



Land Acquisition Completion Report

Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
CSR	Compensation, Support and Resettlement
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IP	indigenous Peoples
IPP	indigenous Peoples Plan
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARC	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Completion
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
PC	People's Committee
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
VND	Vietnam Dong (Vietnamese Currency)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

This report is a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Completion report (LARC) developed for Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant Project (hereinafter as “the Project”). The Project was built and currently being operated by Dak Drinh Hydropower Company (hereby as “DHC” or “the Sponsor”), a subsidiary of PV Power Group.

Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant (HPP) Project is built on the Dak Drinh river and located in two central provinces of Quang Ngai and Kon Tum of Vietnam. The HPP consists of two units with total installed capacity of 125 MW and annual average output of 527.6 million kWh. The project construction commenced in January 2011 and was officially in commercial operation in August 2014.

To create the Project site, site clearance activities including land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) were undertaken by the Government of Vietnam (GoV) as governed in the Land Law 2003 and superseded by Land Law of 2013. A high-level resettlement plan with costing was developed by the Sponsor and its consultant (Power Engineering Consulting J.S Company 2 (PECC2)) from 2005 to 2007 as part of the Project Feasibility Study. The LAR commenced from 2008 and is considered almost completed in 2016. Six communes in two provinces were affected by the LAR including: Dak Rin, Dak Nen commune of Kon Plong District, Kon Tum Province, and Son Tan, Son Dung, Son Long, Son Lien of Son Tay District, Quang Ngai Province. Eight resettlement sites (RSs) and five resettlement agriculture areas (RAs) were developed to accommodate physically and economically displaced affected people (APs). The Project location and its surrounding area including resettlement sites (RSs) are shown in Figure 1:



Figure 1 Project Location and Resettlement Sites

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

The Project is expected to be financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (herein refer as “AIIB” or “the Bank”). As such, in addition to compliance with local regulations, the Project is seeking to align itself with the environment and social policy and standards established under the AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) (approved February 2016 and amended February 2021 and May 2021). While the ESS1 is the overarching standard that requires both for quality environmental and social assessment and for management of risks and impacts during Project implementation, the ESS2 and ESS3 focus on the social aspects of the Project. Due to the government-led land acquisition process causing “lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use”, and Project impacts on the Ca Dong ethnic minority group who are determined as Indigenous Peoples, this Project triggered ESS2 and ESS3.

It is understood that several social issues relating to the LAR process were highlighted in the Environmental and Social Preliminary Review by Mott MacDonald in March 2021. The report by Mott MacDonald required follow up actions to provide a detailed gaps analysis against the AIIB’s ESSs, and re-assess the physical, economic, and social impacts of the Project. This audit report is developed to fulfil this requirement and help to inform the development of a Social Action Plan (SAP) listing outstanding actions and the budget necessary to achieve the Bank’s ESS requirements.

1.2 Objectives

This assessment will cover the below scopes:

- Conducting a detailed gaps analysis to identify the gaps against the E&S policy and standards of AIIB’s ESF,
- Determining the scope of displacement impacts by the Project, including confirmation of the number of affected households and analysis of the resettlement process,
- Finding out the status of the displaced Indigenous Peoples and assessing the process undertaken for resettlement including whether this was cultural appropriate,
- Assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation and grievance mechanisms in relation to land acquisition and resettlement; and
- Providing recommendations and a time bound action plan to address the identified shortcomings in land acquisition and resettlement carried out.

1.3 Scope of Audit

The audit covered land acquisition and resettlement of the following project components:

- Reservoir,
- Reservoir detour road,
- Power lant and auxiliary works including 110kV T-Line connecting the power plant with Di Lang substation,
- Energy complex,
- Auxiliary works (construction roads, disposal areas and quarry),
- Temporary use for construction (laydown area and construction camps),
- Resettlement sites and the auxiliary works,

While the 220kV T-Lin was constructed and land acquisition undertaken by DHC in August 2013, it was supposedly to be built by EVN to serve multiple industrial users. The structure was after than handed over to EVN for operation and hence, not identified as auxiliary works and included within the scope of this completion assessment.

The completion audit focused on 18 issues of the planning and implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement, including:

1. Scope of Impacts (land acquisition impacts),
2. Information Disclosure and Consultation,
3. Eligibility and Entitlements,
4. Compensation and Assistance Payment
5. Resettlement Sites
6. Livelihood Restoration,
7. Grievance Redress Mechanism, and
8. Impact on Indigenous People.

2. AUDIT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodology

The assessment involved two main tasks: (i) documentation review, and (ii) site visits. These tasks are described in the following sections.

2.1.1 Documentation Review

The audit team reviewed relevant land acquisition, compensation and resettlement information and documents provided by the Project and the local authorities to get an understanding of the Project's LAR process. A list of reviewed documents is presented in Appendix A of this report.

2.1.2 Site Visit

The audit team conducted site visit during the period from the 21st to 26th June 2021 to gain understanding of the Project's approach in implementing land acquisition. It also enabled the auditors to cross-check the information provided in the Project-related documentation to the actual conditions.

The following activities were carried out during the site visit: i) interviews with Sponsor's representatives, ii) meetings with local authorities; iii) Household surveys; iv) Focus Group Discussions; v) Key Informant Interviews, and vi) Site walks.

Interviews with Sponsor's representatives

As part of the site visit prior to field survey, the audit team met with the Sponsor personnel to gain understandings about involvement of the Sponsor in the LAR process. Interviews were conducted with:

- Mr. Nguyen Huu Luong – Former member of the DHC's Compensation & Site Clearance Department, and
- Mr. Pham Van Nghia – Technical staff chief of DHC, in charge of Resettlement sites construction.

Meetings with Local Authorities

As part of the site visit, meetings with local authorities, relevant organizations, and agencies in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement process and representatives of the affected communities to seek the updated information about the LAR process and confirm the remaining issues as well as follow up actions as planned by the stakeholders. Details about the project issues at high and medium severity, including key individuals/ households impacted by the issues, resolution status, and any additional issues, were confirmed throughout the meetings. List of the authority meetings with details of the participants and meeting minutes are presented in Appendix C and Appendix D of this report.

Household Surveys with Displaced Households

The audit team carried out a survey with displaced people in affected communes to gather quantitative data and gain a comprehensive understanding of the land acquisition process from the perspectives of displaced people and their related concerns.

The survey is planned to cover about 30% of the severely impacted households by the development of the Project. Sample survey population was identified based on preliminary document review. According to the 2nd Adjusted Investment report by developed by DHC in 2017, it is understood that the Project components caused impacts on 388 physically displaced households (PDs) in the six communes of Dak Nen, Dak Rin of Kon Plong District, Kon Tum Province and Son Dung, Son Long, Son Lien and Son Tan of Son Tay District, Quang Ngai Province. Accordingly, 115 PDs accounting for 30% of the Project's PDs were chosen for HH surveys.

Apart from that, It is noteworthy that total number of economically displaced households (around 2,883 HHs) was synthesized by adding up numbers of affected households by each project component based on the information provided in the 2nd Adjusted Total Investment report by DHC in 2017. However, the total number of affected households might have been much smaller since one household might have

had more than one affected land plots which were located in the different project components. Besides, according to the CPCs of affected communes, there was many households who got affected land in both provinces of Quang Ngai and Kon Tum. At time of reporting, although the audit team had made every effort to estimate the number of affected households through document review and meetings with relevant authorities, it was still unachievable as the LAR happened long time ago and documentation system was inadequate. To validate the household survey sampling, the audit team, with support from the village leaders, chose randomly 36 economically displaced households from the two communes with economically displacement only (Dak Doa village of Dak Rin commune and Bai Mau village of Son Tan commune) to gain better understanding of the LAR with EDs.

Household survey population is presented in the below:

Table 1 Number of Household Survey by Affected Villages

Commune	Village	Number of Household Surveys		
		ED	PD	Total
Son Tan	Bai Mau	10	-	10
Dak Rin	Dak Doa	21	-	21
Dak Nen	Xo Thac RS	-	15	15
	Vuong – Xo Luong RS	1	14	15
	Xo Luong old village (self-relocation)	-	15	15
	Dak Tieu – Dak But RS	-	15	15
	Dak Lai – Dak Lup RS	4	11	15
	Tu Ret (host community)	-	-	0
Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong RS	-	15	15
Son Dung	Nuoc Lang RS	-	15	15
Son Long	Anh Nhoi RS + Ra Mun village (self-relocation)	-	15	8
Total		36	115	151

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

The FGDs used a semi-structured format and provided qualitative data on key aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The audit team held seven (7) FGDs, with a total of 78 participants, targeting at diverse stakeholder groups including:

- Economically displaced households,
- Indigenous people,
- Vulnerable people,
- Concentrated relocation households,
- Self-relocation households,
- Host community , and
- Women.

The list of FGDs participants is available in Appendix B of this report.

Table 2 Number of FGD participants

Group	Location	No. of participants	Male		Female	
			Total	%	Total	%
Economically Displaced	Dak Rin, Kon Plong	11	3	27.3%	8	72.7%
Vulnerable	Đăk Nê, Kon Plong	14	3	21.4%	11	78.6%
Host Community	Đăk Nê, Kon Plong district	9	5	55.6%	4	44.45
Indigenous People	Đăk Nê, Kon Plong	11	5	45.4%	6	54.6%
Centralized Resettlement	Đăk Nê, Kon Plong	10	2	20%	8	80%
Self-relocation	Sơn Dung, Sơn Tây	11	5	45.4%	6	54.6%
Women	Sơn Dung, Sơn Tây	12	0	0%	12	100%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Ten (10) KIIs were held with key informants from all affected villages. Key informants were selected for their specialized and first-hand information about their communities, their structure and organization, and specific knowledge or unique experiences of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to establish an environment in which informants could speak openly. The list of KII respondents is available in Appendix B of this report.

Site walks

The audit team conducted a site walk of the project area and visit all the eight resettlement sites. The site walks supplemented observation of the resettlement sites in the following aspects: local infrastructure and public services such as health facilities, education facilities, religious facilities, community security, public transport services and infrastructure; daily community activities, and community use of natural resources and livelihood.

Photos of the site visit activities are shown in the Appendix H of this report.

2.2 Assessment Criteria

In order to evaluate the completeness of the planning and implementation of the LAR process, the audit team applied the alignment criteria to each of the audit issue as following:

- **Alignment** – Information available indicates that the Project fulfils the requirement and/or is aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
- **Partial Alignment** – Information available indicates that the Project fulfils the requirement and/or is partially aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
- **Non-Alignment** – Information available indicates that the Project does not fulfil the requirement.

The assessment of alignment was based on both qualitative and quantitative data analyses of the audit findings and the professional expertise of the team.

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

The following section provides the scope of impact confirmed through document review and meetings with officials from the district, communes and villages, as well as through the responses of surveyed households.

3.1 Scope of Impact

3.1.1 Affected Land

According to the data provided by DHC, the total affected area was 1,669.92 ha, among which total area acquired from households and organizations was 1,541.37 ha. Details of land use area for each project component are presented in the Table 3 below:

Table 3 Land Use by Project Components

Project Components	Total land use area (ha)			Types of acquisition		
	Total	Kon Plong	Son Tay	Permanent acquisition	Rented land (ha)	Change land use purposes (ha)
Reservoir	843.6	333.6	510	843.6	-	-
Reservoir detour road	74	74	-	67.17	-	6.83
Power lant and auxiliary works including 110kV T-Line connecting with Di Lang substation	40.8	-	40.8	40.8	-	-
Energy complex	75.8	-	75.8	75.8	-	-
Auxiliary works (construction roads, disposal areas and quarry)	114.75	-	114.75	-	-	-
Temporary use for construction (laydown area and construction camps)	6.97	-	6.97	-	6.97	-
Resettlement sites and auxiliary works	514	423.41	90.59	514	-	-
Total area	1,669.92	831.01	838.91	1,541.37	6.97	6.83

Source: 2nd Adjusted Total Investment report by DHC (2017)

3.1.3 Affected Households

As a result of land acquisition, 2,883 households were impacted. Of these households, 388 HHs were relocated. Numbers of affected households for each project components are shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4 Affected Households by Project Components

Project Components	Economically Displaced Households			Physically Displaced Households		
	Total	Kon Tum	Quang Ngai	Total	Kon Tum	Quang Ngai
Reservoir	729	316	413	NA	NA	NA
Reservoir detour road	231	231	-	NA	NA	NA
Resettlement sites and auxiliary works	832	589	243	NA	NA	NA
Power lant and auxiliary works including 110kV T-Line connecting with Dia Land substation	405	-	405	NA	NA	NA
Energy complex & Auxiliary works (construction roads, disposal areas and quarry)	686	-	686	NA	NA	NA
Total affected households	2,883¹	1,136	1,747	388²	211	197

Source: 2nd Adjusted Total Investment report by DHC (2017)

However, after triangulating data provided by local authorities (DCCSC of the Son Tay and Kon Plong districts), it was confirmed that the actual number of PD households was 386 households due to the duplicated names.

The physically displaced households had two options for relocation: i) moving to the centralized resettlement sites (RS), and ii) self-relocation. Number of PD households by their choice of relocation is presented in Table 5 below:

¹ It is noteworthy that total number of economically displaced households as shown in the above table was synthesized by adding up numbers of affected households by each project component based on the information provided in the 2nd Adjusted Total Investment report by DHC in 2017. However, the total number of affected households might have been much smaller due to the fact that one household might have had more than one affected land plots which were located in the different project components. Besides, according to the CPCs of affected communes, there was many households who got affected land in both provinces of Quang Ngai and Kon Tum. At time of reporting, although the audit team had made every effort to estimate the number of affected households through document review and meetings with relevant authorities, it was still unachievable as the LAR happened long time ago and documentation system was inadequate.

² The audit team recognized a discrepancy between number of resettled households in the DHC's progress reports to NEXI from 2014 -2019 (with 559 AHs) and the 2nd Total Investment Report by DHC in 2017 (with 388 HHs). As the Sponsor could not provide any documentation to support the information in the NEXI report, it is suggested that the data provided in 2nd Total Investment Report in 2017 should be used as final number, given this report was prepared after relocation completion, based on the actual payment carried out as well as estimated pending payment to the affected households.

Table 5 Number of PDs by types of relocation

District	Number of PDs	Centralized RS	Self-relocation
Kon Plong	204	193	11
<i>Dak Nen commune</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>11</i>
Son Tay	182	97	85
<i>Son Long commune</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Son Lien commune</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Son Dung commune</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>38</i>
Total	386	290	96

Source: DCCSC of Son Tay and Kon Plong District, August 2021.

Of the total 151 surveyed HHs, 36 HHs were economically displaced due to loss of their productive land only (23.8%), 104 HHs were both physically and economically displaced (68.9%) and the rest 11 HHs lost their residential land and were physically displaced only (7.3%). 150 out of 151 surveyed HHs (99.3%) of the surveyed households were Ca Dong ethnic minority people. As explained earlier, due to inadequate documentation, it was unable for audit team to determine number of the ethnic minority among the affected households. However, according to interviews with CPC representatives, more than 95% of the affected households were Ca Dong people in all affected communes.

According to the definition of Indigenous Peoples (IP) as described in ESS3, the Ca Dong ethnic minority people remain eligible for coverage as Indigenous Peoples. Given the land acquisition impacts on this IP group, ESS3 applies for this Project. Refer to the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) of the Project for a detailed IP screening and assessment.

3.1.4 Affected Cultural Property and Public Buildings

Graves were the only cultural property affected through the land acquisition for the Project. Number of graves relocated were not reported in any available LAR document. Besides, according to the KIIs with affected communities, it is understood that the Ca Dong ethnic minority people have a farewell ritual called “abandoning the grave”, meaning that they will not come back to revisit the grave after burying. Therefore, payment for grave relocation was paid based on estimation rather than exact counting.

No other cultural property was affected.

Some infrastructures of communes affected by the project include three schools of Dak Nen, Son Dung and Son Lien communes, Dak Nen commune health clinic (1), Dak Nen CPC headquarter (1, clean water supply system, power lines, suspension bridges of Dak Nen Commune.

Compensation and relocation assistance for those cultural properties and public buildings were paid in full to the APs with affected graves and CPCs. No complaints raised during the Completion Audit relating to this issue.

3.2 Overview of Affected People

The LARC audit did not include an in-depth socio-economic assessment of the affected population or the impact on the Project. Some demographic information was collected during the household survey and respondents were asked to compare their lives before and after land acquisition.

As previously noted in the audit methodology section, 151 HHs representing a total of 735 people were surveyed, as demonstrated in the following table:

Table 6 Surveyed Population by Commune

Province	District	Commune	Village	No. of Households		No. of People	
				N	%	N	%
Kon Tum	Kon Plong	Dak Nen	Dak Lai	15	9.93%	82	11.16%
			Dak Tieu	15	9.93%	71	9.66%
			Xo Luong	30	19.87%	148	20.14%
			Xo Thac	15	9.93%	72	9.80%
		Dak Rinh	Dak Doa	21	13.91%	98	13.33%
Quang Ngai	Son Tay	Son Dung	Dak Lang	15	9.93%	71	9.66%
		Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong	15	9.93%	81	11.02%
		Son Long	Mang Hin	8	5.30%	39	5.31%
			Ra Manh	7	4.64%	29	3.95%
		Son Tan	Bai Mau	10	6.62%	44	5.99%
Total				151	100.00%	735	100.00%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

Over 60% of the population represented by the survey is within the labour force (15-60 years old for men and 15-55 years old for women) with higher proportion of male than female. Only 38% of those people of working age are currently employed, as represented in the following figure:

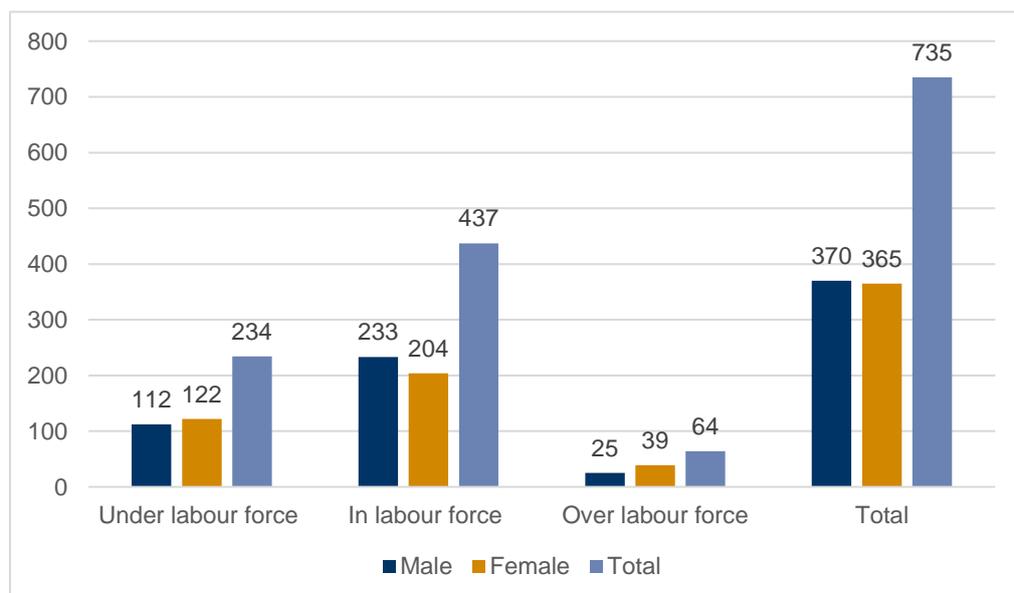


Figure 2 Labour Force by Gender among the Surveyed Households

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

The survey identified 103 households with vulnerable characteristics as identified in Table 7 below:

Table 7 Vulnerability characteristics of Affected households

Vulnerability	All Affected Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Indigenous people	150	100.0%
Household with illiterate main labor	55	36.7%
Poor household	46	30.7%
Near-poor household	24	16.0%
Female-headed household	17	11.3%
Elderly headed household (elderly people over 60 as household head and/or main breadwinner)	14	9.3%
Physically disabled people	11	7.3%
Household with main income from Agriculture/Aquaculture/Forestry and not have any remaining land after Land Acquisition	7	4.7%
Elderly person from 80 years old without Social Allowance	2	1.3%
Mentally disabled people not working	2	1.3%
Orphans/ abandoned children under 16 years old	1	0.7%
People infected with HIV/AIDs or severe illness and unable to work	1	0.7%
Other (wounded soldier)	1	0.7%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

4. LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

4.1 National Regulations on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

Planning and implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and resettlement for DHC Project followed national regulations and local decisions issued by the People’s Committee of Quang Ngai and Kon Tum provinces. The Land Law 2003 and the Decrees and Circulars issued before the year of 2013 were the key regulations that applied to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for most of components of the Project, except for the resettlement sites in Kon Plong district, where the Land Law 2013 and related Decrees, Circular and Decisions issued after the year of 2013 are applied.

The following section summarizes the policies and processes for land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. For a list of national laws and regulations applicable for the Project, refer to Appendix F.

The Land Law 2003 and Land Law 2013 are the administration laws that establishes the regulations of land allocation, land acquisition and land use. The land acquisition procedure as regulated in Land Law 2003 & 2013 includes the main steps as following:

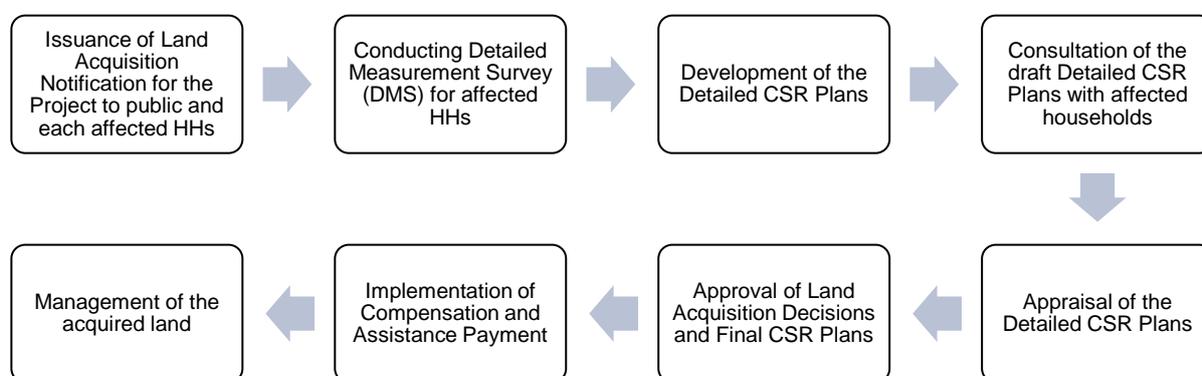


Figure 3 Main Steps of a Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Process

Some important issues from these laws in relation to land acquisition and compensation are summarized in Table 8 below:

Table 8 Key points relating to land acquisition and compensation in Land Law 2003 and Land Law 2013

Categories	Land Law 2003	Land Law 2013
Eligibility	Article 27 and Article 42: Individuals, households, and organizations that have or are eligible to be granted land use right certificates (LURC) for recovered land will receive compensation for the loss of these assets.	Article 75 of Land Law 2013 stipulates the same provision.
	Compensation for agricultural land without LURC or ineligible for LURC but used in a stable manner before October 15, 1993 (Article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004)	For agricultural land without LURC or ineligible for LURC but used before July 1, 2004, compensation for the land area which is actually used and does not exceed the agricultural land allocation quota (Article 77 of Land Law 2013).
Disclosure	Article 39: Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery	Article 67 of Land Law 2013 stipulates the same provision.

Categories	Land Law 2003	Land Law 2013
	of agricultural land and 180 days prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land, competent State agencies shall notify the land users of the land recovery.	
Compensation principle	<p>Article 42: Compensation for recovered agricultural and rural residential land will be in the form of new land of the same purpose of use or, if no new land is available, cash equivalent to the land use right value close to actual market prices of the recovered land.</p> <p>Recovery of land from people directly involved in agricultural production but having no land available for continued production, will receive cash compensation and support from the State to stabilize their lives. The PPC also determines certain levels of compensation or assistance based on the local reality.</p>	<p>Article 74: The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose as the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash according to the specific land price³ decided by the provincial-level People's Committee at the time of the recovery decision</p> <p>In addition to land compensation, land users shall also be considered for receiving the following supports: (i) Support for stabilizing livelihood and production; (ii) Support for training, job transition and job seeking for cases of recovery of agricultural land from households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production, or of recovery of land which is a combination between residential land and land for trading and services of households and individuals that have to be relocated; and (iii) Support for resettlement in case of recovery of land from households, individuals and overseas Vietnamese who have to be relocated.</p>
Resettlement sites	Resettlement zones will be developed for people having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. Resettlement zones will be developed for many projects in the same area and will provide living conditions that are equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence.	For projects that involve resettlement, provincial and district PCs shall be responsible for developing and implementing resettlement projects prior to land acquisition. RSs shall be constructed with adequate infrastructure ensuring compliance with existing construction standards and suited with local customs. Importantly, land acquisition shall only be implemented once construction of housing or infrastructures in RSs is completed. Resettlement within land acquisition areas is prioritised if land is still available for resettlement. If compensation and support is not enough for exchanging for a minimum land plot in the RS, the government will pay the difference.

³ The determination of specific land prices must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database and based on suitable valuation methods. Based on the consultation on land price, the provincial-level land administration agency shall submit the specific land price to the council for land price appraisal for consideration before submitting it to the People's Council of the same level for decision. (Article 114 - Land Law 2013)

Categories	Land Law 2003	Land Law 2013
Grievances	Land users have the right to lodge complaints about any administrative act or decision related to land acquisition, compensation policy, entitlements, rates and payment and strategies and procedures for resettlement. AP complaints can be made verbally or in written form.	Articles 69 to 71 of the Land Law 2013 stipulates the same provisions.

4.2 Requirements of AIIB's ESSs

The AIIB's ESP of 2021 consolidates three associated environmental and social standards (ESSs), which set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements to be implemented by its Client, all of which are applied by the Project:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management,
- ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples.

While the ESS1 is the overarching standard that requires both for quality environmental and social assessment and for management of risks and impacts during Project implementation, the ESS2 and ESS3 focus on the social aspects of the Project.

The ESS 2 addresses impacts of Project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources, which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). Resettlement is considered involuntary when the Project-affected people do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. As in the case of this Project, land acquisition is government-led causing "lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use", and therefore, triggered ESS2.

The objectives of this ESS 2 are to:

- to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever feasible,
- to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives,
- where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels and to provide resettlement assistance,
- to understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of Involuntary Resettlement,
- to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, and
- to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

ESS3 applies if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project, and are likely to be affected by the Project. Given the appearance of the Ca Dong ethnic minority group and the Project's impacts on them, ESS3 applies for this Project.

The objectives of this ESS3 are to design and implement Projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves, so that they: (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic

benefits; (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects; and (c) can participate actively in Projects that affect them.

4.3 Key gaps

Key differences between the Vietnamese laws on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and the AIIB's ESSs are presented in Table 9:

Table 9 Key Differences between Vietnamese Land Laws 2003 & 2013 and AIIB's ESSs

Criteria	Vietnam Regulations	AIIB's ESS requirements
ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement		
Planning & development of a LARP/ LAP/ RP or LARF/ LAPF/ RPF	<p>If land acquisition results in resettlement and compensation, a Compensation, Support and Resettlement Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee or the Land Fund Development Centre where such a Centre is established. This process shall be implemented in accordance with Vietnamese legal requirements.</p> <p>A socio-economic survey is not required to be conducted and the compensation price follows the related decision of the People's Committee of the Province where the project is located.</p>	<p>A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) or Resettlement Plan (RP) (collectively, LARP/LAP/RP) is required to address the involuntary resettlement issues.</p> <p>A detailed socio-economic census of displaced persons and an inventory of affected land and assets should be conducted at the household, enterprise, and community level to determine the scope of Involuntary Resettlement is required. The assessment should take into account the gender and Indigenous Peoples issues.</p>
Persons without title or legal rights	<p>In the event that affected people who do not have legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use, or do not have enough required legal documentation for compensation, the local authority is responsible for providing support for such cases on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<p>Make persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, eligible for, and provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets not related to land, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the LARP/LAP/RP. Include them in the consultation process. Do not include compensation to such persons for the land that has been settled illegally.</p>
Meaningful consultations	<p>Consultation meetings are required only on request. However, it is common practice that consultation meetings on compensation, support and resettlement are conducted.</p> <p>In practice, consultation mostly engage local authorities and representatives of affected households without considering the vulnerability and gender characteristics.</p>	<p>Consultation should be based on prior disclosure of relevant and adequate information, thus enabling informed participation and consent.</p> <p>Consultation should be inclusive and culturally appropriate, and should include disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, and host communities.</p>
Resettlement assistance	<p>A resettlement site is required to be provided to those physically displaced. Self-relocated cases can receive cash instead.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance should also be provided to displaced persons.</p>	<p>Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following, as applicable: (a) if there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are at least as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or other assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and/or other</p>

Criteria	Vietnam Regulations	AIIB's ESS requirements
	<p>Some additional support in cash may be provided to fishermen/fisherwomen in some projects.</p> <p>Support for relocation and transition should be included in the compensation, support and resettlement plan of each project.</p> <p>Transition support is required to be provided to the following displaced people cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those who lost more than 30% of their agriculture land. ■ Those who lost farming land allocated by the government before. 	<p>assets, as applicable), adequate housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of Project benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required; and (d) special assistance to woman-headed households and vulnerable households.</p>
Grievance Mechanism	<p>Land users shall have the right to complain about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management. In practice, grievance submission should follow the bottom-to-top principle (from commune to district and then higher levels of authority).</p>	<p>The project grievance mechanism should be established for the PAPs to lodge their grievances if any.</p> <p>Communities are informed about the grievance mechanism and an understandable process is used.</p>
Gender issues	<p>The compensation package includes money for occupational change, moving allowance, and other support depending on each displaced case.</p> <p>The compensation price is decided based on the regulated price, which is issued by the provincial authority annually.</p>	<p>Compensation for all lost assets at full replacement cost should be provided.</p> <p>Replacement property of equal or higher value should be provided.</p> <p>Where livelihoods are land-based, preference should be given for land based compensation or replacement, where feasible.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>There are no requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration.</p>	<p>The project should develop and implement monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration process.</p>

ESS3: Indigenous Peoples

Application & Objectives	<p>No specific requirements for addressing project impacts on indigenous peoples in both Land Law 2003 & 2013.</p> <p>However, In 2014, the Government issued Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 and Decision No. 64/2014/QD-TTg dated November 18, 2014 stipulating specific supporting policies on migration and resettlement of irrigation and hydropower projects. Supports focus on economic development (convert crops, livestock and fisheries, development of production forests, and vocational training). No requirements on cultural development.</p>	<p>ESS 3 applies if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project, and are likely to be affected by the Project. The objectives of ESS3 are to design and implement Projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves, so that they: (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects; and (c) can participate actively in Projects that affect them</p>
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5. AUDIT FINDINGS

5.1 Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation

5.1.1 Requirements

Provision of the GoV

- Article 39 of the Land Law 2003 states that the land user must be informed of the reasons for recovery, the schedule and plans for resettlement, compensation eligibility and if necessary, options resettlement. This must occur at least three months prior to the recovery of agricultural land and six months prior to recovery of non-agricultural land.
- As per Section VI, Circular 116/2004, the approved detailed CSRPs shall be publicly posted in the residential areas where land to be recovered. Plans and schedules for compensation payment, resettlement and ground clearance must also be publicly announced.
- For resettlement, Article 34 – Decree 197/2004 states that agencies (organizations) that are assigned by the provincial-level People's Committees to carry out relocation must inform every household that has land recovered and must be relocated of the tentative relocation arrangement plans and publicly post up these plans at their headquarters, at the offices of the commune-level People's Committees of the localities where exists the recovered land and in the relocation areas 20 days before such relocation plans are approved by competent State bodies.
- APs are allowed to express opinions, concerns and contribute ideas for the detailed CSRPs and participate in all activities such as the DMS, pricing and compensation payment, and the selection of the location of relocation sites. Representatives of CPC must participate in the DMS and the measurements must be confirmed by APs (Circular 116/2004).
- APs have the right to visit the proposed relocation site and publicly discuss the relocation arrangements (Decree 197/2004).

AIIB's ESS2 requirements

- **Consultations.** Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, their entitlements and resettlement options, and any further participation process. Involve them in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the LARP/LAP/RP. Put in place measures for meaningful participation in these consultations, including appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings when appropriate. Pay particular attention to the needs of people with disabilities, vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and take all measures required for them to participate in consultations.
- **Information Disclosure.** Disclose the draft LARP/LAP/RP, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 1.

5.1.2 Findings

Public consultation and information disclosure on the CSR Plans is required to follow Vietnamese regulations and the authorities play a key role in this activity. In general, information disclosure and consultation complied with the relevant policies. Information was disclosed to APs in official meetings, documents and via village/commune broadcast systems. Local authorities organized meetings with CPCs and affected HHs regarding the Land Use Plan for the Project. HHs attended the consultation meetings. Minutes of meetings were prepared. Land Use Plan and Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement policies were disclosed.

The survey indicated that 95.36% of APs attended official meetings on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; 46.36% of these APs participated in more than three meetings: (i) one on the land acquisition plan; (ii) one before the draft DMS; (iii) one for the final DMS and pricing. The reasons provided by the APs for not attending meetings were: HHs members were too busy; too old and weak; or not informed.

The level of attendance at official meetings is presented in the tables below.

Table 10 Attendance at Official Meetings

Number of times participated in community consultation	Economically Displaced Households (N=36)		Physically Displaced Households				All AHs (N=151)	
			Self-relocation (N=31)		Concentrated Resettlement (N=84)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Attended meetings	34	94.44%	29	93.55%	81	96.43%	144	95.36%
Participated but not remember the times	12	33.33%	14	45.16%	37	44.05%	63	41.72%
One meeting	3	8.33%	0	0.00%	2	2.38%	5	3.31%
Two meetings	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	3.57%	3	1.99%
Three meetings	2	5.56%	0	0.00%	1	1.19%	3	1.99%
Over three meetings	17	47.22%	15	48.39%	38	45.24%	70	46.36%
No participation	2	5.56%	2	6.45%	3	3.57%	7	4.64%
Total	36	100.00%	31	100.00%	84	100.00%	151	100.00%

Out of the 144 households attending the public meetings, 44 households (30.77%) raised questions during the meetings, and only 23 out of the 44 respondents (52.25%) said that they were satisfied with the answer provided by the local authority at that time.

However, it was observed during the Completion Audit that majority of the respondents attended the information disclosure organized by local authority because they were paid to attend the meeting and did not really understand what was shared during the events. 92 out of 151 respondents (60.9%) indicated that they did not understand about their rights on land compensation and relocation. One of the reasons was due to their low level of education and language barriers.

Despite the low level of understanding, results of the survey show that 49.67% of total surveyed HHs were satisfied with the information disclosure and consultations conducted by the local authorities. 18.54% of those HHs who were unsatisfied with the information disclosure identified the problems as related to vague or lack of information on compensation and assistance policies. 31.79% had no answer for this question given the fact that LAR happened very long time ago and they did not remember exactly what happened.

Table 11 Level of satisfaction with information disclosure

Satisfaction with the consultation	Economic Displacement (N=36)		Physical Displacement				All Affected Households (N=151)	
			Self-relocation (N=31)		Concentrated Resettlement (N=84)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	24	66.67%	14	45.16%	37	44.05%	75	49.67%
No	5	13.89%	7	22.58%	16	19.05%	28	18.54%
Don't know	7	19.44%	10	32.26%	31	36.90%	48	31.79%
Total	36	100.00%	31	100.00%	84	100.00%	151	100.00%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

It was also found out that over 80% of the respondents said that majority of the meeting attendance was in charge by their male family members, mainly because they were family heads. Only 29 out of the 151 surveyed HHs having female heads (19.2%) had women attended the meetings.

5.1.3 Overall Assessment

Information Disclosure and Consultation

Ranking criteria	Partially Aligned
Analysis	<p>Information disclosure, consultation and participation aligns with the provisions of the Land Law, Decree 197/2004, Decree 84/2007, and Circular 116/2004.</p> <p>However, the level of education and language barriers remain a major barrier for AP's to fully understand their rights. This led to a fact that APs raised some misunderstanding issues even when explained many times by the local authorities. Those concerns will be presented in more details in the next sections.</p> <p>A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is being developed to outline engagement strategies for different stakeholder groups. The SEP emphasizes the importance of and enforce meaningful consultation and disclosure of the resettlement-related issues even though it has been completed to minimize number of misunderstandings among the APs. The SEP is gender-inclusive and responsive by ensuring the women's participation during the Project's information disclosure and consultation activities.</p>
Corrective Actions	<p>Follow the SEP to implement on-going information disclosure and consultation to reinforce the AP's understanding about their legal entitlements and minimize misunderstanding about the Project, particularly resettlement-related issues. Engagement should be conducted continuously through the project development phases.</p> <p>It is suggested that DHC will hire a third-party research agency or CSO who has experience working with the indigenous people and local communities to carry out the SEP implementation. Roles and responsibilities of the third-party implementor should be clarified in the SEP.</p>

5.2 Eligibility and Entitlement

5.2.1 Requirements

GoV regulations

As explained above, majority of the LAR was implemented under the Land Law 2003 and its regulations. Decree 197/2004/ND-CP added two conditions: (1) HHs or individuals without LURC or required documents but have been using the land stably before October 15, 1993 and has certification that the land is free of any dispute shall be compensated for the land; and (2) HHs or individuals without LURC or required documents and have used the land stably since October 1993 without violating any land use plan or protection corridors of public work shall be compensated for the land. Additional clauses and clarifications on eligibility are included in Decree 84/2007/ND-CP.

The entitlements for affected households are regulated in decisions on approval of detailed Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR) Plans issued by the Quang Ngai and Kon Tum Province PCs. The decisions quoted the provisions on eligibility for land compensation of the 2003 Land Law, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP and Decree 84/2007/ND-CP and other provincial regulations on compensation policies, land prices, trees and crops and assets price and other assistances. Details of the compensation and support level is presented in Appendix G. Entitlements have also been covered in each relevant section.

AIIB's ESS2 requirements

Section 24: "Make persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, eligible for, and provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets not related to land, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the LARP/LAP/RP."

5.2.2 Findings

Generally, the eligibility for land compensation partially aligned with the provisions of the GoV's regulations and ESS2 requirements about the Persons without Title or Legal Rights. All of the land users who (i) have LURC or are eligible to have LURC; and (ii) those who have no LURC but have used the land stably for a long time and have certification that the land is free of dispute on land received compensation for their affected land and other assets on land. In addition, AHs were also to be provided with other government support such as for livelihood stabilization; relocating houses and assets; support for occupation changes and job training, transition and job seeking; and support for rental allowance.

According to the meetings with all affected communes, as part of the LAR process, there was an "Original Land Verification Group" consisting of leaders of the CPC, village heads, leader of the Commune Communist Party, the commune cadastral officer, representatives of mass organizations and village leaders. The Group, together with representatives of district Compensation and Site Clearance Committee (DCCSC), verified the land use origin and identified the eligible HHs for compensation. In almost all cases, eligible HHs received their land compensation.

However, at time of this Completion Audit, there was not enough information to confirm if there were any persons displaced by the Project without land title because the land acquisition happened long time ago. During meetings with the CPCs of affected communes, the local authority and responsible agencies did not conduct inventory of the displaced persons without land title or not eligible for land title. They confirmed that there had been no grievance from affected people regarding this issue.

The land acquisition happened in two provinces and hence, the entitlement for affected people in each province are different. However, during the site visit, there was no complaint raised about the inconsistent entitlement between the two provinces.

5.2.3 Overall assessment

Eligibility and Entitlement

Ranking criteria	Partially aligned
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All of the HHs with LURC or those who have no LURC but eligible for ones received compensation for their affected land and other assets on land. ■ However, not enough information to confirm if there was any APs without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land at time of land acquisition.
Corrective Actions	As the land acquisition happened seven years ago and no grievance received relating to this issue, it is suggested that no corrective action needed in this case.

5.3 Compensation and Assistance Payment

5.3.1 Requirements

GoV requirements

Several GoV policies outline the compensation and assistance entitled to HHs who are resettled as a result of having their land acquired by the state. An overview of these policies is presented below and have also been included in the Legal Entitlement Framework (Appendix G).

Table 12 Summary of Legal Entitlements

Kon Plong	Son Tay
Compensation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For centralised RS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House for house exchange - 1,000m² residential land for each HH including 400m² residential land for housing and 600m² for gardening. - For swidden land: cash compensation for acquired land or 1ha of new swidden land in exchange, plus 20 million VND to support new land reclamation after resettlement. - For rice land: cash compensation for acquired land, plus provision of resettled farming land in RA sites) ■ For self-relocation HHs: All compensation for house, land, in cash ■ For no relocation HHs: cash compensation at the regulated rate by the province at time of land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For centralised RS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House for house exchange - 1,000m² residential land for each HH including 400m² residential land for housing and 600m² for gardening. - Cash compensation will be applied for the entire area of agricultural land acquired
Assistance	
<p>Beside the compensation payment, AHs will receive the following assistance, normally all paid in cash one time or dividedly by annual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life stabilization support: normally paid in form of rice support and based on number of household members. 	<p>Beside the compensation payment, AHs will receive the following assistance, normally all paid in cash one time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life stabilization support: normally paid in form of rice support and based on number of household members.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agriculture extension support: through technical guidance and support for AHs ■ Job transition support: (only applicable for HHs not eligible for new RA land): payment in cash equivalent to 2-5 times of the acquired agriculture land. ■ Relocation assistance (only applicable for PDs): normally all paid in cash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production stabilization - Livestock - Healthcare - Electricity - Incentive for early relocation - New house ceremony - Visit new RS area - Training and technical support for agriculture development - Education support for new school year after relocation - Other assistance for vulnerable HHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agriculture extension support: through technical guidance and support for AHs ■ Job transition support: (only applicable for HHs not eligible for new RA land): payment in cash equivalent to 2-5 times of the acquired agriculture land. ■ Relocation assistance (only applicable for PDs): normally all paid in cash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production stabilization - Livestock - Healthcare - Electricity - Fuel support - Incentive for early relocation - New house ceremony - Visit new RS area - Training and technical support for agriculture development - Education support for new school year after relocation - Other assistance for vulnerable HHs
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Regarding payment for the compensation and assistance, as per provisions of:

- Land Law 2003: compensation and assistance payments must be paid to AHs within five days of receiving written notice on compensation, support and assistance; a payment voucher should be provided.
- Decree 197/2004 and Decree 69/2009/ND-CP: the District People's Committee is responsible for implementation and completion of resettlement activities before commencement of land acquisition and construction of the project.
- Decree 84/2007/ND-CP: If a person with land recovered refuses to receive compensation and support money or a house or residential land, the organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance shall transfer the money into a separate interest-bearing bank account and keep the house and land for resettlement in its original conditions as a basis for subsequent settlement of complaint (if any).

Requirements of AIIB ESS2:

Section 21: Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following, as applicable:

- If there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are at least as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or other assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and/or other assets, as applicable), adequate housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of Project benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process;
- Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.

- Civic infrastructure and community services, as required; and
- Special assistance to woman-headed households and vulnerable households.

Section 23: Pay compensation and provide other Involuntary Resettlement entitlements before any related physical or economic displacement takes place under the Project. Take gender issues into account in determining and paying compensation and providing other entitlements. When national law and tenure systems do not recognize the rights of women to hold or exchange property, make provision, to the extent feasible, for women to gain security of tenure. Include provisions to address loss of livelihood during Project implementation.

5.3.2 Findings

Through the authority meetings, surveys, FGDs and KIIs, findings indicate that in general, compensation and assistance comply with the relevant policies. However, there are some pending issues, particularly related to outstanding assistance payments.

Land tenure security

63.1% of the surveyed PD households confirmed that they had received LURC for their residential land. 34.52% had not received the book and this population are mainly from Dak Nen commune, Kon Plong district.

Table 13 LURC status of the new residential land

LURC status of the new residential land	Self-Resettlement (N=31)		Concentrated resettlement (N=84)	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	7	22.58%	53	63.10%
No	21	67.74%	29	34.52%
Don't know/Not clear	3	9.68%	2	2.38%
Total	31	100.00%	84	100.00%

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

However, according to discussion with the CPCs, 100% of households have completed the application for LURC approval and are waiting for the book to be issued. No specific timeline for this activity to complete.

Entitlement for Compensation and Assistance

Data from document review and confirmation with local authorities show that a total of 388 HHs were required to relocate because of land acquisition for the Project, with 211 HHs in Kon Plong District and 177 HHs in Son Tay District.

62% of surveyed HH acknowledged that they received the relocation support. There are many types of relocation support according to the interviewees such as supports for transporting cost, transportation vehicle, electricity, new house ceremony, health support. According to the discussions with local authorities, compensation and assistance were paid equally to all AHs and in accordance with the GoV policies as presented above. However, there was low level of acknowledgement among the AHs about such policies due to their low level of education with significant number of illiterate people.

Payment progress

Compensation and assistance payment for project components happened from 2008 – 2016. Timeline for the payment activities of each project component as presented in Table 14 below:

Table 14 Compensation and Assistance Payment progress by Project Components

Project Components	Kon Plong	Son Tay
Reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All trees and crops was inventoried in 2011, payment completed in 2013 ■ Completed payment for land compensation and other relocation supports. Support for resettlement and concentrated resettlement (support for stabilizing life) will be divided and paid according to the annual plan to ensure stability for the people) ■ One remaining issue relating to pending payment to be explained further in the next part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All trees and crops in the ST district received DMS in 2010-2011, compensation and payment plans were prepared in 2012 ■ The plan for compensation and support for land, buildings, structures and resettlement support has been prepared, approved, and paid for in 2012-2014. ■ There are still some outstanding issues that will be explained in detail. in the next part
Reservoir detour road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DMS in 2012, CSR plans developed and approved in 2013, complete payment in 2013. No pending payment as confirmed by Dak Rin CPC.
Power lant and auxiliary works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DMS in 2012, CSR plans developed and approved in 2013, complete payment in 2013. No pending issue as confirmed by the Son Tay CPC
Energy complex & auxiliary works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DMS in 2009, CSR plans developed and approved, complete payment in 2020. No pending payment
Resettlement sites and auxiliary works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pending payment for host community in the resettlement sites to be explained further in the next part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All RS construction completed. No pending payment

There are two outstanding issues relating compensation and assistance payment as following:

■ Pending payment for compensation in Kon Plong district

Only 53% of the surveyed HHs said that they had received full compensation and assistant payment. 40% said that they had not yet received the payment in full and majority of them are from Kon Plong province. This was confirmed through the meetings with local authorities and KII with village leaders. There are two reasons for those pending payments:

- i) As explained in the entitlement framework for this Project quoted in the Final CSR Plans⁴, assistance payments in cash for HHs in Kon Plong province will be divided and paid by

⁴ The Final CSR Plans were developed mainly based on the provisions in Decision 53/2014/QD-UBND dated 19 September 2014 of the Kon Tum PPC promulgating specific regulations on some contents on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land in Kon Tum province and Decision 05/2011/QD-UBND dated 4 March 2007 of the Kon Tum PPC promulgating regulations on compensation, support and resettlement for irrigation and hydropower projects in Kon Tum province

annual ensure AHs do not use up the compensation money and ensure stability for the people. Number of payments will be determined differently by each Final CSR Plan. According to commune leader in Dak Nen commune, APs were not aware of this policy and only came to receive payments when informed.

ii) Pending disbursement from the Sponsor as below explanation:

According to official letter No. 3170/UBND-NNTN9 dated 13 November 2018 of the PC of Kon Tum province submitted to the Prime Minister, the Province had approved in the Final CSR Plans, which were already issued to AHs in Kon Tum Province, a total exceeding amount of VND 33.286 billion comparing to the initial approved cost by PV Power Board of Directors. Main reasons were: i) Application of highest benefit policies for the affected ethnic minorities, and ii) longer support for living stabilisation due delay in RS and public facilities development, etc. According to the Decision 105/QĐ-DHDC approving for the 2nd Adjusted Total Investment prepared by DHC, the exceeding amount of VND 33.28 billion VND was not consistent with the government's regulations, so DHC has kept the payment on hold and only proceed payment upon the approval of the Prime Minister.

Given the exceeding compensation amount were listed in the Final CSR Plans already issued to AHs and the PPC of Kon Tum Province had not able to proceed payment to AHs due to the above pending disbursement, it raised a considerable concern from AHs about the incomplete payment. They have raised this concern verbally many times to local authorities in the People's Council meetings but never submitted in written form and received no clear answer for it. This concern also led to the conflict between host communities and the relocated HHs which will be explained further in the next section.

According to the Kon Plong DCCSC, there are 60 households in Kon Plong District (among which 11 HHs in Dak Rin commune and 49 HHs in Dak Nen commune) not yet received full payment due to the above reason.

As this budget has been under approval of the Prime Minister, the current delay is considered to be out of the Sponsor's control. However, according to discussion with the Sponsor, both PV Power and DHC acknowledged the issue and committed to provide the funding for as soon as obtaining approval from Prime Minister. If DHC cannot fulfil this obligation once the approval is issued, PV Power guarantees to make the payment for this matter.

■ **Pending payment for compensation and assistance for AHs in Son Tay district due to lawsuit of Son Tay District Council for Compensation and Site Clearance (DCCSC)**

The government's implementation of the Land CSR Plans has not been completed due to the unresolved lawsuit relating to Son Tay DCCSC as following:

When it was first disclosed that the Project would be deployed in this area, many people came to buy land from local people (most of them were Ca Dong ethnic minorities) at a cheap price to speculate. The land transaction was through exchanging handwritten papers without any confirmation of the local authorities. The transaction was assessed as causing disadvantage for the Ca Dong ethnic minority people because the land price was too cheap, and they would not be able to enjoy the benefits of support from the state on migration and resettlement. Recognizing the issue, the PC of Son Tay district decided on a compensation principle as "referring to the old owner", meaning only pay compensation to the households with legal use rights instead of new owners who were suspected as speculators.

However, the provincial inspectors, when auditing LAR activity, concluded that the DPC's decision was against the law and issued a decision to prosecute DCCSC in 2014. The case has been brought to the supreme court for resolution, but no final decision has been made.

Due to the conflicted opinions between provincial prosecutors and the Son Tay DCCSC, there are two pending compensation and assistance payment issues including:

- i) Compensation payment of 9.5 ha farming land with 45 land lots (about 28 HHs⁵ mainly in Son Dung commune), and
- ii) Living stabilisation and livelihood restoration support payment for another 370 economically displaced HHs in Son Tay district

At time of the lawsuit occurrence (around 2014), the Son Tay DCCSC was planning to pay the life stabilization support for 370 ED households and additional CSR Plans for 45 land plots in Son Dung commune. However, as both the issues are relating to determination of eligibility based on “original landowner” which need court’s decision on how to determine the landowner, it has kept pending until now. A new DCCSC has been established at the beginning of 2021 to work on this issue. According to discussion with the members of Son Tay DCCSC and local authorities, the calculation of land loss percentage which will serve as basis for assistance payment has been mostly completed and they only wait for the Court’s decision to proceed with next steps.

As this issue is under the Supreme Court’s decision, the current delay is considered to be out of the Sponsor’s control.

Assistance to Vulnerable People

Upon reviewing the Final CSR Plans, it can be seen that some assistance for vulnerable households as per definition of the Ministry of Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) of Vietnam was regulated and implemented for this Project, including additional relocation assistance for the poor/ near poor and social policy households. All payment were made in cash. No gender mainstreaming measures were mentioned.

Land acquisition for the Project, which started in 2008 continues to have an impact on vulnerable HHs in Project-affected communes as documented in the FGD with a group of vulnerable HHs in Xo Thak village. They indicated that vulnerable people have not been able to stabilize their lives after land acquisition. They continue to receive social support. Most indicated that they have used all the compensation and support payment received, primarily spending them on their children’s education and house construction but have not contributed to improving their quality of life. These vulnerable HHs identified similar impacts of the Project noted by other affected HHs, such as unusable remaining land, damaged irrigation systems, lack of job opportunities, etc. The table below provides more details on vulnerable HHs and their living standards after land acquisition.

5.3.3 Overall assessment

Eligibility and Entitlement

Ranking criteria	Partially aligned
Analysis	<p>Given the LAR for this Project was government-led, the compensation and assistance for AHs were paid in line with the GoV’s legal entitlement framework as presented above. It can be seen that such entitlement is aligned with the ESS2 requirements in terms of covering adequate support for relocation land, housing at resettlement sites, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities. However, there are some remaining issues as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ However, some households have not yet received LURC which is a security of tenure for their residential land and house in the RSs, ■ No gender mainstreaming measures when paying compensation and assistance for AHs,

⁵ It is noted that this number was counted based on number of “old landowner” (mainly Ca Dong HHs). The final number of AHs may differ subject to the Court’s decision on whether compensation should be paid to the old landowner or new landowner.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low acknowledgement of the compensation and resettlement assistance policies among the Ca Dong ethnic minority people leading to bad reputation about the Project, ■ Pending payment for compensation in Kon Plong district, and ■ Pending payment for compensation and assistance for AHs in Son Tay district due to lawsuit of Son Tay District Council for Compensation and Site Clearance (DCCSC)
<p>Corrective Actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Sponsor should follow up closely with the local authority to update the LURC granting process to ensure land tenure security for affected households. The result of such follow-up activities should be updated regularly in the stakeholder engagement record. ■ Within one year from the CAP implementation, if the percentage of HHs obtaining LURCs still remain low, it is necessary that DHC conduct a survey with HHs who have not obtained LURC to understand the status (e.g. how many HHs applied the document for LURC, how many HHs prepared the document, how many HHs have not applied, the reasons for not applying) before providing appropriate support. The Sponsor should follow up closely with relevant authorities to update the Prime minister's approval and Court decision so as to speed up resolving the pending issues in Kon Plong and Son Tay districts, ■ Enhancing local people's knowledge about the assistance policies through strategic engagement with AHs, ■ Ensure that all the social management plans to be developed in future will be gender-inclusive. ■ It is suggested that DHC will engage a third-party research agency or CSO who is capable of and has rich experience working with the indigenous people to carry out the engagement with local communities, development and implementation of the future social management plans.

5.4 Resettlement Sites

5.4.1 Requirements

Provisions of GoV

- Article 35 – Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP states that before residential land in the RS is arranged for households and individuals, basis infrastructure must be built in resettlement area to ensure that users have the same or better conditions compared with their affected places of residence.
- Article 14 - Decree 197/2004 and Article 19 - Decree 69/2009 state that individuals or households, when land is acquired by the State but have no another place to stay, are entitled to land allocated in the relocation site or the relocation house.

AIIB's ESS2 requirements

Section 22: Standards of Living. Improve the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups displaced by the Project, including women, children and persons with disabilities, to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

5.4.2 Findings

Resettlement sites

There were eight resettlement sites were built by the government in the two provinces. Each resettlement site is equipped with full set of infrastructure including community house, kindergarten,

house, internal road system, domestic water supply, domestic electricity supply. Construction of all the RSs centralized RSs were completed and ready for use since 2012 – 2014.

Other than that, some self-relocated households in Son Long commune chose new locations in Nuoc Dop, Ra Mun and Ra Pan residential areas of Ra Manh village (near their old house in the lakebed) to resettle scattered. According to Son Tay PC’s approvals of the technical designs and investment cost for these facilities (Decision No. 929/QD-UBND and Decision 1382/QD-UBND) in 2014, DHC would also support to build a new kindergarten and primary school, water supply and electricity system for the Nuoc Dop residential area as part of the relocation support policy. Total investment cost approved was the kindergarten and the primary school: VND 3.935 billion; and the water supply system: VND 2.203 billion.

At time of the reporting, according to discussion with the commune and village leaders, construction of the water supply system and two schools in this area has not yet started. According to the Management Board (MB) of Investment and Construction Projects of Son Tay District (in charge of the RS construction), the reason for this delay was that DHC had not yet provided funding for the construction. The MB has sent request letters to DHC regarding this pending payment and waiting for DHC’s response to commence the work.

According to discussion with the Sponsor, DHC has approved and process payment for this component in the end of June.

Number of current HHs in each RS are presented in table below:

Table 15 Number of houses in the Resettlement Sites

Commune	Resettlement sites	No. of HHs in plan	Current No. HHs (2021)
Dak Nen	Thôn Vương + Xô Luông	83	32 ⁶
	Dak Lai – Dak Luk	18	16
	Dak Tieu – Dak Buk	41	37
	Xo Thak 2	20	20
	Xo Thak 1	35	35
Son Long	Anh Nhoi (Mang Hin village)	34	33
	Ra Manh village (self-relocation)		17
Son Dung	Nuoc Lang	35	38
Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong	25	25

For the surveyed HHs in centralized RS, 84% said that they were involved in community consultation relating to selection of the resettlement sites, and 62% of them were able to visit the resettlement sites before moving to the areas. Reasons for the no visit included: no visit organized (40%), HHs did not know about such visit (44%), and HHs knew about the place beforehand (11%). According to the KIIs,

⁶ The initial RS has two area: one for Vuong village and another for Xo Luong village with total 83 resettled HHs in planning. Vuong - Xo Luong villagers moved to live in the resettlement area from about 2013 - 2014. By 2015, there was an epidemic (unknown reason) that caused many people in Vuong village to become seriously ill and many people died. This makes people worry that there is a bad omen in this area. Therefore, all people in Vuong village and some households in Xo Luong decided to move to the old village (about 25 households) or borrow land/houses from relatives in the Xo Luong resettlement area to live. Therefore, at present, the resettlement area of Vuong village is abandoned.

the site visits were only organized for the village representatives, village’s informal leaders and HHs with interest.

Some households initially chose to move to the centralized RSs but then left their home and went to other places to do business or due to customs and traditions (when a family member dies, they will move out of the current house and find a new place to live).

Generally, APs were satisfied with the newly invested infrastructure of the new place in terms of environmental hygiene, security, housing conditions, and road conditions. However, domestic water supply remains an issue in some resettlement sites such as Xo Luong RS, Nuoc Vuong RS and Dak Tieu RS. Perceptions of the APs about the new resettlement sites are summarized in the following:

Table 16 Perceptions of the APs about the new resettlement sites

Feature	Descriptions
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electricity is generally better than previous because before resettlement, some affected villages were not yet connected to the national grid but now, all RSs can use electricity from national grid. ■ However, some households complained about the high electricity bills.
Domestic water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents in Dak Lai RS, Xo Thak RS, Nuoc Lang RS and Anh Nhoi RS rated the domestic water supply in new RSs as better than previous thanks to the Gov’s investment in the new gravity water system. In Dak Tieu RS and Xo Thak, residents contribute a small amount of money or assign one person responsible for maintaining the system so they can still function well. ■ Residents in Dak Tieu village saw the water supply system poorer because it is sourced from Dak Buk village so the current is not strong. ■ Residents in Xo Luong RS saw the water supply system poorer because of no fund for maintenance. ■ Residents in Nuoc Vuong RS saw the water supply system poorer due to water scarcity from the source.
Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In general, roads are getting better and more convenient for local people than before. However, some roads got deteriorated after a few years of construction that caused difficulties for transportation, especially transporting the cultivation products (casava, acacia).
Health clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents from all RSs except for Dak Tieu RS acknowledged that the health clinic are getting better than before resettlement thanks to investment in the infrastructure. ■ Residents in Dak Tieu RS complained about the access to health clinic after resettlement got less convenient. Previously, health station was only about 3km from the village, now 19km further. Many women gave birth at home instead of going to the health clinic as before.
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents from all RSs except for Dak Tieu RS acknowledged that the health clinic are getting better than before resettlement thanks to investment in the infrastructure. ■ Residents in Dak Tieu RS complained that the school now is further than before. However, children can stay at school and are fed better than home.
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In all RSs, there is no market in the village but local people buy goods or food from mobile goods vendors that are evaluated as quite limited in goods diversity. This mobile goods service is usually once per month during rainy season or twice per week during dry time.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Housing is more stable.

- However, people do not like concrete houses. In the Ca Dong culture, people live in stilt wooden house with kitchen in the main house for convenience in worshipping and bonding. The wooden houses are more convenient to clean, wooden houses are less dirty than concrete houses.
- New kitchen and concrete houses are not frequently used. Instead, people built a new wooden house or dismantled their old wooden houses in the old place and reinstalled in the new RSs next to the concrete house.

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

The Figure 4 and Figure 5 below represent level of satisfaction with the new resettlement sites according to the HH survey results:

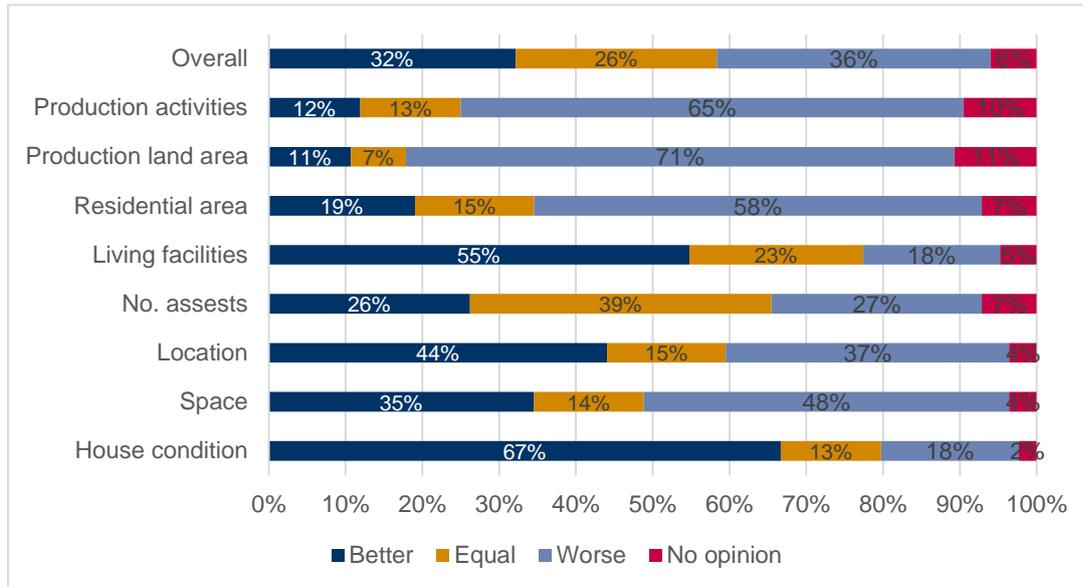


Figure 4 Perceptions of Centralized Resettled HHs about the living condition in RSs

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

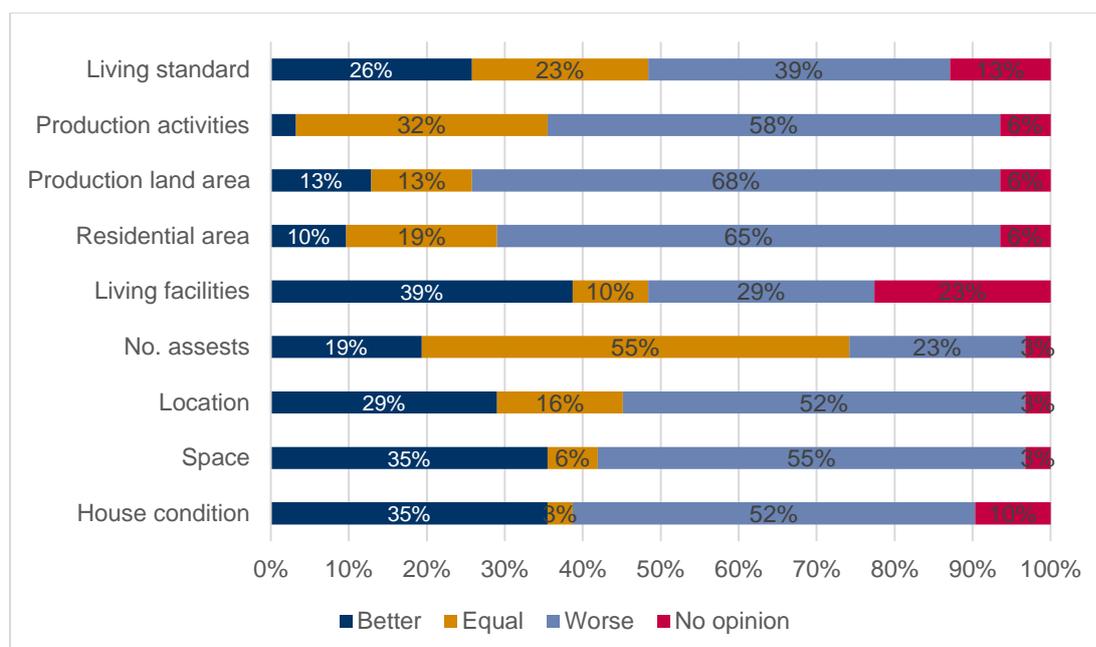


Figure 5 Perceptions of self-relocation HHs about the living condition in new areas

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

Resettlement Agriculture area (RA)

As part of the compensation and assistance policy for resettled households, a number of resettlement agriculture areas (RA) were developed to help restoring livelihoods of the AHs as following:

Table 17 Resettlement Agriculture areas developed for the Project’s AHs

Village	Resettlement Agriculture sites	Host community	DHC’s investment
Dak Nen	Vuong - Xo Luong RA	Tu Ngu, Tu Thon, Tu Ret village of Dak Nen commune	Transportation system connecting RSs and RAs, irrigation system in the RAs and rice field reclamation in the RAs
	Dak Lai RA	Dak Lai village, Dak Nen	
	Dak Lup RA	Dak Luk village, Dak Nen	
	Dak Tieu - Dak But RA	Later discarded as APs voted to receive cash compensation	
Xo Thac RA (for both Xo Thac 1 & 2)			
Son Long	Anh Nhoi RA	Mang Hin village, Son Long	
Son Dung	Nuoc Lang RS	No RA because AHs had sufficient land left tp continue farming	Transportation route from RSs to existing cultivation area
Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong RS		

As reported by the Management Boards of Investment and Construction Projects of Son Tay and Kon Tum Districts (in charge of the RS & RA construction), the construction of the above listed RAs had been mostly completed, except for the access road to Anh Nhoi RA, which are being constructed at the time being.

As mentioned in Section 5.3.2, pending payment to AHs in Kon Plong District has led to some outstanding issues regarding conflict between the host community of RAs and AHs. To be specific, due to the incomplete payment for agriculture land acquired from host communities (see the above table) to build the RAs, people from the host community banned the displaced people living in the RS from conduct farming on their allocated RA land. This issue happened in all of the RA host communities in Kon Plong District, including the Xo Luong RA, Dak Lai RA and Dak Luk RA. The conflict seems to be more serious in the Tu Ret village where fights between villagers happened a few years ago. It was explained that the Vuong – Xo Luong where the “outsiders” to Tu Ret villagers while Dak Lai and Dak Luk people relocated in their old village.

Until now, compensation for land acquisition for host communities’ households has not been completed. This put many displaced households in Xo Luong RS and Dak Lai – Dak Luk RS in difficult situations that because they lack production land for livelihood development.

As explained above, the pending issue is subject to Prime Minister’s approval for disbursement of VND 33.28 million and hence, DHC has very limited capacity to resolve it.

5.4.3 Overall Assessment

Eligibility and Entitlement

Ranking criteria	Partially aligned
Analysis	<p>Given the LAR for this Project was government-led, the relocation of AHs was conducted in line with the GoV’s legal entitlement framework as presented above. It can be seen that such assistance is aligned with the ESS2 requirements in terms of covering adequate housing and improve the standards of living, with consideration to the poor and vulnerable groups through additional assistance to those groups. However, there are some remaining issues as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pending payment for construction of public facilities (water system and schools) as required ■ Remaining issues that cause inconvenience for living condition in the RSs such as housing design, which was culturally inappropriate, water supply system for some RSs, ■ Conflict between the RA host communities with relocated people, mainly due to incomplete payment issue in Kon Plong District,
Corrective Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Sponsor should follow up closely with the local authority to update the status of construction at Nuoc Dop residential area and Anh Nhoi RA, ■ The Sponsor should follow up closely with the relevant authorities to address the pending payment issue in Kon Plong district. The resolution status should be updated regularly in the stakeholder engagement records.. ■ While waiting for the approval, it is suggested that DHC, through stakeholder engagement effort, provide adequate answer to AHs and local authorities (commune level) to explain the actual situation. Transparency and good-faith communication will help to reduce the reputational risk for the Project. ■ In development of an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) (refer to Section 0), consider providing resolutions for the improper water supply system and enhancing social connection between host community and displaced people in RS through suitable community development programs. ■ It is suggested that DHC will engage a third-party research agency or CSO who is capable of and has rich experience working with the indigenous people to carry out the engagement with local communities, implementation and monitoring of the SEP and IPP.

5.5 Income Restoration

5.5.1 Requirements

GoV's requirement

According to GoV policies, income restoration is primarily addressed through income restoration assistances provided in cash to affected HHs. The assistance includes following items:

- Life stabilization support: normally paid in form of rice support and based on number of household members.
- Agriculture extension support: through technical guidance and support for AHs
- Job transition support: payment in cash equivalent to 1.5-5 times of the acquired agriculture land.

Detailed income restoration assistances outlined at the national and provincial levels are covered in the Entitlements Framework (Appendix G)

AIIB's ESS2 requirements

Section 20: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (a) where feasible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) capacity-building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood. Make equally available to all Project-affected people and in a manner adapted to their respective needs, assistance for livelihood improvement or restoration, such as skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship and job opportunities and improvement of existing agricultural activities. Include transaction costs in determining compensation. Examine the opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow.

5.5.2 Findings

As LAR for this Project is Government-led, income restoration was paid in cash and in compliance with the national regulation.

Survey data (Figure 6) showed that majority of the PD households reported that their livelihoods were significantly/very significantly affected by the Project. It is worth noting that this negative perception is less in the ED group. Only 7% said that the Project does not cause any impacts on their livelihoods.

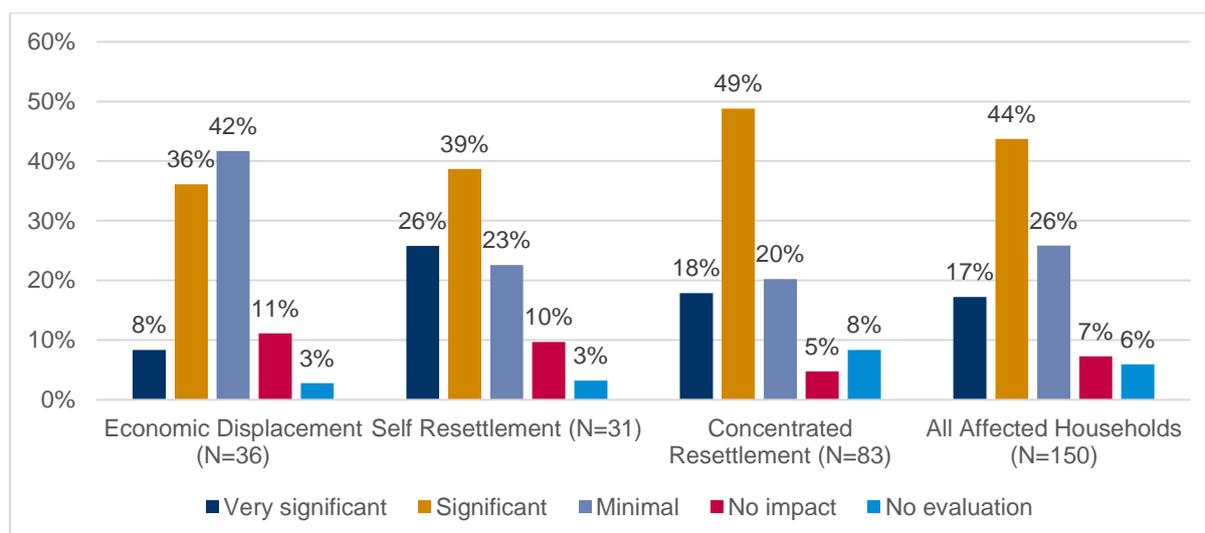


Figure 6 Land acquisition impacts on household livelihood

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

When the affected households were asked about compensation use, it was found out that HH expenditure was the most chosen category, followed by investing in livestock's, HH appliances, buying repairing the house and buying new cultivation land. In the FGDs and KIIs, the AHs acknowledged that land compensation was an opportunity for them to improve living standards. However, majority of them did not have an effective plan to use the compensation so they got back to poverty again soon. The finding was once again confirmed through discussion with the CPC of affected commune that compensation in cash was not a good strategy to help restore livelihood, although it was developed based on consultation with AHs, given the low financial literacy capacity of AHs.

Expenditures	Economic Displacement (N=36)	Self Resettlement (N=31)	Concentrated Resettlement (N=84)	All Affected Households (N=151)
Use for HH expenditures	42%	45%	26%	34%
Buying cattles	31%	35%	26%	29%
Buying HH appliances	17%	32%	30%	27%
Buying/repairing house	25%	39%	21%	26%
Buying cultivation land	11%	45%	24%	25%
Paying debts	17%	6%	15%	14%
Buying house/house's land	0%	26%	8%	10%
Not clear	3%	10%	13%	10%
Education investment	8%	6%	8%	8%
Splited to other HH members	14%	6%	5%	7%
Bank saving	6%	10%	7%	7%
Invest on cultivation	3%	6%	6%	5%
Medical treatment	3%	0%	4%	3%
New production equipment	3%	0%	0%	1%
Business start-up	3%	0%	0%	1%

Figure 7 Uses of compensation money

Source: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Audit survey, 2021

5.5.3 Overall assessment

Eligibility and Entitlement

Ranking criteria	Partially aligned
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The approach to income restoration by the government is to provide cash for job transition assistance. For most APs, this approach does not appear to have restored income. Less access to productive land was the most concern of AHs in finding a suitable livelihood strategy post-resettlement.
Corrective Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The LAR happened long time years ago (since 2008 – 2014) and AHs are gradually getting used to the new way of life in the resettlement areas. In addition, there was not enough baseline data to compare the living conditions before and after resettlement and determine level of completion for livelihood restoration. Therefore, it is not suitable at this time being to recommend a Livelihood Restoration plan for the AHs. Instead given the fact that majority of affected households, it is recommended that in the development of IPP (see recommendation in Section 0), livelihood development measures will be covered to pursue a dual goals: i) to put in place a process to improve the livelihoods of all Project Affected People (PAPs) to a national standard; and ii) to contribute to ensure project benefits are provided to affected and wider communities of Ca Dong Indigenous Peoples.

5.6 Grievance Redress

5.6.1 Requirements

GoV's requirements

According to Article 162, 163 and 164 of Decree 181/2004; and Articles 63 and 64 of the Decree 84/2007, the following main principles apply to grievance redress:

- Land users have the right to lodge complaints about any administrative act or decision related to land acquisition.
- AP complaints can be made verbally or in written form. APs who present their complaints to the CPC, DPC or PPC are exempt from all administrative fees incurred.
- Those who lodge grievances should receive acknowledgement first; their grievance should be addressed in a timely manner (time scheme according to the level of issue) and should receive a response.

AIIB's ESS2 requirements

- Establish a suitable Project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability.
- Scale the GRM to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The GRM may utilize existing formal or informal GRMs, provided that they are properly designed and implemented and are determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements.
- Design the GRM to address promptly displaced persons' concerns and complaints (including gender-related concerns and GBV), using an understandable and transparent process that is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. The GRM may take the form of customary dispute-settlement mechanisms, which may entail less reliance on written procedures and more use of verbal reporting channels; in such cases, verbal reporting is complemented by written procedures and is fully documented by the Client. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation, grant them confidentiality and enable them to remain anonymous, if requested.

- Disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 1

5.6.2 Findings

Grievances from the community (including those related to the compensation, support and resettlement process) must be addressed by local authorities (from commune to provincial level) following the guidance of the Vietnamese Law. This regulatory mechanism is widely and effectively applied in Vietnam. Local people are normally found to be aware of the hierarchy and process for logging grievance (i.e. firstly to commune PC, then district PC and finally provincial PC or court). As reported by the CPCs of affected communes, APs only raised their concerns about compensation and assistance payments verbally through the People' Council's meeting and never submit a written grievance form due to their low level of education.

A grievance redress mechanism included in the SEP is being developed by DHC at the time of reporting to handle resettlement-related grievances.

5.6.3 Overall Assessment

Eligibility and Entitlement

Ranking criteria	Partially aligned
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Project-level GRM in place, however, a grievance redress mechanism included in the SEP is being developed by DHC at the time of reporting to handle resettlement-related grievances
Corrective Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner should follow the grievance mechanism developed in the SEP to handle all grievances related to land acquisition and compensation. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disclose the grievance procedure as developed for the Project in the SEP; - Receive and transfer any resettlement related grievances to relevant authorities for their resolution process; - Follow up timely the status of current pending grievances.

5.7 Indigenous Peoples

5.7.1 Requirements

GoV's requirements

No specific consideration of indigenous peoples in the GoV's and provincial regulations about land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement.

AIIB's ESS requirements

ESS1 Section 44: If Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project and are likely to be affected by the Project, describe this in the assessment and complement it with the preparation of an IPPF or IPP as required by ESS 3.

5.7.2 Findings

As mentioned above sections, majority of the affected households are the Ca Dong ethnic minority people, and majority of them are depending on the land-based livelihood, hence, land acquisition caused certain negative impacts to their livelihoods.

Currently, except for the general development plans for the mountainous ethnic minority, there is no special consideration regarding land acquisition from this group which is being implemented in the two provinces of Kon Tum and Quang Ngai.

DHC is developing an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) in respond to the issues relating to indigenous peoples identified in the MM report. The report, through meaningful consultations, sets out the measures whereby ensuring that:

- Affected IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- When potential adverse impacts on IPs are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible; and
- Where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, the IPP will outline measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for the adverse impacts.

Vulnerable households and gender inclusive measures will be prioritised in the IPP.

5.7.3 Overall Assessment

Eligibility and Entitlement

Ranking criteria	Partially aligned
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) in respond to the issues relating to indigenous peoples
Corrective Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Finalisation and implementation of the IPP for the Project, ■ Meaningful consultation should continue to be adopted in the Project's future engagement with stakeholders as defined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. ■ Follow the community grievance mechanism developed in the SEP to handle all grievances related to land acquisition and compensation if any.

6. CONCLUSION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

In conclusion, the process of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for affected households by the Dak Drinh HPP Project is not substantially complete. As outlined in the Findings of this report, there are pending issues related to compensation payment, assistances payments, assistances for vulnerable HH, security of tenure by status of land use rights certificate (LURC), income restoration, incomplete infrastructure in some Resettlement Sites and outstanding grievances. In regard to the grievance redress mechanism and impacts on Indigenous Peoples, DHC is preparing a SEP with GRM included and an IPP which are anticipated to address concerns related to information disclosure, consultation, and income restoration.

6.1 Corrective Action Plan (CAP)

A Proposed Corrective Action Plan (CAP) has been developed based on the key audit findings:

Table 18 Proposed Corrective Action Plan

#	Recommended Actions	Significance	Key members in charge	Objectives and Deliverables	Timeframe for Completion
1	<p>The Sponsor should follow up closely with the local authority to update the LURC granting process to ensure land tenure security for affected households. The result of such follow-up activities should be updated regularly in the stakeholder engagement record.</p> <p>Within one year from the CAP implementation, if the percentage of HHs obtaining LURCs still remain low, it is necessary that DHC conduct a survey with HHs who have not obtained LURC to understand the status (e.g., how many HHs applied the document for LURC, how many HHs prepared the document, how many HHs have not applied, the reasons for not applying) before providing appropriate support.</p>	High	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	Meeting records	On-going
2	The Sponsor should follow up closely with relevant authorities to update the Prime minister's approval so as to speed up resolving the pending payment for 60 HHs in Kon Plong district.	High	Project Director CSR Manager CLOs	Meeting records	On-going
3	The Sponsor should follow up closely with relevant authorities to update the Court decision so as to speed up resolving the pending payment of i) life stabilization support for 370 HHs and ii) compensation and support for 45 land plots (9.5 ha) in Son Tay districts	High	Project Director CSR Manager CLOs	Meeting records	On-going
4	Finalisation of the IPP for the Project	High	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	IPP	As soon as the CAP is approved
5	Disclose the IPP to the affected community in a culturally appropriate manner.	High	CLOs	Consultation records	As soon as the IPP is approved

			Third-party implementor		
6	Implement the IPP accordingly	High	CLOs Third-party implementor	Progress report	As defined in the IPP
7	Carry out periodic internal audits for the IPP implementation	Medium	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	Internal audit reports	Frequency as defined in the IPP
8	Engage competent resettlement experts to conduct periodic external audits of the progress and the effectiveness of IPP implementation	Medium	Project Director CSR Manager CLOs	External audit reports	Biannually
9	Conduct on-going information disclosure and consultation to reinforce the AP's understanding about their legal entitlements and minimize misunderstanding about the Project, particularly resettlement-related issues. Engagement should be conducted continuously through the project development phases. Follow the SEP to identify the stakeholders and suitable engagement methods accordingly..	Medium	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	Stakeholder engagement records	On-going
10	Through stakeholder engagement effort (both formal and informal engagement), provide adequate answer to AHs and local authorities particularly at commune level to explain the status of pending payment in the Kon Plong district.	High	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	Stakeholder engagement records	On-going
11	Follow the grievance redress mechanism developed in the SEP to handle all grievances related to land acquisition and compensation	Medium	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	Grievance records	On-going

12	Ensure that all the social management plans to be developed in future will be gender-inclusive	Low	CSR Manager CLOs Third-party implementor	Management Plan	Upon further request
13	Engage a third-party research agency or CSO who has experience working with the indigenous people and local communities to carry out the SEP and IPP implementation. If there is requirement for development of supplemental social development plans, it is suggested that DHC will engage an external agency to conduct those activities	High	Project Director CSR Manager CLOs	Progress report	As soon as CAP is approved
14	Recruit CLOs for CSR Department to implement the actions recommended in this CAP, SEP and IPP	High	Project Director		As soon as CAP is approved

6.2 Human Resources

The implementation of the CAP requires the coordination of many departments, sectors and all levels from province to district, commune, village and local communities. The Sponsor will be the lead agency and coordinate with relevant authorities and external agencies to implement the CAP.

Within DHC, the implementation of the CAP is led strategically by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Manager and Project Director with support from a social or community liaison officer (CLO) officer who directly implements the activities of the CAP with support from technical experts, organisations, or third parties as recommended. Roles and responsibilities of such positions are proposed as outlined in Table 19.

Table 19 Suggested Roles and Responsibilities for the CAP Implementation

Roles	Responsibilities
Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan and allocate human and financial resources for implementation of CSR activities; and ■ Appoint a CSR Manager and CLO for ongoing oversight of the implementation of the CAP, IPP and SEP
CSR Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan ■ Approve annual budget and other resources for the CAP, SEP and IPP implementation; ■ Review monthly internal reports from CLO Officer(s); ■ Oversees and monitors the CAP implementation; ■ Review monitoring completion audit report; ■ Responsible for ensuring capable human resources for implementation of the CAP, SEP and IPP, and if necessary, developing a capacity building plan for the CSR team of the Project; ■ Facilitate for the combinations of the supports provided by the Project Owners with the programs of local authorities and NGOs; and ■ Identifying suitable partners, including NGOs, for implementing the IPP programs.
CLO Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan and engagement with communities ■ Directly responsible for the CAP, SEP and IPP implementation including stakeholder engagement activities throughout the implementation time as suggested in this report; ■ Conduct internal monitoring of the CAP, SEP and IPP; ■ Support third-party in external monitoring and completion audit; and ■ Manage the implementation within budget and schedule.
Third-party implementor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collaborate with the Sponsor in development and implementation of the SEP and IPP as part of this CAP
PC of affected communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collaborate with the Project Sponsor to implement the SEP and IPP and any additional assistances for PAPs.
Son Tay DPC and Kon Plong DPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Review regulatory compensation and assistance options upon requests from the Sponsor or the APs in any.

6.3 Budget

Budget for CAP includes i) budget for the pending resettlement, compensation and assistance payment in accordance with the national regulations; ii) budget for SEP and IPP implementation and management; and 3) budget for monitoring and evaluation of CAP implementation.

The budget will be included in the financial plan of the Project and made available prior to commencement of the CAP. Budget for human resource is not included in this proposed amount.

Table 20 Proposed Budget for the CAP implementation

#	Activities	Cost (billion VND)	Note
1	Pending payment for the life stabilization support for 370 economically displaced HHs in Son Tay District and compensation for 9.5 ha land in Son Dung commune	16,930,000,000	According to the 2 nd Adjusted Total Investment report 2017. This cost may vary depending on the actual time of payment
2	SEP implementation	240,000,000	Refer to SEP
3	IPP implementation	3,000,000,000	Refer to IPP
4	Contingency budget for Kon Plong district	33,280,000,000	Payment of this amount is subject to the Prime Minister's approval. For now, DHC has reserved the fund to make the payment right after obtaining the approval
5	Hiring external parties for implementation, monitoring and evaluation	1,000,000,000	For three years of implementation
Total (with Prime Minister's approval for disbursement of 33.28 billion VND)			54,450,000,000 (~2,367,000 USD)*
Total (without Prime Minister's approval for disbursement of 33.28 billion VND)			21,170,000,000 (1,182,000 USD)

*Note: Exchange rate applied: 1 USD = 23,000 VND.

ATTACHMENT A LIST OF DOCUMENT REVIEW

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1. Environment Impact Assessment report for Dak Drinh HPP Project developed in 2007
 2. Resettlement Plan for Dak Drinh HPP Project developed by PECC2 in 2007
 3. Project Basic design 2
 4. Report on LAR progress in Quang Ngai and Kon Tum province by DHC on 29/6/2018
 5. 2nd Adjusted Total Investment prepared by DHC in 2017
 6. Cost report on Compensation and Support of Kon Tum Province by the Kon Tum DCCSC in August 20
 7. Decisions approving for Final CSR Plans in Kon Tum province (10 dedcisions) and Quang Ngai Province (50 decisions)
 8. Other legal documents related to land acquisition for the Project, with a focus on provincial legal documents, as listed in Chapter 2
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**ATTACHMENT B LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN AUTHORITY MEETINGS, FOCUS
GROUP DISCUSSION & KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS**

List of Authority Meetings

No.	Meeting date	Organization	Participants
1	21st June 2021	Son Tan Commune People's Committee (CPC)	Mr. Tran The Nguyen– CPC Vice Chairman
2	22nd June 2021	Dak RinH CPC	Mr. Hoang Van Trong– CPC Chairman Mrs. Y Son – Party Committe Secretary Mrs. Y Hanh - CPC Vice Chairman Mr. Dang Minh Hanh - Cadastral Officier
3	22nd June 2021	Dak Nen CPC	Mr. Ka Ngoc Nguyen– CPC Vice Chairman
3	22nd June 2021	Son Lien CPC	Mr. Dinh Van Day – CPC Vice Chairman Mr. Le Khac Tam Anh – Cadastral Officier Mrs. Phan Thi Thu Xoong – Statistician
4	23rd June 2021	Son Dung CPC	Mr. Nguyen Van Tri– CPC Chairman Mr. Le Hoang Hai – Cadastral Construction Officer
5	23rd June 2021	Son Long CPC	Mr. Do Thanh Vuot– CPC Chairman

List of FGD participants

FGD 1: Economic Displacement Group

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van & Nguyen Minh Thien

Time: 9:30 - 10:30, 24 June 2021,

Location: Dak Doa community House, Dak RinH commune, Kon Plong district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
1	Y Ết	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	Y Hùng	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	A Thanh	Male	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	A Vâng	Male	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Buồn	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Xi	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Nga	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y Bia	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	Y Nhà	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	A Minh	Male	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong

11	Y Toai	Female	K Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
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FGD 2: Vulnerable group

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van & Nguyen Minh Thien

Time & venue: 16:00 - 17:00, 24 June 2021

Location: Village Head's house, Xô Lương Village, Đắk Nênn commune, Kon Plong district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
1	A Đói	Male	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	Đinh Quang Vem	Male	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	Đinh Thị Luận	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	A Ngườót	Male	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Hao	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Nỗ	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Ba	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y Xeng	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	Y Sinh	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	Y Líp	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
11	Y Kúp	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
12	Y Grích	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
13	Y Đai	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
14	Y Rít	Female	K Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong

FGD 3: Host Community

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van & Nguyen Minh Thien

Time & venue: 17:00 - 18:00, 24 June 2021,

Location: Village Head's house, Tu Rết Village, Đắk Nênn commune, Kon Plong district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
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1	A H Rum	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	A Hương	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	A Lơn	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	Y Cheng	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Xiên	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Bâu	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	A Vâu	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y Chiếu	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	A Lên	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong

FGD 4: Indigenous People

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van & Huy Hiep

Time & venue: 8:00 - 9:00, 25 June 2021

Location: Village Head's house, Xô Thác Village, Đắk Nênn commune, Kon Plong district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
1	A Màu	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	A Síp	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	Y Da	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	Y Buồn	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Đinh Thị Bớc	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Di	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Đo	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y GRíc	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	A Đùng	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	A Đát	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
11	A Lía	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong

FGD 5: Centralised Resettlement

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van & Huy Hiep

Time & venue: 15:00 - 16:00, 25 June 2021,

Location: Community house, Đắc Tiêu Village, Đắc Nền commune, Kon Plong district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
1	Y Miêu	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	Y Hôn	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	Y Núi	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	Y Mui	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Dơ	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Nhoí	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Thiểu	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Đinh Thị Hương	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	A Brây	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	A Đôi	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong

FGD 6: Free Resettlement and Host Community

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van & Huy Hiep

Time & venue: 9:30 - 10:30, 26 June 2021,

Location: Local house, Đắc Lang Village, Sơn Dung commune, Sơn Tây district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
1	Đinh Văn Rốp	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
2	Đinh Văn Liệt	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
3	Đinh Thị Hun	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
4	Đinh Thị Đâu	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
5	Đinh Văn Dân	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
6	Đinh Văn Dong	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
7	Đinh Thị Dây	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay

8	Đinh Thị Nàng	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
9	Đinh Thị Hôi	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
10	Đinh Văn Đở	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
11	Đinh Thị Đa	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay

FGD 7: Women

Facilitator: Nguyen Ngoc Khanh Van

Time & venue: 9:30 - 10:30, 26 June 2021,

Location: Local house, Đắc Lang Village, Sơn Dung commune, Sơn Tây district

No.	Informant's name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
1	Đinh Thị Lim	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
2	Đinh Thị He	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
3	Đinh Thị Đêm	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
4	Đinh Thị Huynh	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
5	Đinh Thị Bang	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
6	Đinh Thị Dốc	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
7	Đinh Thị Thiên	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
8	Đinh Thị Thanh	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
9	Đinh Thị Kiều	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
10	Đinh Thị Lành	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
11	Đinh Thị Với	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
12	Đinh Thị Hôn	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay

List of KII respondents

No.	Name of interviewee	Position	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District	Date of interview
1	A Về	Village head	Ca Dong	Đắk Doa	Dak Rinh	Kon Plong	2021/6/24
2	Đinh Quang Vêm	Secretary of village	Ca Dong	Xô Luông	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	2021/6/24
3	A H Prun	Village head	Ca Dong	Tu Rét	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	2021/6/24
4	Đinh Văn Thành	Village head	Ca Dong	Đắk Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	2021/6/24
5	A Đôi	Village head	Ca Dong	Đắk Tiêu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	2021/6/25
6	A Màu	Village head	Ca Dong	Xô Thác	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	2021/6/25
7	Đinh Văn Đãi	Village head	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	2021/6/26
8	Đinh Văn Thuôn	Village head	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	2021/6/26
9	Đinh Văn Toàn	Vice secretary of village	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	2021/6/26
10	A Cu	Village head	Ca Dong	Xô Luông Dưới	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	30/6/2021

ATTACHMENT C LIST OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PARTICIPANT

ED: Economic Displacement

FRG: Free Resettlement Group

CRS: Centralised Resettlement Group

No.	Name of interviewee	Address			Types of AH
		Village	Commune	District	
1	Y Hùng	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
2	Y Buồn	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
3	Y Pay	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
4	Y Ngà	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
5	Y Xi	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
6	Y Nhà	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
7	Y Têu	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
8	Y Thia	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
9	Y Manh	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
10	A Lú	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
11	Y Mai	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
12	A Dể	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
13	Y Hát	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
14	Y Chờ	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
15	A Đàng	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
16	Trần Y Thanh	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
17	A Trần	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
18	A Thân	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
19	Y Nghiệp	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
20	A Đắc	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	ED
21	A Bay	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	ED
22	A Long	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	ED
23	Đinh Xuân Tàn	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	ED
24	A Lanh	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	ED
25	Trần Thị Mỹ Liễu	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	ED
26	Đinh Văn Liệt	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	ED

No.	Name of interviewee	Address			Types of AH
		Village	Commune	District	
27	Đinh Văn Mai	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
28	Đinh Cà Rẻo	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
29	Đinh Thị Lành	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
30	Đinh Thị Gốt	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
31	Đinh Văn Hố	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
32	Đinh Thị Thi	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
33	Đinh Thị Hùng	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
34	Đinh Văn Vêm	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
35	Đinh Thị Bâng	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
36	Đinh Thị Uông	Bai Mau	Son Tan	Son Tay	ED
37	Y Đoan	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	Kon Plong	FRG
38	A Đường	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
39	Đinh Thị Hương	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
40	Y Gửi	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
41	Đinh Văn Đồng	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
42	Y Dát	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
43	A Đình	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
44	Đinh Thị Bé	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
45	Y Liên	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
46	A Tiếng	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
47	Y Đêm	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
48	A Đông	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
49	Y Miêu	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
50	Y Điêng	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
51	Y Nui	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
52	Y Niêng	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
53	A Kloang	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
54	A Chàng	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
55	Y Xa	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG

No.	Name of interviewee	Address			Types of AH
		Village	Commune	District	
56	A Kiềng	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
57	A Thiêng	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	FRG
58	Đinh Thị Hoa	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	FRG
59	Đinh Văn Đór	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	FRG
60	Đinh Văn Đằm	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	FRG
61	Đinh Thị Phiếu	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
62	Đinh Văn Thách	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
63	Đinh Văn Nghĩa	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
64	Đinh Thị Thu	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
65	Đinh Thị Him	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
66	Đinh Văn Công	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
67	Đinh Văn Du	Ra Manh	Son Long	Son Tay	FRG
68	Y Rê	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
69	A Tây	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
70	Y Lang	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
71	Y Rây	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
72	A Chó	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
73	A Trong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
74	A Ven	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
75	A Tun	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
76	Y Mía	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
77	A Bình	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
78	Đinh Văn Thành	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
79	Y Rít	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
80	Y Líp	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
81	Y Điêng	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
82	Y Rích	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
83	A Ngóút	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
84	Đinh Thị Luận	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS

No.	Name of interviewee	Address			Types of AH
		Village	Commune	District	
85	Y Phun	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
86	Đình Hoàng Khải	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
87	Đình Văn Tăng	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
88	Đình Thị Thu	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
89	Y Doi	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
90	Y Nỗ	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
91	Y Chi	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
92	Đình Thị Bình	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
93	Y Bâu	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
94	Y Chúc	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
95	Y Doi	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
96	A Đanh	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
97	Đình Thị Bắp	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
98	A Đoàn	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
99	A Vốc	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
100	Y Gríc	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
101	A Hương	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
102	A Hùng	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
103	A Phêng	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
104	A Bưởi	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
105	Y Bường	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
106	A Cây	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
107	Y Do	Xo Thac	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
108	Y Mùi	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
109	Đình Văn Hoát	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
110	A LỀ	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
111	Y Nóc	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
112	A Khố	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
113	Y Lối	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS

No.	Name of interviewee	Address			Types of AH
		Village	Commune	District	
114	Y Nhít	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
115	A Địch	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
116	A Hành	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
117	Y Đua	Xo Luong Duoi	Dak Nen	Kon Plong	CRS
118	Đinh Văn Bót	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
119	Đinh thị Đầu	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
120	Đinh Thị Bôi	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
121	Đinh Văn Linh	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
122	Đinh Văn Thành	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
123	Đinh Văn Lữn	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
124	Đinh Thị Điền	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
125	Đinh Thị Nái	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
126	Đinh Văn Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
127	Đinh Thị Khuyên	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
128	Đinh Văn Náy	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay	CRS
129	Đinh Văn Tum	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
130	Đinh Văn Rào	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
131	Đinh Văn Ve	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
132	Đinh Văn Lác	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
133	Đinh Thị Neng	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
134	Đinh Văn Lý	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
135	Đinh Văn Lực	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
136	Đinh Văn Vành	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
137	Đinh Thị Thê	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
138	Đinh Thị Huynh	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
139	Đinh Văn Huyết	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
140	Đinh Văn Nuôi	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
141	Đinh Văn Nhung	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
142	Đinh Văn Xỏ	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS

No.	Name of interviewee	Address			Types of AH
		Village	Commune	District	
143	Đinh Văn Tiêu	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay	CRS
144	Đinh Văn Trú	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
145	Đinh Sa Thanh	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
146	Y Gá	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
147	Y Xô	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
148	Đinh Thị Đông	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
149	Đinh Thị Hạnh	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
150	Y Hùng	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS
151	Y Bồn	Mang Hin	Son Long	Son Tay	CRS

ATTACHMENT D HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Completion Level Assessment of Compensation, Support and Resettlement of Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant Project June 2021

Household no.: _____

CONFIDENTIALITY

All information collected in this survey is kept strictly confidential and is for statistical purposes only.

Note: *The following questions should only be asked of the head of household, the head of household's spouse, or adult members of the household.*

INFORMATION COMPLETED BY SURVEY OFFICERS

Survey officer's name	
Survey date	
Survey time	

Name of household head	
Name of person surveyed	
Relationship with the household head ¹	
Contact	
Village	
Commune	
District	
GPS coordinates of the house	Longitude: _____ Latitude: _____

- 1.2. What ethnicity does your household belong to? _____
- 1.3. How long has your household lived here? _____ year
- 1.4. Where did your household live before moving here? _____
- 1.5. What religion does your household follow? _____

1.6. In addition, which of the following categories does your household belong to? (can choose more than 1 answer)

Categories	Yes (write X)	Receive social support
1- Poor/near poor household (with certificate)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- Households whose main labor is women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- Households with orphans of both parents under 16 years old	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4- Households whose main labor is the elderly (>60 years old)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5- Households with elderly people over 80 years old who do not receive benefits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6- Household belongs to ethnic minority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7- Household belongs to ethnic minority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8- Household whose members are physically disabled/mentally disabled/critically ill (HIV/AIDS; terminal cancer)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9- Households whose main labors are illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10- Households that have main income from agriculture/forestry/fishery and have no land left after acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11- Households that do not fall into any of the above categories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 1.7. In the past 12 months, did any member of your family have health problems that significantly affected your family's life?
- 1 Yes (specify)
- 2 No

- 1.8. Do you have any members in your family that have the following health-affecting lifestyle habits?
- Smoking
 - Drinking alcohol
 - Using drugs/other stimulants
 - Other (specify) Inadequate eating
 - Eating uncooked food
 - Inadequate eating

2. HOUSE AND PROPERTY

2.1. Ownership status of the house you are living in?

- 1- Owner
- 2- Renting
- 3- Borrowed house from family me
- 4- House built on the land of relatives
- 5- Other (Please specify)

2.2. Is your current house built on residential land?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No

2.3. How long has your family lived in this house? _____ years
How many houses do your household own, including this one? _____ houses

2.4. What type of house does your household live in? (Please choose 1 answer)

- 1- Impermanent house
- 2- Semi-permanent house
- 3- Permanent house
- 4- Other (specify)

Note: According to the Ministry of Construction's definition of permanent and semi-permanent houses, there are three criteria for classification. A permanent house is a house that meets all 3 criteria, a semi-permanent house is a house that meets 2 criteria. These criteria include:

(1) Columns made of these materials: reinforced concrete, brick/stone, iron/steel/wood;

(2) Roof made of these materials: reinforced concrete, tile (cement, terracotta);

(3) Covering wall made of these materials: reinforced concrete, brick/stone, wood/metal..

Based on the respondents' responses and the survey officer's observations, we will proceed to classify the condition of the house.

2.5. Please describe the appliances and utilities in use in the household (Add devices not on the list in the blanks)

Family amenities

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lights | <input type="checkbox"/> Fridge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bike | <input type="checkbox"/> Air-conditioner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> Washing machine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV/Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Computer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cable & Satellite Receiver | <input type="checkbox"/> Car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phone / Landline phone | <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment using solar energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric cooker | <input type="checkbox"/> Water pump |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Microwave | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):..... |

Production equipment

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Truck | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor/plow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pump | <input type="checkbox"/> Boat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machine | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):..... |

2.6. Sources of energy being used for cooking (multiple options can be selected)

- 1- Bio-gas
- 2- Electricity
- 3- Coal
- 4- Firewood (specify where it comes from:))
- 5- Natural gas
- 6- Solar energy from the household's own equipment
- 7- Other (specify)

2.7. Where is the power being used from? (multiple options can be selected)

-
- 1- Grid electricity
 - 2- Generator
 - 3- Solar battery
 - 4- Buy from a third party
 - 5- Other (specify)

2.8. Where does drinking water come from (multiple options can be selected)

- 1- River/stream (Distance from water source:.....m)
- 2- Groundwater well (Depth:m)
- 3- Tap water
- 4- Other (specify)

2.9. Where does domestic water come from? (multiple options can be selected)

- 1- River/stream (Distance from water source:.....m)
- 2- Groundwater well (Depth:m)
- 3- Tap water
- 4- Other (specify)

2.10. Conditions of toilets in the house (multiple options can be selected)

- 1- Toilet with a septic tank
- 2- Toilet without septic tanks (latrines)
- 3- Dry toilet (do not use water to compost into fertilizer)
- 4- Fish bridge
- 5- No toilets
- 6- Other _____

3. HOUSEHOLD'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

3.1. Please indicate the following expenditures of the household in the **past 1 year**:

Type of expenditures	Monthly (thousand dong)	Yearly (thousand dong)
Regular living expenses		
House rent/cultivation land rental (if any)		
Food		
Electricity, water and living energy		
Cost of gas, transportation, parking,		
Communication (telephone, television, internet)		
Education expenditures (tuition, books, study materials, tuition fees)		
Expenses for members living away from home		
Irregular living expenses		
Medical examination and treatment (ailment)		
Clothing, entertainment		
Social activities (weddings, funerals, parties)		
Debt loans		
Other spending		
House repairs		
Medical expenses for serious illness/unexpected accidents		
Other		
Total		

3.2. Please indicate your household's income for the **past 1 year**. Transfer the income recorded in Section 1 to this Summary.

Note: Some income may not apply to the interviewed households. Please confirm non-applicable income and skip it.

#	Income sources	Total annual income (thousand dong)
1	Income from farming	
2	Income from livestock	
3	Income from fishing	
4	Income from aquaculture	
5	Income from forestry	
6	Income from trading	

7	Income from salaried and hired jobs (stable)	
8	Income from seasonal work	
9	Pension	
10	Social assistance/protection	
11	Help from children, relatives	
12	Other (specify source)	
	Total	

- 3.3. Does the family's income meet the family's spending needs? (1 answer)
(Note: CBDA compares total household income and expenditure) note the review
- 1- Spending > Income
 - 2- Spending approximate Income (almost no savings)
 - 3- Spending < Income
- 3.4. Does your household have any loans?
- 1- Yes (Specify the initial loan amount.....Current debt amount.....)
 - 2- No ((move to question 3.6)
- 3.5. If yes, from whom did you borrow? (can choose multiple answers, (move to question 3.7)
- 1- Relatives
 - 2- Friends
 - 3- Neighbors
 - 4- State concessional lending programs (women's unions, farmers' unions, etc.)
 - 5- Vietnam Bank for Social Policies
 - 6- Commercial Bank
 - 7- Microfinance institutions
 - 8- Black credit
 - 9- Other (specify)
- 3.6. If you do not have a loan, does your family receive any of the following support??
- 1- Relatives
 - 2- Friends
 - 3- Neighbors
 - 4- Non-governmental organization
 - 5- Local government
 - 6- Other (specify)
 - 7- No
- 3.7. How do you see your family's current living conditions? (1 answer)
- 1- Comfortable, abundant
 - 2- Stable, enough
 - 3- Unstable and in need of support. Specify the reason and things that need support

4. LAND TENURE STATUS

Please list the land use area and land use rights?

Soil type	Area (village/commune)	Distance to your house (km)	Area (m²)	Type of ownership¹	Usage Status
Residential land (including garden land)					
Agricultural land (cultivation)					
Agricultural land (aquaculture)					
Cultivated forest land					
Protection forest land					
Other					
Other					
Other					

¹**Type of ownership:** 1 – Having a certificate of use right or being eligible for a certificate of use right, 2- Land rented, borrowed or temporarily used, 3- No formal ownership (traditional ownership, ancestral ownership, etc.) , long-standing production usage, recognized by the village)

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

- Could you tell me three important sources when you need help in terms of material, information and spiritual?
 - i. Helpless
 - ii. Family
 - iii. Neighbor
 - iv. Friend
 - v. Village leader
 - vi. Associations and unions in the village
 - vii. Religious and spiritual leaders
 - viii. Business leaders
 - ix. Employers
 - x. Groups and associations you participate in
 - xi. Mutual love group
 - xii. Other

- Do you have any members in your family who belong to the following associations/unions?
 - a. Women union
 - b. Farmer Association
 - c. The elderly group
 - d. Veterans
 - e. Youth Group
 - f. Village management board
 - g. Party cell
 - h. Professional associations/groups
 - i. Religious group
 - j. Other

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT ON HOUSEHOLDS

- 5.1. How is your family affected by the Dak Drinh Power Plant Project? (list all effects)
- 1- Residential land
 - 1- Production cultivation land (production forest land, agricultural land, etc.)
 - 2- Architecture objects (houses, stores)
 - 3- Livelihood, income from production cultivation land
 - 4- Business activities
 - 5- Other (please specify)
 - 2- No effect
- 5.2. If the household is affected in terms of **residential land**, specify the extent of the impact
- 1- Having a part of residential land required, the remaining land area is still enough to continue living (not having to resettle)
 - 2- Having a part of residential land required but the remaining land area is not enough to continue living (must be resettled)
 - 3- All residential land was acquired and had to be resettled
- 5.3. If the household is affected in terms of **cultivation land**, specify the extent of the impact
- 1- Being acquired less than 10% of the total existing land area of the household
 - 2- Being acquired from 10% to 90% of the total existing land area of the household
 - 3- Being acquired over 90% of the total existing land area of the household
 - 4- If the household is affected with **cultivation land**, will the household have difficulty using the rest of the land? Why?
Yes ☞ Specify: :.....
No
There's no land left
- 5.4. How is the project's impact on production/business activities (with business registration and license)?
- 1- Loss of shops, kiosks – house combined
 - 2- Loss of separate shop/kios
 - 1- Loss of factory/production facility
 - 2- Other, specify:

6. INFORMATION ON LAND AQUISITION, COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Information dissemination and community consultation

- 6.1. How many consultation meetings have you attended on land acquisition, compensation, support, and resettlement?
- 1- 1- Attended but don't remember the number of meetings
 - 2- One (01)
 - 3- Two (02)
 - 4- Three (03)
 - 5- More than three (03)
 - 6- Haven't attended any meeting (move to question 7.3)
☞ (Specify the reason why not attending.....)
- 6.2. If you have attended one or more meetings, did you raise any comments/questions related to land acquisition, compensation, support, and resettlement in that meeting?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No
 - 3- Don't remember
- ☞ If yes, Is your opinion answered satisfactorily?:
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No ☞ Indicate the issue that has not been answered satisfactorily
.....
- 6.3. Please rate the completeness of the information provided regarding the household's land acquisition process
- 1- Full information
 - 2- Information provided is not clear / do not understand the information provided
 - 3- Information not provided
 - 4- Other
- 6.4. Do you understand the specific compensation/resettlement rights of the household?
- 1- Yes ☞ Specify:
 - 2- No ☞ Specify the reason (can choose multiple answers)
 - Information provided is not clear / do not understand the information provided
 - Information not provided
 - No chance to ask/clarify information
 - Other (specify).....
- 6.5. Are you satisfied with the information dissemination and community consultation carried out by the Compensation and Site Clearance Council by the district and local authorities?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No ☞ Specify the reason:

B. Detailed Damage Count

- 6.6. Are your family's affected assets fully counted during the detailed damage survey?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No ☞ If No, which assets are not counted?.....
- 6.7. Did your family participate in the detailed damage counting process?
- 1- Yes
 - ☞ Specify the participation level
 - Observing the measurement and counting
 - Take part in measuring and counting
-

- Check measurement and counting results
 - Other, specify:
 - 2- No ☞ Explain why:
- 6.8. Did you sign the damage counting report to the family's affected properties?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No
- 6.9. Did you receive a copy of the detailed damage count results for the family's affected assets?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No
- 6.10. Are detailed damage counting results publicly posted?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No
- 6.11. Do you have any questions/complaints in the process of counting and measuring the affected assets of the family?
- 1- Yes
 - ☞ Please specify the problem:
 - ☞ Is the problem resolved then?: 1- Yes 2- No
 - 2- No
- 6.12. Are you satisfied with the detailed damage counting of the affected assets of the family?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No ☞ Explain why:

C. Compensation unit price

- 6.13. Is the compensation price for the affected **residential land** area enough for you to buy a new land with the same location and area as the affected area **at the time of receiving compensation**?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No ☞ Specify the reason:
 - 3- No impact on residential land
- 6.14. Is the compensation price for the affected **arable land** area enough for you to buy a new land with the same location and area as the affected area **at the time of receiving compensation**?
- 1- Yes
 - 2- No ☞ Specify the reason:
 - 3- No impact on arable land
- 6.15. Is the compensation price for the affected **architectural objects (house, kitchen, water tank, etc.)** area enough for you to buy a new land with the same location and area as the affected area **at the time of receiving compensation**?
- 4- Yes
 - 5- No ☞ Specify the reason:
 - 6- No impact on architectural objects
- 6.16. Is the compensation price for the affected **trees and crops** area enough for you to buy a new land with the same location and area as the affected area **at the time of receiving compensation**?
- 7- Yes
 - 8- No ☞ Specify the reason:
 - 9- No impact on trees and crops

D. Payment of Compensation, Support

- 6.17. Has your family received full compensation and support?
1- Already
2- Not yet ☞ Specify the reason:
- 6.18. Do you think the compensation and support received are in accordance with the regulations on compensation and support in the announced compensation plan?
1- Yes
2- No ☞ Specify the difference:
3- Don't know
- 6.19. Do you think the compensation and support received comply with the Government's regulations on compensation and support?
1- Yes
No ☞ Specify the non-compliance:.....
2- Don't know
- Are you satisfied with the compensation and support received??
1- Yes
2- No ☞ Specify the reason:.....

E. Support for Relocation/Resettlement

(These questions only apply to HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITS OF CONCENTRATE RESETTLEMENT)

- 6.20. Did you participate in any consultation meetings on the selection/development of the resettlement areas?
1- Yes
2- No ☞ Specify the reason:
- 6.21. If you attended the meeting, do you have any comments/questions during the consultation meetings on the selection/development of the resettlement areas?
1- Yes ☞ Are your questions answered satisfactorily?: Yes/ No
2- No ☞ Specify the unanswered question:.....
- 6.22. Were you allowed to visit the resettlement areas before moving in?
1- Yes
2- No ☞ Explain why:
 The government does not organize visits to resettlement areas
 Don't know that the government organizes a visit to the resettlement areas
 The family know the resettlement areas
 Not interested in visiting the resettlement area
 Other reasons (Specify.....)
- 6.23. For households in the Resettlement Area, will your family receive relocation assistance?
1- Yes ☞ specify the type of support received (can choose multiple answers)
 Moving expenses support
 Transportation support

- Assist in dismantling business premises and other assets
- Housing rental support
- Other (specify).....

2- No

6.24. For households in the Resettlement Area, when do you receive compensation/support and land in the resettlement area?

- Time to receive compensation and support:
- Time to receive land at resettlement area:

6.25. For Resettlement households, how do you see the infrastructure in the new residential area?

	The infrastructure	Compare with the old place				
		Better	Equivalent	Worse	No opinion	If worse, specify the problem (opinion)
Resettlement Area						
1	Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Streets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Rainwater drainage system (outdoor, indoor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Sewerage system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Public lighting system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Health facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	School (kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Public Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	Environmental sanitation, public hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	House	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Agriculture Resettlement						
1	Irrigation system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Inland road	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Soil quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Farming convenience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

- For resettlement households, do you find it difficult to access arable land in the old place??
 - 1- Yes ☞ Specify the reason: :.....
 - 2- No
 - 3- No more arable land in the old place

F. Handling inquiries/complaints

6.26. During the process of compensation, support and resettlement, did you submit any complaints?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No

☞ If yes, use the following table to highlight questions/complaints:

Complaint problem	Status		Level of resolution	
	Solved	Not solved	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G. Income Recovery

6.27. Please rate the impact of land acquisition on household's livelihood?

- 1- Very significant: unable to continue with previous job/occupation
- 2- Substantial: still continuing with old job/ occupation but needing support for new improvement/maintenance/investment
- 3- Negligible: continue to produce on the remaining land
- 4- No impact (Skip question 5.27)

No rating

6.28. Explain the challenges and difficulties that your family faces in the process of income recovery:

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6.29. How did your family use the compensation money? (can choose multiple answers)

- 1- Divide with other family members
- 2- Buy production equipment
- 3- Buy or rent new farming land
- 4- Buy livestock
- 5- Buy household utilities (TV, refrigerator, air conditioner, motorbike, ...)
- 6- Buy new residential land or new house
- 7- New construction or home renovation
- 8- Education investment
- 9- Deposit at the bank
- 10- Pay debt
- 11- Business Investment
- 12- Other (specify):.....

H. Comparison before and after land acquisition

6.30. What is your opinion on the quality of life after land acquisition compared to before land acquisition?

		Better	Equivalent	Worse	No answer	Explanation for options
Housing	The infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Amount of assets		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Living facilities (electricity, water, toilet)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Residential land area		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Production cultivation land area		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Farming and production activities		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Business activities		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Average income		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Life quality		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

I. Certificates of Land Use Rights

6.31. If your family's land has been acquired but not resettled, has your family's land use right certificate (LURC) been adjusted?

1- Yes

2- No ☞ Explain why:.....

6.32. For **concentrated resettlement households**, have you paid for the new residence's LURC?

1- Already

2- Not yet ☞ Specify the reason why not paying:

6.33. For **freely resettlement households**, have you received the LURC for the purchased residential land?

1- Already

2- Not yet ☞ Specify the reason why not receiving:

7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- What difficulties and challenges is the community facing today??
 - 1- The infrastructure
 - 2- Manufacturing business
 - 3- Education
 - 4- Medical-Health
 - 5- Safe security
 - 6- Environment
 - 7- Other

Please explain the options

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- According to your suggestion, what programs are needed for community development??
 - 1- Educational support ☞ Specify:.....
 - 2- Medical, health ☞ Specify:
 - 3- Hygiene ☞ Specify:
 - 4- Clean water ☞ Specify:.....
 - 5- Soft skills training ☞ Specify:.....
 - 6- Difficult people ☞ Specify:
 - 7- Other
- According to your suggestion, what activities are needed to support the lives of resettlement households?
 - 1- Production development program (cultivation, animal husbandry) ☞ Specify:.....
 - 2- Small credit program ☞ Specify:.....
 - 3- Business development program ☞ Specify:.....
 - 4- Vocational training ☞ Specify:.....
 - 5- Skills training ☞ Specify:.....
 - 6- Other ☞ Specify:.....

- According to your suggestion, what programs are needed to develop community cultural values? (community culture house, customs and habits, burial place, etc.)

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End of survey

Please take a photo of the person being surveyed or the head of the household

ATTACHMENT E MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Meeting with Dak Nen CPC

Subject	Interview and review the compensation, land clearance and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant and the lives of ethnic minorities in Dak Nen commune
Date	June 22, 2021, from 08:15 to 09:45
Location	Office of the People's Committee of Dak Nen Commune, Konplong District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultant: Ngan Vu• Local authorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Ka Ngoc Nguyen – Vice Chairman of the CPC

Points of Discussions:

1. Request the Commune People's Committee to provide the following documents:

- Socioeconomic Newspaper 2020
- New Rural Report 2020
- Statistics on ethnic population, number of poor households 2020 (total households, by ethnic composition, age, gender, number of poor households)

2. Affected population situation after land acquisition

- Over 70% of land was aquired and resettled, 192 households were relocated. After people moved from the lakebed, more land was aquired for resettlement. 7 villages affected under the lake include: Dak Tieu 32 households, Dak But 6 households, Xo Thac 54 households, Xo Luong 48 households, Thon Vuong 35, Dak Lai 16, Dak Lup 1.
 - Most of the households have received resettlement, but due to unfamiliarity, some households moved back to the old place to live and produce. Each household receiving resettlement also received the accompanying agriculture resettlement. However, for agriculture resettlement land, some households have received it and some have not yet.
 - Characteristics of the built resettlement area:
 - Dak Tieu, Dak But: Resettlement in the village, to a higher place.
 - Xo Thac: 2 villages, separated into 2 areas with 24 households and 30 households (about 3km apart), 100% relocation. The resettlement area took the land of Xo Thac + some of the old Thon Vuong, Xo Luong
 - Thon Vuong, Xo Luong: move away from the village, 11km from the old place. 100% relocation. Resettlement area taking land from Dak Rin (Dak Doa)
 - The agriculture resettlement took the land of Tu Lan, Tu Mu (merged into Dak Lup), Tu Thon.
 - Criteria for granting for resettlement: 65m² per plot for households with less than 5 members, 80m² for households with more than 5 members. Criteria for granting agriculture resettlement: Each household will receive 2 sao of rice + 2 sao of self-cultivation (paid in cash and calculated on agricultural land) + 2 sao of free production.
 - There are 6 households in Thon Vuong who have not yet been issued a red book, have received a house and are waiting for a red book from the district.
 - Some households have not yet moved to the resettlement area due to disputes between villages over land acquisition for the resettlement area. Some households whose land was taken for resettlement have not been paid enough compensation, so they haven't let new villagers in. In the case of Xo Luong village, some households, because they are not used to living in the concrete house, so they move back to their old place or receive money and resettle freely. Freely resettled households are mainly households with more stable incomes such as government officials and traders.
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3. General socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in Dak Nen commune

- The composition of ethnic minorities is: mostly Kdong people.
- The main economic activities of ethnic minorities are: agricultural production, shifting cultivation.
- Infrastructure system:
 - The compensation side has helped the commune rebuild public facilities such as the Commune Committee, schools and health stations.
 - 100% of the households have been connected to the power line to the house.
 - Domestic water and water used for farming are self-flowing water from creeks and streams in the mountains.
 - Waste treatment: buried in the community burial pit

4. Ethnic Minority Development Policy applied in the region

- Socio-economic development policy: 135, 30A
- Model of medicinal herbs (program developed by the district)
- Aquaculture development model: farming fish in cages in the lakebed area
- Proposal of the locality to the ethnic minority development program: developing and guiding cultivation and husbandry techniques

Meeting with Dak Rin CPC

Subject	Interview and review the compensation, land clearance and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant and the lives of ethnic minorities in Dak Rin commune
Date	June 22, 2021, from 08:15 to 09:45
Location	Office of the People's Committee of Dak Rin Commune, Konplong District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultant: Ngan Vu• Local authorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Hoang Van Trong - Chairman of the CPC- Ms. Y Son - Party Committee Secretary- Ms. Y Hanh - Vice Chairman of the CPC- Mr. Dang Minh Hanh – Cadastral Officer

Points of Discussions:

1. Request the Commune People's Committee to provide the following documents:

- Socioeconomic Newspaper 2020
- New Rural Report 2020
- Statistics on ethnic population, number of poor households 2020 (total households, by ethnic composition, age, gender, number of poor households)

2. Affected population situation after land acquisition

- Dak Rin commune has a total of 8 villages, 3 villages and a total of 73 households were affected when land acquisition was implemented, including Dak Lan with 17 households, Dak La (22 households), Dak Doa (34 households located in the lake bed, so the most affected area).
- The land acquisition component is mainly in the lake bed, there is no resettlement, only agricultural and forestry land was acquired. The loss of land area is small, life is not affected much, there is still enough productive land to continue normal farming activities on the rest of the land, and people still live on their residential land.
- The land before acquisition is used to grow wet rice, areca, acacia. Agricultural land of some households has a red book, while forest land (including protection forest and production forest) is contracted by the community, so there is no red book.
- Since the time of land acquisition, there are 23 households whose compensation work has not yet been paid, all of them in the area in the lake bed. People only complained when contacting voters and deputies of the District People's Committee, there was no written complaint.
- Livelihood support program after land acquisition: The government supports according to the policy (poor and near-poor households receive support not exceed 25 million dong). Most of the support comes from the investor (reclamation, seedlings, afforestation).

3. General socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in Dak Rin commune

- The composition of ethnic minorities is: 100% Kdong people. Income per capita: 23~24 million VND/year
 - The main economic activities of ethnic minorities are: subsistence agricultural production, cultivation (cassava, acacia, rice), animal husbandry (buffaloes)..
 - Infrastructure system:
 - School: Each village has a primary and secondary school. Two high schools are located in the district, 30km and 50km from the commune.
 - The commune has a medical station, specializing in the treatment of minor diseases. In case of serious illness or major diseases, people will go to the center of Son Tay district in Quang Ngai province. 100% EM people have Health Insurance.
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- 100% of the households have been connected to the power line to the house.
 - Domestic water and water used for farming are self-flowing water from creeks and streams in the mountains.
 - The road is difficult, going to the center of Konplong district is about 52km. The road going through the communes is degraded, full of potholes, the road to avoid flooding was built by hydropower plant to make it easier for people to travel, but now it is seriously degraded.
 - Waste treatment: buried in the community burial pit
 - Forest land is managed by commune committees and forestry companies and then assigned to people for use, so there is no custom of community land.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Policy applied in the region

- Existing Ethnic Minority Support Program:
 - New Rural Program, Program 30A: supporting the development of production for poor and near-poor households. The program is still ongoing, currently waiting for capital reallocation.
 - Ethnic Minority Committee program: livelihood and domestic water support.
 - PLAN Organization (since 2009): the target of support is children, most of which are activities to improve nutrition, health care, and schools for children. The project is based in Con Ray district, there is no local project staff. The Project will appoint a staff member from each site of the relevant commune to work and assist. Depending on the funding source, there is no specific plan but proposed by the community when there are difficulties to overcome
- Proposals of the locality with the ethnic minority development program: Create conditions for people to find jobs more easily; job change (farming fish in cages on the lake bed,) for people in the affected areas; support crops and livestock, especially technical.

Meeting with Son Lien CPC

Subject	Interview and review the compensation, land clearance and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant and the lives of ethnic minorities in Son Lien commune
Date	June 23, 2021, from 10:15 a.m. to 11:30 a.m
Location	Office of the People's Committee of Son Lien Commune, Son Tay District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultant: Ngan Vu• Local authorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Dinh Van Day – Vice Chairman of the CPC

Points of Discussions:

1. Request the Commune People's Committee to provide the following documents:

- Socioeconomic Newspaper 2020
- Statistics on ethnic population, number of poor households 2020 (total households, by ethnic composition, age, gender, number of poor households)

2. Affected population situation after land acquisition

- The land loss component includes the main road, the lake bed area, a total of 76 households lost their agricultural and residential land and had to be relocated, 34 households were relocated centrally, 1 household was relocated freely). All 34 households moved to the resettlement area of Hamlet Nuoc Vuong, within village relocation so there was no dispute. Nuoc Vuong village has a total of 121 households, resettled households are all granted red books, currently 25 households are adjusting information about land area to re-issue red books. There are about 9 households that receive money, receive house but not living, left to get married or died. There was no agriculture resettlement because people still had agricultural land, they said that there was no need to compensate for resettlement land and had committed to receive money.
- People's lives have not been disturbed much, still continue to produce agriculture, without changing occupations.
- Outstanding problem: Of 370 households, the rate of land loss has not been determined.

3. General socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in Son Lien commune iên

- The composition of ethnic minorities is: almost Kdong people, 4% Kinh people. Per capita income is 14 million VND/year, poor household is 350,000 VND/month.
 - The main economic activities of ethnic minorities are: agricultural production, shifting cultivation, fishing in the lakebed area for self-sufficiency, not trading. Very few people go to work far from home, mainly only do seasonal work such as picking coffee in Dak Lak, working as agricultural laborers.p.
 - Infrastructure system:
 - School: Each village has 1 school for preschool, primary and secondary schools. High school is in Son Dung commune (about 10km).
 - The health station only examines for minor diseases, and for serious diseases, the nearest point is to the district.
 - 83% have access to the national grid. People living near Dac Doa village, Mong Ten area are still not connected to the grid, have to pull electricity from the bottom up and only enough for essential activities, some households use solar panels instead. The commune has a plan to build a national power line, has carried out a survey but has not yet conducted it.
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- Roads: dirt roads are very difficult to go, inter-village roads are 60% concrete.
 - Domestic water and farming water are all self-flowing water.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Policy applied in the region

- Agricultural support policies; National Target Program
- NGO World Vision has a program for 3 communes Son Mau, Son Lien, Son Lan
- Ethnic Minority Development Program: Recommendations for investment in infrastructure, production zones, roads; Agricultural support: seedlings, breeding animals; Support output products that difficult to consume

Meeting with Son Tan CPC

Subject	Interview and review the compensation, land clearance and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant and the lives of ethnic minorities in Son Tan commune
Date	June 21, 2021, from 14h15 to 15h15
Location	Office of the People's Committee of Son Tan Commune, Son Tay District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultant: Ngan Vu• Local authorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Tran The Nguyen - Vice Chairman of the CPC

Points of Discussions:

1. Request the Commune People's Committee to provide the following documents:

- Socioeconomic Newspaper 2020
- New Rural Report 2020
- Ethnic Minority Report 2020
- Statistics on ethnic population, number of poor households 2020 (total households, by ethnic composition, age, gender, number of poor households)

2. Affected population situation after land acquisition

- Son Tan commune consists of 4 villages: Bai Color, Ra Nhua, Dak Bang, and Ta Nua. The resettlement - resettlement areas have been completed, there are no outstanding problems such as questions and lawsuits from people.
- Affected households in the factory area mainly lost agricultural land and production forest land. The area of land loss of each household is quite small, the number of households is large. Because the acquisition land is small, residential land was not affect , mainly arable land.
- There is no statistics on the number of households losing all of their wet rice land, not counting the percentage of land acquisition.

3. General socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in Son Tan commune

- There are ethnic minorities: Kdong, H're, Thai, Khmer, Kinh. In which the Kdong people make up the majority of the population.
 - The main economic activities of ethnic minorities are: agricultural production (growing lowland rice, wet rice), forestry production as the main income (growing acacia, areca trees, cassava), raising cattle (buffalo, cows), no fishing activities. The majority of ethnic minorities do not participate in trading, business and service activities are carried out by Kinh people.
 - In addition to the above income source, there are also seasonal jobs in other neighboring provinces, such as coffee harvesting in Tay Nguyen for the elderly, middle-aged, and domestic work (Vship, Hoa Phat industrial parks) for young working class.
 - Infrastructure system:
 - School: Each village has a primary and secondary school. The whole commune has 3 preschools. There is no high school, must go to the district or province. Students usually only finish 9th grade, 70% of them go to high school after graduating from secondary school.
 - The commune has a medical station, specializing in the treatment of minor diseases. In case of serious illness or major diseases, people will go to the center of Son Tay district in Quang Ngai province.
 - Almost all households have been connected with electricity lines to their houses, except for those in remote mountainous areas.
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- Domestic water and water used for farming are self-flowing water from creeks and streams in the mountains, no running water lines. In the dry season, there will be local water shortage difficulties.
 - Existing roads have been built with concrete roads for easy travel.
 - Production roads in the fields: small and difficult to travel, only motorbikes can be used.
 - Waste treatment: most households use the collection service of cooperatives, households in remote areas do it themselves.
 - Living and farming practices should be noted when interacting with ethnic minorities: The people use the Kdong language (without a separate script), the Sadan language. Note that K Rang area is a graveyard for worship, not to be infringed. The Kdong ethnic group follows the patriarchal system, but there is not much sexism. After completing the land acquisition until now, the poverty escape rate is 4-5%/year, life is gradually more stable.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Policy applied in the region

- Existing Ethnic Minority Support Program:
 - Program 135: Supporting infrastructure, developing livestock (supporting livestock breeds), lending through banks
 - General policies for ethnic minorities of the State (Included in the Socio-Economic Report).
 - World Vision NGO with Regional Program Project: started to support since 2008, the program is based in Son Tay (Son Dung), supporting small production development for clubs and groups; support construction of small projects such as construction of rural roads, domestic water supply.

Community support plan of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant: irregular, support program for poor households, construction of charity houses.

Meeting with Son Dung CPC

Subject	Interview and review the compensation, land clearance and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant and the lives of ethnic minorities in Son Dung commune
Date	June 23, 2021, from 10:15 a.m. to 11:30 a.m
Location	Office of the People's Committee of Son Dung Commune, Son Tay District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultant: Ngan Vu• Local authorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Nguyen Van Tri – Chairman of the CPC- Le Khac Tam Anh - Cadastral Officer

Points of Discussions:

1. Request the Commune People's Committee to provide the following documents:

- Socioeconomic Newspaper 2020
- Statistics on ethnic population, number of poor households 2020 (total households, by ethnic composition, age, gender, number of poor households)

2. Affected population situation after land acquisition

- Affected land component: 267 households in the lake bed area. There are 38 concentrate relocated households out of 62 households that have to be relocated, the rest of them move freely (because they can't walk from their place of residence to upland fields during the day). Households only relocate within Nuoc Lang village (with an average distance of 3km from each other) There is a group of about 13,14 households that have relocated freely back to the lake bed at a higher level than the water level.
- Resettlement in Nuoc Lang area, there is no agriculture resettlement, people only receive money. The project supports 400m² + 600m² garden land, production land, some households still have land, so they are not supported but switched to invest in the transport system in the production area and receive cash support. When people receive the money, they will use that money to buy production land in another area. This area has almost no red book, acquired land also does not have red book, only households with coffee field have red book (due to the lake bed planning).
- The resettlement area has completed all infrastructure, people's life is quite stable.
- Complain:
 - The custom is not used to living in concrete house, so people build their own houses on stilts in the back, people are not interested in planting trees for the environment, even with seedlings provided by the commune; the allocated garden land is also not very fertile, so it is not used much.
 - The factory has a separate support program for Son Dung commune in 2019 where 38 households are resettled, each household gets nearly 5 million to support livestock security but it is not effective (people do not have the habit of savings, so support money is only for temporary).
 - Infrastructure, electricity, drainage, roads, were built methodically, but there was no management unit and management budget, so it quickly deteriorated and could not be repaired. Houses weren't used so are like empty houses.
 - 45 plots in Son Dung commune have only received part of the money for living support because the rate of land loss has not been determined yet.

3. General socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in Son Dung commune

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- The composition of ethnic minorities is: almost Kdong people. Per capita income is 700k million VND/month, poverty rate is ~30%.
 - The main economic activities of ethnic minorities are: agricultural production, shifting cultivation.
 - Infrastructure system:
 - School: Each village has 1 school for preschool and primary school. There are two secondary schools in Dak Lang and Son Dung.
 - The health station only examines for mild diseases, and for serious diseases, the nearest point is to the district.
 - Roads between communes: convenient, concrete. Inter-village roads: 4/5 villages are concreted.
 - Domestic water: there are state-invested works, self-flowing water systems. Each residential area has a small storage tank.
 - Irrigation water: the works are degraded, only 2 irrigation works are still effective. People bring water to residential areas by themselves from state-built water pipes.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Policy applied in the region

- Existing Ethnic Minority Support Program:
 - The national target program for the 2021-2025 period has not yet been implemented, and a plan is being developed; Poverty reduction program; Rural construction program
 - NGO: World Vision, supporting children's well-being, the main target is children, all categories of education, nutrition, health, prevention of social evils,...
- Proposal: reform of arable land that has been granted to people. Cash support should not be given so that people can be responsible for doing their own work, it is necessary to have a plan to stabilize people life and invest in reality.

Meeting with Son Long CPC

Subject	Interview and review the compensation, land clearance and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Plant and the lives of ethnic minorities in Son Long commune
Date	June 23, 2021, from 10:15 a.m. to 11:30 a.m
Location	Office of the People's Committee of Son Long Commune, Son Tay District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultant: Ngan Vu• Local authorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mr. Do Thanh Vuot – Chairman of the CPC

Points of Discussions:

1. Request the Commune People's Committee to provide the following documents:

- Socioeconomic Newspaper 2020
- Ethnic Minority Report 2020
- Statistics on ethnic population, number of poor households 2020 (total households, by ethnic composition, age, gender, number of poor households)

2. Affected population situation after land acquisition

- Affected area: Ra Manh village in the lake bed area, a total of 104 households have their land acquired, 98 households are concentrate resettled, 33 households are freely resettled, the rest move to other places or live assembly. Anh Nhoi resettlement area has 27 living households (6 households registered for concentrated relocation but did not come in the end). 100% Anh Nhoi resettlement area has red book and the accompanying agriculture resettlement which also has red book (more than 1km away from the resettlement area). 33 households in Nuoc Dot area have some affected households but no resettlement, just a residential area near the lake bed. Ra Pan area has been assembly resettled (about 4.5km from Nuoc Dot), 54 households in total.
- The resettlement area has been completed all infrastructures, people's life is quite stable, compensation money has been paid in full.
- Complaint:
 - In Ra manh there is a school whose land had been completely acquired. The commune has proposed to build school and access roads and water works.
 - There used to be a concrete road between the two areas (public investment of the commune since before the resettlement), but it was damaged by landslides and storms last year, so people can't use cars and can only walk. People has recommended to the district to rebuild the roads. The resettlement area in Son Long is near the heavily landslide area, the safety level is low, last year 8 households were affected by being around the landslide area.

3. General socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in Son Long commune

- The composition of ethnic minorities is: almost Kdong people, 7 households are Kinh people. The average income per capita is 10 million VND/year, the poverty rate is ~40%.
 - The main economic activities of ethnic minorities are: planting cassava, farming; Income from agriculture is much lower than before and unstable. Now there is a tendency to switch to hired labor such as weeding, cutting acacia, agricultural labor jobs. The commune has 100 workers working in the Quang Ngai industrial park, the resettlement area has about 10 people.
 - Infrastructure system:
 - School: Each village has 1 school for preschool, primary and secondary schools.
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- The health station only examines for mild diseases, and for serious diseases, the nearest point is to the district.
 - 90% access to electricity grid, while Long Boc residential area has not installed yet, the commune has a target 100% installation in the year of 2022.
 - Roads between communes: not convenient, three quarters are concreted.
 - Domestic water: mostly self-flowing water, 70% use filter tanks, the rest people use pipes to pull water from the source.
 - For farming water, the commune has a pipeline to lead from the source, the irrigation system for perennial crops is not available.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Policy applied in the region

- National target program; Tay Nguyen Poverty Reduction Program (investment in infrastructure, livelihood support for plants and animals, health care, nutrition); World Vision's regional development program; Provincial project 536.
- Development program for ethnic minorities: there is no program to develop indigenous culture for the Kdong people. In the near future, the district wants to do a project to preserve the Kdong ethnic culture such as: gongs, knitting baskets, costumes, K Lieu and K Chua songs.
- Recommendations: The locality wants the implementation programs to have a category of awareness training so that people can do the job themselves well, and have their own technical support department because they have learned from previous years that cash or plants support only are not effective.

**ATTACHMENT F LIST OF NATIONAL POLICIES RELATING TO LAND
ACQUISITION, COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT**

1. Applicable GoV regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement

- Land Law 2003 dated 26 November 2003 by the National Assembly on land management and use
- Decree No. 181/2004/NĐ-CP dated 29 October 2004 by the government providing guidance on implementing Land Law 2003
- Decree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP dated 3 December 2004 by the government on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land
- Decree No. 84/2007/NĐ-CP dated 25 May 2007 by the government to supplement regulations on LURCs, acquiring land, implementing land use right, compensation and resettlement procedures when the government acquires land and resolves land complaints
- Decree No. 69/2009/NĐ-CP dated 13 August 2009 by the government stipulating a supplemental plan for land use, prices, acquiring land, compensation, support and resettlement
- Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01 October 2009 from the MONRE stipulating details on compensation, assistance, resettlement and land acquisition procedures, handing-over land, and leasing land
- Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01 October 2009 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment stipulating details on compensation, support, resettlement and land acquisition procedures, handing-over land, and leasing land
- Decision No. 34/2010/QĐ-TTg dated 08 April 2010 by the Prime Minister promulgating regulations on compensation, support and resettlement of irrigation and hydropower projects.
- Circular No. 38/2007/TT-BNN dated 25 April 2007/2009 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development guiding the order and procedures for forest allocation, forest lease, and forest recovery for organizations, households, individuals and village communities.
- Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP dated 17 August 2005 by the government detailing and guiding the implementation of the Electricity Law and the safety protection of high-voltage grid works.
- Official Dispatch No. 310/BTNMT-TCQLĐD dated 29 January 2010 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on solving problems when implementing Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP.
- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 dated 29 November 2014 by the National Assembly
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law.
- Decree 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the government regulating compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land.
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment detailing compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land.

2. Applicable decisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement policies of Quang Ngai Province

Regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement policies

- Decision No. 39/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 31 December 2007 of Quang Ngai PPC on issuing the compensation, support and resettlement policy when the government acquires land in Quang Ngai Province.

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- Decision No. 36/2009/QD-UBND dated 20 July 2009 of Quang Ngai PPC on amending some contents of Decision 39/2007/QD-UBND of Quang Ngai PPC dated 31 December 2007.
 - Decision No. 66/2009/QD-UBND dated 31 December 2009 of the Quang Ngai PPC promulgating the regulation on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land applied in Quang Ngai province (replacing Decision 39/2007/QD-UBND dated 31 December 2007).
 - Decision No. 35/2010/QD-UBND dated 27 December 2010 of the Quang Ngai PPC promulgating the regulation on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land applied in Quang Ngai province. (replacing Decision 66/2009/QD-UBND dated 31 December 2009).
 - Decision No. 08/2013/QD-UBND dated 28 January 2013 of Quang Ngai PPC promulgating the regulation on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land applied in Quang Ngai province (replacing Decision 35/2010/QD-UBND dated 27 December 2010).

Land Prices, Compensation Rates and Assistances

- Decision No. 34/2011/QD-UBND of Quang Ngai PPC dated 30 December 2011 promulgating Regulations on prices of different types of land in Quang Ngai province in 2012.
- Decision No. 49/2012/QD-UBND of Quang Ngai PPC dated 27 December 2012 promulgating Regulations on prices of different types of land in Quang Ngai province in 2013.
- Decision No. 07/2012/QD-UBND of the Quang Ngai PPC dated 10 April 2012 promulgating the regulation on compensation unit prices for houses and architectural objects when the government acquires land applied in Quang Ngai province.
- Dispatch No. 350/UBND-NNTN dated 15 February 2012 of the Quang Ngai PPC on solving problems in the process of compensation, migration and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Project.
- Official Dispatch No. 1998/STNMT-ĐĐBD dated 29 November 2012 of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Quang Ngai province, on supporting career change and job creation when the government acquires land.
- Decision No. 1574/QD-UBND Son Tay DPC dated 20 October 20 2010 approving the unit price of compensation and support for some types of trees and crops when the government acquires land, applicable for the Dakdrinh Hydropower Project constructed in Son Tay district.
- And a number of other regulations of the central and local government in the project area related to compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land.

Organization and implementation of the LAR for DHC

- Decision No. 1537/QD-UBND dated 16 September 2008 of the Chairman of the Quang Ngai PPC on authorizing the Chairman of Son Tay DPC to organize the appraisal and approval of the compensation plan for site clearance of the Dakdrinh Hydropower Project located in Son Tay district.
- Official Dispatch No. 2905/UBND-CNXD dated 5 October 5 2010 of the Quang Ngai PPC on assigning Son Tay DPC to be the investor of the compensation, migration and resettlement project under the Dakdrinh Hydropower Project.
- Decision No. 644/QD-UBND dated 2 July 2008 of the Chairman of Son Tay DPC on the establishment of the Council for Compensation, Support and Resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Project located in Son Tay District, Quang Ngai Province.

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- Decision No. 671/QD-UBND dated 15 July 2008 of Son Tay DPC on promulgating the operating regulations of the Council for Compensation, Support and Resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Project located in Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province.
 - Agreement on coordination mechanism between Son Tay DPC and Dakdrinh Hydropower Joint Stock Company on 10 November 2011.
 - Minutes of handing over the investor task of The compensation and resettlement subproject under the Dakdrinh Hydropower Project in Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province dated 12 October 2011.
 - Decision No. 617-QD/HU dated 13 June 2012 of the Son Tay DPC on the establishment of the Steering Committee for Compensation, Migration and Resettlement of the Dakdrinh Hydropower Project located in Son Tay District, Quang Ngai province.

3. Applicable decisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement policies of Kon Tum Province

- Decision No. 220/QD-UBND dated 13 March 2011 of the Kon Tum PPC approving the overall plan on compensation, support and resettlement of Dakdrinh Hydropower Project, located in Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province.
- Decision 05/2011/QD-UBND dated 4 March 2007 of the Kon Tum PPC promulgating regulations on compensation, support and resettlement for irrigation and hydropower projects in Kon Tum province.
- Decision No. 09/2014/QD-UBND dated 29 January 2014 of the Kon Tum PPC promulgating the unit prices list of houses and architectural objects in Kon Tum province.
- Official Letter No. 06/2014/UBND-NNTN dated 27 January 2014 of the Kon Tum PPC promulgating the unit prices list of crops in Kon Tum province.
- Decision 53/2014/QD-UBND dated 19 September 2014 of the Kon Tum PPC promulgating specific regulations on some contents on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land in Kon Tum province.
- Dispatch No. 1688/UBND-KTN dated 17 September 2012 regarding the treatment of over-density crops in the development of compensation and site clearance plans for Dakdrinh Hydropower Project in Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province.
- Decision 50/2013/QD-UBND dated 20 December 2013 of Kon Tum province on the promulgation of the unit prices list of different types of land in 2014 applicable in Kon Tum province.

ATTACHMENT G LEGAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

KON TUM PROVINCE

	HH category	Types of Impacts	Entitlements
COMPENSATION			
1	Households subject to resettlement – agriculture resettlement	House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concentrated resettlement households: Main house 45m² + kitchen and toilet 20m² (for 1-4 people), main house 60m² + kitchen and toilet 20m² (for more than 5 people). - Freely resettlement households: Compensation is of to the entire value of the existing house in cash and an additional support of 5m². The level of financial support to build a house is equivalent to the cost of building a grade IV house.
		Residential land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concentrated resettlement households: 1,000m²/household: 400m² residential land + garden land - Freely resettlement households: Compensation is of the entire existing residential land area (not exceeding 400m²) without providing residential land. In case there is residential land in excess of the norm, they will be compensated according to the price of land for growing perennial crops and support 50% of the price of residential land
		Agricultural land for concentrated resettlement households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For cultivated land: Compensation is of the entire cultivated land area of the households that has been acquired. Two times support for households to reclaim by themselves. - For wet rice land: Compensation is of the entire area of wet rice land of the households being acquired. In case the household has an area of wet rice land that is aquired larger than 0.2 ha, in addition to the compensation value for the entire acquired area, they will also be supported 5 times the difference between the acquired area minus 0.2 ha that was re-issued by the investor who reclaimed it - For aquaculture land: Compensation in cash for the entire area of aquaculture land at the third-class unit price of 8,000 VND/m²
		Agricultural land for freely resettlement households	Compensation for the entire cultivated land area of the households that has been acquired + support career transition and job creation
		Crops and trees	Compensation by the provincially regulated rate
2	Households not subject to resettlement	Production land	Land plots without land use rights but confirmed to be stable and undisputed land are compensated 100%. The agricultural land quota is compensated and supported for agricultural land according to the provisions of the Land Law.

	Residential land	Land plots without land use rights but confirmed to be stable and undisputed land are compensated 100%. The residential land quota is according to the residential land norm prescribed by the Land Law, 400 m2 per household. Households whose residential land exceeds the norm will be compensated according to the price of land for perennial crops and supported by 50% of the residential land price
	Other properties	Houses , architectural objects ... are compensated according to the Decision issued by the People's Committee of Kon Tum province .

ASSISTANCES

1	Households subject to resettlement – agriculture resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life stabilizing: Annual rice supply, with a period of 4 years for concentrated resettlement and one time for freely resettlement. The support level is calculated as 30kg of rice for 01 person in 01 month x number of people in 01 household x 48 months. • Non-resettlement households: Agriculture encouraging: Training support, technical guidance and support in building models for growing seedlings are organized for each individual production plan. • Job changing: Households that are not eligible for land reclamation and allocation of wet rice fields and support for the reclamation of wet rice fields and swidden fields are supported to change jobs according to the Decision of Kon Tum People's Committee. • Other assistances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to stabilize production : Households with 01 person will be supported 5 million dong ; Households with many members , from the second person or more , each additional person will be supported 2 million dong . - Breeding support: 02 breeding pigs + 01 10-month-old calf per household (The unit price approved in the plan is provisional). - Medical support: 200,000/ 1 household - Support for electricity and lighting: 20,000 VND/ 1 person x 12 months - Commendation for moving on schedule: 5,000,000 VND/ 1 household - Support to celebrate new house: 1,000,000 VND/ 1 household - Policy support: 2,000,000 VND/ 1 person - Support to visit the resettlement area: 2,000,000 VND / person / batch (time to visit 10 days). - Support training , technical guidance and support building models of plants and animals according to the approved production plan . - Support to visit , survey agricultural and forestry extension production models that are successfully applied in localities. - Support for planting production forests: Each resettled household is supported to plant forests on an area of 2 ha/household. The support level is 50% of the investment rate for afforestation (calculated for a production cycle of acacia hybrid from 5 to 7 years).
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational support: Provided for first year students moving to a new place (the amount of support according to the actual list of students). Support level : 01 set of textbooks according to the price at the time of supply . <p>Life stabilizing: Support is provided as households have more than 70% of their agricultural land acquired (allocated or contracted), the food support rate is for a period of 36 months. The level of support is calculated as 30 kg of rice/person/month x number of households/household x 36 months.</p>
2	Households not subject to resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life stabilizing: Annual rice supply, with a period of 4 years for concentrated resettlement and one time for freely resettlement. The support level is calculated as 30kg of rice for 01 person in 01 month x number of people in 01 household x 48 months. • Non-resettlement households: Agriculture encouraging: Training support, technical guidance and support in building models for growing seedlings are organized for each individual production plan. • Job changing: Households that are not eligible for land reclamation and allocation of wet rice fields and support for the reclamation of wet rice fields and swidden fields are supported to change jobs according to the Decision of Kon Tum People's Committee.

QUANG NGAI PROVINCE

	HH category	Types of Impacts	Entitlements
COMPENSATION			
1	Households subject to resettlement – agriculture resettlement	House	Concentrated resettlement households: 100% compensation.
		Residential land	Each household is allocated 1,000m ² of resettlement land, of which 400 is for residential land and 600m ² for garden land in the residential area.
		Agricultural land for concentrated resettlement households	Because the households whose agricultural land has been acquired in the lakebed still have enough agricultural land at the location above the flooded core, the form of monetary compensation will be applied for the entire area of agricultural land acquired.
		Crops and trees	Compensation by the provincially regulated rate
		House, architectural objects	<p>According to the unit price of compensation for houses and structures when the government acquires land in Quang Ngai province: Some houses and stables are too old that households repair them to easily live and produce are still compensated.</p> <p>Other architectural objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fences: Mainly made of bamboo, so the percentage still used is 100%. ■ Cages for buffaloes, cows, chicken coops, ducks are calculated at 100% of the use value, basically small cages, low value (some large livestock barns, solid construction, the remaining % value is calculated). ■ Simple, temporary farming huts, mainly made of bamboo: 100% of the use value. ■ Simple upland house, temporary materials mainly made of bamboo, single wooden frame in the compensation price list is not available, the compensation price is equivalent to the roof price (NK5). ■ Manufacturers (areca brothels, areca kilns...) compensate according to the residual value. <p>In case of architectural objects built after Official Letter 279/UBND dated September 7, 2009 Son Tay District People's Committee on the prohibition of planting perennial trees and building permanent works; building and expanding houses on the planned land in the area of Dakdrinh Hydropower Project, there is no compensation.</p>
Grave	Have made a separate plan and Compensation at regulated rates by the Province		
2		Residential land	Compensation at regulated rates by the Province

Households not subject to resettlement	Production land	Compensation at regulated rates by the Province
	Other properties	Compensation at regulated rates by the Province

ASSISTANCE

1	Households subject to resettlement – agriculture resettlement	<p>Concentrated resettlement households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job changing: This support is calculated on the entire agricultural land area of households and individuals that are legally using and are eligible for compensation. The support level is equal to 2.5 times the compensation price for the entire area of agricultural land acquired but the supported area is not more than 02 ha/ 1 household, especially for forestry land (production forest land) the support level equal to 3.5 times the compensation price, but the supported area is not more than 05ha/ 1 household. ■ Food support: temporarily apply the minimum support level of 12 months of rice x 30 kg/month for each person ■ House building: The level of support for one legal person is equivalent to the construction cost of 5m2 of grade IV floor. ■ Support for stabilizing life: Temporarily calculate food support for households as 12 months/legal person ■ Medical support: 30,000 VND each. ■ Educational support : Textbook for current students ■ Lighting support: Each person is supported with 1.5 liters of kerosene for a period of 12 months. ■ Fuel support: Each person is supported with 3.0 liters of kerosene for a period of 12 months. ■ Support for cultivation: This support will be calculated later , as there is no specific guidance . ■ Livestock support: each household is supported with money for 1 time to buy 2 normal meat pigs, weighing 10kg/head and 1 10-month-old local breed calves ■ Support to do the procedures of moving out and receiving new house: 300,000 VND/ household. ■ Support to encourage moving ahead of schedule: 5,000,000 VND/household. ■ Support according to Article 24 of Decision No. 08/2013/QĐ-UBND of Quang Ngai Provincial People's Committee: Poor households are supported 5,000,000 VND/person; families of martyrs, wounded soldiers, sick soldiers, heroic Vietnamese mothers are supported from 1,000,000 VND to 1,500,000 VND . ■ Support for moving within the province: 5,000,000 VND/household <p>Freely resettlement household: a one-time support for infrastructure investment of VND 60,000,000/household.</p>
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2	Households not subject to resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Job changing: This support is calculated on the entire agricultural land area of households and individuals that are legally using and are eligible for compensation. The support level is equal to 2.5 times the compensation price for the entire area of agricultural land acquired but the supported area is not more than 02 ha/ 1 household, especially for forestry land (production forest land) the support level equal to 3.5 times the compensation price, but the supported area is not more than 05ha/ 1 household.■ Food support: temporarily apply the minimum support level of 12 months of rice x 30 kg/month for each person
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ATTACHMENT H PHOTOS



Centralised Resettlement Group, Dak Tieu Village, Dak Nen commune, Kon Plong district Kon Tum province, 25/06/2021



Indigenous People Group, Xo Thac Village, Dak Nen commune, Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province, 25/06/2021



Free Resettlement and Host Community Group Dak Lang Village, Son Dung commune, Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province, 26/06/2021



Household interview in Dak Tieu RS



Household interview in Xo Thac RS



Household interview in Xo Luong RS



Household interview in Dak Lai RS



Household interview in Xo Luong RS



Household interview in Dak Lai RS



Household interview in Xo Luong RS



Meeting with Son Long CPC, 22/06/2021



Meeting with Dak Nen CPC, 22/06/2021



Main road in Dak Tieu village – 25/6/2021



Atypical house in Xo Luong RS – 24/6/2021



Water storage system



Inside a Ca Dong wooden house



Xo Luong RS – 24/6/2021



Xo Luong RA – 24/6/2021