128 AHs	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition.	AHs of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures.
B.2. Public Structures or Assests			
Public organizations or Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property System of 850 electric piles and 8,500m of electric transmission lines of Huong Khe electric company 150m2 of brick fences of Huong Thuy medical station	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition.	All public structures/Assests are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures. Costs for repairing the remaining structures will be negotiate with owners of public structures
C. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES			
Owners of crops and/or trees	Loss of annual crops <u>167 AHs</u>	If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years.	HHs with affected crop will be informed minimum of 3 months' to harvest crops; and are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights. Calculation of compensation for crop is based on the highest productivity of one crop during the last 3 years.
	Loss of fruit trees and timber trees and tree fences <u>225 AHs</u>	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productivet value of the affected crops and/or trees.	Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree.
D.PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE			
D 1 Job training/Creation allowance			

Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p>	<p>Job training/Creation allowance 169 AHs</p>	<p>Cash allowance for change of Job as below: For land for annual crops, land for aquaculture, salt making and other agricultural land: Affected land within Huong Khe district: The support level is equal to 2.0 times of the same type of agricultural land in the local land price list;</p>	
<p><i>D.2 Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households</i></p>			
<p>Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>Assistance to poor and vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions. 12 vulnerable household (8 poor HHs, 3 female headed households)</p>	<p>a/ Poor households, assistance of 2,000,000 VND for insignificantly affected household and 5,000,000 VND for significantly affected households. b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher c) Households under two or more vulnerable criteria will only receive assistance with the highest value</p>	<p>Eligible households are those who are complied with the MOLISA and endorsed by CPCs</p>

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION

87. In Chapter II, it was reported that non of AHs are considered as severely affected by losing 10% or more of their productive landholding. However, 12 AHs are classified as vulnerable HHs and therefore, these 12 AHs are entitled to take part of the income restoration program IRP as project policy.

88. In term of restoration the livelihood for the AHs, the AHs will be provided allowance in cash equivalent to 2 times of land price for affected land area. In case the affected households are classified as poor household by Molisa's regulations additional support will be provided to AHs in cash with amount of 2,000,000 VND if poor households are insignificantly affected households and 5,000,000 VND if poor households are significantly affected households. For other vulnerable groups, the households will be entitled to get additional support in cash by VND 2,000,000 per HH.

Demands of AHs and subproject income restoration program

89. As mentioned above, a total of 12 AHs who are entitled to take part in the income restoration program which will be developed by project. Therefore, the needs assessment has been conducted with these households during socio-economic survey and consultation meetings. The results of needs assessment showed that, 9 AHs want to work for contractor with simple jobs and 3 AHs want to get a loan from policy bank.

90. Accordingly, Ha Tinh PMU will request the contractors for this subproject must prioritize the recruitment of these 9 AHs that meets the skill requirements of the civil works during subproject implementation. If affected persons want to work for the subproject, they can directly apply for jobs with contractors or through the PMU which will transfer their name to the contractors. The PMU will negotiate with construction contractors to provide appropriate employment for APs in need of a job.

91. In addition, PMU will work closely with the authorities of Huong Khe district to find out the existing loan programs which are suitable with these 3 AHs. Accordingly, PMU will coordinate with the Huong Khe district to facilitate for these 3 AHs to take a part of these programmes and access the loan in order to restore their livelihood/income.

Monitoring and provision of addition supports

92. During the process of land acquisition, Ha Tinh PMU and LIC will regularly engage with these affected households to monitor their ability in order to recover their livelihoods and income. Accordingly, PMU will have additional supporting measures when the affected households have demands, to ensure that the income and livelihoods of the affected households are restored at least as before project

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

93. **Replacement cost:** According to Land Law 2013 of Viet Nam and project policy, the specific land price for affected land were evaluated by cadastral technical division of Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Huong Khe district and these specific land prices have been approved by Huong Khe DPC as the Decision No.1934/QĐ-UBND dated on 28th April 2020 by Huong Khe DPC on approval the specific land prices. For replacement costs for compensation of houses, structures, graves, ships, machineries, agricultural tools, crops, trees and aquacultural products are based on the provincial decision (Decision No. 13/2020/QĐ-UBND dated 13/02/2020 by Ha Tinh PPC). During preparation the compensation plans for AHs, these replacement costs have been consulted with the AHs and all of AHs have agreed on these compensation rates.

Table 21. Replacement cost for land

Commune	Annual crop land (VND/m ²)	Perennial Tree Land (VND/m ²)
Huong Thuy	43,700	48,100
Huong Long	NA ³	50,500

Source: Decision No.1934/QĐ-UBND dated on 28th April 2020 by Huong Khe DPC on approval the specific land prices

94. **Budget for resettlement:** The estimated cost in accordance with the unit prices above, including compensation for land and asset on land, allowance, cost for maintenance and contingency is VND 7,370,339,138, equivalent to USD 317,468. The resettlement budget is funded by Ha Tinh PPC, using the provincial budget and will be allocated sufficiently and on time based on the subproject resettlement implementation schedule.

Table 22: Cost estimate for compensation

No	Items	Total amount	Notes
A.	Compensation and assistance=A1+A2	6,610,340,089	
A1	Cost for compensation	5,574,383,133	
1	Compensation for affected land	496,482,190	169 AHs
2	Compensation for affected structures	2,865,089,773	128 AHs
3	Compensation for crops and trees	548,618,170	225 AHs
4	Compensation for public structures		
4.1	Huong Khe electric company	1,656,752,000	
4.2	Huong Thuy Medical Station	7,441,000	
A2	Assistants	1,035,956,956	
1	Allowances for affected garden land adjacent to residential land	54,430,000	8 AHs
2	Allowance for change of jobs	957,526,956	169 AHs

³ The land price is not surveyed due to land acquisition has not impacted on annual crop land in Huong Long commune

No	Items	Total amount	Notes
3	Additional Supports for vulnerable households	24,000,000	12 VAHs
B.	Management and Implementation Fee	98,965,040	
C.	Contingency (10%x(A+B))	661,034,009	
	Total (A+B+C) in VNĐ	7,370,339,138	
	In USD	317,468	
	Exchange Rate (1USD = 23,216)		

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

95. The implementation of the resettlement plan requires the involvement of stakeholders from the central to local and communal levels. The executing agency has overall responsibility for implementing the uRP. District Resettlement Committees (DRCs) or Land Fund Development Center will be established at district level under the Land Law 2013 and Decree 47/2014/ND-CP to implement the RPs.

A. Provincial level

96. The Executing Agency (EA) will be the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) in each province. The PPC who is the agency responsible for compensation, assistance and resettlement. {Article 69 of the Land Law (2013)} will be responsible for issuing all decisions and approvals related to the implementation of the RP including issues related to the formal application, compensation costs, notification and approval of RPs, information disclosure, land acquisition and compensation, alternative land allocation (if any) and complaints. The PPC will also be responsible for setting up a land valuation council and assigning responsibilities to district organizations.

97. PPC will authorize DPI to be the Project Owner, responsible for:

- (i) Managing the loan for implementation of subprojects in the province;
- (ii) Directing the PMU to implement all project activities including RPs in accordance with government regulations and ADB policies;
- (iii) Ensuring the budget is available for timely land acquisition;
- (iv) Coordinating with relevant agencies to timely resolve complaints and suggestions from APs;
- (v) Monitoring the implementation of the project

98. The PMU will monitor all activities of the District Resettlement Committee (DRC) or the Land Fund Development center (LFDC) on the implementation of the RP. The CARB will conduct investigation, survey and prepare specific land price plans or will sign the contract with consultant firm for determining and preparing specific land price to submit to the PPC for approval. The PMU will also be responsible

- (i) To prepare, update, and monitor RP implementation of subprojects;
- (ii) To guide DRC to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RP; and handle with any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RP are met; or provide proper equipment, financial and technical assistance to the DRC and communal level inventory team.
- (iii) To coordinate with DRC and CPCs, conduct information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
- (iv) To coordinate with relevant agencies to ensure timely provision of compensation, support and rehabilitation measures to the APs;

- (v) To conduct internal resettlement monitoring, establish and maintain databases on the affected people in accordance with project's procedures and requirements and keep the project's records;
- (vi) To implement prompt corrective actions.

99. Vice Director of DPI will be the PMU director.

B. District level

100. DPC will direct the CARB and relevant departments to implement the RP. DPC will direct the CPC on the implementation tasks for the RP and will address the complaints of the affected people. The District Resettlement Committee (DRC)/Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) will coordinate with PMU, DPC and under the direction of PPC1 to conduct resettlement activities of the project as follows:

- (i) Disseminate the Public Information Handbook and other publicly available materials to ensure that affected people are aware of the Land Acquisition Report (LAR)
- (ii) Plan and implement detailed measurement survey and disbursement of compensation.
- (iii) Identify severely affected people and vulnerable people and plan as well as implement rehabilitation measures for affected people.
- (iv) Assist in identifying resettlement sites and new agricultural land for those who need relocation.
- (v) Support PPC in dealing with APs' complaints

C. Commune level

101. The People's Committee plays an important role in the planning and implementation of resettlement activities. Communal people's committee has responsibilities as follows:

- (i) Provide cadastral map to the Compensation Committee and appoint staffs to participate in the team for inventory of loss;
- (ii) Coordinate with District Resettlement Committee to disseminate information and public consultation;
- (iii) Resolve questions from the AHs related to inventory of household assets;
- (iv) Facilitate and assist the AHs in income and livelihood restoration and life settlement.

D. RP implementation arrangement

102. The implementation process is as follows:

- (i) Establishment of District Resettlement Committees. DPC will set up a District Resettlement Committee for the project, and assign tasks to relevant agencies and organizations.
- (ii) Site clearance/Establishment of subproject boundaries. Upon receipt of the recovered land, the PPC and the DPC will hand over to the PMU for the subproject implementation, the PMU will coordinate with the DONRE and the professional land

administration contracting with the PMU to determine the boundary for site clearance and handing over of the land for the resettlement work and the site will be cleared for the subproject implementation. District's Division of Natural Resources and Environment as well as CPC of the subproject assign staff to work as members of the DPC to carry out this task.

- (iii) Pre-DMS Information Campaign. Under Article 67 of the Land Law (2013), before land acquisition is commenced, within 90 days for agricultural land and 180 days for non-agricultural land, the District Resettlement Committees must send written notice to affected landowners about the reasons for land acquisition, time and plan for relocation, resettlement options, site clearance and resettlement.
- (iv) Prior to the detailed measurement survey and IOL survey, the PMU will coordinate with the local authorities of districts and communes to provide project information to the people in the project area. Information will be disclosed through local public networks in conjunction with other media such as radio, newspapers, television, leaflets or letters to households and are made available in public area.
- (v) Organize orientation meetings at affected communes to inform affected communities of the extent and scale of the project, impact, policy and entitlement to compensation for all all kinds of damage, progress made, responsibilities of the organizations and the mechanism of complaint. Handbooks (including pictures, pictures, or books) related to project implementation will be prepared and provided in the meeting to all affected people.
- (vi) The professional agency will conduct the survey on compensation cost. The People's Committee will authorize a qualified agency as defined in Article 16 of Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT (2014) on land valuation to determine the current market price under normal conditions. land and non-land property. If there is a significant discrepancy between the compensation price and the market price according to the replacement cost survey conducted by the competent authority, the PPC will update the compensation unit price in accordance with the provisions and guide the implementation of the Decree. No. 44/2014 / ND-CP.
- (vii) Detailed measurement survey: the DMS will be implemented when the detailed design is approved. The results of the DMS will be the basis for preparing the compensation plan and updating the RP.
- (viii) Update RP. The PMU will update the RP on the basis of accurate data obtained from the Detail Survey and the replacement price survey.
- (ix) Preparation of the Compensation Plan. District Resettlement Committees / Land Development Board (PAF) are responsible for applying the price and preparation of compensation records for each affected commune. The District People's Committee will appraise the records on the price, the number of affected assets, the rights of the displaced person, etc. before informing each commune for consideration and comments. All applicable compensation rates must be checked and signed by the relocated persons

to demonstrate their agreement.

(x) Submit the RP to the ADB for approval. The PMU will prepare an update the RP for the ADB and submit it to ADB for review and approval and post it on ADB's website as approved by ADB.

(xi) Payment of compensation and allowances. Compensation and support will be paid directly to APs by the DPC under the supervision of the commune authorities and APs representatives. The resettlement plan will be implemented in close consultation with the affected people and relevant agencies.

103. The PMU will conduct internal monitoring as detailed in Chapter 11. Post-resettlement assessments will be conducted within 6 to 12 months after the completion of the compensation and resettlement activities.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

104. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in below table including (i) resettlement preparation and implementation activities, (ii) internal monitoring activities.

Table 23: Resettlement and compensation payment plan

No,	Main activities	Time
1	Land survey document and setting up benchmark for issuance the notification of land acquisition	Dec 2019 to Feb 2020
2	Public consultation and information disclosure	Feb 2020 to Nov 2020
3	Detailed measurement survey and replacement cost survey	Feb 2020 to Nov 2020
4	Update the RP based on results of the DMS and approval by ADB	Dec 2020
5	Approve compensation plans to all AHs	Dec 2020
6	Payment of compensation and site clearance	Dec 2020
7	Construction commencement	Dec 2020
8	Monitoring	From having DMS results until completion of all resettlement activities

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

105. The project will set up internal monitoring and evaluation program of which the main purpose is to ensure that issues related to involuntary resettlement will be implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in the RPs under ADB SPS 2009 and REMDF. The monitoring will be carried out by the PMU (with the assistance of the Loan Implementation Consultant). No external experts will be required for this project as it is expected that the project will only cause minor involuntary resettlement impacts.

106. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are: (i) to report on the status and assessment of compliance with the RP of the approved subproject; (ii) to make confirmation on the readiness of land handing over for the proposed subprojects; (iii) to monitor the contractor's compliance with the RP terms regarding temporary land acquisition during construction; (iii) to ensure that living standards of the affected people will be restored or improved; (iv) to monitor implementation progress within the agreed time frame; (v) to assess whether adequate compensation and rehabilitation measures and social development programs have been implemented; (vi) to identify potential issues and solutions.

107. The PMU will establish internal monitoring systems and prepare progress reports relating to all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities for each subproject in legal aspect. Internal monitoring reports on RP implementation will also be prepared by the PMU and be submitted to ADB for evaluation and approval. The PMU will conduct an internal review of the implementation of the RP to identify as soon as possible the results of the activities and the causes of the problems encountered in order to adjust the implementation of the RP. Relevant information will be collected monthly from the field to assess RP progress and will be included in the quarterly progress reports.

108. The PMU will submit safeguard monitoring report to ADB once in every six months. For subprojects that require land acquisition, the compensation and assistance related to long-term land acquisition impacts will have to be completed within six months since the approval date of the updated RP. Construction permit will only be issued when there is the report confirming that the compensation and assistance payment has been completed to the APs and there is no outstanding complains related to this payment.

109. The 6-month monitoring reports of the PMUs will update the impact of temporary land acquisition during construction, with a note of the grievance situation and the progress of income restoration activities. The PMUs will integrate RP implementation into the Project Progress Report and send it to ADB.

110. Internal monitoring and evaluation indicators include, but are not limited to, the following:

Table 24: Internal monitoring and evaluation criteria

Type	Criteria	Example
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Type	Criteria	Example
Input data	Personnel and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of provincial PMU staff in charge of the project; • Establishment of District Site clearance Board and Village Resettlement Board; • Number of members of the District Site Clearance Board and job functions; • Adequate facilities to carry out the functions (including filing complaints); • Conduct training for all implementing agencies; • The construction contractor meets the recruitment objectives for unskilled workers.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resettlement budget is disbursed to the District site Clearance Board and the displaced person in a timely manner.
Data processing	Public consultation, community participation and grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Project Information Handbook to all displaced persons; • Disclosure of Resettlement Plan in all districts; • Public consultation and participation are carried out in accordance with the schedule in the Resettlement Plan; • Complaints by type and method of settlement; • Number of local organizations involved in the subproject.
Output data	Land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of cultivated land to be acquired • Area of residential land to be acquired; • Number of ponds to be acquired
	House and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of individual houses / buildings being acquired; • Number, types and sizes of community buildings being acquired; • Number, type and size of community assets being affected
	Plant and crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of plants of the individual being acquired • Number and types of public plants being acquired • Quantity and type of crops to be acquired;

Type	Criteria	Example
	Compensation and rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affected households (land, houses, trees, crops); • Number of owners compensated by type of damage; • Compensation amounts by type and owner; • Number and amount of money paid; • On-time compensation payments • Compensation payments at negotiated rates; • Number of demolished houses • Number of patios / kitchens removed; • Number of relocated houses rebuilt by displaced persons on the same site; • Number of relocated houses rebuilt by displaced persons on their other lands; • Number of relocated houses rebuilt by displaced persons on allocated land; • Number of displaced shops rebuilt • Number of owners requesting additional land for relocation • Number of eligible contracts of relocated land • Number of granted land use right certificates • Number of vulnerable groups getting additional support
	Restoration of public resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community houses repaired or replaced; • Number of seedlings allocated by type;

ANNEXES: SAMPLE OF MOMS AND PICTURES

Annex 1. Public consultation meetings during RP updating

Dự án Hạ tầng cơ bản cho sự phát triển toàn diện tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (thuộc BII/G2)

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về CSAT: Tái định cư và PTDTTS

Huong Khe, ngày 28 tháng 4 năm 2020

Tên DATP: ...*Đường Hùng Lĩnh 6*... Huyện *Hương Khê*
Xã ...*Khánh Hưng*..., huyện *Hương Khê*, tỉnh *Hà Tĩnh*

I. Thành phần tham dự:

- Ông/Bà..... <i>Nguyễn Văn Nhân</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>Phó Giám đốc Ban QLDA</i>
- Ông/Bà..... <i>Võ Mạnh Hà</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>Phụ trách Phòng ĐHTS</i>
- Ông/Bà..... <i>Nguyễn Thị Văn</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>Ch. Phòng ĐHTS</i>
- Ông/Bà..... <i>Ngô Xuân Tân</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>Chủ tịch UBND xã</i>
- Ông/Bà..... <i>Bách Đình Khôi</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>CT MTTQ</i>
- Ông/Bà..... <i>Nguyễn Thị Duyên</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>CT Phụ nữ xã</i>
- Ông/Bà..... <i>Khô Sỹ Quang</i>	Chức vụ..... <i>Thôn trưởng</i>

- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng: ...*45* người. (*Xem danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm*)

II. Nội dung

2.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Phổ biến thiết kế của dự án: các thông tin chung về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, phạm vi xây dựng...
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến tiến độ thực hiện, quy trình khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá.
- Phát sô tay thông tin dự án.

2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án, các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực đến người bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn về giá thay thế, chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù, hỗ trợ của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống phù hợp cho người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác đền bù tái định cư.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

- Các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng đều nắm bắt rõ và thông tin về dự án, đồng tình ủng hộ việc thực hiện dự án. Không có hộ dân nào có ý kiến phản đối về quy trình (cách thức, áp giá) của hội đồng QMĐ huyện

1

Dự án Hạ tầng cơ bản cho sự phát triển toàn diện tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (thuộc BING2)

Các hộ dân mang nước đi ăn sớm hơn tiến
khởi, trong quá trình thi công phải đảm bảo
an toàn, vệ sinh môi trường và chất lượng công
trình.

Ảnh hưởng thi công thi công cũng phải đặt vấn
đề an toàn, hạn chế tránh làm ảnh hưởng tới
diện tích đất của các hộ dân. Ngoài ra...

Cuộc họp tham vấn kết thúc vào lúc 11h ngày 06 tháng 02 năm 2020



Đại diện Cộng đồng

Nguyễn Văn Nhuận



Đại diện tư vấn



Dự án Hỗ trợ cơ bản cho sự phát triển toàn diện tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (thuộc BING2)

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP
(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Về CSAT Tái định cư và PTDTTS)

(Danh sách đính kèm biên bản cuộc họp ngày .22 tháng .12 Năm 2020)

DATP: _____, huyện Hương Khê

Xã.....Hương Thủy....., huyện Hương Khê, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Chức vụ/Địa chỉ	Ký tên
01	Nguyễn Thái Dũng	Nam	Thôn 5	Dũng
02	Đặng Bá Sơn	Nam	Thôn 5	Sơn
03	Bạch Thị Hiền	Nữ	Thôn 5	Hiền
09	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	Nữ	Thôn 5	Hằng
05	Phạm Trang Hợp	Nam	Thôn 6	Hợp
06	Lê Tiến Thuận	Nam	Thôn 4	Thuận
07	Thần Quốc Phương	Nam	Thôn 6	Phương
08	Nguyễn Văn Anh	Nam	Thôn 6	Anh
09	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Nữ	Thôn 5	Lan
10	Nguyễn Thị Cường	Nữ	Thôn 5	Cường
11	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Nữ	Thôn 5	Xuân
12	Lê Thị Chinh	Nữ	Thôn 4	Chinh
13	Thần Văn Thắng	Nam	Thôn 3	Thắng
14	Phạm Thanh Nhân	Nữ	Thôn 6	Nhan
15	Hoàng Văn Hưng	Nam	Thôn 1	Hưng
16	Phạm Quang Quý	Nam	Thôn 1	Quý
17	Phạm Văn Túy	Nam	Thôn 1	Túy
18	Lê Quang Sơn	Nam	Thôn 1	Sơn
19	Lê Hùng Thành	Nam	Thôn 1	Thành
20	Lê Xuân Túy	Nam	Thôn 2	Túy
21	Vũ Quang Kiệt	Nam	Thôn 2	Kiệt
22	Nguyễn Hữu Lộc	Nam	Thôn 1	Lộc
23	Nguyễn Ngọc Chi	Nam	Thôn 2	Chi
24	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Nữ	Thôn 2	Thu
25	Đặng Bá Thuận	Nam	Thôn 6	Nam
26	Phạm Trang Hợp	Nam	Thôn 6	Hợp

Dự án Hạ tầng cơ bản cho sự phát triển toàn diện tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (thuộc BIG2)

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP
(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Vệ CSAT Tái định cư và PTDTTS)
 (Danh sách đính kèm biên bản cuộc họp ngày 02 tháng 02 Năm 2020)

DATP: _____, huyện Hương Khê
 Xã.....Hương Thủy....., huyện Hương Khê, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Chức vụ/Địa chỉ	Ký tên
27	Bách Thị Thanh	Nữ	Thôn 2	<u>Tuy</u>
28	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	Nam	Thôn 6	<u>Bình</u>
29	Nguyễn Quang Linh	Nam	Thôn 9	<u>Quang</u>
30	Nguyễn Thị Loan	Nữ	Thôn 6	<u>Loan</u>
31	Lê Hữu Mạnh	Nam	Thôn 9	<u>Mạnh</u>
32	Nguyễn Thị Loan	Nữ	Thôn 9	<u>Loan</u>
33	Lê Hữu Quyền	Nam	Thôn 9	<u>Quyền</u>
34	Nguyễn Thị Thuần	Nữ	Thôn 9	<u>Thuần</u>
35	Lê Hữu Cường	Nam	Thôn 9	<u>Cường</u>
36	Hương Thị Hồng	Nữ	Thôn 1	<u>Hồng</u>
37	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	Nữ	Thôn 1	<u>Tâm</u>
38	Nguyễn Ngọc Thủy	Nam	Thôn 7	<u>Thủy</u>
39	Lê Hữu Ninh	Nam	Thôn 9	<u>Ninh</u>
40	Trần Văn Dũng	Nam	Thôn 9	<u>Dũng</u>
41	Lê Thị Thanh	Nữ	Thôn 8	<u>Thanh</u>
42	Phạm Thị Hải	Nữ	Thôn 9	<u>Hải</u>
43	Trần Thị Nguyệt	Nữ	Thôn 9	<u>Nguyệt</u>
44	Đặng Phúc Hà	Nam	Thôn 6	<u>Hà</u>
45	Phạm Thị Khánh	Nữ	Thôn 6	<u>Khánh</u>

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES

On Safeguards: Resettlement, Gender and Ethnic Minority

Huong Khe, 2nd December 2020

Sub-project: Upgrading the District Road 6 in Huong Khe district, Ha Tinh province

Location: Huong Thuy commune, Huong Khe district, Ha Tinh province

I. PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Nguyen Van Nhan	Position: Vice Director of Ha Tinh PMU
Mr. Vo Manh Ha	Position: Manager of Operation Division 3
Ms. Nguyen Thi Van	Position: Official of Operation Division 3
Mr. Ngo Xuan Tan	Position: Chair of CPC
Mr. Bach Dinh Huu	Position: Chair of Fatherland front
Mrs. Nguyen Thi Xuan	Position: Chair of WU
Mr. Ho Sy Quang	Position: Village Leader

Representatives of affected households: 45 people
(See the attached list of participants)

II. MAIN CONTENTS

2.1 Dissemination of sub-project Information

- Disseminate information on Project design: Brief information of the Project such as objectives, sub-project area, sub-project scale and specifications.
- Disseminate the project's safeguard policies: gender and community participation, resettlement, ethnic minority development framework.
- Disseminate information on implementation progress, grievance and redress procedure, monitoring and evaluation process.
- Handling out leaflets with Project information

2.2 Public consultation

- Consult on participatory monitoring in the subproject's preparation, implementation and operation periods; issues on resettlement and gender mainstreaming, the expected impacts, optimal mitigation measures for negative impacts to affected people
- Consult on alternative price, compensation policies, the right to receive compensation and support of affected people, request for support and measures to improve the lives of affected people;
- Collect the opinions form AHs

III. CONSULTATION RESULTS

- Households fully understood about the project and all households agreed with the implementation of sub-project.
- The AHs also have no any comments or complaint about the procedures/process of DMS and replacement cost for preparing the compensation plans.

- Participants want the project to be implemented soon, during the construction process the PMU and contractors have to ensure safety, environmental sanitation and work quality.
- It is recommended that contractors only build within the area of recovered land, avoiding affecting other parts of the household.

The meeting ended at 17:00 2nd Dec 2020.

Representative of Ha Tinh PMU

(Signed)
Nguyen Van Nhan

Representative of CPC

(Signed)
Ngo Xuan Tan

Representatives of the community

(signed)
Ho Sy Quang

Representatives of consultants

(signed)

NAME LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**(Public consultations on On Safeguards: Resettlement, Gender)***(Attachment of the Meeting minutes dated 2nd December, 2020 in Huong Thuy CPC)***Sub-project:** Upgrading the District Road 6 in Huong Khe district, Ha Tinh province**Location:** Huong Thuy commune, Huong Khe district, Ha Tinh province

No.	Fullname	Gender	Position/ Address (village)	Signature
1	Nguyen Tuan Dung	M	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
2	Dang Ba Son	M	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
3	Bach Thi Hien	F	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
4	Nguyen Thi Huong	F	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
5	Phan Trong Hop	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
6	Le Tien Thuan	M	Village 4	<i>(signed)</i>
7	Tran Quoc Phuong	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
8	Nguyen Van Anh	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
9	Nguyen Thi Lan	F	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
10	Nguyen Thi Cuong	F	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
11	Nguyen Thi Xuan	F	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
12	Le Thi Khanh	F	Village 5	<i>(signed)</i>
13	Tran Van Thang	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
14	Phan Thanh Nhan	F	Village 3	<i>(signed)</i>
15	Hoang Trong Hung	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
16	Phan Quang Quy	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
17	Phan Van Tuy	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
18	Le Quang Son	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
19	Le Hong Thanh	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
20	Le Huu Ty	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
21	Vo Quang Viet	M	Village 2	<i>(signed)</i>
22	Nguyen Huu Lanh	M	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
23	Nguyen Ngoc Chi	M	Village 2	<i>(signed)</i>
24	Nguyen Thi Thu	F	Village 2	<i>(signed)</i>

No.	Fullname	Gender	Position/ Address (village)	Signature
25	Dang Ba Thanh	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
26	Phan Trong Hop	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
27	Bach Thi Thanh	F	Village 2	<i>(signed)</i>
28	Nguyen Thanh Binh	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
29	Nguyen Quang Linh	M	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
30	Nguyen Thi Loan	F	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
31	Le Huu Manh	M	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
32	Nguyen Thi Loc	F	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
33	Le Viet Quyen	M	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
34	Nguyen Thi Thuan	F	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
35	Le Tien Quang	M	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
36	Hoang Thi Huong	F	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
37	Nguyen Thi Tam	F	Village 1	<i>(signed)</i>
38	Nguyen Ngoc Thang	M	Village 7	<i>(signed)</i>
39	Le Huu Ninh	M	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
40	Tran Van Dung	M	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
41	Vo Thi Thanh	F	Village 8	<i>(signed)</i>
42	Phan Thi Ha	F	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
43	Tran Thi Nguyet	F	Village 9	<i>(signed)</i>
44	Dang Dinh Ha	M	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>
45	Phan Thi Khanh	F	Village 6	<i>(signed)</i>

Annex 1. Selected pictures during consultation meetings



Community meeting with AHs in Huong Long commune



Community meeting with AHs in Huong Thuy commune



Community meeting with AHs in Huong Khe town