

HA TINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
HA TINH PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT OF CONSTRUCTION
INVESTMENT WORKS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

**DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT (WB8) - HA TINH SUBPROJECT**

HA TINH, JULY 2018

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PROJECT (WB8) - HA TINH SUBPROJECT

PROJECT OWNER

CONSULTANT

JULY 2018

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENT

(As of 05/05/2018)

Unit	–	Dong (VND)
\$1.00	=	22,700 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Affected Households
PMU	Project Management Unit
PC	People's Committee
CRC	Compensation and Resettlement Council
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRASIP	Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (WB 8)
GoV	Government of Vietnam
IDA	International Development Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Loss
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
OP	Operation Policy
PDO	Project Development Objectives
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCS	Replacement cost survey
ROW	Right of Way
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
EM	Ethnic Minority
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
WB	World Bank
ODA	Official Development Assistance
IMC	Independent Monitoring Consultant
USD	US Dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong

GLOSSARY

Project impacts	Any impacts relating directly to land acquisition or limit using legal areas or protected areas.
Affected persons	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Cut-off-date	Is the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. A census survey will be done before the cut-off date is announced to establish a list of potential affected households.
Eligibility	Any person who used the land affected by the project and listed before the cut-off-date: (i) with formal legal right to land; (ii) without formal legal right to land but have a claim to such land or assets recognized under the laws of the country(iii) without recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
Replacement cost	<p>For agricultural land, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials into the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.</p>
Resettlement	Covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning-physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (i) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (ii) physical relocation; and (iii) economic rehabilitation of affected persons (APs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.

Entitlements		Include compensation and assistance for APs based on the type and extent of damage.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	of	Is process of accounting for physical assets and income affected by project
Socio Economic Baseline Survey (BLS)	-	A socio-economic baseline survey of households, businesses, or other project-affected parties needed to: identify and accurately compensate or mitigate losses, assess impacts on household economy, and differentiate affected parties by level of impact.
Vulnerable groups		People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits, including: (i) women headed household (single, widow, disabled husband) with dependents, (ii) disabled (loss of working ability), the elderly alone, (iii) poor people according to the criteria issued by the MOLISA, (iv) the landless, and (v) ethnic minority people.
Livelihood		Economic activities and income streams, usually involving self-employment and or wage employment by using one's endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirements of the self and household on a sustainable basis.
Income (livelihood) restoration		Re-establishment of sources of income and livelihoods of the affected households.
Stakeholders		Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Introduction

1. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for the Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (DRaSIP), Ha Tinh subproject (hereinafter referred to as the Subproject) funded by the World Bank (WB). The RAP is prepared based on the project's resettlement framework, inventory of loss, public consultation carried out in March 2018. The report consists of the subproject's impacts on land acquisition; eligible criteria and conditions of compensation for land and affected assets; implementation arrangement, implementation plan, cost estimate, monitoring and assessment, consultation, participation and grievance redress mechanism.

Objectives of the RAP

2. The RAP is prepared based on Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) approved by the Prime Minister and cleared by the WB before the time of Agreement negotiation to ensure harmony between the World Bank's OP/BP 4.12 and the Vietnam's laws and regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The RAP's objectives are:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by all viable alternative technical designs.
- (b) Wherever involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be conceived of and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment sources to enable affected persons to share project's benefits; Directly or indirectly affected persons must be consulted and participated in the process of planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Affected Persons should be assisted in efforts to improve their livelihoods and living standards or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

3. All projects affected persons (PAPs) who have assets or reside in the project area before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or livelihoods will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project in consultation with the PAPs. If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided. This RAP will provide guidelines for compensation and land acquisition activities during subproject implementation that involved in land acquisition, compensation and resettlement regardless of financial sources.

Scope and Impacts of Land acquisition

4. Ha Tinh subproject will affect 97 HHs, including (i) 88 individual affected households (in which 67 HHs are directly affected by land acquisition and 21 HHs are affected by loss of crops and trees on land managed by commune/ward PC), and (ii) 9 commune/ward PCs. The subproject implementation will permanently acquire total area of 71,917 m² land, including 1,587 m² residential land, 6,263 m² agricultural production land, 37,081 m² productive forest land, 3,146 m² aquaculture land, and 23,840 m² special-used, corridor, transport lands. During the construction, the subproject will temporarily affect 18,500 m² public land managed by ward/commune PCs temporary used for construction purposes.

5. Out of 97 hhs affected with land and assets thereon, there are 10 hhs affected with residential land, 12 hhs affected with agricultural production land (annual crop land) in which

2 hhs severely affected by loss of 20% or more, 35 hhs affected with productive forest land, 10 hhs affected with aquaculture land, 21 hhs affected by loss of crops and trees cultivating on rented land from commune/ward PC, and 9 commune PCs. There are 15 vulnerable households, in which there are 7 poor households, 2 policy households, 1 single elderly households and 5 female headed households with dependents. There is no household in need of relocation.

Mitigation Measures

6. In the process of Project Design, the Ha Tinh Project Management Unit of Construction Investment Works for Agriculture and Rural Development (PMU) has closely worked with the Project preparation Consultant and resettlement specialists to avoid or mitigate land acquisition area. Negative impact mitigation measures of the project are carried out through design options which aim to promote investment effectiveness and mitigate land acquisition area. The temporary impact mitigation measures during construction phase are also studied and proposed to avoid and/or minimize these impacts in project implementation.

Policy Framework and Entitlements

7. The entitlements for affected households of Ha Tinh sub-project will be complied with WB's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) and the laws, regulations of the GoV and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been agreed between the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank. The basic principles applied for preparation of this Resettlement Plan are that all AHs of the subproject will be compensated at replacement cost and assisted with restoration measures to help them improve or at least maintain the living conditions as before the project.

Livelihood Restoration Program

8. Livelihood restoration program is an important activity of the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan. In this project, a vocational training and employment program will be provided by the Employment Service Center under Ha Tinh Department of Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs, helping AHs to restore their livelihoods and ensure their living standards at least equal to or better than the pre-project level. In addition, at the AH's demands, they will get a loan from the Social Policy Bank of Ha Tinh Province for household economic development with preferential policies and specific instructions and/ or free costs of procedures and related papers.

Implementation Arrangements

9. The compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject will be subject to the management and supervision of Ha Tinh PMU and implemented by the District/City Land Fund Development Center (LFDC)/ the District/City Compensation and Resettlement Committee (CRC). During the implementation process, there should have the close coordination between the members of the Compensation and Resettlement Councils. In the implementation process, these organizations should have close coordination with the relevant authorities, the authorities at wards/communes level and the communities in the project area to ensure that the compensation, assistance and resettlement activities are performed openly, transparently, at time-bound and in compliance with the approved RAP.

Consultation and Participation

10. The RAP is prepared with the close coordination of the local authorities, representative of local community and affected people. Local authorities at the wards, communes and representatives of the affected households were involved in the consultations through the various forms and channels, including meetings and public consultations,

questionnaire-based survey for almost of households in the project area. Information collected during the consultation will serve as a basis for preparing resettlement policy of the project, including compensation plan and income restoration program.

Monitoring and Evaluation

11. This RAP will be implemented under the supervision of Ha Tinh PMU. At the same time, CPO/CPMU under MARD will also recruit an independent monitoring agency/individual for monitoring the implementation of the RAP.

12. Upon completing the project, the independent monitoring agency (IMA) will also evaluate to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement policy have achieved. In case it is found that these objectives are not achieved; Ha Tinh PMU will propose the follow-up measures as the basis for the World Bank to continue the monitoring until WB finds it suitable.

Grievances and Redress Mechanism

13. The Project will establish a Grievance Redress Board to support in resolving and monitoring the processes related to grievances, complaints and inquiries as a result of the project intervention. The mechanism established by the project aims to allow affected persons (APs) to lodge their complaints and receive the resolutions under the project's resettlement policy framework (RPF) and the project's operational guidelines. The Ha Tinh PMU's officers in charge of resettlement will also work directly with AHs as an official first step of resolving complaints prior to coming up with the Grievance Redress Board. The AHs will be fully informed of the information of grievance redress mechanism via the appropriate measures.

Cost Estimate

14. Cost estimate for implementing this RAP is VND **2,275,354,800** (equivalent to US\$ **100,235.89** with exchange rate: 22,700 VND = 1 USD). This budget includes costs of compensation/ assistance for land, structures, assets affected by project, the income restoration program, transitional assistance, cost of monitoring and evaluation, cost of implementation management and contingency.

15. Estimated cost for the site clearance will be updated according to the detailed design and by the time of land acquisition based on the results of the independent valuation agency.

16. All above mentioned costs will come from counterpart fund.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (FOR PARENT PROJECT DESCRIPTION SEE RPF)

❖ Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation (USD 385 million)

1. This component will be implemented through physical rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. The implementation includes two different approaches required for the rehabilitation of small community-managed and large dams. The difference between the two approaches relates not only to the types of works and the regulatory framework involved, but also the institutional and implementation arrangements required to undertake such works and ensure their sustainable operations and maintenance.

2. The activities include: (i) detailed design, safeguards policies documents, monitoring and quality control of rehabilitation works and associated safeguards compliance for prioritized dams and associated infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation works, including civil works, hydro-mechanical works and installation of hydrological and safety monitoring equipment and devices; (iii) preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plans, and Emergency Preparedness Plans; (iv) approval of check list on standards of dam management by the community.

1.1. The Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project – Ha Tinh Subproject

3. According to the master plan on irrigation system by 2020, on vision to 2030 of Ha Tinh Province, by 2020 the water demand for agricultural, industrial production, services, domestic use and electricity generation is 3,628 billion m³/year, and it is predicted to be 4,354 billion m³/year in 2030. Up to now, the province has constructed 345 lakes and reservoirs, 57 weirs, 381 pump stations, 6,920km of canals. Meanwhile, water demand for socio-economic development is increasing, especially for industrial and service sector. For example, in Vung Ang Industrial Park, under the planning toward 2020, its water demand is 1,005,000m³/day.

4. Expectedly, the rehabilitation and safety improvement of dams under the Ha Tinh Subproject will contribute to modernization of focal works, water supply in order to ensure safety of reservoirs, works and infrastructure for Vung Ang IP and people in downstream areas of 8 dams/reservoirs: Dap Buom, Khe Co, Khe Nhay, Khe De, Da Den, Loi Dong, Nuoc Xanh, Ba Khe in Ky Anh, Huong Son, Vu Quang, Thach Ha districts, Ha Tinh province. Detail description of the proposed works will be presented in the following section.

1.2. Detailed description of sub-project

5. The subproject will finance works on 8 reservoirs. 08 items of the component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation will be prioritized. Therefore, the RAP will be prepared for the implementation of proposed subproject's items; including:

Table 1.1: Subproject's Items

No	WORKS	WARDS/COMMUNES	DISTRICT	SCALE
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh, Ky Thinh	Ky Anh	Dam surface: Enhance and expand dam surface to B = 5.0m, Length L = 825m, Water intake: Dimension D = 0.4m, length L = 40m Discharge spillway: Width B = 30m, Management, rescue road: Width B = 3.5m; L = 200m Management house: New construction of management house, area: 69 m ²

No	WORKS	WARDS/COMMUNES	DISTRICT	SCALE
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	Ky Anh	<p>Dam surface: Enhance and expand dam surface to $B = 5.0\text{m}$; $L = 1,752.8\text{m}$</p> <p>Water intake: Length $L = 50\text{m}$</p> <p>Discharge spillway: Newly construct spillway on existing base which $B = 34\text{m}$</p> <p>Management road: $B = 3.5\text{m}$, $L = 700\text{m}$</p> <p>Road: New construction of road $L = 604.66$, $B = 4.0\text{m}$</p>
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	Ky Anh	<p>Dam surface: Enhance of dam crest $+20.1\text{m}$, expand $B = 5.0\text{m}$, $L = 805\text{m}$</p> <p>Water intake: Intake 1, $D = 0.04\text{m}$, $L = 32\text{m}$; Intake 2: $D = 0.60\text{m}$, $L = 36.3\text{m}$</p> <p>Discharge spillway: Expand spillway $B = 35\text{m}$</p>
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	Vu Quang	<p>Dam surface: Enhance dam crest $+20.0\text{m}$, Expand $B = 5.0\text{m}$, $L = 88$</p> <p>Water intake: $D = 0.40\text{m}$, $L = 47\text{m}$</p> <p>Diversion canal behind the intake: New construction of canal $L = 224\text{m}$</p> <p>Discharge spillway: Expand $B = 35\text{m}$, Designed spillway discharge $Q_{\text{design}} = 156.68\text{m}^3/\text{s}$</p> <p>Construction and management road: $B = 3.5\text{m}$; $L = 332.9\text{m}$</p>
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	Huong Son	<p>Dam surface: Enhance the dam surface to $+43.6\text{m}$; $L = 91\text{m}$, Sub dam 1 $L = 271\text{m}$, Sub dam 2 $L = 95\text{m}$, Sub dam 3 $L = 55\text{m}$</p> <p>Water intake: Use existing intake</p> <p>Discharge spillway: Expand $B = 25\text{m}$, designed capacity $Q_{\text{design}} = 66.27\text{m}^3/\text{s}$</p> <p>Rescue road: $B = 3.5\text{m}$, $L = 2,371.7$</p>
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	Huong Son	<p>Dam surface: Enhance dam surface to $+ 24.0\text{m}$, $L = 107\text{m}$</p> <p>Water intake: New construction of intake with a distance of 4.1m from existing intake, $L = 30\text{m}$, $Q_{\text{design}} = 0,063\text{m}^3/\text{s}$</p> <p>Discharge spillway: Upgrade and expand to $B = 25\text{m}$, Altitude of spillway $+ 22.29\text{m}$, Designed capacity $Q_{\text{design}} = 18.57\text{m}^3/\text{s}$</p>
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	Huong Son	<p>Dam surface: Enhance dam surface to $+ 29.60\text{m}$, Expand $B = 5,0\text{m}$, Main dam $L = 240\text{m}$, Sub dam $L = 242$</p> <p>Water intake: Construct new intake to the right shoulder of main dam $L = 68\text{m}$, Designed capacity $Q_{\text{design}} = 0,23\text{m}^3/\text{s}$</p> <p>Rescue road: Expand and concrete $B = 3.5\text{m}$, $L = 1,960$</p>
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	Thach Ha	<p>Dam surface: Enhance the dam crest to $+ 27.7\text{m}$, Expand $B = 5.0\text{m}$, $L = 153\text{m}$</p> <p>Water intake: New construction of intake, $L = 50\text{m}$,</p> <p>Discharge spillway: Construction of new spillway, expand spillway $B = 30\text{m}$, Designed capacity $Q_{\text{designed}} = 28.2\text{m}^3/\text{s}$</p>

No	WORKS	WARDS/COMMUNES	DISTRICT	SCALE
				Rescue/management road: Upgrade of rescue road B = 3.5m, L = 544m

2. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

2.1. Mitigation Measures of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1.1. Objectives

6. The first principle in the WB's OP/BP 4.12 requirement is to avoid or minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement. Wherever involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, adequate compensation for affected households should be applied.

2.1.2. Mitigation measures of negative impacts

7. During the project basic design process, the Ha Tinh PMU has worked closely with the project preparation consultant and resettlement specialists to avoid or minimize magnitude of land acquisition and to ensure that the scope of resettlement impact is mitigated in all subproject items.

8. So as to mitigate the project impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, on both directly or indirectly affected households, mitigation measures have been carried out as follows:

- The Ha Tinh PMU has coordinated with the technical design consultants of the project to carry out survey and study on the position and scope of each works item in order to propose the best design options with the aim of minimizing level of land acquisition impacts on households. Technical options for reducing design scales, width of embankments, route alignments or intersections have been analyzed and the optimal design option has been selected to minimize impacts on local households. The majority of acquired land is roads, irrigation, agricultural land and productive forest land.
- During project preparation and the RAP preparation as well, many public consultations have been organized by the Ha Tinh PMU and the resettlement consultant in the project area to publicize (i) project information and (ii) expected impacts, as well as land acquisition, compensation and resettlement measures, etc. This will provide households with project location and benefits as well as potential affects for impact mitigation. Many issues were raised and discussed in those consultations, such as project assistance and compensation policies, income restoration programs for severely affected households in order to figure out corrective measures. All local people are highly supportive of the project and look forward to its implementation.
- To minimize impacts on households having agricultural land during the construction phase, resettlement consultants has worked with the local authorities and those households to propose appropriate mitigation measures to each area. Accordingly, a number of mitigation measures during the construction process will be applied, e.g carrying out successive construction methods.
- As agreed during consultation, construction schedule will be publicly announced according to regulations to local authorities and affected households so that AHs can arrange suitable farming plans.

- The resettlement consulting firm has also organized meetings with the design consulting units of the project to discuss about location of local works, public works and the selection of design solutions in order to avoid/minimize negative impacts on local people, etc. At the same time, criteria for negative impact mitigation in the construction process have been developed such as establishment of occupational safety plans (in case construction is close to residential areas), arrangement of suitable materials and tools (signboards, partitions with residential areas, etc.), time, and construction schedule and so on to minimize temporary impacts during the construction process as well as when the project puts into operation.

9. Despite application of many mitigation measures as described above, impacts of land acquisition and site clearance during project construction are inevitable. The impact scope and magnitude of the Ha Tinh subproject province are shown in section 3.2 below:

2.2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)

2.2.1. Number of households affected by the subproject

10. According to the IOL results, the implementation of the subproject works will affect 97 households. Of which, (i) 88 hhs affected by residential land and agricultural land (production forest land, aquacultural land and annual crop land, and trees and crops on land, and (ii) other 9 CPCs are also affected by loss of public land. In which:

- 10 Residential land-affected households, in which, there is no relocated household;
- 12 Agricultural production land-affected households (annual crop land), of which, there are 02 severely affected households by loss of 20% or more of their agricultural land;
- 35 Productive forestry land-affected households;
- 10 Aquacultural land-affected households;
- 21 Households with their crops on CPC's land are affected; and
- 9 CPCs affected with public land.

11. IOL results show that out of 97 hhs, there are 15 vulnerable hhs (of which 07 poor hhs, 02 policy hhs, 1 single elderly hh, 5 female headed hhs with dependents); no household engaged in business, no EM household. Number of AHs in each project's work is presented in table below:

Table 2 .1: Number of Affected Households

Works	Communes	Affected Land Area					No. of HH affected with trees on land managed by PC (HH)	Vulnerable households	No. of affected CPCs (HH)
		Residential land (HH)	Productive forest land ¹ (HH)	Agricultural production land (Annual crop land) (HH)		Aquacultural land (HH)			
				Marginally AHs ²	Severely AHs ³				
Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	1
	Ky Thinh	7	1	2	-	2	2	3	1

¹ This is production forestry land assigned by CPCs to households for cultivation and management (leased land)

² Severely AHs are those whose agriculture land is lost by 20% or more (10% or more for vulnerable households)

³ Marginally AHs are those whose Agricultural land is lost under 20% (10% or more for vulnerable households);

Works	Communes	Affected Land Area					No. of HH affected with trees on land managed by PC (HH)	Vulnerable household	No. of affected CPCs (HH)
		Residential land (HH)	Productive forest land ¹ (HH)	Agricultural production land (Annual crop land) (HH)		Aquaculture land (HH)			
				Marginaly AHs ²	Severely AHs ³				
Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	2	-	-		1	2	1
Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	-	3	4	1	3	1	4	1
Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	1
Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	-	11	1	-	2	6	2	1
Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	-	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	1	5	1	-	-	3	-	1
Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	1
Total		10	35	10	2	10	21	15	9

(Source: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.2. Impact of land acquisition of the project

12. Implementation of the subproject's items will require permanent acquisition of **71,917m²** land from 67 households and 9 ward/commune PCs, in which:

- Affected agricultural production land (annual crop land): **6,263 m²**
- Affected residential land: **1,587 m²**
- Affected public land: **23,840 m²** of land managed by 9 ward/town PCs, including special-used land, river/stream land, dyke corridor land.
- Affected productive forest land: **37,081 m²**
- Affected aquaculture area: **3,146 m²**

13. In addition, the subproject will temporarily affect **18,500 m²** of public land managed by CPCs that will be used temporarily for construction, for example as depots, storage sites, worker camps and facilities such as parking lot, material stockpile, and material transportation during construction.

14. The subproject's items will affect 21 HHs' fruit plants and plant for timber such as willow, melaleuca, eucalyptus, chinaberry, Bead tree, Orange, Tangerine cultivated on land of PCs. Summary of Impact magnitude by each item is shown below:

Table 2 .2: Summary of Land Acquisition Impact Level

No.	Works	Communes	Permanently Affected area										Total permanently affected area		Area of temporarily affected land (m2)
			Residential land		Productive forest land		Agricultural production land (annual crop land)		Public land		Aquacultural land		(m²)	HH	
			(m²)	HH	(m²)	HH	(m²)	HH	(m²)	HH	(m²)	HH			
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	176	1	2,213	5	-	-	2,213	2	-	-	4,602	6	2,000
		Ky Thinh	782	7	2,527	1	781	2	4,632	3	991	2	9,713	12	2,000
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	-	4,956	2	-	-	-		-		4,956	2	2,000
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	-	-	3,614	3	3,438	5	237,9	1	678	3	7,730	11	2,000
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	411	1	1,087	3	-	-	2,859	2	-	-	4,357	4	2,000
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	-	-	12,461	11	344	1			767	2	13,572	14	2,000
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	-	-	1,890	2	1,189	3	7,185	8	235	2	10,499	7	2,500
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	218	1	4,699	5	511	1	5,877	3	-	-	11,305	7	2,000
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	-	3,634	3	0	0	1,074	2	475	1	5,183	4	2,000
	Total		1,587	10	37,081	35	6,263	12	23,840	21	3,146	10	71,917	67	18,500

(Sources: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.3. Inventory of Loss

2.2.3.1. Impacts on residential acquisition

15. 10 HHs will be permanently affected with partial residential land and some fixed assets. Impact magnitude for each item is indicated in the following table:

Table 2.3: Summary of Affected Residential Land

No.	Works	Communes	No. AHs	Total affected area
			Partially	
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	1	176
		Ky Thinh	7	782
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	-
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	-	-
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	1	411
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le		
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien		
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	1	218
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	-
	Total		10	1,587

(Source: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.3.2. Impacts on Agricultural production land (annual crop land)

16. Implementation of the subproject's items will affect 12 households with the affected area of 6,263 m² mainly used for rice and annual crops.

17. IOL data result indicates that the subproject affected households are mainly engaged in agricultural production and their income depends mostly on agriculture (paddy and annual crops production activities) so as the determination of severity of impact is based on the scale of acquisition of the productive agricultural land. Thus, out of 12 hhs, there are 02 hhs severely affected by loss of 20% or more of their agricultural land. Impact magnitude for each item is indicated in the following table:

Table 2.4: Summary about Affected Agricultural production land

No.	Works	Communes	Number of HHs affected with Agricultural production land		Total affected agricultural area
			< 20%	20% or more	
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	-	-	-
		Ky Thinh	2	-	781
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	-	-
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	4	1	3,438
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	-	-	-
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	1	-	344
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	2	1	1,189
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	1	-	511
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	-	-
	Total		10	2	6,263

(Source: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.3.3. Impacts on productive forest land

18. Implementation of the subproject's items will affect 37,081 m² of productive forest land of 35 households planting Melaleuca, Eucalyptus, Acacia, Willow etc. As IOL result, the portion of affected land is marginal, as compared with their total land holding.

2.2.3.4. Impacts on Aquaculture Land

19. 8 subproject items will affect 3,146 m² of aquaculture land of 10 households. Impact magnitude for each item is indicated in the following table:

Table 2 .5: Summary about Affected Aquaculture Land

No/	Works	Communes	Households affected with aquaculture area	
			(m ²)	Number
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	-	-
		Ky Thinh	991	2
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	-
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	678	3
4	Dam Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	-	-
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	767	2
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	235	2
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	-	-
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	475	1
	Total		3,146	10

(Source: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.3.5. Impacts on Structures

20. In the basic design phase, optimal options have been selected to mitigate and minimize impacts by land acquisition on local households. However, the impacts from land acquisition and site clearance are unavoidable, especially impacts on secondary structures. IOL result shows that there are 10 hhs partially affected with structures. No household affected with a house that is required to be relocated, As required, compensation rate for structures will be the replacement rate, including allowances for repairing structures for AHs.

Table 2 .6: Summary about number of households affected with structures

No.	Works	Communes	No. of HHs affected with structures	Affected items		
				Fence (m ²)	Yard (m ²)	Breeding facilities (m ²)
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	1	-	-	160
		Ky Thinh	7	234	121	70
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	-	-	-
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	-	-	-	-
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	1	-	43	157
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	-	-	-	-
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	-	-	-	-
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	1	-	21	89
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	-	-	-
9	Total		10	234	185	476

(Source: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.3.6. *Impacts on Crops and Trees*

21. According to the preliminary inventory results, trees and crops of 88 households will be affected by the project. Of which, 67 households are directly affected with trees and crops on their land acquired and 21 households are affected with trees and crops cultivated on land managed by CPCs.

22. Totally, 1,649 fruit trees, 8,016 timber trees and about 2,702 m² of cash crops (including beans, peanuts, vegetables) will be affected by project's items. Table below summarizes the number of trees and crops affected by the subproject:

Table 2 .7: Summary of affected trees and crops

Items	Wards/ Communes	Number of AHs	Affected with timber trees (Tree)					Crops (m ²)	Fruit trees (Tree)				Industrial trees
			Melaleuca >15 cm	Eucalyp- tus	Acacia	Willow	Bead tree	Bean, Pea- nut, potato	Orange	Tanger- ine	Jack- fruit	Others	Tea tree
Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	8	270	150	110	270	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ky Thinh	14	110	170	-	34	18	230	-	-	-	-	-
Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	3	410	36	67	210	45	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	12	170	125	657	45	29	780	-	-	-	-	-
Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	6	550	-	67	-	12	-	150	-	-	-	50
Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	20	890	78	367	78	17	738	380	-	2	1	-
Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	9	389	3	198	-	1	544	-	-	-	-	-
Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	10	1200	89	76	110		210	600	120	6	-	340
Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	6	341	270	310	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		88	4,330	921	1,852	747	166	2,702	1,130	120	8	1	390

(Source: IOL Survey, March 2018)

2.2.3.7. *Impacts on public land*

23. In addition to impacts on land, assets owned by households, subproject's works also affects 23,840 m² of public land under management of 09 CPCs, including special-used land, banks of stream, river, dam corridor land and roads. For acquired public land area, the compensation will be at 70% of agricultural land price at the same kind in the land price table under Ha Tinh PPC's current regulations.

2.2.3.8. *Temporary Impacts during Construction*

24. The preliminary inventory showed that subproject's works will temporarily affect 18,500 m² of public land area managed by 09 commune/wards. This land is mainly used for material gathering, bypass, and material transportation during construction. Compensation, assistance for temporarily affected land will be paid based on affected level and construction duration.

25. During construction phase, the Project Owner will inform local authorities and water users of water cutoff (e.g cutoff time for construction) so that local people can actively set their production plan. At the same time, temporary dyke should be built for water diversion so that no household will be affected by water outage during construction. In case the mitigation is not viable, these hhs will be provided with assistance/allowance as set forth in approved RPF.

2.3. Related Projects

26. Screening results showed that there is no project linked or associated with the Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project - Ha Tinh Subproject.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

3.1. Survey Approaches and Methodologies

❖ *Approaches*

27. The participatory approach is used in preparing the Resettlement Action Plan. Accordingly, affected people were engaged in preparatory phase of this resettlement plan by mean of in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and observation. The representatives of Ha Tinh PMU and Ward/Commune PCs were also invited.

❖ *Methodologies*

28. The RAP is applied to subproject's items involved in land acquisition and site clearance. Methodologies applied in the process of RAP preparation include:

Desk review

29. The Consultant collected, reviewed, studied and analyzed/assessed the documents relating to compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Project. Those documents were collected at Ha Tinh PMU, PCs of project wards/communes, including: (i) Project documents (Statement and Design Drawings of subproject items; Resettlement Policy Framework, etc.); (ii) Cadastral maps, copies of maps and Socio-economic reports provided by CPCs; (iii) relevant policies of the World Bank, the GoV and Ha Tinh PPC with aim to (1) find out procedures, regulations proposed and approved from the project documents, (2) find out technical methods proposed for each Project component; (3) review socio – economic reports of localities, (4) propose mitigation measures and guidelines for follow-up actions.

Qualitative research method

- Consultation and discussion with various stakeholders, including the implementation agencies, social organizations, representatives of leaders of local authorities through consultation meetings, in-depth interviews and group discussions. Working minutes is in Annex 02.
- Focus group discussions, in-depth interviews with affected households, such as severely affected households, relocated households and vulnerable households. Working minutes is in Annex 02.
- Field survey to the project area to determine the potential impacts on local residents during the project implementation.

Quantitative research method

- From 25/03/2018 to 31/03/2018, resettlement consultant carried out socio-economic survey⁴ and survey on affected land/ assets in 09 communes/towns in the project area including: Ky Trinh Ward, Ky Phong, Ky Bac, Huong Tho, Son Le, Son Tien, Son Mai, Ngoc Son communes and Ky Tinh Ward.
- Socio-Economic Survey (SES) by questionnaire: 65.9% of affected households whose land is acquired were surveyed, including: (i) households are affected with agricultural land, forest and aquaculture land and (ii) 100% severely affected households. As result, totally 58 households in the project area were surveyed. SES sample for affected households are in Annex 3.
- The Inventory of Losses (IOL) is carried out with 100% affected households. Also every households should have been consulted even if they did not fill survey form.

⁴ Use SES questionnaire for Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project - Ha Tinh Subproject

30. Entering and processing data. Information collected from the field visit will be processed by specialized software such as SPSS (Quantitative) and NVIVO (Qualitative).

3.2. Results of Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households in the Project Area

3.2.1. Survey Scope

31. Regarding to land acquisition for subproject works, survey results showed that the subproject will affect 88 households, in which 67 households are directly affected by land acquisition. The subproject implementation does not affect any public works and sensitive works.

32. Thus, from 25 to 31, March 2018, SES was carried out for 58 affected households (59.8% total affected households). Details about surveyed scope for each subproject item are as follow:

Table 3. 1: Socio-Economic Survey Scope

No.	Items	Wards/communes	Vulnerable HHs, severely affected HHs	Marginally affected HHs
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	0	5
		Ky Thinh	3	9
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	2	2
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	4	5
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	2	4
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	2	5
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	1	5
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	0	5
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	1	3
	Total		15	43

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

33. The selection of households to be surveyed is based on the scope of the land acquisition impact, such as loss of agricultural land, loss of residential land and HHs permanently affected with production and business. In addition to the socio-economic survey of AHs (about 20%), the consultant also conducted public consultation with local authorities and AHs in the subproject area.

3.2.2. Demographic Characteristics

34. According to survey data from 58 households affected by the subproject, the majority of households consists of 3-5 members (accounting for 63.4%), followed by households with 6 - 8 members, making up 26.7%, and 9.9% households has 1 or 2 members. On average, each AH household in the project area has 4.3 members and the number of labores per household is 3.1.

3.2.3. Education Level

35. According to survey data from 58 affected households, education level of local people in the project area remains quite high. Householders with high school degree account for 39.7% while 50.0% graduated from secondary school; 1.8% of household heads graduated from colleges/ university and 8.5% only graduated from primary school. Householders with high education level are mainly in Ky Trinh and Ky Thinh wards.

Table 3. 2: Education level of household heads

No.	Education level of householders	Numbers (people)	Rate (%)
1	Illiteracy	0	-
2	Primary school	5	8.5
3	Secondary school	29	50.0
4	High school	21	39.7
5	College/University	1	1.8
	Total	56	100.0

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

3.2.4. Occupation of Household Heads

36. The survey results showed that the main source of income for affected households is mainly from agricultural activities, typically rice cultivation and livestock. Agricultural production is a great determinant of the stability and well-being of the household. Out of 58 surveyed AHs, 47 household heads (81.0%) are farmers, 08 householders (13.8%) do small business, 01 is civil servant, and 02 remaining are hired labor and freelance.

Table 3. 3: Occupation of household heads by subproject items

No.	Items	Wards/ communes	Total	Agriculture		Business/ Services		Civil servant		Others	
				HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	6	5	83.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0
		Ky Thinh	12	9	75.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	1	8.3
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	7	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	8	6	75.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	12.5
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
	Total		58	47	81.0	8	13.8	1	1.7	2	3.4

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

3.2.5. Income and Expenditure

37. According to results of Socio-Economic Survey, AHs' income is mostly above 1.5 million dong/person/month (81.0%), those with income from 1-1.5 million dong/person/month account for 12.1% while those with income below 1 million dong/person/month make up 6.9%, these HHs are poor, near-poor HHs and elderly HHs. Poor, near-poor HHs in subproject areas are mainly in Son Tien, Son Le communes. These two communes have the highest rate of poor HHs in project area with 11.1% of HHs are poor and near-poor HHs. Income of surveyed HHs is presented in the following table:

Table 3. 4: Average income

No.	Items	Wards/ communes	Total	Below 700,000 VND/ month		From 700,000 – 1,000,000 VND/month		From over 1,000,000- 1,500,000 VND/month		Over 1,500,000 VND/month	
				HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	6	100.0
		Ky Thinh	12	0	0	2	16.7	1	8.3	9	75.0
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0	0	0.0
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	7	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5	100.0
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	8	0	0	0	0	2	25.0	6	75.0
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	6	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	5	83.3
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	100.0
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	4	0	0	1	25	0	0.0	3	75.0
	Total		58	0	0	4	6.9	7	12.1	47	81.0

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

38. According to SES reports in 2017 of subproject communes/towns, average income of AHs is approximately 24.6 million VND/person/year. In which, Ky Trinh Ward has the highest income per capita with 52.4 million VND/person/year while Ky Bac commune has the lowest income level with 25.66 million VND/person/year.

39. Out of 15 vulnerable households losing 10% or more of agricultural land, there are 7 poor households, 02 policy household, 01 elderly household and 05 women-headed HHs with dependants. The survey results show that these HHs are in Ky Bac and Son Mai communes and their income are mainly below 1 million dong/person/month.

3.2.5.1. Household Equipment

40. Income level of households is the decisive factor on their expenditure, and with such income, the majority of surveyed households said that they do not have enough money to cover their living expenses (including: eating, children's education, medical treatment and so on). Their income mainly depends on agriculture. Thus, during the project implementation, poor households, ethnic minorities, policy households, etc. should be paid special attention in the case of their livelihood affected by the subproject, and it would be difficult for their income and livelihood restoration and stability.

41. Value of assets in each household depends heavily on their economic condition. In the surveyed areas, average-income households is majority, thus, most of their assets are fundamental and low value equipments, common and. Specifically, 91.4% of households own motorbikes, 100% have mobile phones and colored television, only 62.1% of households have bicycles, etc. Household equipment is presented in detailed as follows:

Table 3. 5: Household Equipment

No.	Equipment	Number of HHs	Rate
1	High quality wooden furniture	51	87.9%
2	Motorbike	53	91.4%
3	Bicycles	36	62.1%
4	Radio	9	15.5%
5	Colored television	58	100.0%
6	Fridge	46	79.3%
7	Washing machine	29	50.0%
8	Telephone	58	100.0%

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

3.2.6. Vulnerable households

42. Consultation results with local authorities and survey by questionnaire in the project area showed that, out of 88 households affected by subproject works, there are 15 vulnerable HHs, including: 07 poor households; 05 women-headed households with dependents; 01 elderly household; and 02 policy households.

Table 3. 6: Vulnerable affected households in subproject areas

No.	Items	Wards/communes	Vulnerable households			
			Poor household	Policy household	Household with the elderly	Women-headed household
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	-	-	-	-
		Ky Thinh	2	-	-	1
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	2	-	-	-
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	3	-	-	1
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	-	1	1	-
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	-	-	-	2
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	-	-	-	1
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	0	-	-	-
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	1	0	-
	Total		7	2	1	5

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

43. Out of total 15 vulnerable households, there is no household severely affected by losing **10% or more of agricultural land**.

3.2.7. Land Use Right Certificates (LURCs)

44. Through survey of land use right certificate and houses on land (LURCs in general), 76.1% of households have LURCs or have lease contracts with local PCs for agricultural cultivation, only 23.9% of households cultivate on land along streams and rivers. The majority (91.1%) of householders named in the LUCs are men, 3.1% are female and 5.8% of LURCs are named by both husband and wife. They are all entitled to receive compensation and assistances from the project.

3.2.8. Access to Utilities and Services

45. **Use of electricity:** According to consultation results, 96.2% of surveyed households use the national power grid with their own electricity meters and the average electricity consumption of a household is about 127,000 VND/household/month.
46. **Use of water for cooking, living and production:** Out of 58 surveyed households, 30.7% of households use lake water for living and cooking; 54.6% use water from drilled or dug well and 14.7% use storm water.
47. **Use of toilets:** Out of 58 surveyed AHs, 84.7% of households have their own toilets and 15.3% do not. In the project area, most of the households use two-compartment toilets and ash toilets, the rate of using the septic tank is only 37%.
48. **Waste collection:** Currently, there is waste collection system in subproject communes and it still works quite effectively once a week. In other communes without this system, people often throw rubbish into streams, rivers or their gardens.

4. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES FOR COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT

49. All affected people identified in the project area prior to the cut-off date of the baseline survey (BLS) will be entitled to compensation for affected properties and other assistance to help them improve or at least maintain their living, income and production capacity as prior to the project. Cut-off date is the date on which the competent authority releases land recovery notice for the project (Clause 1, Article 67, Land Law 2013) prior to conducting DMS at each subproject/component. A census will be conducted before the cut-off date to list all potential affected households. Who encroaches on or creates new property (upgrade, build new house/structure, plant new trees) in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

50. Based on feasibility studies, baseline survey, initial social impact assessment, assesment of resettlement impact, affected people and assets and other impacts through IOL. Based on the policy objectives, harmonized land acquisition and resettlement policies and legal regulations, rights of each affected group are mentioned in the entitlement matrix below.

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Table 4. 1: Matrix of Entitlements

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
1. Production land⁵ (Agricultural land, garden, pond) in or out of residential land.	<u>Legal land users</u> 1.1. Marginal loss (< 20% of land holding or < 10% for vulnerable group) The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield. (65 HHs)	Cash compensation at replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) for the affected area of the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected households to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project. - The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days (in accordance with applicable laws at the project time) from the date District Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.
	1.2. Loss of no less than 20% or no less than 10% for vulnerable groups (2 HHs)	Land for land compensation should be as the preferred option. If land is not available, or at the PAP's choice, cash compensation can be provided for the lost area at 100% of land replacement cost. The PAP will be provided with the additional rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other assistance options are decided by each province/city based on local conditions. - Affected households to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project. - The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date when the District Compensation Board has paid compensation and other allowances in full. - For poor, vulnerable and severely affected farmers, including landless, allocation of arable land equal to per capita arable land in commune, or if there no land available for allocation or, on the PAPs request through informed choice, training/rehabilitation programs will be provided to at least restore, if not improve, their income and living standards.
	Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land (21 HH)	Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment on the land	

⁵ The sub-categories of productive land such as agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond will be compensated at different rates. These will be specified and detailed in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure the compensation is reflective of current rates and takes into account geographic variation. Land on which businesses are located will be compensated as detailed in the section on relocation of business.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
2. Residential land	2.1. Marginal loss (i.e., land is still viable for use and not requiring relocation. (10 HHs)	Compensation for loss of land in cash at (i) replacement cost to the legal and legalizable land users; (ii) a financial assistance of an agreed amount to the land users not having recognizable land use right. If PAPs have to rebuild their houses, they will receive a house rental allowance for 3 months in recognition of the time needed to rebuild their houses.	- Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery by the Project. - The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date when the District Compensation Board has paid compensation in full.
3. Crops and Trees, aquaculture products	Owners regardless of tenure status. (88 HHs)	For annual and perennial standing crops or trees, aquaculture products regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation in cash will be paid to the affected persons, who cultivate the land, at full replacement cost in local markets to ensure the compensation is sufficient to replace the lost standing crops, trees or aquaculture products.	PAPs will be given notice several months in advance of acquisition. Crops grown after the cut-off date will not be compensated.
4. Public structures	Loss of, or damage to assets (9 CPCs)	Either in (i) cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities or (ii) in kind compensation based on the negotiation between District Compensation Board and owners of assets.	For public structures, the displacement will be carried out by the owners prior to the work commencement.
5. Loss of Income/ Livelihood due to loss of productive land	Impacts due to permanent loss of 20% or more of their total productive land or where <20% land affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable. (Legal, legalizable land users and PAPs with lease agreement over the affected land) (2 HHs)	- Allowance for livelihood stabilization: Affected person will be compensated with 30kg of rice/person/month, including: (a) : Affected households losing 20% to 70% of their agricultural land will be assisted for 6 months if the remaining land is viable for continued use, and for 12 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may be given up to a maximum of 24 months. (b) Affected households losing more than 70% of their agricultural land acquired will be assisted	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>for 12 months if the remaining land is viable for continued use and for 24 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may extend to a maximum of 36 months; In addition, these PAPs will be targeted for livelihood restoration program;</p> <p>(c) households affected by loss of <20% of land and the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, the PAPs will be provided assistance for 12 months;</p> <p><i>Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land in the residential area adjacent to residential land, but not recognized as residential land:</i> Additional assistance (40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for garden land and pond land; and (at 50% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for agricultural land.</p> <p>In case of land-for-land compensation, PAP will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.</p> <p><i>Job change assistance:</i> Every PAP affected by loss of productive land, irrespective of the degree of impact, will be provided with additional assistance equivalent to at least 5 times the agricultural land price established by PPC.</p> <p><i>Support for vocational training and job creation:</i> At least one member of households affected by loss of productive land will be entitled to vocational training and assistance in getting employment in the province. The PAPs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees course</p>	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		will be paid directly to the vocational training centers. After finishing training courses, they will be given priority to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.	
6. Allowances/ Assistance for Vulnerable Households	Loss of land and on-land assets <i>Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts. The vulnerable groups were defined as in Terms of Terminology (15 HHs)</i>	<p>Specific assistance to vulnerable groups would be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For landless households, assistance through provision of an apartment that PAP can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living. - Policy HHs: (i) Relocated Households that include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers families will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs; (ii) Poor Relocated Households or Poor Households where 20% or more of their productive land is affected or where <20% land is affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable and to be certified by local authority. - Other vulnerable groups affected by the Project, whether they have to relocate or not, (female headed households with dependents, households with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, ethnic minority households) will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy. - These households are entitled to take part in Income Restoration Program 	- Allowance for policy households as per Government regulation (heroic mothers, wounded, dead soldiers). If the household is eligible to more than one additional support allowance for the vulnerable people, only one package with the highest value will be applied.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
6. Temporary impacts	HHs with lost income due to water loss during reservoir/dam rehabilitation	Full payment for all losses at replacement cost; Priority of participation in agricultural extension, and other assistance of the locality.	During construction period the number and magnitude of impact will be identified and provided with compensation/assistance as per RPF. People to be assisted must be specified and consulted fully.
7. Other impacts may be identified during implementation	Individuals, organizations in the project area (9 CPCs)	Entitlements to compensation and other assistance would be provided in accordance with the compensation policy. Secondary impacts on production and business or PAPs isolated from access to resources temporarily have to be compensated and supported in accordance with RAP.	In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAPs, the contractors, construction units have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1. *Affected people (AP)*

51. Project affected people are those who are directly affected by the Project through the loss of land, residences, other structures, business, assets, or access to resources, specifically:

- People whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- People whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- People whose leased houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- People whose businesses, agricultural activities, occupations, or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- People whose crops/ trees (annual and perennial) will be partially or entirely affected by the Project;
- People whose other assets or access to those assets will be partially or entirely affected by the Project; and
- People whose livelihoods will be affected (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.
- People whose face water shortage for irrigation during construction

5.2. *Identification of Vulnerable Groups or Households*

52. Through initial quick socio-economic surveys, vulnerable groups will typically include:

- Poor and near poor households as identified by MOLISA and according to local regulations;
- Poor landholders that have limited productive land (this will be determined by the minimum amount of farm land needed to be a viable farmer in the project area);
- Ethnic minority households;⁶
- Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children and women without assistance; poorest female headed households;
- Poor female-headed households or female-headed households with no other assistance;
- Other APs identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or
- Any additional groups identified by the socio - economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation.

5.3. *Eligibility*

53. The eligibility to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria as follows:

- (i) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country. In the consideration of such cases, it is also

⁶ Any land acquisition of EMs will be in conformity with the Ethnic Minority Policy Framework prepared for the Project under regulations in WB's OP 4.10

useful to document how long AHs have been using the land or the assets associated with it);

- (ii) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP;
- (iii) Those who do not have formal legal rights or compensation claims to the land they are occupying.

54. People under item (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the acquired land and other assistances. People under (iii) are provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if that land is occupied prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. People who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All people included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided with compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

5.4. Entitlements

55. Based on eligible groups, entitlements may be compensation payments and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons (refer to Entitlement Matrix).

5.5. New HHs after the cut-off date

56. Those households splitting from larger families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions shall be recognized as eligible AHs:

- a. Splitted from households with at least 2 couples and more than 6 people
- b. Certified by CPCs for splitted households;

57. Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the AHs from the cut-off date to the date of compensation payment will be entitled to compensation and support outlined in the Resettlement Policy Framework.

6. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

6.1. Income Restoration and Assistance Policies

58. When implementing the project, apart from the construction of meaningful socio-economic structures, livelihood of AHs should be paid attention to.

59. The objective of income restoration program is to support AHs with income loss such as (i) terminated/affected production and business due to loss of premises, means of production and (ii) changed occupations because of acquired agricultural land, etc., to earn similar or higher income than before project and make sure that AHs will adapt to new conditions at the soonest.

60. The project ensures full compensation and assistance at replacement cost for the affected land, buildings and assets. Besides, policies to support income restoration for those AHs must be implemented as stated in the Resettlement Policy Framework of the Project.

6.2. Participating Households

61. According to IOL & SES results, there are 97 households affected with land, trees and other structures, in which 17 HHs are eligible for participate in the income restoration program, in detail:

- 15 affected vulnerable households
- 2 severely affected HHs by loss of 20% or more of their production land holding;

6.3. Demand analysis

62. An in-depth interview and public consultation was carried out by the Consultant for households participating in the income restoration program. The survey shows that out of 88 AHs (not inclusive of 09 CPCs), there are 17 above mentioned households engaging in the program. The demand analysis is presented in the following table. This will be updated during RAP implementation.

Table 6. 1: *AH's demand on participation in income restoration program*

No.	Programs	%
1	Vocational training	35.3%
2	Agricultural support (cultivation and breeding)	26.5%
3	Credit support for economic development	26.6%
4	Others	6.6%
5	Total	100%

Source: SES Survey, March 2018

6.4. Proposed Income Restoration Program

Activity 1- Vocational training

Assistance for job changing and job creation

63. Ha Tinh Subproject will result in land acquisition, including acquired agricultural land, affecting lives of households, especially farmers. Thus, in addition to full compensation for land, affected works and assets at replacement cost, following supports are also provided:

Support for vocational training and vocational guidance in cash:

64. For severely households affected by agricultural land acquisition, these households will be assisted at 3.0 times (300%) of agricultural land cost for the entire acquired agricultural land.

Training programs on agriculture, husbandry:

65. Discussion with local authorities in subproject communes shows that currently, in project communes/wards, there are many training courses on agricultural development organized by Agricultural Extension Center, cooperatives and Divisions of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs of districts. Hence, the income restoration program for households affected with agricultural activities in the project area will be proposed in combination with the local vocational training programs for rural workers. Training courses include:

- Training in veterinary: caring techniques and disease prevention for cattle and poultry
- Technical transfer: planting techniques of fruit and industrial trees

66. Besides, assistances for working-age people who are directly affected with agricultural production and are in need of vocational training, job change and introduction and loans are in accordance with Decision No.52/2012/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister, to be specific:

67. Support for vocational training:

- Vocational training allowance includes cost of taking the course: (i) short-term vocational courses (elementary level or vocational training in less than 3 months) under the GoV's Scheme on Vocational Training for Rural Workers until 2020; (ii) Vocational training at intermediate and college levels. Vocational training schools in Ha Tinh province include: **Vocational School in Ha Tinh Province** (Address 1: No.454, Ha Huy Tap, Ha Tinh city, Ha Tinh province), **Ky Anh Vocational Training Center - Ha Tinh** (Address: Hung Binh street, Ky Anh town, Ky Anh district, Ha Tinh province), **Ha Tinh Industrial Vocational College** (Address: Km 500 + 500 NH. 1A, Thach Trung commune, Ha Tinh city, Ha Tinh), **Viet Duc Vocational Industrial School - Ha Tinh** (Address: 371 Nguyen Cong Tru, Ha Tinh city, Ha Tinh province)
- Support of credit loans for pupils and students is in accordance with current regulations. According to Decision No. 157/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 27/09/2007 by the Prime Minister, the maximum loan for a pupil, student is 800,000 VND/month (8,000,000 VND/ school year). Specific loan amount for each pupil, student is determined based on their tuition, living expense and borrower's demand, but is not higher than 800,000 VND/ month. In addition, pupils, students in policy households or difficult households can be exempted from tuition.

Activity 2: Job employment assistance

68. Domestic job creation support:

- Consulting services on apprenticeship, employment will be provided free of charge at the Employment Center directly under Ha Tinh Department of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs;

69. Support for contractual abroad working include:

- 100% tuition fee of vocational training and learning foreign languages and fostering necessary knowledge;
- 100% of costs for health examination, passport, visa and judicial records before going abroad;
- Daily meals during the studying time;

- Round-trip tickets from residence to the studying place in the distance of over 15km;
- Loans with preferential interest rates from the Bank for Social Policies to cover necessary expenses for fixed-term abroad working.

Employment introduction

70. The Project will give priorities for capable people, regardless of men or women, during the project construction and operation: The Project will consider and give priorities to members of relocated households to work as construction workers for subproject items.

71. In addition, there are employment centers under DOLISA in Ha Tinh province which are operating effectively in provision of training and employment service for local workers, such as, Job Service Center of Ha Tinh city (Address: No.156, Tran Phu street, Ha Tinh city. Telephone: 02393.851.295 – 02393.853.505).

72. Implementation arrangements: Along with dissemination of project information relating to compensation, assistance, resettlement (if any) and site clearance, information on training programs are also provided to affected people.

Support for Vulnerable Households

73. These are special groups that might suffer from disproportionate impacts or impoverishment due to resettlement. They include poor households, policy households, families with meritorious services to the revolution, elderly and woman-headed households with dependants. They hardly become competitive on the labor market and their livelihoods depend on their affected land by the project. Therefore, special support programs for these groups should be carried out. These programs may coincide with the general assistance programs to all affected households but there are certain priorities for vulnerable households.

74. Specific support policies include:

- Giving priority to vocational training or job creation.
- Food or material assistance for extremely disadvantageous households without labor capacity (combined with social welfare policies of locality)

75. For poor households: in addition assistance as regulations, households affected with land will be assisted as follows:

- Poor AHs losing less than 10% of their land but the remaining area is not sufficient for cultivation will be assisted in cash equivalent to 30kg rice/person/month for 24 months or in accordance with provincial policies; whichever is higher.
- Other poor AHs: will be assisted in cash equal to 30kg rice/person/month for a 6 months or in accordance with provincial policies; whichever is higher.
- Other vulnerable groups: Female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly households without any support, poor households and ethnic minority households will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policies or assisted in cash equal to 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months; ; whichever is higher.

Activity 3 - Credit Support

76. In the recent years, the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy (VBSP) in Ha Tinh province regularly coordinated with other agencies, political and social organizations during implementation of credit programs to provide preferential loans to poor and policy households. Thanks to that, many households have pulled out of poverty, living conditions in Ha Tinh villages/hamlets have been improved.

77. Currently, Ha Tinh social policy bank has been carried out 05 credit programs including: loan for poor households, employment loan, labor export, loan for pupils and students, clean water - rural sanitation. In addition, there are loan programs for production development, program 135, program 33, loan for maintenance, repair of irrigation works and so on.

78. Thus, livelihood restoration program, after receiving straight feedbacks and comments from AHs, will basically meet households' demands. In order to maximize program's effectiveness, communication activities will be continued to provide information of project as well as of income restoration programs during the implementation of the project and resettlement plan.

79. In addition to measures mentioned above, Ha Tinh PPC will have additional support (if necessary) to assist households affected by land acquisition for the project to restore their life.

80. Table below summarizes income restoration programs (IRPs) for AHs of Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement project - Ha Tinh subproject.

Table 6. 2: Income Restoration Program for AHs

No.	Income restoration programs	Participants	Implementation Agencies	Implementation Schedule
1	Support in cash for vocational training and employment orientation	Households are affected with agricultural production land	Site clearance Compensation Committee or districts LFDC	Quarter I - 2019
2	Training programs on agriculture and husbandry	All affected households	Agricultural Extension Center, cooperatives and Divisions of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs of the districts	Quarter I/2019 - Quarter III/2019
3	Employment introduction	All affected households	Employment Service Center of Ha Tinh province	Quarter III/2018 - Quarter III/2019
4	Support for vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor households - Policy households - EM households - Households with the disable - Elderly households - Female-headed households with dependents 	Site clearance Compensation Committee or districts LFDC	Quarter II/2018
5	Loan support	All AHs	Social Policy Bank of Ha Tinh province	Quarter II/2019 - Quarter III/2019

6.5. Cost Estimate for Income Restoration Measures

81. Results of consultations with affected households showed that households will continue to produce on the remaining land area and agree that the Project should: (i) support households to maintain their livelihood; and (ii) study compensation plan, provide reasonable support to local people. For 15 vulnerable households and 2 severely households, when being asked about their needs and jobs after land acquisition, answers are as follow: i) 8 household asks for financial support and farming techniques to continue their farm work on their remaining land; ii) 9 households wish to be supported in vocational training and employment introduction for working-age members without stable employment.

82. As initial assessment, cost for income restoration program is estimated about VND 51,000,000, including vocational training and management costs. The costs will be funded from local budget and are included in costs for the Project's compensation and site clearance.

Table 6. 3: Cost estimate for Income Restoration Program for AHs

Programs (*)	Estimated costs	Notes
1. Vocational training	VND51,000,000 (17 HHs x VND3,000,000 per HH)	This is estimated cost for 17 affected households who want to participate in vocational training
2. Loans for production and business. Based on SES surveys, about 26,6% surveyed households want to be provided with loans with an amount of VND 30 million/HH	This is excluded in the compensation and resettlement plan.	Costs for the item will be funded and managed by or from credit organizations of Ha Tinh province.

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

7.1. Objectives of Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

83. Information dissemination to people affected by the project and involved agencies is an important part in the course of project preparation and implementation. Consultation with affected persons and their active participation will reduce potential conflict and risk of project delay. This also enables to design a resettlement and rehabilitation program as a general development program, in accordance with needs and priorities of affected people, as a result, it will maximize economic and social efficiency of investment. Objectives of information disclosure and public consultation include:

- a) Ensure that all affected persons and stakeholders will be involved in making decisions on involuntary resettlement related issues;
- b) Minimize adverse impacts caused by involuntary resettlement;
- c) Avoid potential conflicts during project implementation.

84. AHs need to be fully informed and consulted in selected areas for resettlement and compensation and assistance plans. Consulting APs is the start of all resettlement activities. APs are afraid that they might lose their livelihood and communities, or that they are not well prepared for complex negotiations on entitlements. Being involved in the resettlement planning and management will provide them with opportunities to participate in making decisions relating to their lives. Resettlement without consultation may lead to an inappropriate and ineffective strategy. If affected persons are consulted promptly, all project-related conflicts can be timely resolved.

85. Following points should be focused on encouraging stakeholders involved in the consultation process:

- a. Identify and encourage all stakeholders, and especially affected persons to get involved in consultation and participation;
- b. Develop strategies for stakeholders to participate in the planning, monitoring, implementation and evaluation;
- c. Explain the strategy and details of information dissemination, and establish procedures to allow affected persons to negotiate their entitlements;
- d. Attract stakeholders to get involved in making decisions at different stages of project (e.g. compensation mechanism, consultation of affected persons about compensation progress and implementation, etc.);
- e. Set up the schedule for activities such as information provision, compensation level and method, entitlements, location and relocation plan;
- f. Establish grievance redress procedures

7.2. Procedures of Consultation and Participation

86. Responsible agencies: AHs will be informed by Ha Tinh PMU of responsibilities of organizations/ agencies and local authorities relating to resettlement, names and functions of local government staff along with telephone numbers, address and working time.

87. Implementation procedures: AHs will be informed of the expected procedure of important resettlement activities and construction can only start after relocation activities are finished and all affected persons move out of the project area. It is necessary to emphasize that after receiving compensation for their lost property, AHs must quickly relocate as stipulated. The CRCs at all levels will be provided with maps, diagrams and statistics of impact magnitude and the implementation plan.

88. Information disclosure: The RPF will be disclosed for affected persons and community in public places such as Ha Tinh PMU, DPCs, CPCs and even at community households in residential areas.

89. After being approved by the PPC, RAP will be disseminated in public places such as Ha Tinh PMU, DPCs, CPCs, and on the websites of World Bank in Hanoi and Washington D.C.

7.3. Public Consultation

90. During the project preparation, information disclosure and public consultation are to collect information to evaluate resettlement impacts and figure out recommendations on selected options. This will minimize or eliminate potential negative impacts on local residents and cope with problems arising during project implementation.

91. Methods of information disclosure and public consultation include participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and consultation with stakeholders through visits to affected households, public meetings, group discussions, focus group discussion and socio-economic survey.

7.4. Public Consultation during the Preparation Phase

92. During project preparation, local authorities at all levels have been informed of the proposed project and its objectives and activities. They have been consulted and actively involved in discussions about their preferred development demands and the project's objectives. AHs have been consulted about project's impacts and measures to minimize the negative impacts and to enhance community's benefits. Local authorities have also been advised of agreements and commitments of the implementation of the resettlement policy.

93. Ha Tinh PMU, with the assistance of resettlement consultants, has conducted consultations on compensation and resettlement with stakeholders, including officials from CPCs, community leaders and local people in the affected area.

94. In mid-March 2018, Ha Tinh PMU sent a Dispatch and Public Consultation Plan to project wards/communes to request local authorities to coordinate and invite affected households to public consultation meetings to ensure their full and effective participation.

95. In the end of March 2018, public consultation were also conducted in subproject wards/communes to notify and consult local people and community on the project's policies and their entitlements. Specific programs are summarized below.

Table 7. 1: Public Consultation on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

No.	Location	Time of consultation	No. of participants	Participants	Contents
1	At office of Ha Tinh PMU	8h - March 26, 2018	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of local authorities and organizations: Farmer association, Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Youth's Union, etc. - Representatives of AHs - Representatives of Ha Tinh PMU - Representatives of Consultant 	<p>1. Description of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction about the project (objectives, locations, scale and plan of the project, etc.); - Technical proposal of the project; work items to be implemented in wards/communes; - Policies related to compensation, support and site clearance/ resettlement of GoV, WB and the Project. <p>2. Public consultation about resettlement issues and options to arrange resettlement for displaced HHs;</p>
2	Head Office of Son Mai CPC	13h30 - March 27, 2018	37		
3	Head Office of Ky Trinh ward PC	14h March 27, 2018	40		
3	Head Office of Ky Bac CPC	8h00 - March 28, 2018	43		
4	Head Office of Ky Phong CPC	14h00 - March 28	41		
5	Head Office of Ky Thinh ward PC	8h00 - March 29, 2018	6		
6	Head Office of Son Le CPC	8h00 - March 30, 2018	42		
7	Head Office of Son Tien CPC	8h00 - March 30, 2018	46		
8	Head Office of Son Mai CPC	14h March 30, 2018	34		
9	Head Office of Huong Tho CPC	14h March 30, 2018	43		

(Source: Resettlement Survey, March 2018)

96. Results of public consultation with local people showed that in the project area, people are quite active in expressing their opinions about project implementation. Consultation results are shown in the table below:

Table 7. 2: Results of public consultation meetings with prioritized work items under the Subproject

No.	Components/ Works	Location	Public opinions	Feedback from the Project	Conclusion
a	Khe Buom dam	Huong Tho commune	<p>Local authorities and people agree with the project and expect the project to be implemented soon in Huong Tho commune to ensure the supply of irrigation water, however the subproject can affect people's lives during construction and rehabilitation period.</p> <p>In addition, it is necessary to early publicize satisfactory compensation and assistance policies.</p> <p>To minimize impacts on crops, the construction period should avoid period from September to December, hence the proposed time of water supply must be reasonable.</p>	<p>The project will receive comments from the villagers and prepare plans to minimize affects to environment and local households.</p> <p>The compensation policy for AHs will be implemented in accordance with the policies of the GoV and donors. In addition to compensation payment, AHs will receive additional support such as livelihood restoration and job change.</p>	<p>100% of participants in consultation meetings agreed to support the project implementation. AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.</p>
b	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac commune	<p>Local authorities and people agree with the project and expect the project to be implemented soon.</p> <p>Positive impact is to supply water to production and cultivation activities. In the construction process, some negative impacts might appear such as dust, noise and temporary water shortage; or social disorder due to influx of workers from other places.</p> <p>Transportation time must be reasonable to minimize the impact on local living.</p>	<p>The project partner will receive comments from the villagers and make the plans which affect the households at lowest level as possible.</p> <p>Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will make a notification as well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality.</p> <p>The compensation policy for AHs will be implemented in accordance with the policies of the GoV and Donors. In addition to compensation for land and on-land</p>	<p>All delegates participating in the project consultation meetings in localities agreed to support the project implementation</p>

No.	Components/ Works	Location	Public opinions	Feedback from the Project	Conclusion
				assets, AHs will receive additional support such as life subsistence, job change and so on. The project would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support the project to ensure its implementation schedule.	
c	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong commune	Local people expect the project to be implemented soon to ensure water resource for domestic activities and irrigation in the area of 400 HHs along with dyke, contributing mitigation of flood, protection of lives and properties of local people. It is recommended that the project be carried out before the rainy season to ensure water level in the project. Some affected households need to agree and support the project implementation. At the same time, the pump is needed for water supply for rice to maintain its productivity	Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will make a notification as well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality. The compensation policy for AHs will be implemented in accordance with the policies of the GoV and Donors. The project unit would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support for the project so that the project can be completed on schedule.	100% of participants in consultation meetings in localities agreed to support the project implementation. AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.
d	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Thinh ward Ky Trinh ward	Local people and authorities agreed with the rehabilitation of Loi Dong Reservoir. In the process of construction, there are many arised issues. At present, there are many households living on dykes and lakes. And the rehabilitation and dredging of lake bed must be done as regulated. Loi Dong Reservoir provides water for	Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will receive a notification as well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality. The project unit would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support for the project to ensure its	100% of participants in consultation meetings in localities agreed to support the project implementation. AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.

No.	Components/ Works	Location	Public opinions	Feedback from the Project	Conclusion
			about 40 hectares, in the project area there are more than 30 households nearby, access roads should be constructed for production purposes. Households need to receive adequate compensation for crops.	implementation schedule.	
e	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son commune	<p>Local people and authorities agreed to implement the project and will try to overcome difficulties caused by the project.</p> <p>The duration of the subproject should be appropriate to the cropping season of the people, which has the least impact on the crop.</p> <p>Da Den Reservoir provides water for about 25ha of rice, so it is necessary to minimize the impact during construction to paddy field.</p> <p>There is a need of policies to support households affected by the construction in agricultural production.</p> <p>Construction time could be from March to April every year</p> <p>Agricultural production of households will be affected for about 1 or 2 years, so policies to support and restore livelihoods of local people are necessary when construction starts.</p>	<p>Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will make a notification as well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality.</p> <p>The project unit would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support for the project to ensure its implementation schedule.</p>	<p>100% of participants in consultation meetings in localities agreed to support the project implementation. AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.</p>
f	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le commune	Local people completely agreed with the project, because it ensures the lives of people near the dam and flood	Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will make a notification as	100% of participants in consultation meetings in localities agreed to support

No.	Components/ Works	Location	Public opinions	Feedback from the Project	Conclusion
			<p>spillway.</p> <p>It is recommended to support the construction of access road to the dam because in the event of broken dam, 10 households will be affected.</p> <p>In the process of construction, problems or incidents will be solved jointly.</p> <p>In the process of construction, affected crop and land should be satisfactorily compensated for households.</p>	<p>well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality.</p> <p>The project unit would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support for the project to ensure its implementation schedule.</p>	<p>the project implementation.</p> <p>AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.</p>
g,	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai commune	<p>In case of water shortage due to construction, it is necessary to ensure the water supply for cultivation.</p> <p>It is recommended that the PMU expand the access road for people living near the dam</p> <p>The PMU should work closely with local authorities to address issues such as environmental pollution, traffic works.</p> <p>It is recommended that the PMU inform and consult with people before the project completion and handover.</p>	<p>Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will make a notification as well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality.</p> <p>The project unit would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support for the project to ensure its implementation schedule.</p>	<p>100% of participants in consultation meetings in localities agreed to support the project implementation.</p> <p>AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.</p>
I,	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien commune	<p>The works should be supervised and in good quality; the degraded spillway is frequently flooded in the rainy season, affecting the safety and lives of people.</p> <p>If land, trees, crops and structures are affected by the construction, reasonable compensation is needed</p>	<p>Prior to conducting work at locality, the project implementation unit will make a notification as well as a detailed work plan to send to the locality.</p> <p>The project unit would like the local authorities and people to cooperate and support for the</p>	<p>100% of participants in consultation meetings in localities agreed to support the project implementation.</p> <p>AHs are willing to participate in site clearance for the project implementation.</p>

No.	Components/ Works	Location	Public opinions	Feedback from the Project	Conclusion
			<p>and at the same time there must be agreement between the commune and households.</p> <p>It is necessary to choose the reasonable construction time, from January to June (dry season), not the rainy season, which can affect the construction.</p>	project to ensure its implementation schedule.	

97. After the survey, a meeting was organized with local authorities to report all survey/consultation results. At the same time, other related information were collected, advantages and disadvantages, lessons learnt and proposed measures were discussed and addressed in the resettlement plan and monitoring indexes were established for next steps.

7.5. Consultation during project implementation

98. During the project implementation, Ha Tinh PMU, with the support from the Consultant, shall undertake following tasks:

- (i) Provide information to stakeholders at all levels throughout training courses. Provide detailed information on project policies and implementation procedures.
- (ii) Organize information dissemination and consultation to all affected persons during project implementation.
- (iii) After DMS results are available, update compensation rates in updated RAP. DRC will reconfirm the scale of land acquisition and impacts on properties based on consultation and complete the compensation plan for each affected household.
- (iv) The compensation plan finalizes affected assets and entitlements of households. IOL minute must be signed by affected persons to demonstrate their concurrence with the evaluated results. Any questions of affected persons about the compensation plan must be recorded at this time.
- (v) Resettlement options should be given to all displaced people (a) to inform them of resettlement options (a clear explanation of each option will be given), (b) to request them to confirm their choice and their preliminary assessment of resettlement site, and (c) to propose PAPs to clarify services that they are using such as education/medical/market and distance of access to those services to ensure development of future infrastructure services.
- (vi) Consult affected people about their desires for the restoration plan. This will be applied for severely affected and vulnerable people. CRC will inform affected persons of the plan and their entitlement to technical assistance before asking about their demands for support.

7.6. Public consultation

99. Public consultation: During preparation of detailed compensation plan/training and job change plans, Ha Tinh PMU or City/District CRC will organize community meetings at each affected commune to provide PAPs with additional information and give them an opportunity to openly discuss about resettlement policy and procedures. Invitations will be sent to all affected persons prior to the meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify updated information at that time and create opportunities for affected people to discuss concerned issues and information. In addition to notification letters, other measures of information dissemination to affected people and the public such as posters in prominent places, in CPCs' offices or via local radio and newspapers. Both men and women of affected households as well as community members who are interested in the Project are encouraged to participate. In the meeting, there will be explanations about the Project, rights and entitlements of households, and it will be an opportunity for them to comment and question. Similar meetings will be organized periodically throughout the project cycle. There must be meeting minutes signed by CPC committees, representatives of Communal Fatherland Front and those with acquired land.

7.7. Community meetings

100. A public meeting will be held in each ward/commune before detailed design to provide AHs with additional information and an opportunity to openly discuss about

resettlement policies and procedures in each affected commune. An invitation will be sent to all AHs before the meeting in their area. This meeting is to clarify disclosed information and to allow them to discuss issues and obtain clarification. In addition to the invitation letter, other means will be used to inform AHs and publicity such as posters in prominent locations. Radio and newspapers will also be used to publicize related information. These announcements and notices will include time, location and participants. Both men and women from affected households will be encouraged to attend, as well as other interested people. The meeting will explain the project information, and households' rights and entitlements and allow local people to ask questions. Such meetings will be conducted periodically during project implementation.

101. Relevant information will be given to the AHs at the meetings (verbally, graphically, and/or on printed leaflets). Leaflets will be available at offices of project districts/city/communes/wards. The meetings are proposed to be implemented according to the following forms.

- (i) Explanations in verbal and visual format, including written information and drawings of the proposed design for subproject works;
- (ii) AHs can question, comment and are encouraged to contribute their opinions for the restoration plan.
- (iii) District/City LFDCs will establish a complete list of all AHs at the meetings.
- (iv) District/City LFDCs will make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions and decisions that arise during consultation and meetings, and prepare a report of all meetings to Ha Tinh PMU.

102. Following information will be given to AHs:

- (i) **Project components and subprojects.** This includes places where they can obtain more detailed information about the Project.
- (ii) **Project impacts.** Impacts on local people in the affected areas of the project, including explanations about the necessity of land acquisition for project.
- (iii) **AHs rights and entitlements.** These will be defined for AHs. A cut-off date will be announced to identify eligibility. The rights and entitlements for different impacts on AHs, including for those losing businesses, jobs and income, will be explained. Available options include for land-for-land and cash compensation, options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement, provisions and entitlements to be provided for each AH, entitlement to rehabilitation assistance and opportunities for project-related employment will all be discussed and explained.
- (iv) **Grievance redress mechanism.** AHs will be informed that project policies and procedures are designed to ensure that their pre-project living standards will be restored. AHs will also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspects of the Project, the resettlement committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and restoration process, including offered compensation rates for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. AHs will receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures. They will be given information with contact details of local offices for grievance redress.
- (v) **Right to participate and be consulted.** The AHs will be informed of their right to participate in the resettlement planning and implementation. AHs will be represented in District's resettlement committees, and this representative will be

present in every meetings of commune/district/provincial committees so that their participation in all aspects of the project is assured.

- (vi) **Resettlement activities.** AHs will be explained about compensation calculations and payments; monitoring procedures including interviews with a sample of AHs; relocation; and preliminary information about procedures relating to civil works.
- (vii) **Responsibilities.** AHs will be informed of organizations and authorities involved in resettlement and their responsibilities, as well as names and positions of responsible officials with phone numbers, office locations, and working hours if available.
- (viii) **Implementation schedule.** AHs will receive the proposed schedule for main resettlement activities and informed that civil works will only start after all resettlement activities and clearance are completed. It should be clarified that they will move only after receiving full compensation for their lost assets. Implementation schedules will be provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

103. **Project Leaflet.** Project Leaflet including project information will be prepared and handed out to AHs in project preparation and implementation stages to ensure that they are aware of project benefits. The project leaflet will provide details of the compensation and assistance policies in this RPF to propose social impact mitigation measures in case of land acquisition and site clearance by the subproject.

7.8. Information disclosure

104. As requested by WB, a Resettlement Action Plan of the subproject will be disclosed in Vietnamese at local level, especially in the office of Ha Tinh PMU, DPCs, CPCs, Ha Tinh provincial portal and World Bank's website before and after being approved by the Ha Tinh PPC.

8. GRIEVANCES AND REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1. Responsibilities

105. Agencies responsible for grievance redress during site clearance and compensation includes DPCs, departments and relevant agencies, site clearance compensation council at all levels, CPCs of affected area, organizations in charge of compensation and site clearance for project construction and Ha Tinh PMU. Depending on functions and responsibilities of each level, grievance redress mechanism will be defined according to legal regulations.

106. To ensure that affected households can present complaints related to compensation, assistance and resettlement, detailed grievance mechanism will be established for the project. The objective is to quickly and properly address complaints of affected households. The mechanism will be simplified, transparent and equal. By resolving complaints at each level, project implementation will be more efficient. Those whose land is acquired, if not agree with compensation, assistance and resettlement options, can make complaint in accordance with the law.

107. The grievance redress relating to compensation and assistance, clearance and resettlement, redressing grievance responsibilities, validity and procedures shall comply with provisions of Article 204 of the Land Law 2013, Articles 89 and 90 of Decree No. 43/2004/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the GoV on the implementation of the Land Law.

108. In cases related to administrative decisions on land management, procedures to address grievances, complaints, recommendations will comply with Law on Complaints 2011 and Circular No. 02/2016/TT-BTP dated 01 February 2016 of the Ministry of Justice.

8.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

109. All inquiries and complaints from APs about entitlements, compensation policies, compensation rate, land acquisition, resettlement and restoration programs will be recorded and addressed by competent authorities. Local social organizations such as Fatherland Front, Farmers' Association, Women's Union, Reconciliation Council, etc. will participate actively in grievance redress.

110. The project will also establish a grievance panel that independent from the District compensation board, consist of the district leader, the social safeguards of PMU (1- 2 persons), mass organization/civil society/CBOs/NGOs (1 -2 persons), Lawyer Union/associations... and AHs representatives in order to ensure the equity for AHs in grievances Redress Procedure. The Grievance Panel function cost will be covered from project compensation's administration cost. The PMU's monthly monitoring report of compensation and clearance tasks and/or written complaints (if any) will be provided to the panel timely for mediation and resolving timely as well as to allow the panel to monitor all complaint their resolving process.

111. The grievance procedures consist of four steps as follows:

Step 1: Complaints from APs are sent to the LFDC, or to CPCs, or to the PMU. The PMU will coordinate with relevant district authorities to solve these complaints.

Land fund development center and/or CPCs shall be responsible for settling these complaints within 30 days. For complicated cases, redressing time may be longer but mut not exceed 45 days from the date of complaint receipt.

The independent grievance panel will, at atep 1 conduct community consultaion meeting and or face to face discussion, for mediation. If it is impossible to solve these complaints at the aforementioned step, the Grievance Panel will, at step 2, propose the solutions to the complaints/grievances to the district authorities to issue complaint resolutions to the AHs within 15 days from the day it is lodged;

Step 2: If complainants are unsatisfied with judgment of the LFDC and/or CPCs, they can send their complaints to the District People's from the date of complaint receipt Committee.

Vice President of DPC is the Chairman of SCC and responsible for consideration and settlement of complaints of affected people with participation of relevant agencies. Time to settle complaints by SCC is within 45 days from the date of complaint receipt. For complicated cases, the processing time may be longer but must not exceed 60 days from the date of complaint receipt.

In cases beyond the competence of the SCC, the complaint will be reported to the DPC for resolving, simultaneously notify the complainants. Site Clearance Council (SCC) is responsible for working with DPCs to resolve complaints within 15 days. Upon receipt of the settlement of DPCs, CPCs are responsible for its notification to the complainants.

Step 3: If the AHs still do not satisfy with decisions of the DPC (Site Clearance Council) on their appeals, they can submit their cases to the Ha Tinh PPC. The complaint letter will be filed to Ha Tinh PPC.

PPC is responsible for directing Site Clearance Council and relevant agencies to resolve complaints within 45 days from the date of complaint receipt. PPC shall notify complainants of settlement results. If the complaint relates to land or structure prices then they need to do another independent appraisal.

Step 4: If the complainant is still dissatisfied with decisions of the PPC, the complainant can bring to the provincial People's Council or to the Court to be resolved according to law.

In fact, according to the Law on Complaints 2011, complainants may submit to the court at any given time if they want.

When the complainants send a complaint to the District People's Council, the People's Council will direct the DPC to settle the complaint. Duration of complaint resolution is 45 days from the date that the City People's Council receive the complaint. During the pending time of complain settlement, including the resolution of disputes in court, affected people must hand over the site to the project on schedule. Compensation and support amount will be deposited in a commercial bank account.

112. The agencies responsible for complaints resolution during site clearance and compensation are District People's Committees, relevant departments, CRCs at all levels and CPCs in affected areas. All records of complaints and resolutions are stored at the LFDCs and Ha Tinh PMU. Ha Tinh PMU is responsible for updating the list of complainants and status of complaints in internal monitoring reports.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

9.1. Institutional Framework

113. Resettlement implementation requires the participation of agencies and organizations at all levels. The PPC of province engaged in the Project will take overall responsibility for the implementation of the general resettlement policy framework and specific Resettlement Action Plan of their subproject. LFDCs will be established at provincial/district levels in compliance with provisions of Decree No. 47/2014/CP. Provisions and policies of the RPF and the RAP will be the legal basis for compensation and resettlement activities of the subproject. Agencies in charge of land acquisition and resettlement include:

- o Ha Tinh PPC
- o DPCs
- o Ha Tinh PMU
- o District/City LFDC
- o CPCs of project wards/communes;
- o Representatives of community and AHs;
- o Independent Monitoring Agency/Unit/Individual

9.2. Responsibilities of relevant agencies

9.2.1. *Ha Tinh PPC*

114. Ha Tinh PPC is responsible to or authorizes the District/City PCs to establish and direct the Appraisal Board in accordance with the Project's demands. Ha Tinh PPC or DPCs (if authorized) shall be responsible for:

- (i) Approve the Resettlement Policy Framework (if authorized by the Government)
- (ii) Issue announcements or authorizing the district/city PCs to announce information on land acquisition when the Sub-Project location has been selected
- (iii) Appraise and approving RAP after their final draft is approved by the Bank;
- (iv) Approve land acquisition and allocation in the Project;
- (v) Make final decision and releasing unit prices of compensation and assistance rates, and support policies towards AHs and vulnerable groups on the basis of the Resettlement Policy Framework and the approved RAP;
- (vi) Direct the coordination among concerned agencies and provincial departments to implement compensation, assistance and resettlement in accordance with the approved RAP;
- (vii) Fully funding resettlement activities;
- (viii) Ensuring that the resettlement activities of the Sub-Project comply with the Policy Framework and the approved RAP.
- (ix) Considering resettlement locations for AHs, if requested.

9.2.2. *Ha Tinh PMU*

115. Ha Tinh PMU is responsible for implementation of RAP of the Subproject. Accordingly, the project staff who are qualified and experienced will be appointed or assigned to take responsibility for environmental and social safeguards under the Subproject. They will be involved in training courses in relevant policies and procedures since the first stage of implementation. The list of personnel and their CVs as well as the above-mentioned training

programs should be agreed and approved by the WB. In detail, responsibilities of Ha Tinh PMU include:

- (i) On behalf of the Client or city to assign the specialized officials in charge of implementing and monitoring resettlement activities in line with the Subproject under the management of the PPC or DPC to prepare plans, coordinate and monitor the RAP.
- (ii) To prepare and/or update RAP in accordance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework and submit it to the PPC/City PC and WB for approval before deploying the approved RAP.
- (iii) To guide all resettlement activities in the project town/district/commune in conformity with the policies and guidelines of the RAP;
- (iv) To establish model procedures/processes regarding information disclosure and relevant consultation organization such as sending a monthly notification to the communities on the Project activities; to coordinate other agencies involved in the RAP, implementing and monitoring resettlement activities.
- (v) To check and advise the Ha Tinh PPC on the compensation rates of land and other assets in coordination with other related government departments and agencies of the Province, based on the principles of the approved Resettlement Policy Framework;
- (vi) To coordinate, supervise, and monitor the implementation of resettlement activities in the Project;
- (vii) To establish a contact mechanism to ensure suitable technical assistance and logistics for the implementation of compensation and resettlement;
- (viii) To set up database criteria on AHs for each component as well as for the entire Project.
- (ix) To establish procedures on internal monitoring to supervise the compliance with the project policies.
- (x) To establish procedures on monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities, ensuring timely and prompt identification and compensation for impacts on public and private properties during construction.
- (xi) To select, monitor, and implement recommendations from the independent monitoring agency and independent valuation agency.
- (xii) To set procedures on promptly implementing necessary measures of adjustments and advising the project owner in handling complaints.
- (xiii) To coordinate with related agencies to provide employment related to the Project for AHs.
- (xiv) To take over acquired land from HHs and hand it over to construction units;
- (xv) To select and mobilize the independent valuation agency to conduct land price survey as a basis for Ha Tinh PPC to make decision on land prices applied to the project and ensure the closeness to the market price.
- (xvi) To cooperate closely with the independent monitoring agency
- (xvii) To report periodically on resettlement activities to the WB.
- (xviii) Ha Tinh PMU of Agriculture and Rural Development needs a staff who oversees directly working with AHs as a first step in redressing grievances. S/he will support the disable/vulnerable groups in appealing grievances. AHs will be free of administrative and legal fees arising during the grievance redressing. Further

information about his/her responsibilities are mentioned in Term of Reference for key social safeguard personnel.

9.2.3. DPCs

116. DPCs shall be responsible for:

- a) Steering, propaganda of organizations, individual about compensation, support and resettlement.
- b) District PC will be charge of directing the district compensation council to prepare and implement compensation options.
- c) Work with Departments, agencies, organizations and the Project Owner for project implementation.
- d) Deal with complaints related to compensation, support and resettlement.

9.2.4. District/city Compensation and Site Clearance Council

117. Site Clearance Council (SCC) shall take responsibility for compensation and site clearance for the works in the city/districts, including:

- (i) Planning and implementing all daily resettlement activities within the city/district.
- (ii) Making inventories of acquired land, completing compensation lists and tables, and preparing sum-up tables to be submitted to competent authorities for approval and paying compensation directly to each affected person after receiving compensation funds;
- (iii) Preparing allocated land and relevant procedures for the resettlement of relocated HHs (if any)
- (iv) Work with relevant agency for conciliation and handling of complaints by AHs on compensation policy and entitlements;
- (v) If required, establish town/commune compensation board and steer their activities in resettlement activities.
- (vi) Pay special attention to the needs and aspirations of special groups of people (ethnic minorities) and vulnerable people (children, the elderly, female/single household heads);
- (vii) Coordinate closely with independent monitoring agencies.

9.2.5. CPCs

118. Coordinating closely with independent monitoring agencies:

- (i) Establishing ward-level working groups and manage their operations; assigning ward/commune staff to assist the District/City LFDC and Ha Tinh PMU in preparation off DMS for the Project, land acquisition documents, RAP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (ii) Verify AHs' legal titles or certifying their land use or transfer to meet the requirements of compensation;
- (iii) Support units, agencies, including Ha Tinh PMU in information disclosure and hold public meetings and consultations and consultation with AHs;
- (iv) Assist units, agencies, including Ha Tinh PMU in demographic surveys, replacement cost surveys, detailed measurement and inventory surveys, and other resettlement activities;

- (v) Get involve in land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, recovery, support and social development support;
- (vi) Support AHs in resettlement and living subsistence.
- (vii) Inform AHs of compensation and monitoring schedule. Sign in compensation minutes with AHs;
- (viii) Ensure full compensation of grievance redress mechanism with AHs. Recording all complaints and record and file complaint documents. Support and consult with AHs, promptly resolve grievances.

9.2.6. *Affected People (AP)*

119. AP will be responsible for:

- (i) Coordinate with survey teams to inventory affected land and other assets as well as identify their entitlements;
- (ii) Participate in all phases of the RAP preparation and implementation and giving feedback to improve the quality of the RAP and devise solutions for implementing the RAP smoothly; and
- (iii) Move to new sites in a timely manner after receiving full compensation and entitlements.

9.2.7. *Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)*

120. It is required to identify and hire an agency/organization or research institute specializing in social sciences, to conduct socio-economic surveys, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP. Ha Tinh PMU will sign a contract with Independent monitoring Agency. Cost for hiring IMA to carry out independent monitoring of resettlement for the subproject will come from the CF. Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) will report periodically on progress made and to make recommendations concerning resolving the problems detected in the monitoring process.

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1. Main activities

121. To ensure the project is successfully implemented and highly efficient, the main activities should be established through an implementation schedule with timelines. Thereby, the implementation progress of work items at certain times can be evaluated. The plan should be mapped out from the start of the project and prolong throughout the implementation process and continuously to the completion phase of the project. In the Resettlement Action Plan, the main contents needed to be done from commencement to completion phase include:

- a. Announcement of the cut-off-date and compensation plan: all project affected households are fully informed of the entitlements, and policies in RAP, including the eligibility, entitlements, methods and compensation rate, schedules, grievances and redress. Project Information Booklet (PIB) will be prepared by PMU and then it will be distributed to affected households or announced at the meeting in population groups, ward, district, or in the public consultation. Besides, leaflets, posters were also distributed to each household, posted at public places like Ward People's Committee/ social, cultural houses, clinics, schools, etc. Announced land acquisition policy of the project, decide the investment project approval, approval of the project sdesign.
- b. Socio-economic survey in affected area.
- c. Development of the plan on development of resettlement sites.
- d. Development of the livelihood restoration measures.
- e. Compensation, support, resettlement and livelihood restoration.
- f. Assessment of the project's impacts on affected households: One year after the project ended, a social- economic survey in project area will be conducted to assess the impacts of the project on the benefited community and the project affected households. The results of this survey will be served as basis for assessment of the project's impacts on the community and the lessons learnt for the later project operations and design and implementation.

10.2. Implementation Schedule

122. Implementation schedule for land acquisition of the DRASIP– Ha Tinh province is shown in the table below:

Table 10. 1: Implementation Schedule

Main activities	Time
Resettlement Action Plan	
Determination of tentative project location and scope of the project's impacts	Quarter IV –2017
Socio-economic survey, preliminary inventory of losses (IOL), public consultation with affected persons and preparing RAP	Quarter I – 2018
Submission of RAP to Ha Tinh PMU for review	Quarter II – 2018
Submission of RAP to WB	Quarter II –2018

Main activities	Time
Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan	
Preparation of cadastral dossiers and land acquisition demarcation	Quarter III – 2018
Implementation of public consultation and information disclosure, detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement cost survey, prepare detailed compensation	Quarter III – 2018
Compensation payment	From Quarter IV – 2018
Site clearance, relocation and restoration measures (if any)	Quarter I/2019 – II/2019
Post-resettlement evaluation	Quarter II – Quarter III/2019

11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1. Monitoring

123. Monitoring and evaluation activities during the implementation period and after the resettlement are to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement activities at district level are to be carried out in accordance with the regulations, guidelines specified in the Resettlement Action Plan. The monitoring provides all stakeholders with continuous reflections on the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. This activity helps assess the actual successful ability and arising difficulties as soon as possible, to facilitate remedying timely in the project operation phase.

124. Monitoring includes 2 following purposes:

- (i) Verify whether the project activities are completed efficiently or not, including quantity, quality and time.
- (ii) Assess whether these activities reach the objectives and purpose of the Project or not, and if not, how much do they reach.

125. Ha Tinh PMU will hire/recruit an Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) to regularly monitor and supervise the implementation of RAP.

11.2. Internal Monitoring

126. Internal monitoring of the RAP implementation of the Sub-project is the main responsibility of the implementation agency with the support of the project consultants. The implementation agencies will monitor the progress of RAP preparation and implementation throughout the quarterly progress reports.

127. Internal monitoring aims to:

- (i) Ensure that compensation payment for affected households for the different types of damage is implemented according to the compensation policy agreed in the RPF and RAP.
- (ii) Ensure that resettlement activities are implemented according to the compensation policy agreed in the RPF and RAP.
- (iii) Determine whether the conversion process, income restoration measures and resettlement assistance are provided on time or not.
- (iv) Evaluate whether the income restoration supports have been provided or not yet and propose corrective measures if targets of income restoration for households are not achieved.
- (v) Disseminate public information and consultation procedures.
- (vi) Determine whether the complaint procedures have been followed or not and there is any outstanding issue needed the attention by the management level or not.
- (vii) Prioritize for interests and needs of affected people, especially poor and vulnerable households
- (viii) Ensure transition between relocation, clearance and start of construction of civil works proceeds smoothly and that construction area will not be handed over until affected households have been compensated, supported and resettled satisfactorily.

128. The implementation agencies will collect information every month from the different resettlement committees. A database tracking the resettlement implementation of the Project will be maintained and updated monthly, including redressing of grievances (if any).

129. The implementation agencies will submit internal monitoring reports on the RAP implementation as a part of the quarterly report to be submitted to the WB. The internal monitoring reports should contain the following information:

- (i) Number of affected persons according to types of effect and project component and the status of compensation, relocation and income recovery for each item.
- (ii) The allocated costs for the activities or for compensation payment and disbursed cost for each activity.
- (iii) List of outstanding Complaints;
- (iv) Final results on solving complaints and any outstanding issues that demand management agencies at all levels to solve.
- (v) Arising issues in the implementation process.
- (vi) Updated actual schedule of resettlement activities.

11.3. Independent Monitoring

130. Independent monitoring will be conducted by the consulting organization/ non-governmental organization (NGO) experienced in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the socio-economic survey. The Project Management Unit will sign a contract with the independent monitoring organization. The implementation of project independent monitoring will be funded by the official development assistance (ODA) for project. The Independent monitoring organization will report every 6 months on the progress and give relevant recommendations to solve any issues arising in the process of monitoring.

131. Objectives: The general objectives of independent monitoring are to periodically supply independent monitoring and assessing results on the implementation of the resettlement objectives, on the changes of living standard and jobs, AHs' income and social foundation restoration, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of APs' entitlements, and on the necessity of mitigation measures (if any) in an attempt to bring about strategic lessons for making policy and planning in the future.

132. Responsible agencies: In accordance with the World Bank's requirements for consultant employment, Ha Tinh PMU will hire an IMA to carry out the independent monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. This organization is called the Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) which specializes in social sciences and has experience in independent monitoring of RAP. The IMA should start its work as soon as the project implementation commences.

133. Monitoring indicators include:

- a. Compensation payment and assistance for affected households are implemented according to the entitlements agreed in the RAP;
- b. Technical assistance, relocation and allowance;
- c. Income restoration and entitlements to restoration allowances;
- d. Information disclosure and public consultation;
- e. Grievance redress procedures, results of resolving complaints;
- f. Progress of land acquisition

Methodology and Approaches:

Survey Sample

134. A socio-economic survey will be required before, during and after resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan. Monitoring will be on a sample basis. Scale of the survey sample may cover 50% relocated households and severely affected households, and at least 10% of the remaining households. Sample survey is implemented twice a year.

135. The sample surveys should include women, elderly, and other vulnerable groups. It should balance representation of male and female respondents.

136. Post-resettlement evaluation is implemented every 6 months, after completion of the resettlement activities. Independent monitoring agency will be responsible for: (i) reviewing the documents on compensation, assistance and (ii) work with the CRC and local authorities to collect necessary information and data, (iii) interviews with the people; and (iv) group discussions.

Database collection

137. The IMA will store information on monitoring of resettlement, include the results of independent monitoring, collect and update basic information about the affected households. All the collected and updated data will be submitted to Ha Tinh PMU, the managing agency and the World Bank.

Monitoring report

138. The monitoring report will be presented during the meeting between the independent monitoring agency (IMA) and PMU immediately after submitting the report. Solutions will be implemented based on the arising problems are outlined in the report and discussions.

139. Independent monitoring reports are made before, during and after resettlement. This report should reflect contents:

- Verify the internal monitoring results
- Assess whether the resettlement objectives have been achieved or not; how income resources and living standards of the project affected households are restored and improved
- Considering whether the entitlements of resettlement are appropriate with conditions of project affected households and meet the resettlement objectives or not.
- Evaluate the effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of the resettlement; lessons learnt for the planning and developing the future resettlement policy.

Post resettlement assessment

140. In fact, this is the evaluation at a given point of time on the impact of resettlement and the achieved objectives. The independent monitoring will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement process and impacts from 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. The survey questionnaires for evaluation are used based on the database in the project database system and the questions used in the monitoring activities.

141. If this evaluation determines that livelihoods of severely affected households have not been restored appropriately with the objectives of the project, an additional fund will be provided to continue support for households above. The Independent Monitoring Report will be not only sent to Ha Tinh PMU, but also sent directly to the World Bank for following/supervising the progress and effectiveness of the compensation. Or in other words, when a project is not finished, the World Bank will continue monitoring until resettlement activities as mentioned in the RAP have been implemented. When project is completed, the implementation completion report (ICR) will assess the achievements of the resettlement and the lessons learnt and will be incorporated in the evaluation of PMU. This requirement is stated in OP/ BP 4.12, paragraph 12.24. If this evaluation determines the objectives of the resettlement have not been achieved as expected, the ICR will assess the appropriateness of resettlement measures that could be proposed with measures in next time, include follow-up monitoring by the World Bank. The contents of the ICR for next part will be made based on the socio-economic survey of affected households, this survey was conducted at the end of the project (or completion of sub-project), and given the impacts of land acquisition and the impacts on livelihoods for affected households.

12. COST ESTIMATES

12.1. Funding sources

142. The budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be part of the counterpart fund of Government (budget from Ha Tinh PPC). Ha Tinh PPC will provide counterpart funds for the implementation of compensation and resettlement and will be included in the total investment cost of the project.

143. Ha Tinh PMU will disburse funds for land acquisition, support and resettlement of the project through the City/District LFDC (District/City CRC). These agencies will be responsible for making compensation payment directly to affected households of the Project.

12.2. Pricing and Compensation for Affected Assets

144. As required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, Replacement Costs Survey (RCS) will need to be done to establish basis for calculation of replacement costs for all the lands/crops/structures/assets that will be affected by the Project.

145. During the time of the subproject preparation, a quick assessment of provincial rates for land, structures, trees have been carried out by checking successful transactions of residential land, productivity for productive land; comparing with market prices for structures, crop and trees and seeking household perceptions of market rates. As results, the provincial proposed rates are basically equivalent to market prices, and acceptable to local affected people. So during the RAP preparation, the provincial rate is proposed to apply for calculating compensation cost. For detail approaches and replacement cost survey methods are summarized in Annex 1.

146. During implementation phase, more detailed replacement cost survey will be carried out to update this compensation rates, and will be served as basis for compensation and assistances

12.3. Cost Estimate

147. Cost estimate for RAP implementation includes:

- a. Cost for the compensation, assistance and resettlement: includes of the items which were described in the entitlement matrix and costs for income restoration programs. Cost for compensation/assistance of temporary impact (if identified) during construction period will be estimated.
- b. Cost for compensation, assistance and resettlement included costs of detailed measurement survey, land acquisition documentation, independent valuation cost, etc. It is estimated at 2% in maximum of total cost of compensation and restoration support.
- c. Contingency: The rate for contingency should be at about 10% of total cost of compensation and RAP preparation. The contingency will be used in cases of adjusted compensation rates due to inflation, or any adjustments during implementation of the approved RAP.

148. Cost estimate for RAP implementation of the subproject is 2,275,354,800 VND, (equivalent to 100,235.89 USD).

Table 12. 1: Cost estimate for compensation for affected items

No.	Works	Total amount: exchange rate: US\$ 1 = VND 22,700	
		VND	USD
I	Compensation for land	527,362,838	23,231.84
II	Compensation for structures	234,659,000	10,337.40
III	Compensation for trees and crops	616,571,000	27,161.72
IV	Assistances	556,460,200	24,513.67
V	Vulnerable group assistance	32,000,000	1,409.69
VI	Restoration program	51,000,000	2,246.70
VII	<i>Total: I+II+III+IV+V+VI</i>	2,018,053,038	88,901.01
VIII	<i>Management cost = 2% VII</i>	40,361,061	1,778.02
IX	<i>Replacement cost survey = 0.5% VII</i>	10,090,265	444.51
X	<i>Total: VII+ VIII+ IX</i>	2,068,504,364	91,123.54
XI	<i>Contingencies (10% total XII)</i>	206,850,436	9,112.35
	<i>Total</i>	2,275,354,800	100,235.89

149. Detailed cost estimate is shown in Annex 1 of the Report.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Replacement Cost Survey

Annex 2: Minutes of Public Consultation at project area

Annex 3: Socio-economic Survey for affected households

Annex 4: Some Pictures of Consultation Meetings

Annex 5: Public information Booklet



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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Replacement cost survey

A. Principal for Valuation And Compensation for Affected Assets

1. As provisions of the WB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), a replacement cost survey should be carried out to serve as a basis for determining replacement cost for all impacts on land, trees, aquaculture products, assets and structures by the project.

2. The important objective of replacement cost study is to ensure compensation rates for all affected assets at replacement cost. This objective can be achieved through detailed surveys of market and/or other elements such as production capacity, equivalents, values of replacement assets, and disadvantages of affected people, etc. and simultaneous comparison with and evaluation about compensation rates issued by Provincial People's Committees.

3. The replacement cost is market price plus tax and transaction fees of the affected assets. Details are as below:

- Productive land (agriculture, aquaculture, garden, forestry): base on income/harvest output and productivity;
- Residential land: the replacement cost is based on transaction price of similar land plot on the market. In case of no such transaction, it is possible to base on transaction price of land with equivalent attribute in other locations;
- Houses and other structures: the replacement cost is based on the market price of materials, labor with no deduction for salvageable building materials.
- Annual trees: the replacement cost is equivalent to the market price common at the time of compensation;
- Perennial trees: compensation cost is equivalent to the current market price depending on type, age and output value (future output) at the time of compensation.
- Timber trees: the replacement cost is based on types, diameters, height of trees and market price.

4. Replacement cost survey has been conducted by the Safeguard Team through numerous channels including:

- Interviewing local officers (at district, commune level), people about the current market price of land in the project area and recent land transaction dossiers. In case of no transaction of land (not residential land) it is possible to base on actual experience such as output and location to identify market price and then discuss and determine replacement cost for such types of land.
- Meeting with suppliers, building material shops, local contractors to interview and identify current prices of materials, labor and prices for construction of houses and other common facilities.
- Meeting with land dealer, agricultural experts, staff of local Agriculture Office to verify price for annual and perennial trees; and

- Validation of compensation rates used for assets (land, structures, annual and perennial trees) affected by the project. The reference units for determining compensation rates was discussed with local people, suppliers, land dealers, and other entities to validate if such costs are reflective of market rates and acceptable to local people.
5. During the project implementation, a detail replacement cost survey for land, assets and crops affected by the Project will be carried out, and served as a basis for Ha Tinh PPC to make decision on compensation rates closely to the market prices, for certain Ha Tinh subproject.

B. Approaches and replacement cost survey method

1. Approaches

a) Market Approaches:

- Residential land: review of transaction information, collected market data and consultation with local people in the project vicinities; The differences between land price surveyed in affected areas (*included taxes and charges*) and benefits people received from the project (receive land in resettlement site with the price stipulated by PPC for relocated households; Actual compensation rate which is applied in the area and agreed by local people
- Houses and structures: Review of market information and data and consultation with Contractors about market unit prices for new construction of houses and structures; Actual compensation rate which is applied in the area and agreed by local people
- Trees and crops: review of market information on trees and crops and consultation with trees and crops buyers and sellers; Actual compensation rate which is applied in the area and agreed by local people:

b) Cost Approaches

- Houses and structures: survey on construction cost of acquired houses and structures, the compensation rate shall be sufficient to rebuild the affected houses/structures. There have been almost no transfers and trading of agricultural land and other types of land over the past few years. Agricultural land transfers only take place within families, namely relatives without (or not yet) certified by People's Committees of communes/wards, thus it is impossible to determine prices of such transfers.
- Trees and crops: survey on cost of planting acquired trees (from sowing, seedling, nursing to harvesting); the compensation rate shall be sufficient for recovery.

c) Income Approaches (for Agricultural land): Survey on information about income, costs related to growing of rice, perennial trees, annual trees, etc.; estimation of agricultural land value through income capitalization process;

2. Valuation Methods:

a. Comparative method

- Residential land: Survey of land transaction unit price in the similar location around the project area; estimation of unit price in affected areas based on resettlement plans prepared by the local authorities. Comparison this surveyed price with approved replacement cost and the compensation rate stipulated under PPC's existing regulations to propose an appropriate replacement cost.
- Houses, structures and trees: survey of cost for new construction of houses, structures and the price of selling trees and crops. Comparison this surveyed price with approved

replacement cost and the compensation rate stipulated under PPC's existing regulations to propose an appropriate replacement cost;

b. Cost method

- Houses, structures: survey of unit price of materials, equipment, and the cost for new construction of assets which are similar to acquired properties; comparison with estimated results through comparative method to propose an appropriate replacement cost
- Trees and crops: calculation of cost from sowing, seedling, growing and harvesting; comparison with estimated results through comparative method to propose an appropriate replacement cost
- For properties of which replacement cost was approved by the PPC, price fluctuation for similar properties will be determined by the Consultant through identified CPI. If the fluctuation rate isn't over 5%, approved replacement cost is still applied but it must be equal to compensation rate approved at the same time by the PPC

3. Determination of Assets Value

Determination of replacement cost for affected land, houses-structures and crops, trees is based on replacement cost principles. The costs are identified to compensate fully for recovery of these affected asset. The implementation steps are as follows:

- **Step 1:** Updating of the project affected assets list and locally applicable compensation rate.

Results of compensation performance assessment in the areas are as follows:

- Promptly prepare compensation plan and submit to local authorities for approval and carry out compensation, support and site clearance to match set schedule. For assets of which replacement cost is lower than the compensation rate under the PPC's existing regulations, compensation rate provided by the PPC at the time of land acquisition were temporarily applied by the local land acquisition units
- The applicable temporary compensation rate is agreed affected households
- **Step 2:** Updating and adjustment of the replacement cost.

Residential lands:

- Refer to the applicable replacement cost on compensation for residential land in dated December 27, 2014 of Ha Tinh PPC on land price in Ha Tinh province, land adjustments were referred by the Consultant for assessment and adjustment of the replacement costs
- Survey on transaction price, offer price for land lots at similar positions near the project area. It is estimated that the price of land in affected area is followed the resettlement plan approved by local authorities
 - According to existing regulations, any land lot acquired by the State for any reason will be compensated by a new land with same land use purpose (provide new land or land in resettlement area), if no land is available for compensation, it will be compensated with the rate equal to the acquired land at the time of acquisition.
 - In addition to compensation, relocated people will be subjected to other support policies: subsistence and production; vocational training, job changes; resettlement support, etc
 - Households with land acquisition will be compensated at replacement cost and entitled to full policies under existing local regulations. However, upon specific

conditions and demand of households who have land acquired, determination of replacement cost for the land must take resettlement plan into account

- Replacement cost survey = Surveyed cost (*) – Difference of relocated land price (**)

(*): Survey cost is the result of survey on commonly residential land price at acquisition location

(**): Difference of relocated land price: Market price of relocated land – Relocated land price regulated by Ha Tinh province

- By comparison of the compensation rate surveyed, adjustment and updating of existing rate that is applicable in Ha Tinh province, a replacement cost for assets that is suitable with current status and common rate of the province was proposed by the Consultant.

Agricultural Land:

- Based on replacement cost for agricultural land applicable for compensation in dated December 27, 2014 of Ha Tinh PPC on land price in Ha Tinh province, the Consultant has referred to the land price adjustment factor to make assessment and adjustment of replacement costs;
- Survey on data about income, costs related to planting of annual/perennial trees, rice, etc. and value of agricultural land through capitalization process.

$$\text{Agricultural land price} = \frac{\text{Average net income in a year}}{\text{Average interest rate in a year (12-month term)}}$$

$$\text{Net income within the year} = (\text{Average income in a year} - \text{Expenditure in a year})$$

- For annual crop land: Net income within a year of a land lot is identified based on the average income and expenditures for production and business of the land within 03 consecutive years at the time of price appraisal.
- For perennial land and productive forest land, average income per year is calculated based on annual revenue, periodical revenue and one-time revenue
- If income of the land lot is unable for determination, it shall identify average income of at least 03 land lots which are similar to land use right, position, profitability, socio-economic conditions, area, shape land legal title as well as actual information and data collected on the market.
- (*) Average interest rate per year (r) within 03 consecutive years at the time of land appraisal by VND currency with 12-month terms at the provincial state commercial bank with the highest interest rate (at the time of land pricing). Average interest rates in 2015, 2016, 2017 was: 6.0%, 5.5% and 6.6%. Thus, estimated average interest rate of 03 consecutive years is 6.0%/year.

By comparison of updated rate which is adjusted in line with applicable compensated rate in Ha Tinh province, the Consultant has proposed a replacement cost for assets that is suitable with current status and compensation rate in the Province

House and Structures:

- Based on replacement rate for house and structures in Ha Tinh province. dated January 20, 2017 of Ha Tinh PPC on compensation rate on houses, structures, boats, equipment, machine, agricultural and fishery tools, trees, crops and aquaculture” when the State acquires land in Ha Tinh province, the Consultant has referred the construction price index published monthly and quarterly by Department of Construction or related consumption price index (CPI) to assess and adjust the replacement cost.
 - The survey of construction unit price for house and structures on the market. Information collected from market survey, consultation with contractors on construction of house. On the basis, replacement cost for affected assets has not been stipulated
- By comparison of updated rate which is adjusted in line with applicable compensated rate in Ha Tinh province, the Consultant has proposed a replacement cost for assets that is suitable with current status and compensation rate in the Province

Trees and crops:

- Based on replacement cost for trees and crops applied in Ha Tinh province dated January 20, 2017 of Ha Tinh PPC on compensation rate on houses, structures, boats, equipment, machine, agricultural and fishery tools, trees, crops and aquaculture” when the State acquires land in Ha Tinh province, related CPI was referred to by the Consultant to assess and adjust the replacement cost.
- Survey of market price for crops and trees. Information is mainly collected from market survey, consultation with tree and crop buyers and sellers. On this basis, replacement cost for affected assets has not be regulated yet.
- By comparison of updated rate which is adjusted in line with applicable compensated rate in Ha Tinh province, the Consultant has proposed a replacement cost for assets that is suitable with current status and compensation rate in the Province

d) Result of RCS and Estimate Cost

6. Through consultations with local people, there was almost no residential land transaction in the area and agricultural productivity was very low in such area due to remoted area and/or downgraded infrastructure provided. Therefore, in the process of preparing the RAP, initial assessment of provincial rates for land, structures, trees have been carried out by checking productivity for productive land; comparing with market prices for structures, crop and trees and seeking household perceptions of market rates. As results, the provincial proposed rates are assessed basically equivalent to market prices, and acceptable to local affected people. So during the RAP preparation, the provincial rate is proposed to apply for calculating compensation cost. During implementation phase, more detailed replacement cost survey will be carried out to update this compensation rates, and will be served as basis for compensation and assistances

7. For detailed summary of cost estimate for compensation and assistances, please see Table 1 belowed.

8. Decisions issued by Ha Tinh province related to compensation, assistance and resettlement policies applied for preparation of the RAP include:

- Decision No.75/2014/QD-UBND dated November 03, 2014 of Ha Tinh PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement policies when the State acquires land in Ha Tinh province.
- Decision No.03/2018/QD-UBND dated January 20, 2017 of Ha Tinh PPC on compensation rate on houses, structures, boats, equipment, machine, agricultural and fishery tools, trees, crops and aquaculture” when the State acquires land in Ha Tinh province.
- Decision No.94/2014/QD-UBND dated December 27, 2014 of Ha Tinh PPC on 2015 land price in Ha Tinh province

Table 1: Cost estimate for RAP implementation

No.	Items	Unit	m3	Unit price	VND	USD
I	LOI DONG RESERVOIR					
1.1	Land				147,083,968	6,479.47

No.	Items	Unit	m3	Unit price	VND	USD
	<i>Residential Land</i>	<i>m2</i>	957.55	100,000	95,755,000	4,218.28
	<i>Production forest</i>	<i>m2</i>	4,740	5,000	23,701,900	1,044.14
	<i>Agricultural production Land</i>	<i>m2</i>	781	20,528	16,032,368	706.27
	<i>Aquaculture land</i>	<i>m2</i>	991	11,700	11,594,700	510.78
1.2	Structures	<i>m2</i>			112,534,000	4,957.44
	<i>Fences</i>	<i>m2</i>	178	196,000	45,864,000	2,020.44
	<i>Yards</i>	<i>m2</i>	121	120,000	14,520,000	639.65
	<i>Barns</i>	<i>m2</i>	70	745,000	52,150,000	2,297.36
1.3	Compensation for crops, trees		0		-	
	Forest trees (Melaleuca, Eucalyptus, neem, willow, etc.)	Tree	-		20,492,200	902.74
	<i>Diameter of 2 - 4 cm</i>	Tree	891	13,900	12,384,900	545.59
	<i>Diameter of 4 - 6 cm</i>	Tree	391	15,500	6,060,500	266.98
	<i>Diameter of 6 - 9 cm</i>		57	18,000	1,026,000	45.20
	<i>Diameter of 9 - 15 cm</i>	Tree	38	21,600	820,800	36.16
	<i>Diameter of 30 - 35 cm</i>	Tree	2	100,000	200,000	8.81
1.4	Assistance				61,699,000	2,718.02
	<i>Assistance in job training, job change</i>	<i>m2</i>	781	69,000	53,889,000	2,373.96
	<i>Assistance in living subsistence</i>	<i>m2</i>	781	10,000	7,810,000	344.05
1.5	Support vulnerable HHs	HHs	3		6,000,000	264.32
	<i>Poor households (including EM people)</i>	HHs	2	2,000,000	4,000,000	176.21
	<i>Women-headed households with dependents</i>	HHs	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	88.11
1.6	Total				347,809,168	15,321.99
II	NUOC XANH RESERVOIR					
2.1	Land	<i>m2</i>			26,141,888	1,151.63
	<i>Production forest</i>	<i>m2</i>	2,527	4,000	10,109,520	445.35
	<i>Agricultural Land</i>	<i>m2</i>	781	20,528	16,032,368	706.27
2.2	Compensation for crops, trees		0		17,459,200	769.13
	<i>Diameter of 2 - 4 cm</i>	Tree	221	13,900	5,851,900	257.79

No.	Items	Unit	m3	Unit price	VND	USD
	<i>Diameter of 4 - 6 cm</i>	Tree	391	15,500	2,960,500	130.42
	<i>Diameter of 6 - 9 cm</i>	Tree	115	18,000	2,070,000	91.19
	<i>Diameter of 9 - 15 cm</i>	Tree	23	21,600	496,800	21.89
	<i>Cash crops</i>	m2	200	30,400	6,080,000	267.84
2.4	Livelihood assistance				61,699,000	2,718.02
	<i>Assistance in living subsidence</i>		781	10,000	7,810,000	344.05
	<i>Assistance in job training, job change</i>		781	69,000	53,889,000	2,373.96
2.5	Support vulnerable HHs		2		4,000,000	176.21
	<i>Poor households (including EM people)</i>		2	2,000,000	4,000,000	176.21
2.6	Total				109,300,088	4,814.98
III	BA KHE RESERVOIR					
3.1	Land				79,765,482	3,513.90
	<i>Production forest</i>	m2	3,614	4,000	14,456,000	636.83
	<i>Agricultural production Land</i>	m2	3,438	16,690	57,376,882	2,527.62
	<i>Aquaculture land</i>	m2	678	11,700	7,932,600	349.45
3.2	Compensation for crops, trees		0		15,487,100	682.25
	<i>Diameter of 2 - 4 cm</i>	Tree	710	13,900	9,869,000	434.76
	<i>Diameter of 4 - 6 cm</i>	Tree	123	15,500	1,906,500	83.99
	<i>Diameter of 6 - 9 cm</i>	Tree	131	18,000	2,358,000	103.88
	<i>Diameter of 9 - 15 cm</i>	Tree	56	21,600	1,209,600	53.29
	<i>Diameter of over 15 cm</i>	Tree	6	24,000	144,000	6.34
3.3	Assistance				271,586,200	11,964.15
	<i>Assistance in job training, job change</i>		3,438	69,000	237,208,200	10,449.70
	<i>Assistance in living subsidence</i>	HHs	3,438	10,000	34,378,000	1,514.45
3.4	Support vulnerable HHs	HHs			8,000,000	352.42
	<i>Poor households (including EM people)</i>	HHs	3	2,000,000	6,000,000	264.32
	<i>Women-headed households with dependants</i>	HHs	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	88.11
3.5	Total				374,838,782	16,512.72
IV	DAP BUOM RESERVOIR					

No.	Items	Unit	m3	Unit price	VND	USD
4.1	Land				61,127,100	2,692.82
	<i>Residential Land</i>	<i>m2</i>	411	140,000	57,540,000	2,534.80
	<i>Production forest</i>	<i>m2</i>	4,658	3,300	15,371,400	677.15
4.2	Structures				122,125,000	5,379.96
	<i>Yards</i>	<i>m2</i>	43	120,000	5,160,000	227.31
	<i>Barns</i>	<i>m2</i>	157	745,000	116,965,000	5,152.64
4.3	Compensation for crops, trees		0		27,669,800	1,218.93
	Diameter of 2 - 4 cm	Tree	113	13,900	1,570,700	69.19
	Diameter of 4 - 6 cm	Tree	321	15,500	4,975,500	219.19
	Diameter of 6 - 9 cm	Tree	147	18,000	2,646,000	116.56
	Diameter of 9 - 15 cm	Tree	36	21,600	777,600	34.26
	Diameter of 30 - 35 cm	Tree	12	100,000	1,200,000	52.86
	Orange	Tree	150	60,000	9,000,000	396.48
	Tea trees	<i>Tree</i>	50	150,000	7,500,000	330.40
4.4	Support vulnerable HHs	HHs	2		5,000,000	220.26
	<i>Policy households</i>	HHs	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	132.16
	<i>Elderly households</i>	HHs	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	88.11
4.5	Total				274,136,360	12,076.49
V	KHE CO RESERVOIR					
5.1	Land				117,399,500	5,171.78
	<i>Production forest</i>	<i>m2</i>	12,461	3,300	41,121,300	1,811.51
	<i>Agricultural Land</i>	<i>m2</i>	344	23,300	8,015,200	353.09
	<i>Aquaculture land</i>	<i>m2</i>	767	89,000	68,263,000	3,007.18
5.2	Compensation for crops, trees				25,270,200	1,113.22
	Diameter of 2 - 4 cm	Tree	559	13,900	7,770,100	342.30
	Diameter of 4 - 6 cm	Tree	491	15,500	7,610,500	335.26
	Diameter of 6 - 9 cm	Tree	208	18,000	3,744,000	164.93
	Diameter of 9 - 15 cm	Tree	141	21,600	3,045,600	134.17
	Diameter of 30 - 35 cm	Tree	31	100,000	3,100,000	136.56
5.3	Assistance in living subsidence				27,176,000	1,197.18
	<i>Assistance in job training, job change</i>		344	69,000	23,736,000	1,045.64
	<i>Assistance in living subsidence</i>	<i>HHs</i>	344	10,000	3,440,000	151.54

No.	Items	Unit	m3	Unit price	VND	USD
5.4	Support vulnerable HHs	HHs	2		4,000,000	176.21
	<i>Women-headed households with dependants</i>	HHs	2	2,000,000	4,000,000	176.21
5.5	Total				173,845,700	7,658.40
VI	KHE NHAY RESERVOIR					
6.1	Land				35,913,300	6,722.37
	<i>Production forest</i>	m2	1,890	3,300	6,237,000	274.76
	<i>Agricultural production Land</i>	m2	1,189	23,200	27,584,800	1,215.19
	<i>Aquaculture land</i>	m2	235	8,900	2,091,500	92.14
6.2	Compensation for crops, trees				10,470,800	461.27
	<i>Diameter of 2 - 4 cm</i>	Tree	273	13,900	3,794,700	167.17
	<i>Diameter of 4 - 6 cm</i>	Tree	111	15,500	1,720,500	75.79
	<i>Diameter of 6 - 9 cm</i>	Tree	105	18,000	1,890,000	83.26
	<i>Diameter of 9 - 15 cm</i>	Tree	91	21,600	1,965,600	86.59
	<i>Diameter of 30 - 35 cm</i>	Tree	11	100,000	1,100,000	48.46
6.3	Assistance				93,931,000	4,137.93
	<i>Assistance in job training, job change</i>		1,189	69,000	82,041,000	3,614.14
	<i>Assistance in living subsistence</i>	HHs	1,189	10,000	11,890,000	523.79
6.4	Support vulnerable HHs	HHs			2,000,000	88.11
	<i>Women-headed households with dependants</i>	HHs	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	88.11
6.5	Total				142,315,100	6,269.39
VII	KHE DE RESERVOIR					
7.1	Land	m2			43,711,900	1,925.63
	<i>Residential Land</i>	m2	218	75,000	16,350,000	720.26
	<i>Production forest</i>	m2	4,699	3,300	15,506,700	683.11
	<i>Agricultural production Land</i>	m2	511	23,200	11,855,200	522.26
7.2	Compensation for crops, trees				30,079,000	
	<i>Diameter of 2 - 4 cm</i>	Tree	491	13,900	9,604,900	423.12
	<i>Diameter of 4 - 6 cm</i>	Tree	441	15,500	3,735,500	164.56
	<i>Diameter of 6 - 9 cm</i>	Tree	296	18,000	5,328,000	234.71
	<i>Diameter of 9 - 15 cm</i>	Tree	236	21,600	5,097,600	224.56
	<i>Diameter of 30 - 35 cm</i>	Tree	11	100,000	1,100,000	48.46

No.	Items	Unit	m3	Unit price	VND	USD
7.3	Structures					
	<i>Yards</i>	<i>m2</i>	21	120,000	2,520,000	111.01
	<i>Barns</i>	<i>m2</i>	89	754,000	67,106,000	2,956.21
7.4	Vegetables	<i>m2</i>	210	23,300	4,893,000	215.55
	Fruit trees				385,840,000	
	<i>Orange</i>	Tree	600	600,000	360,000,000	15,859.03
	<i>Tamarind</i>	Tree	120	150,000	18,000,000	792.95
	<i>Jack fruit</i>	Tree	6	400,000	2,400,000	105.73
	<i>Tea tree</i>	Tree	340	16,000	5,440,000	239.65
7.5	Assistance				40,369,000	1,778.37
	<i>Assistance in job training, job change</i>		511	69,000	35,259,000	1,553.26
	<i>Assistance in living subsistence</i>		511	10,000	5,110,000	225.11
7.6	Total				569,305,900	25,079.56
VIII	DA DEN RESERVOIR					
8.1	Land				16,219,700	714.52
	<i>Production forest</i>		3,634	3,300	11,992,200	528.29
	<i>Aquaculture land</i>	m2	475	8,900	4,227,500	186.23
8.2	Compensation for trees				15,296,700	673.86
	Diameter of 2 - 4 cm	Tree	198	13,900	2,752,200	121.24
	Diameter of 4 - 6 cm	Tree	487	15,500	7,548,500	332.53
	Diameter of 6 - 9 cm	Tree	206	18,000	3,708,000	163.35
	Diameter of 9 - 15 cm	Tree	55	21,600	1,188,000	52.33
	Diameter of 30 - 35 cm	Tree	1	100,000	100,000	4.41
8.3	Support vulnerable HHs				3,000,000	132.16
	<i>Policy households</i>		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	132.16
8.4	Total				34,516,400	1,520.55

9. In sum, Cost estimate for implementation of RAP for first subproject in Ha Tinh province is 2,275,354,800 VNĐ (equivalent to US\$ 100,235.89), exclusive of other associated costs for income restoration program, temporary impacts (if any).

Annex 2: Minutes of public consultation in project wards/communes

1. Huong Tho commune - Vu Quang district

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 14... h... ngày... tháng... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 14... h... ngày... tháng... năm 2018

Địa điểm: Xã Hoàng... Huyện... Tỉnh...

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Đào Văn Phú	Phon 1	Phu	
2	Nguyễn Văn Xuân	"	Xuân	
3	Trần Phúc Đông	"	Đông	
4	Hồ Đức Lương	"	Lương	
5	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	"	Hằng	
6	Nguyễn Võ Thịnh	Phon 3	Thịnh	
7	Lê Quang Châu	Phon 1	Châu	
8	Trần Thị Minh	"	Minh	
9	Phạm Thị Vinh	"	Vinh	
10	Nguyễn Văn Anh	"	Anh	
11	Nguyễn Việt Dũng	"	Dũng	
12	Cao Xuân Bình	"	Bình	
13	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn	Phon 3	Hoàn	
14	Phạm Thị Huyền	Phon 1	Huyền	
15	Trần Văn Anh	Phon 1	Anh	
16	Nguyễn Thị Mai	"	Mai	
17	Nguyễn Việt Hùng	"	Hùng	
18	Phạm Xuân Quang	"	Quang	
19	Hồ Thanh Loan	"	Loan	
20	Trần Đức Tài	"	Tài	



STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Lê Trọng Hoàng	Phòn 1		
22	Hồ Đức Thành	"		
23	Cao Xuân Vinh	"		
24	Trần Văn Dũng	"		
25	Lê Quang Chính	"		
26	Nguyễn Hoàng Anh	"		
27	Nguyễn Đình Kỳ	"		
28	Trần Thị Lợi	Phòn 3		
29	Lê Thanh Tiên	Phòn 3		
30	Lê Mai Phô	"		
31	Trần Thị Mân	"		
32	Hoàng Nguyễn Phú Trang	"		
33	Trần Lê Mỹ	"		
34	Nguyễn Mạnh Dũng	"		
35	Nguyễn Hùng Cường	PCI UBND		
36	Nguyễn Sơn Cương	Địa Chính		
37	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	TT Phòn 1		
38	Võ Thị Thu	CT Hội Phụ Nữ		
39	Trần Thị Phương	CT Hội Nông Dân		
40	Trần Thị Lan	NH - TT		
41	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	NH - CS		
42	Đường Quốc Hùng	VP - TR		
43	Nguyễn Văn Kinh	VP - UB		

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án:Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập
.....UB.8 - Tỉnh Hòa Bình.....

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án:Xã Hương Thọ.....

Thời gian họp:2^h 30/3/2018.....

Địa chỉ nơi họp:Xã Hương Thọ.....

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường).....

1). Nguyễn Hưng Lương..... Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND

2). Chức vụ:

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:.....

1). Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Phạm Sơn Tùng..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2). Đinh Thị Hà My..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Hương Thọ....., các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Hương Thọ.....

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

.....Mong muốn nâng cấp hồ đập, bơm nước
trung, để hồ cấp nước cấp nguồn tưới, cá, trồng hoa
Tinh.....
.....Phân gia, thu công, cải tạo cá, thể chất hương.....

từ đường sai mất của người dân. Vì thế, nên có
phương án đền bù cho tất cả những bị ảnh
hưởng quá tiếp.

Đền bù đáp trả có trong cây lâu năm, cam
hối, gỗ để phát triển nên diện tích cho nhân dân
sẽ giảm bớt lại bị ảnh hưởng.

Khi có chủ đường thì muốn làm thì
còn công trình. Muốn muốn thì công sản
vấn đề đền bù giải tỏa đất có hệ số chi trả
nên cần hỗ trợ chi trả đền bù hợp lý.

Vì có thể ảnh hưởng đến sản xuất nông nghiệp
thì cần có sự hỗ trợ cho người dân.

Anh hưởng đến môi trường (ô nhiễm bụi, ô
đô đất) thì thì công thì ảnh hưởng đến đời sống
sinh hoạt hằng ngày. Vì thế, cần đảm bảo
môi trường sống quanh khu vực tại đây.

Như là chúng ta muốn mua mua thì tháng 1
đến tháng 5. Thời gian sẽ chúng ta 1-5; 7 tháng
lịch.

Để giảm thiểu tác động thì chọn thời gian chi trả
ảnh hưởng tại (m là thu) khoảng tháng 9-10
để nghỉ thời gian cắt nước phải hợp lý không sẽ ảnh
hưởng trực tiếp đến đời sống người dân.

Để nghỉ đảm bảo chất lượng công trình

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

[illegible]

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

Những nội dung ưu việt:

- Chất lượng thanh toán hàng thi công hạ tầng
- Đảm bảo chất lượng công trình

Đảm bảo chất lượng công trình

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

.....

.....

.....

.....

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng
cầu an toàn đèo Linh Hà (NB8)

kết thúc lúc 5^h 30/12/2018

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường). NKhang Cho...

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Phạm Sơn Tùng

2. Ky Bac commune - Ky Anh district

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7... h... 30... ngày... 28... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 11... h... 00... ngày... 28... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: Xã... Ky... Bac:

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Lê Văn Lý	Xã Ky Bac	Lý	
2	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	"	Phúc	
3	Nguyễn Thị Ninh	"	Ninh	
4	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	"	Tâm	
5	Hoàng Thị Lâm	"	Lâm	
6	Nguyễn Đức Du	"	Du	
7	Nguyễn Thị Liên	"	Liên	
8	Đào Anh Hùng	"	Hùng	
9	Võ Phi Lan	"	Lan	
10	Nguyễn Tô	"	Tô	
11	Phạm Văn Cường	"	Cường	
12	Hoàng Kim Thành	"	Thành	
13	Nguyễn Phi Loan	"	Loan	
14	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	"	Thuận	
15	Nguyễn Nhật Thành	"	Thành	
16	Phạm Đình Đông	"	Đông	
17	Nguyễn Thị Dương	"	Dương	
18	Võ Tiến Hiền	"	Hiền	
19	Hoàng Văn Bảo	"	Bảo	
20	Lê Xuân Bình	"	Bình	

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Võ Văn Quyết	"	Quyết	
22	Phan Văn Khacai	"	Phan Văn Khacai	
23	Lê Ngọc Sơn	"	Sơn	
24	Hồ Xuân Lai	"	Lai	
25	Lê Văn Thành	"	Thành	
26	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	"	Thanh	
27	Phùng Văn Châu	"	Châu	
28	Nguyễn Quốc Hoa	"	Hoa	
29	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	"	Hoa	
30	Hồ Thị Tâm	"	Tâm	
31	Hoàng Ngọc Hải	"	Hải	
32	Nguyễn Đình Tú	"	Tú	
33	Phan Xuân Huyền	"	Huyền	
34	Nguyễn Thị Phương	"	Phương	
35	Hoàng Văn Ngọc	"	Ngọc	
36	Võ Tiến Chung	Địa chính	Chung	
37	Phùng Thị Hoa Lý	Văn phòng	Phùng	
38	Bùi Thị Thanh	Cơ sở thời vụ nữ	Thanh	
39	Nguyễn Văn Lý	Văn hóa	Lý	
40	Phạm Đình Tung	Cơ sở Hội ND	Phạm	
41	Tiến Thị Phương Phan	CB Chính sách	Phan	
42	Nguyễn Thị Tình Ta	Địa chính XD	Tình	
43	Ngô Đức Thọ	Chủ tịch UBND	Thọ	

UBND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập
WB8

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: UBND xã Kỳ Bắc

Thời gian họp: 17h30 22/05/2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: UBND xã Kỳ Bắc

I. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường): Kỳ Bắc - huyện Kỳ Anh

1). Ngô Đức Thọ Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND

2). Võ Tiến Chung Chức vụ: Địa chủ

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Phạm Sơn Tùng Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2). Đinh Phi Bảo Mỹ Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại diện các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Kỳ Bắc, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Kỳ Bắc

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Ngô Đức Thọ chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Đinh Phi Bảo Mỹ trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

Nâng cấp và an toàn hồ chứa Ba Khê
Qua hình ảnh đại diện ruộng vườn bị thu hồi
đất như thế nào? Nên đến ki tham đang của người
dân

dây là công trình cho xã Kỳ Bắc hướng lại ứng
hà quá trình thi công công trình

Những tác động tích cực sẽ mang lại mặt cung
cấp cho sản xuất, canh tác trong quá trình thi
công sẽ gây ảnh hưởng như bụi, gây tiếng ồn
sẽ gây mất ngủ tạm thời trong quá trình xây
dựng, mất an toàn mất vệ sinh môi trường
có nguồn công nhân từ nơi khác đến

Để nghi, thời gian tuyến xe chạy hợp lý
quản, thiên ảnh hưởng đến đời sống của
người dân

Nhân dân có thể chịu ảnh hưởng đến môi trường
văn chuy, thì nên có bãi cho xe rửa nước quản
bụi (tốt nước tưới tưới)

Ảnh hưởng đến môi trường (ô nhiễm) hàng năm
nên cần thi công trước hàng năm nên cần
thi công sau để quản thiên ảnh hưởng
sản xuất

Hoặc có biện pháp chuyển dời cây trồng, vật nuôi
khi mặt bị mất nước sinh hoạt, sản xuất mất an
toàn hướng thiện

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

Sẽ thực hiện theo chính sách của nhà nước
và đáp ứng nhu cầu chính đáng của các hộ dân

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

- Nhất trí ủng hộ thực hiện dự án

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và
nâng cao an toàn đập tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (WB8)

kết thúc lúc 11^h 28/03/2018

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường) *Kỳ Bắc*



ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

phạm Sơn Tùng

3. Ky Phong commune - Ky Anh district

5- MTTC

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: Dự án Sạc điện và nâng cấp an toàn đập tỉnh
Hà Tĩnh (WB7)

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: ủy ban nhũ dân xã Ky Phong

Thời gian họp: Họp 50 phút vào ngày 28/12/2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: Hội trường UBND xã Ky Phong

I. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường) Ky Phong:

1). Đỗ Tiến Đạt Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã

2). Nguyễn Văn Yên Chức vụ: phó chủ tịch UBND xã

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Nguyễn Tuấn Anh Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Ky Phong, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Ky Phong.....

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Yên..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Tuấn Anh..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

1. Ông Đỗ Tiến Đạt - BT chủ trì.....

- Đóng góp ý kiến về dự án - Tuy nhiên sẽ ảnh hưởng đến
lối đi dân, những người đi buôn bán, lợi ích của dân
Nếu không làm thì sẽ nâng cấp thì cần có kế hoạch

may sớm để kịp thời cho diện tích lúa ăn nước xanh.
tránh bị bị mất mùa.

2. Trần Văn Nhân:

- Chủ tịch tỉnh - Tuy nhiên cần hỗ trợ theo đúng
cho nhiều hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng.

3. Ông Trần Văn Công Nam phước:

- Chủ tịch các xã, huyện - và hỗ trợ cho các hộ
ảnh hưởng, và nhân dân cũng đang tỉnh.

4. Ông Trần Văn Sơn:

- Chủ tịch các xã, huyện - để đáp ứng cho nhu
cầu lương thực ngay.

5. Ông Võ Văn Minh - Thôn Phú Đông:

- Chủ tịch các xã, huyện - Cần phải phải rất d
để nhiều hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng để có hỗ trợ theo
đúng.

6. Ông Nguyễn Đại Nghĩa - Thôn Hưng Bắc:

- Chủ tịch các xã, huyện - Cần phải hỗ trợ cho
các hộ ảnh hưởng, tuy nhiên cần phải có một
hỗ trợ các xã, huyện để có thể thực hiện
được.

7. Ông Võ Văn Tài - Ủy ban Địa chính xã:

- Để giải quyết tiếp hành sớm trước mùa mưa.
để đảm bảo mức thu nước trong năm tới.

8. Ông Nguyễn Xuân Hương - Ủy ban Địa chính xã:

- Chủ tịch các xã, huyện - Tuy nhiên cần phải
là ảnh hưởng cần phải đúng tỉnh và ứng hộ để
đảm bảo thực hiện được.

- Cần phải hỗ trợ ngay lập tức, phục vụ lực lúa đang
cấp cứu, cần để đảm bảo ngay lập tức.

- Để giải quyết các hộ bị ảnh hưởng để có thể
thanh toán cấp, Hồ nước xanh.

9. Ông Võ Văn Chất - Ủy ban Địa chính xã:

+ Chủ tịch các xã, huyện.

+ Để giải quyết nhiều hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng để có thể
theo quy định của pháp luật và hiện tại nhiệm
vụ phải mất công để đảm bảo thực hiện.

+

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

1. Ông Nguyễn Tuấn Anh - Đại diện chủ đầu tư:
Hội đồng ý kiến của bà con và gia đình có kế hoạch làm việc với chủ đầu tư để tiến hành thực hiện dự án:
- Sẽ có hồ sơ cho nhiều hồ sơ ảnh hưởng phù hợp với quy định của tỉnh và pháp luật nhà nước.
- Tiến hành tiếp hành thủ tục để có ảnh hưởng đến bộ, cơ quan như: pháp luật, tài chính, sẽ hạn chế từ đó đến bà con nhân dân.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

- Đây là việc làm về nâng cấp đường nước xanh.
- Tiến hành các việc theo quy định.
- Sẽ có hồ sơ cho nhiều hồ sơ ảnh hưởng, nhưng về quy định của nhà nước và tỉnh.

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Đây có:

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:

kết thúc lúc 10 giờ ngày 28 tháng 3 năm 2018.

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường) Kỳ Phong

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Võ Tiến Thạch

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN


Nguyễn Tuấn Anh

MTA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7 h... 30... ngày... 28... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 18 h... 30... ngày... 28... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: Hội trường số 1 UBND xã Mỹ Phong

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Võ Tiến Thạch	CT. UBND		
2	Nguyễn Văn Yên	PC. UBND		
3	Nguyễn Xuân Hoàng	CT. MTTQ		
4	Hoàng Thị Liên	CT. HPN		
5	Nguyễn Hải Thành	CT. HND		
6	Võ Văn Tài	Đia chỉ		
7	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	PC. MTTQ		
8	Trần Văn Tuấn	BT chi bộ Đảng Sơn		
9	Trần Thị Tươi	TT. Thôn Đảng Sơn		
10	Võ Tiến Sĩ	BT chi bộ Đảng Sơn		
11	Đặng Đại Nghĩa	BT Thôn Bắc Sơn		
12	Nguyễn Ngọc Phái	BT Thôn Nam Phong		
13	Lê Văn Chai	TT Thôn Nam Phong		
14	Võ Tiến Minh	TP Thôn Đảng Thỉnh		
15	Trần Minh Lê	Thôn Bắc Sơn		
16	Trần Văn Sĩ	Thôn Nam Phong		
17	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Thôn Nam Phong		
18	Võ Thị Châu	Thôn Bắc Sơn		
19	Trần Văn Cui	Thôn Nam Phong		
20	Võ Tiến Dân	Thôn Đảng Thỉnh		

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Bàc' Sơn	Lan	
22	Nguyễn Tuấn Chân	Bàc' Sơn	Thị	
23	Võ Tuấn Hải	Bàc' Sơn	Thị	
24	Trần Văn Duân	Thôn Đông Sơn	Đuân	
25	Nguyễn Yết Lan	Đông Sơn	Lan	
26	Võ Tuấn Lý	Đông Sơn	Lý	
27	Trần Thị Thọ	Đông Sơn	Thị	
28	Trần Văn Công	Nam phước	Công	
29	Trần Thị Hằng	Vp UB	Hằng	
30	Nguyễn Xuân Lương	Thôn Bàc' Sơn	Lương	
31	Nguyễn Văn Phú	TT Đông Thỉnh	Phú	
32	Nguyễn Xuân Yên	"	Yên	
33	Hương Văn Chuẩn	"	Chuẩn	
34	Võ Tiến Minh	"	Minh	
35	Ng' Thị Hằng	"	Hằng	
36	Ng' Ngọc Huyền	"	Huyền	
37	Lê Xuân Phú	"	Phú	
38	Hương Thị Hằng	"	Hằng	
39	Phạm Văn Mạnh	"	Mạnh	
40	Nguyễn Đình Tét	"	Tét	
41	Lê Văn Khắc	"	Khắc	



[illegible]

.....Ngàytháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



 
Võ Tiến Khoa

Võ Tiến Thạch

WOND

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Thời gian:

Kết thúc: 14... h... 40... ngày... 29... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: Phòng Kỹ Thuật - Trường Kỹ Thuật

[illegible]

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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập
tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (UB.8)

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Phường Kỳ Thịnh

Thời gian họp: 7h30 29/3/2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: UBND Phường Kỳ Thịnh

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường): Phường Kỳ Thịnh

1). Lê Văn Bính Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch UBND

2). Chức vụ:

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Phạm Sơn Tùng Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2). Trần Thị Bà Mỹ Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Kỳ Thịnh, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Kỳ Thịnh

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

Một số ảnh hưởng xấu đến môi trường và ảnh hưởng
tam thời đưa ra, như mất diện tích
đất nông nghiệp, cây cối, hoa màu, nhà của
người dân

Ngoài ra, khi thi công sẽ gây ô nhiễm không khí, tiếng ồn gây ảnh hưởng đến đời sống dân cư tại đây (khu vực hồ đập). Khi thi triển di cư để nghỉ ngơi, thien tại địa tại đây có định cư cũng như tại đồng dân cư sống của người dân khu vực hồ đập.

Để nghỉ có phương án đến bị thia đang cho người dân.

Khi thi công cần có phương án giảm thiểu như xe chạy theo giờ (ít gây ảnh hưởng cho người dân); tại nửa tư đường thi công đi giảm bụi,

thông báo trước tại người dân khi tiến hành xây dựng và thu hồi.

5. Ky Trinh Ward - Ky Anh township

UNAD

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:





















Bắt đầu: 7h... ngày 27 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 2h... ngày 27 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: HT UBND phường Ky Trinh

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	TRẦN VĂN CHẤT	TDP Thôn Lầu		
2	CHU VĂN LỘC	"		
3	NGUYỄN CHAM LÂN	"		
4	TRẦN CƯỜNG CHANH	"		
5	TRẦN THỊ CHANH	"		
6	LÊ CHỊ ĐUỠ	"		
7	TRẦN XUÂN KHÁNH	"		
8	LÊ QUANG THUYẾT	"		
9	TRẦN DUY SỸ	"		
10	TRẦN XUÂN HIỂN	✓		
11	TRẦN XUÂN THƯỜNG	"		
12	NGUYỄN TÀI HÀ	✓		
13	TRẦN MAI LIÊM	✓		
14	TRẦN VĂN HOC	"		
15	NGUYỄN ĐÌNH CHẤT	"		
16	NGUYỄN THỊ CHAM HÂN	"		
17	NGUYỄN TIỀN QUANG	"		
18	NGUYỄN HỮU THẢO	✓		
19	NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC	✓		
20	LÊ QUANG CHINH	"		

CHƯƠNG KỲ

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Nguyễn Thị Linh	✓ "		
22	Ng Ngọc Thủy	"		
23	Nguyễn Văn Lưu	✓ "		
24	Đàn Xuân Ngời	"		
25	Ng Văn Sang	"		
26	Ng Phú Thuyền	✓ "		
27	Võ Việt Kỳ	"		
28	Trần Văn Dũng	"		
29	Trần Xuân Kỳ	"		
30	Chu Thị Dung	"		
31	Ng Thị Chiêu	✓ "		
32	Võ Đăng Trùng	✓ "		
33	Nguyễn Văn Thành	VP TK		
34	Nguyễn Thị Linh	CB Văn Hoá		
35	Trần Mai Lương	CB VH - XH		
36	Nguyễn Thị Hải	CB Địa chính		
37	Nguyễn Thị Đào	CT- Hội phụ nữ		
38	Nguyễn Đình Chắt	CT- MTTQ		
39	Nguyễn Tiến Quân	CT- Hội ND		
40	Trần Anh Dân	CT- UBND		



UBND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập
tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (UBND)

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Tại TDP Hòa Lộc

Thời gian họp: 14h 29/3/2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: Hị TRƯỜNG UBND phường

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường): Ủy TRƯỞNG

1). Nguyễn TRI HÒA Chức vụ: PCT UBND phường

2). Nguyễn Đình CHÁI Chức vụ: Chủ tịch NHTĐ

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Nguyễn Tuấn ANH Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2). Đinh Phi HUYỀN Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBNDTTQ xã (phường) Ủy TRƯỞNG, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Ủy TRƯỞNG

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn TRI HÒA chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

1. Ông Đào Xuân NGUYỄN (TDP Hòa Lộc)
Thấy nhà này cấp hòa Lộc đây, trong quá trình thi công
có nhiều vấn đề phát sinh, hiện nay trên đê và hồ
có máy bơm đến nhà họ tại đó, lịch này cấp nạo vét lý họ

Cơ phải thực hiện dự quy định

+ Ông Lê Quang Thịnh (TPP Hòa Lữ)

Nhất trí thực hiện dự án này cấp là Lữ đạo
- nên dự án thuận lợi thực hiện ở sân xuất phát
chỉ 40' hạ

+ Ông Nguyễn Văn Thanh: (TPP Hòa Lữ)

2 Nhất trí dự án

- ở tại nơi đó là hồ 30 ha đã xuất gần đó, cần
lắp đặt để đi lại sân xuất (khi ngày nước)
thuận tiện

+ Ông Nguyễn Thị Hòa: là UBND phường

- trả phường nhất nhất thuận quyền này cấp thực hiện
dự án là Lữ đạo

- có một số hạ tầng này thực hiện dự án là phải mất
lắp đặt thuận của người dân

- đề nghị 1 ban cán sự TP là Lữ đạo tuyên
kêu để người dân chấp hành quy định của pháp luật
lắp đặt để ý cái này, này cấp thực hiện dự án đã
thực hiện

+ các là dân cư là nhất trí dự án thực hiện để
người dân được hưởng lợi

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

Thực hiện tham vấn cộng đồng lần 2 tại phước lạc nam
Côn vị xã, huyện của chủ quyền địa phương
người dân đề sỏm thực hiện dự án thu cộ 2019.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:

kết thúc lúc

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường).....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Nguyễn Lợi Hà

.....

2.

Nguyễn Đình Chất

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Nguyễn Tuấn Anh

6. Ngọc Sơn commune - Thạch Ha district

W5ND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 2... h. 02... ngày... 26... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 17... h. 05... ngày... 26... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: Ngọc Sơn - huyện Thạch...

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Phạm Hồng Thanh	"	Thanh	
2	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Nam Sơn / Ngọc Sơn	Dũng	
3	Nguyễn Chung Vinh	nt	Vinh	
4	Bà Thị Minh	nt	Minh	
5	Trương Khánh Đông	"	Đông	
6	Trần Hải Thông	"	Thông	
7	Phạm Hải Phước	"	Phước	
8	Bùi Đức Tú	"	Tú	
9	Lê Xuân Nguyên	"	Nguyên	
10	Phạm Ngọc Dương	"	Dương	
11	Bà Hải Quân	"	Quân	
12	Lê Xuân Pháo	"	Pháo	
13	Nguyễn Đình Đức	"	Đức	
14	Nguyễn Đức Sơn	"	Sơn	
15	Đường Thị Lan	"	Lan	
16	Nguyễn Đại Thành	"	Thành	
17	Hương Văn Phước	"	Phước	
18	Lê Văn Lai	"	Lai	
19	Bà Việt Thanh	"	Thanh	
20	Phạm Ngọc Minh	"	Minh	



STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Hồ Xuân Hương	"	[Signature]	
22	Hồ Xuân Hằng	"	Hoàng	
23	Nguyễn Đình Lập	"	Lập	
24	Nguyễn Thái Quang	"	Quang	
25	Lê Văn Thanh	"	Thanh	
26	Tô Thị Hương	"	Hương	
27	Lê Phú Tô	"	Tô	
28	Trần Việt Quang	"	S.V.	
29	Trường Quốc Hoa	"	Hoa	
30	Nguyễn Thị Diệp	"	Diệp	
31	Trần Thị Hồng Nga	"	Nga	
32	Nguyễn Đức Loan	C.Tịch UBND	Loan	
33	Lê Phi Thuê Huệ	V.P	[Signature]	
34	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	Văn phòng TK	[Signature]	
35	Trần Thị Thúy Vân	Văn thư	[Signature]	
36	Từ Thị Hằng Nga	C.Tịch Hội PN	[Signature]	
36	Trần Trọng Hùng	Đoàn Chủ tịch	[Signature]	
37	Phạm Tường An	P.C.Tịch UBND	[Signature]	

卷之四

[illegible]

.....Ngàytháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



Nguyễn Quốc Quân

UBND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: ... Dự án xây dựng và nâng cấp an toàn đập ... Hà Tĩnh

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: ... Xã Ngọc Sơn

Thời gian họp: ... 15h30 - 17h

Địa chỉ nơi họp: ... UBND xã Ngọc Sơn

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường) Xã Ngọc Sơn

1). ... Nguyễn Quốc Cường ... Chức vụ: ... CT UBND

2). ... Trần Trọng Hùng ... Chức vụ: ... Phó Chính xã

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). ... Chức vụ:

2). ... Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). ... Phạm Sơn Tùng ... Chức vụ: ... Chuyên gia

2). ... Đinh Bá Mỹ ... Chức vụ: ... Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Xã Ngọc Sơn, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường).

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: ... Đinh Bá Mỹ ... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: ... Đinh Bá Mỹ ... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

Thống nhất các hàng quy làm đập như cải tạo
nâng cấp, mai đập, công xã, thôn xã là, chính
cứu hộ, quản lý

- Các tác động đến đời sống kinh tế - xã hội của người dân trong khu vực TDA chủ yếu nằm trong lĩnh vực ảnh hưởng đến tài chính cá nhân (nhà ở).

- Các hộ dân và hộ thực hiện TDA, và các công nhân phải được bồi đắp, khoản do chi trả gây ra.

- Thời gian thực hiện đền bù phải phù hợp với thời vụ của người dân ít gây ảnh hưởng phát triển và mùa của người dân.

- Khi xã lập gây ảnh hưởng đến hoa màu thì phải bồi đắp cho người dân.

- Các chính sách hỗ trợ cho các hộ dân khi xây dựng hộ lập nên ảnh hưởng đến sản xuất nông nghiệp thì như thế nào.

- Thời điểm thi công có thể từ tháng 3-4 hàng năm.

- Sẽ ảnh hưởng từ 1-2 năm đến việc sản xuất nông nghiệp của các hộ dân, vậy cần phải có chính sách hỗ trợ, phục hồi, bồi đắp cho người dân khi TDA bắt đầu thi công.

- 25 ha lúa vụ trước vào hồ cho sản xuất và trồng nên từ đó sản xuất lúa ở các nước ở ảnh hưởng của TDA khi thi công.

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

Sẽ thực hiện những biện pháp giảm thiểu tác
động của những tác động của T.P.A đến với môi
trường của các loài dân

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

100% hộ dân đồng ý thực hiện T.P.A.

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cao
an toàn đập Hạ Tịch

kết thúc lúc 17h Ngày 26/5/2018

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường).....



Nguyễn Quốc Quân

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

phạm Sơn Tùng

7. Son Le commune

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7 h... 30... ngày... 30... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 11 h... ngày... 30... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: thôn... Lương... UBND xã... Sơn Le...

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1.	Nguyễn Quang Nam	Đội UBND		R
2.	Thái Văn Hoài	Đội chính		R
3.	Phan Xuân Tâm	Đội phó		R
4.	Tấn Đình Đức	Xóm trưởng		R
5.	Phan Lưu Xuân	VP xã	Xuân	R
6.	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	Khe Co	Phúc	R
7.	Nguyễn Giáp	Khe Co	Giáp	R
8.	Liên K. Quyền	Khe Co	Quyền	R
9.	Thái Thị Thuý	Khe Co	Thuý	R
10.	Phạm Thị Quyên	Khe Co	Quyên	R
11.	Phạm Thị Hoa	Khe Co	Hoa	R
12.	Phạm Thị Lan	Khe Co	Lan	R
13.	Ngô Thị Xuân	Khe Co	Xuân	R Đình Thị Xuân
14.	Ngô T. T. Tâm	Khe Co	Tâm	R
15.	Liên Thị Sôa	Khe Co	Sôa	R
16.	Phạm Thị Sen	Khe Co	Sen	R
17.	Phạm Thị Trang	Khe Co	Trang	R
18.	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Khe Co	Thuý	R
19.	Ngô Thị Hùng	CTMTA (Khe Co)	Hùng	R
20.	Nguyễn Công Hiệp	Khe Co	Hiệp	R

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chức ký	Ghi chú
21	Thái Văn Hoài	Ninh Bình	Hoài	R
22	Ngô Khắc Cường	Khe Cò	Cường	R
23	Nguyễn Tiến Văn	"	Tiến	K
24	Phạm Xuân Diên	Khe Cò	Tiến	K
25	Lưu Hải Quân	Khe Cò	Quân	R
26	Phạm Xuân Thái	Khe Cò	Thái	K
27	Hà Học Dũng	Khe Cò	Hùng	R
28	Thái Anh Hồng	Khe Cò	Hồng	R
29	Nguyễn Thị Trang	Khe Cò	Trang	R
30 29	Nguyễn Tiến Dũng	TPCT		R
30 30	Nguyễn Văn Tiến	Khe Cò	Tiến	K
31 31	Phạm Thị Hiền	UBND	Hiền	K
32 32	Ngô Thị Mỹ Dung	UBND	Dung	K
33 33	Thái Ngọc Hải	Khe Cò	Hải	K
34 34	Lưu Đình Tuấn	Khe Cò	Tuấn	R
35	Ngô Quang Hải	Khe Cò	Tuấn	R
36	Phạm Văn Phú	Khe Cò	Phạm	R
37	Trần Văn Châu	Khe Cò	Châu	R
38	Nguyễn Văn Đông	Khe Cò	Đông	
39	Trần Xuân Vĩnh	Khe Cò	Vĩnh	
40	Lưu Đình Hải	Khe Cò	Hải	
41	Phạm Xuân Dũng	Khe Cò	Dũng	
42				

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án:SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐÁP
KHE CỎ - THÔN KHE CỎ - XÃ SƠN LÊ.....
Địa điểm thực hiện dự án:THÔN KHE CỎ - XÃ SƠN LÊ.....
Thời gian họp:Thứ 2, ngày 30/3/2018.....
Địa chỉ nơi họp:Hội trường UBND xã Sơn Lê.....

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường).....Sơn Lê.....

1).Nguyễn Quang Nam.....Chức vụ:PET UBND xã.....

2).Phan Xuân Tâm.....Chức vụ:PET UBND xã.....

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:.....

1).Chức vụ:.....

2).Chức vụ:.....

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:.....

1).Nguyễn Tuấn Anh.....Chức vụ:.....

2).Chức vụ:.....

1.5. Đại diện các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường).....Sơn Lê....., các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường).....Sơn Lê.....

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà:Phan Xuân Tâm.....+Nguyễn Quang Nam - PET UBND xã..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà:Nguyễn Tuấn Anh..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

- Bà con không có hoạt động trồng mủ, cây trồng khác
đáp và trong khuôn viên của đập khe cỏ
- Trồng mủ, trồng đậu, v.v. đủ là nh?
- Gần toàn đang thuê cỏ, đủ cỏ, đảm bảo đời sống

dân như cho bà con như dân gần đây và trong tỉnh xã.
Đến bà theo quy định của một nước
Đề nghị để ai chờ ông về vào thủ công
Thật ông ông. Ông tự cao với chúng tôi đưa
Chị Thái Thủ Thủy - Chết
Theo báo cáo của dự án, xin hỏi: nếu năng cấp
đáp thủ phải chuyển đặt vào thủ vào để mỗi tuần,
điều giao thông sẽ có ảnh hưởng tới xử lý như
thế nào?
Bà Cường: Chủ tịch năng cấp đặt là đúng đấy, đúng
quyền lực về chỗ nhắc đến như trong qđ. Thủ lĩnh
S'Lo 180' ý kiến phát giải về ah' nút và etc, các thao
lưu để giải quyết.
Ông hỏi khi quyết. Hoặc toàn tập từ với dự án, các cấp tạo
để đảm bảo nguồn nước cho nước dân trong giải pháp
mặt bằng các lần chốt chốt để đảm bảo
ông phải xuất hiện: có đang chạy vào dự án, để
xuất phát lập để xử lý xây dựng vào dự án
ông phải xuất hiện. Hoặc toàn tập từ cao với chúng
tôi dự án nên đặt về có thể ah' giải quyết, 3 số
có được đi qua để xuất phát có người giữ cụ thể
ý kiến tại địa phương. Sẽ có quy trình làm việc qua để
chỉ tác giải pháp mặt bằng, sẽ tổng m' thủ nhắc phải chú ý
lên con đường nếu bất xứng đó là con đường vào với dự án
thì sẽ phải phải đi vào nên được chỉ báo tổng thủ phải có biện
bảo theo hướng. Trong quá trình thủ cấp có các vấn đề mới luôn
sử dụng xây dựng thủ cấp phải hợp giải quyết
ý kiến để nguyên để sang năm sẽ như
bà con như dân địa phương từ cao với chúng tôi để
những tác động mà chúng tôi giải pháp cho phép là
mang từ chất tâm thần, còn là là cho như dân là thôn
và lâu dài. Vài để đến từ thủ theo quy định của
nhà nước. Dự án các cấp nên với bản quyền lý
sống ngày phải vì có 180' dt ah' liên quan ngoài sa
cấp có 180' nd diện tích phải đến 80% trong quá trình thủ
hỗ trợ như có các quy định qua thủ sẽ theo hướng bảo
bảo bản. Hoặc là từ cấp có 3 xã An - Lê - N' sẽ
phải là vùng quy hoạch. S' hoặc về việc quy hoạch cụ thể
thủ công sẽ qua như giải pháp, cấp cấp

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

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3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

Nội dung của dự án: Đề xuất đầu tư xây dựng và vận hành
hệ thống xử lý nước thải khu vực

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

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Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: Số 1/2023
Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án

kết thúc lúc

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/URMTTQ
xã(phường) Sơn Lũy

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Nguyễn Quang Nam

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Nguyễn Tuấn Anh

8. Son Mai commune

MTTQ

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 14 h 15 ngày 30 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 15 h 15 ngày 30 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: Tại Nhà Văn Hóa thôn Kim Lạc xã Sơn Mai

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Nguyễn Dương Hợp	PCT UBND xã Sơn Mai		
2	Nguyễn Xuân Hòa	CT UBND TQ xã Sơn Mai		
3	Trần Đức Vượng	CT Hội CCB xã Sơn Mai		
4	Đoàn Vĩnh Quyết	BT Đoàn TN xã Sơn Mai		
5	Tiền Ngọc Liên	BT Chi bộ thôn Minh Cường		
6	Hà Trọng Hợp	Thị trưởng thôn Kim Lạc		
7	Nguyễn Đình Thi	Cộng dân thôn Kim Lạc		
8	Nguyễn Thị Anh	"	Anh	
9	Nguyễn Đình Toàn	"	Toàn	
10	Phạm Đình Hoàng	"	Hoàng	
11	Hà Văn Hải	"	Hương Hải	
12	Hà Trọng Hoàn	"	Hoàn	
13	Nguyễn Ngọc Quỳnh	"	Quỳnh	
14	Hà Trọng Nga	"	Nga	
15	Hà Trọng Tuyên	"	Tuyên	
16	Phạm Đình Thái	"	Thái	
17	Hà Trọng Cầm	"	Cầm	
18	Phạm Văn Túy	"	Túy	
19	Phạm Đình Kiên	"	Kiên	
20	Uông Văn Văn	Thị trưởng thôn Hòa Sơn		



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn cấp
tỉnh Hòa Tiệp
Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Xã Sơn Mai
Thời gian họp: 14h - 17h 23/3/2018
Địa chỉ nơi họp: Xã Sơn Mai

I. Thành phần tham dự

I.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường) Xã Sơn Mai

1). Nguyễn Dương Hợp Chức vụ: P.CT UBND xã Sơn Mai
2). Chức vụ:

I.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). Chức vụ:
2). Chức vụ:

I.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Nguyễn Tuấn Anh Chức vụ:
2). Chức vụ:

I.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Xã Sơn Mai, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Xã Sơn Mai

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Dương Hợp chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Tuấn Anh trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

Đảm bảo nguồn nước cho người dân canh
tác, không tốt
bề mặt ban quản lý dự án mà không theo
phần đường chủ định đi gần vào bờ đập

Hàn chỉ việc nâng mức nước lên khi mà
lồng đập, chắn đập, anh tường chắn xuống của
một số hồ cá ruộng. Để nâng nhiệt độ của
đất.

- Màng quá trình thị công, bị khi xử thôn cấp, Mai tại, anh viết bị quanh cấp căn có to giảm bớt thị công

- đề nghị : nâng cấp mạng lưới sân tập đá cho quần chúng trên địa bàn tỉnh và sinh hoạt.

lẽ chủ trương nâng cao an toàn cấp độ
'phương tiện giao thông, hồ sơ tài xế, lái xe, thanh tra chủ đầu tư.

Kem quân sự để ăn cần có sự phối hợp chặt chẽ với chính quyền địa phương để giao quyết một những văn kiện như văn cơ sở, các công trình địa phương.

Phân ra, lập quan lý căn phí ship và
phương tăng quá mức tiền ưu
cho người dân.

= Có thể chuyển tuyến đường quản lý về
còn đường phía vai tai và cấp đi làm
còn đường thoát hiểm cho người dân nơi
có sự cố xảy ra.

Đủ ăn mà rộng, thân sơ lủ, chẳng giao
thông dùn ha lâu gần chưa được đến
báo vì vậy cần được quan tâm đến con đường
đi tham hoặc làm hệ thống hệ thống
ha lâu này

- Bà xuất bản quyển kỷ dự ăn về tham vấn
khi người dân được dự ăn hoàn
thành đi ăn gia

Còn đâu từ từ thông ruộng lúa đâu, Xung quanh hồ sen đã tàn bao nhiêu người
hỏi ông, tôi đã ra bao nhiêu,

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

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3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

..... Chuột..... quyền..... địa..... phường..... và..... người..... dân..... ứng..... hộ.....
..... với..... chính..... sách..... và..... của..... dự..... án..... sửa..... chữa..... hồ..... kho..... lệ.....
..... Xã..... Sơn..... Mai.....

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

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Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:..... Dự..... án..... sửa..... chữa.....
..... và..... nâng..... cao..... an..... toàn..... đập..... tại..... hồ..... kho..... lệ..... xã.....
..... Sơn..... Mai..... -..... Tỉnh..... Hà..... Tĩnh.....

kết thúc lúc

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường)..... Sơn..... Mai.....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Nguyễn Dương Hợp

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Nguyễn Tuấn Anh



9. Son Tien commune

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 8... h... ngày... 30... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 12... h... ngày... 30... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: xã Sơn Tiên - huyện Hương Sơn

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Hoàng Trọng Phú	Phon Hùng Sơn	Phú	
2	La Văn Anh	"	Anh	
3	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	"	Hiền	
4	Phan Văn Hòa	Phon Côn Sơn	Hòa	
5	Dương Thị Phém	Phon Hùng Sơn	Phém	
6	Nguyễn Thị Đin	Phon Côn Sơn	Đin	
7	Nguyễn Trọng Đê	"	Đê	
8	Phan Xuân Hồng	"	Hồng	
9	Phan Thị Xuân	Phon Côn Sơn	Xuân	
10	Bùi Văn Châu	Phon Côn Sơn	Châu	
11	Đường Thanh Đoàn	"	Đoàn	
12	Nguyễn Thanh Tâm	"	Tâm	
13	Phan Hồng Quan	"	Quan	
14	Lê Trọng Hoàng	"	Hoàng	
15	Nguyễn Khắc Chiến	T Hùng Sơn	Chiến	
16	Đường Thanh Hải	Côn Sơn	Hải	
17	Nguyễn Văn Hiền	Hùng Sơn	Hiền	
18	Tổng Rân Vinh	Côn Sơn	Vinh	
19	Phan Văn Phú	"	Phú	
20	Nguyễn Văn Phóng	"	Phóng	

XÃ SƠN TIÊN

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Đinh Văn Hùng	"		Hùng
22	Trương Thanh Việt	"	<i>Thanh Việt</i>	
23	Nguyễn Tiến Thanh	Hưng Sơn	<i>Thanh</i>	
24	Đường Văn Anh	"	<i>Anh</i>	
25	Phan Văn Ngụ	"	<i>Ngụ</i>	
26	Nguyễn Phi Diễm	Kế toán	<i>Diễm</i>	
27	Phan Phi Thiên	Phó CT UBND	<i>Phan</i>	
28	Đoàn Phi Kim Hằng	VP - TC	<i>Hằng</i>	
29	Phan Phi Thủy	CS - XH	<i>Thủy</i>	
30	Nguyễn Phi Thuần	Phó Bí thư	<i>Thuần</i>	
31	Hoàng Huy Hiền	P. CT UBND		
32	Nguyễn Duy Mạnh	CT HĐND	<i>Mạnh</i>	
33	Phan Quốc Sáng	Khuông CA	<i>Sáng</i>	
34	Đổng Trọng Cú	Chủ nhiệm HTXNN	<i>Cú</i>	
35	Phan Xuân Huy	Phó CT. HĐND	<i>Huy</i>	
36	Lê Đại Việt	Đoàn Chính	<i>Việt</i>	
37	Trương Thanh Hòa	Lời Sơn	<i>Hòa</i>	
38	Phan Xuân Long	"	<i>Long</i>	
39	Phan Văn Quốc	"	<i>Quốc</i>	
40	Phan Phi Phúc	"	<i>Phúc</i>	
41	Đổng Minh Hiền	Hưng Sơn	<i>Hiền</i>	
42	Hoàng Trọng Đạt	"	<i>Dat</i>	
43	Nguyễn Tiến Thành	"	<i>Thành</i>	
44	Nguyễn Văn Thành	"	<i>Thành</i>	
45	Đổng Văn Sơn	"	<i>Son</i>	
46	Đường Văn Thọ	"	<i>Thọ</i>	



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập UBND
Tỉnh. Thôn. Thôn.

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: xã Sơn Tiến

Thời gian họp: 8h

Địa chỉ nơi họp: Nhà văn hóa xã Sơn Tiến

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường)

1). Hoàng Huy Thiệu Chức vụ: Phó CT xã UBND

2). Chức vụ:

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1). Chức vụ:

2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1). Phạm Sơn Tùng Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2). Đinh Thị Thảo Mỹ Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Sơn Tiến, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Sơn Tiến

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Hoàng Huy Thiệu chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

Cộng đồng nên có sự quan sát, cần đảm bảo chất lượng

Có gắng thi công làm sạch và đá xuống mặt
nghệ thuật



Khai xuân cấp nên thường qua lại ngấp lụt
khi có mùa lũ, gây ảnh hưởng tới đời sống,
an toàn của người dân. Đại hội đại toàn
khu vực.

Nên làm 2 toàn để đáp ứng chi như sau.

Thị công của chuẩn là cái thiết bị đập năng
điện tuyến đường giao thông. Nếu bị ngấp lụt
ảnh hưởng giao thông, không thể đi lại được.
(đường liên tỉnh quốc lộ 1A, tỉnh lộ 1A). Ảnh hưởng
đến việc tiếp cận các dịch vụ như y tế, giáo dục,
tham chế không nên làm cái này.

Khi mà cấp nên bị ảnh hưởng tới cây cỏ
hoa màu, công trình kiến trúc sẽ bị phá hủy
có phương án đến bị hấp thụ.

Khi năng cấp đập thì mùa mưa có năng lên
thông. → Mùa mưa thông năng lên chỉ năng cấp
và hao vét lòng hồ.

Đập khe chảy, hiện tại có khi trước có 1
trên tuy nhiên do đi quá trong trái đất nên
chỉ còn 1 trên, thông đảm bảo vì thế cần
thị công sớm.

Đập có thể ảnh hưởng nhiều nhất đến 2 thôn.
Ngoài ra có thể năng cấp còn được đưa đến
đập thêm (nếu có thể).

Một đập đã thấp dần (năng cấp) công trình
cũng lạc hậu vì thế năng cấp để sản xuất cho
mù năng dần dần mới phục vụ năng nghiệp dài
hỏi thôn. Tập và là đường thông dài qua thông
và là đường hệ thống thủy lợi.
Đến nay khi thị công thông ảnh hưởng đến
quản thông.

Khi thị công đến bị ảnh hưởng đến đất đai, hoa
màu, cây trồng thì phải có sự thông nhất giữa xã, các
hộ dân.

Phải công phải chọn thời gian hợp lý. Chỉ tháng
cùng đến tháng 6 (lũ). Thời gian thời kỳ mùa mưa
thông làm được (thị công).
Lối hàng mùa xây dựng nên có sự đồng bộ (cùng
phụ nếu có).

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

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3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

..... *trùng ý, thuận lợi, dự án*

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

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Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:.....

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kết thúc lúc

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ
xã(phường)... *Sơn Tiến*

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Hoàng Huy Hiệu

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Phạm Sơn Tùng

SỐ 1. H. HANOI
S. SƠN TIẾN

Annex 3: Socio-Economic Survey of affected households

FORM 10. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Survey code: ____/____/____/____; Date: ____/____/2018

1. Full name of householders: Gender: [] Male =1; Female =2

2. Address: Village/hamlet:Commune.....District.....Ha Tinh province

A. GENERAL INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD

A1. Number of family member? _____ people,

In which: Male:_____people, Female_____people.

A2. How many households are there in your house:HHs

A3. Number of working members at working age (generate income): _____people

A4. Number of working children (generate income) in the family: _____people

A5. Which types of household does your family belong to? (*You can choose more than one option*)

1. Poor households (having poor certificate)	4. Ethnic minority households
2. Near-poor households	5. Elderly households (1-2 members)
3. Women-headed households with/without dependants	6. Households with Meritorious Services to the Revolution

Respondent information:

A6. Relationship with householder:

1. Husband/wife	2. Children	3. Grandchildren
3. Father, mother	4. Grandfather/grandmother	5. Brother/Sister

A7. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female

A8. Ethnic minority: 1. Kinh 2. Others (specify).....

A9. Marital status

1. Single	2. Married	3. Divorced
4. Separated	5. Widowed	6. No answer

A10. Educational level (with degree)

0. Uneducated/Pre-school	1. Primary school	2. Secondary school
3. High school	4. Vocational training	5. College/University
6. Don't know		

A11. What is your main job?

1. Disable/Unemployed	2. Agri, forestry, aquaculture
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3. Trading / Service	4. Civil servants/ Military
5. Students	6. Handicraft
7. Worker	8 Housewife/Retired

B. ASSETS

B1. Houses (choose only one option)

1. Permanent (one-storey or more/ brick wall, reinforced concrete roof)
2. Semi-permanent (brick wall, tile / corrugated iron roof, ...)
3. Wooden house, leaf roof (wooden house, wood/leaf roof)
4. Temporary houses (bamboo, wooden, corrugated iron, ...)
5. No house
6. Others (apartment), specify:.....

B2. Legal status of land use

B2.1. Do you have LURCs for residential land?

1. Yes
2. No

B2.2. Do you have LURCs for production land?

1. Yes
2. No

B2.3. In case of LURCs, who is named for?

Subjects	Named for residential land	Named for agricultural land	Others
Husband			
Wife			
Both husband and wife			
Grandfather/grandmother			
Brother/Sister			
Others (specify)			

B3. Which source of water do your family use? (Choose only one option)

Water sources	Water Cooking and drinking	Water Washing	Water Production
Natural rivers/ streams/ creek			
Reservoir/ Irrigation system			
Drilled/ Dug well			
Clean water supply system			
Storm water			
Bought water bottle (e.g. 20 litre bottle)			
Others (specify)			

B4. Which type of toilets do you use? (Choose only one option)

1. No toilet
2. Septic/semi-septic tank
4. Temporary toilets (garden holes)
5. Toilets on pond, ditch, streams, etc.

3. Two-compartment toilet 6. Others (specify):.....

B5. What is your main type of power for lighting?

(Choose only one option)

1. Kerosene 4. Electricity from battery, generator, small hydropower
2. Gas 3. Grid electricity 5. Others (specify):.....

B6. Which fuel do you use for cooking? (Choose only one option)

1. Wood/ Straw, leaves 4. Biogas
2. Coal 5. Electricity
3. Gas/Biogas 6. Others (specify):.....

B7. Out of following household equipment, which one do you have? (Enumerator: ask about each type of equipment)

Equipment	Yes	Equipment	Yes
1. Television		8. Car (excluding 'cong nong')	
2. Internet		9. Refrigerator	
3. Boat/ Motorboat		10. Air conditioner	
4. Motorbike/ Electric bike		11. Computer	
5. Telephone		12. Washing machine	
6. Mobile phone		13. Water heater	
7. Gas stove		14. Water filter	
		15. Others (specify):.....	

C. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

C1. How much is the total expenditure of your family last year? (thousand VND)

No.	Expenditure	Monthly
1	Daily spending (eating, drinking, electricity, calling, water, travelling, etc.)	
2	Building, repairing houses	
3	Education	
4	Health care (medicine, health examination and treatment)	
5	Community spending (wedding, funeral, local contribution)	
6	Cost of production/family business	
7	Others, specify: _____	
	Total expenditure (thousand VND)	

C2. How much is your family income from following sources within 12 recent months?

No	Income sources	Monthly income
1	Agricultural production (agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forest)	
2	Trading, business	
3	Handicraft	

D7. Is there any illness of your family members in 12 last months?

- D8. If yes, which illness is it?**

D9. Where did the family go for health examination and treatment (in the latest time)?

D10. Do you think what brings negative affects to local health?

D11. Does your family participate in health insurance (health insurance, social insurance, AIA, Chathay, etc.)?

- D12. If yes, how many people are participating in? _____ people/_____ people

E1. Describe some details about your production land?

E2. What is your production and business plan in next 2 or 3 years? (You can choose more than one option)

1. Maintain current activities
2. Expand current activities
3. Narrow current activities
4. Stop production and business
5. Change production and business method
6. No plan

E3. Do you have any loans?

1. Yes, Amount: _____ thousand VND → *Move to E4*
2. No → *Move to E6*

E4. What is the loan used for? (You may choose more than one option)

1. Agricultural production	8. Business/Service
2. Husbandry	9. Healthcare and treatment
3. Aquaculture	10. Education
4. Forestry farming	11. Production land purchase
5. Handicraft	12. Residential land purchase
6. Durable goods purchase	13. House building, repair
7. Daily spending	14. Others (specify):.....

E5. Who do you borrow from?

No.	Loan sources	Options
1	Relatives, neighbours, friends	
2	Moneylenders	
3	People's credit fund, credit cooperatives	
4	Agriculture and Rural Development Bank	
5	Bank for Social Policies for the poor	
6	Other banks	
7	Development programs (employment program 120, etc.)	
8	Fund for Hunger eradication and Poverty alleviation.	
9	Women's Union, other mass organizations	
10	Others (specify):.....	

E6. Which material/spiritual support do you think of at first if needed? (Choose only three options)

Material	Spiritual
1. Parents	1. Parents
2. Brothers/Sisters	2. Brothers/Sisters

3. Children	3. Children
4. Relatives	4. Relatives
5. Neighbours	5. Neighbours
6. Friends	6. Friends
7. Local governments, mass organizations	7. Local governments, mass organizations
8. None	8. None
9. Others (specify):.....	9. Others (specify):.....

E7. At present, which support do you need from *the project or the government*? (Choose maximum 5 important demands to your family)

No.	Supports	Family demands
1	Fund for production (preferential interest rate)	
2	Fund for land use change if applicable	
3	Fund for house building, repair	
4	Employment training	
5	Agricultural extension, production training	
6	Children's education cost	
7	Medical insurance for people with chronic illness, elderly people and children over 6 years old	
8	Safe water cost (well drilling, tap water)	
9	Toilets cost	
10	Electricity grid connection cost	
11	No demand	
12	Others (specify)	

E8. If you are affected by the project, what will you use your compensation and assistance for? (Choose suitable options)

1	Production land purchase	8	Loan payment
2	Residential land purchase	9	Daily spending
3	Building new house/Repair, upgrade house	10	Expensive furniture purchase
4	Investment in business, services, non-agricultural production	11	Health treatment
5	Agricultural, forestry, aquaculture	12	Children's education

	production		
6	Vocational training (<i>non-agriculture</i>)	13	Distribution to children and relatives
7	Bank deposit	14	Others (specify)

G. PROJECT-RELATED ISSUES

G1. Do you know that the dam rehabilitation project will be implemented in your area?

1. Yes (*Name or description:.....*)
2. No ***Move to G3***

G2. If yes, from which source do you know about it? (You may circle more than one option)

1. Village meetings
2. Commune meetings
3. Television, radio, newspapers
4. Communal speakers
5. Officers of local authorities, mass organizations
6. Staff of PMU/Project Owner
7. Consultants
8. Husband/wife
9. Relatives
10. Friends/neighbours
11. Others (specify):.....

G3. In your opinion, what are positive consequences of the project if implemented?

1. Improved water supply for domestic uses and production
2. Enhanced production conditions, productivity of plants and animals
3. More jobs, higher income from agricultural production
4. Reduced risks to safety of local people in downstream areas
5. Reduced risks to production safety in downstream areas
6. Reduced environmental pollution
7. Improved travelling conditions among production and residential areas
8. Reduced environmental pollution
9. Developed non-agricultural activities (trade, services, tourism, etc.)
10. More jobs for local people during construction
11. Others (specify.....)

G4. In your opinion, what are negative impacts of the project implementation?

1. Environmental pollution (soil, water, air)
2. Noise
3. Flooding/drought (*Higher flooding risk in upstream areas when reservoirs collect water and increased safety risk in downstream areas in the course of water releasing*)
4. Social evils (gambling, drugs, prostitution, etc.)
5. Infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, etc.)

6. Affected cultural, spiritual activities, social interactions
7. Interrupted water supply during dam rehabilitation
8. Decreased income due to affected production/business
9. Affected goods transportation
10. Affected local travelling
11. Increased conflicts in water use among local households
12. Loss/shortage of jobs
13. Relocation and resettlement for local people
14. Loss of production land
15. Affected cultural heritage, public works
16. Child labor
17. Others (specify):.....

G5. According to you, what should be done in order to minimize those negative impacts?

1. Different communication methods to raise awareness among the community, staff, workers on HIV/AIDS, STDs and social evils
2. Training programs on HIV/AIDS, STDs and social evils prevention and control for officers, workers of construction contractors should be carried out.
3. People's awareness of project's benefits should be enhanced through communication
4. Impacts on travelling, noise, stagnancy, etc. should be minimized by the construction contractors
5. There should be monitoring agency to ensure that construction activities do not affect livelihood of local people.
6. Representatives of village heads, local people should be allowed to supervise construction activities
7. Minimize the number of affected households by the project
8. Subproject construction should be quick and in good quality.
9. Local people should be informed of when subproject items may temporarily affect remaining land of local people
10. During construction, if any impacts on land, crops, etc. of local households arise, AHs should be timely compensated and assisted.
11. Local labors should be hired for construction activities.
12. Others (specify)_____

G6. Do you support this project?

1. Yes
2. No Why?.....
3. Other comments.....

H. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) and HIV/AIDS

H1. What is HIV?

1. Harmful bacteria	2..Mycosis
3. Human immunodeficiency virus	4..Don't know

H2. Do you think that HIV/AIDS can be healed?

1. Yes 2.No 3. Don't know

H3. Can you name some sexually transmitted diseases?

1. Gonorrhea 2. Syphilis 3. Vaginal yeast
4. Penile discharge 5. Others (specify) _____

H4. How do you know about STDs/HIV/AIDS? (Circle a suitable answers)

1. News/radio/ Internet	2..Meetings
3. TV	4..Others (specify)
5. Local medical units	

H5. How is STDs/HIV/AIDS transmitted? (Circle a suitable answers)

1. Drug injection or share syringes with others
2. Use common bowls with HIV infected persons
3. Bit by insects or mosquitoes
4. Have sex without using condom
5. Mother-to-child transmission
6. Others (specify) _____

H6. How can STDs/HIV/AIDS be prevented? (Circle a suitable answers)

1. Be married to one person at a time
2. Be separated from HIV/AIDS infected people
3. Have sex with using condom
4. Use separate injection syringes in all cases
5. Not shaking hand with infected people
6. Not using bowl and chopsticks used by infected people
7. Others (specify) _____

H7. What is the most effective communication way to provide community health information to local people?

1. Leaflets
2. Panel/Poster/Graphic
3. News/radio/ Internet
4. TV
5. Meetings
6. Others (specify) _____

I. GENDER ISSUES**1. How are your family activities distributed? (Choose only one option)**

Contents	Male	Female	Both
Income generating activities			
Children care and education			
Household chores (cleaning, cooking, decorating, small purchase)			
Commune meetings			
Village meetings			

2. How is the time for following activities by gender? (Choose only one option)

Production activities	More for men than women	More for women than men	Similar

Farming (rice, cash crops)			
Husbandry			
Planting/ caring/ protecting forests			
Exploiting forestry products			
Aquaculture			
Being workers/doing hired jobs			
Doing business			
Working far away			
Income generating activities			
Family activities	More for men than women	More for women than men	Similar
Children caring/education			
House cleaning			
Cooking/Houseworks			
Community activities.	More for men than women	More for women than men	Similar
Participating in community meetings			
Participating in training in production			
Participating in socio-politic activities			
Decision making	More for men than women	More for women than men	Similar
Significant spending in the family			
Giving birth/number or gender of children			
Children education, employment			
Investment, production activities			

Thanks for your cooperation!

Annex 4: Minutes of public consultation in project wards/communes



Public consultation in Son Tien commune-Ky Anh



Public consultation in Ngoc Son commune-Ky Anh



Public consultation in Huong Tho commune-Ky Anh



Public consultation in Ky Bac commune-Ky Anh



Public consultation in Son Tien commune-Huong Son



Public consultation in Ky Phong commune-Ky Anh



Public consultation in Ky Trinh ward



Public consultation in Son Le commune-Ky Anh

Annex 5 : : Public information Booklet

Introduction:

The Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (DRaSIP), Ha Tinh subproject (hereinafter referred to as the Subproject),

The RAP is prepared based on the project's resettlement framework, inventory of loss, public consultation in March 2018. The report consists of the subproject's impacts on land acquisition; eligible criteria and conditions of compensation for land and affected assets; implementation arrangement, implementation plan, cost estimate

Specific objectives of the Project include

- (i) Repair and improve dam safety to ensure the reservoir's adaptability to climate change;
- (ii) Ensure water supply for traditional farming areas;
- (iii) *Ensure active irrigation for increase of number of crops from 1 to 2 in paddy fields to promote agricultural production*

The Components.

The Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (DRaSIP), Ha Tinh subproject 3 include ***Components as follows:***

Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation (USD 385 million)

The activities include: (i) detailed design, safeguards policies documents, monitoring and quality control of rehabilitation works and associated safeguards compliance for prioritized dams and associated infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation works, including civil works, hydro-mechanical works and installation of hydrological and safety

coordination mechanism including national dam policy on registration, regulation, inspection, safety compliance and penalties; (iv) technical specifications, safety standards and regulations to internationally-accepted levels; and (v) capacity enhancement, basin-wide integrated dam reservoir operation plans, emergency preparedness plan including dam break

Component 3: Project Management Support (USD 15 million)

This component will provide favourable conditions for project implementation with support of: (i) Coordination of Project Steering Committee, including MARD, MoIT and MoNRE in all project interventions; (ii) Provision of Project Management Unit (PMU) within MARD with necessary support services for timely and effective project implementation, including monitoring & evaluation, procurement, financial management, safeguard monitoring, etc.; (iii) Technical Assistance for beneficiary departments within MoIT and MoNRE to provide necessary support services for timely and effective project implementation; (iv) Establishment and operation of a National Dam Safety Review Panel; (v) Independent audits of prioritized dams before and after rehabilitation; and (vi) Incremental operating costs for project related activities

Who are the affected households (AHs)?

Entitled AHs are those persons who are located within the affected area at the date the project will be publicly announced. The cut-off-date for eligibility is the date of the notification for land acquisition. Persons who

monitoring equipment and devices; (iii) preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plans, and Emergency Preparedness Plans; (iv) approval of check list on standards of dam management by the community

Component 2: Dam Safety Management and Planning (USD 60 million)

This would include provision of support to: (i) hydrological observation network and information systems; (ii) integrated development planning and operational coordination mechanisms between irrigation and hydropower reservoirs; (iii) regulatory and institutional support and strengthening on

d) Preparation of resettlement plans and their implementation is to be carried out with participation and consultation of affected people

e) Payment of compensation for affected assets and relocation of AHs to new sites will be completed prior to commencement of any construction activities.

f) Specific assistance will be provided for ethnic minorities, female headed-households, families with disabled, and other vulnerable families.

When the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will take place?

The DMS will only be carried out in the presence of the AHs. AHs will be informed prior to the survey.

When other consultation will take place?

Consultation with AHs will continue during the detailed design phase and before the DMS. AHs will receive a written invitation to join the public meetings.

encroach into the area after the cut-off-date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

What are the resettlement policies and principles of the Project for affected households?

The basic resettlement principles of the Project are:

a) All APs are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.

b) Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not prevent APs from entitlement to compensation.

c) Compensation for affected assets shall be provided at market rates.

The complaint can be filed first at the commune level and can be elevated to the highest provincial level if the AHs are not satisfied with the decisions made by the commune or district. AHs will be exempted from all taxes and administrative and legal fees associated with filing and resolving the dispute.

Anybody who has questions or concerns about the Project, can contact the following persons:

HA TINH PROJECT MANAGEMENT
UNIT OF CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT
WORKS FOR AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

If there are disagreements or problems arising during the Project such as compensation or general project-related disputes, do I have the right to complain?

Any AH may file a complaint or grievance. The Project includes a Grievance Redress Process and AHs may present their complaints to the concerned local administrative officials and RCs, either verbally or in writing