

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
QUANG BINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

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THE COASTAL CITIES SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

DONG HOI CITY SUB-PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(Final Draft)



September 2016

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
QUANG BINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

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EMPLOYER

CONSULTANT

SEPTEMBER2016

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ABBREVIATIONS

AP(s)	Affected Person(s)
AH(s)	Affected Household(s)
PAP(s)	Project Affected Person(s)
DP(s)	Displaced Person(s)
DCRC	District Compensation and Resettlement Committee
CP	Compensation Plan
CPC	Commune Peoples' Committee
CCESP	Coastal Cities Environment and Sanitation Project
CCSEP	Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project
DPC	District People's Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOLISA	Department of Labor, invalid and Social Assistance
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
GoV	Government of Viet Nam
HH(s)	Household(s)
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IDA	International Development Bank of the World Bank
LDP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
OP(s)	Operational Policies of the World Bank
PC(s)	Peoples' Committee(s)
PMU(s)	The Project Management Unit(s)
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
PDO	Project Development Objective
RAP(s)	Resettlement Action Plan

RCS	Replacement Costs Survey
ROW	Right Of Way
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
WB	World Bank
US\$	US Dollar
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

GLOSSARY

Project impact	: Any consequence immediately related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.
Affected persons (APs)	: Individuals, organizations or businesses that are directly affected socially and economically by WB-funded projects caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location (those with livelihood impacted permanently or temporarily). In addition, affected person is one for whom involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that result in adverse impacts on livelihoods also.
Cut-off-date	: Is the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. Affected persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each project's component, and that anyone moving into the project component areas after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.
Eligibility	: The criteria to receive benefits under the resettlement program.
Replacement cost	: The term used to determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers, and supplies; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.
Resettlement	: In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), it covers the involuntary taking of land that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
Entitlements	: Include compensation and assistance for APs based on the type and extent of damage.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)	:	Is process of accounting for physical assets and income affected by project.
Vulnerable groups	:	Groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) women headed household (single, widow, disabled husband) with dependents, (ii) disableds (loss of working ability), the elderly alone, (iii) poor people according to the criteria issued by the MOLISA, (iv) the landless, and (v) ethnic minority people.
Livelihood	:	A set of economic activities, involving self-employment, and or wage employment by using one's endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirements of the self and household on a sustainable basis with dignity.
Income (livelihood) restoration	:	A set of activities to be provided to the affected people who lost income sources or means of livelihoods to restore their income and living standard, as equal or better than pre-project level.
Severely Displaced Person		Means DPs who will (i) lose 20% (10% for vulnerable households) or more of their total productive land and assets and/or more of their total income sources due to the Project, (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders		Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

EXECUTIVESUMMARY

1. Introduction. The Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project is being proposed for a WB's loan, investing in 04 coastal cities (Dong Hoi, Quy Nhon, Nha Trang and Phan Rang – Thap Cham) of 4 provinces (Quang Binh, Binh Dinh, Ninh Thuan, Khanh Hoa). This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the project RPF and is prepared for the "Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project, the sub-project of Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh province". The Dong Hoi City – Quang Binh Sub-project is proposed to be implemented over the scope of 10 wards and 01 commune as Bac Nghia, Dong Son, Nam Ly, Duc Ninh Dong, Dong My, Bac Ly, Phu Hai, Hai Thanh, Duc Ninh, Dong Phu, Hai Dinh. The RP mainly presents the project impacts on land acquisition; the criteria, eligibility for compensation of land and assets affected by the subproject, organization arrangement, implementation plan, cost estimate, monitoring and assessment, consultation, participation and grievance redress mechanism.

2. Scope of impacts. The project is constructed in the area of 11 wards/communes of Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh province. Construction causes impacts to land acquisition at the area of 5 wards/commune of the project, namely Bac Ly, Dong Phu, Duc Ninh Dong, Phu Hai and Duc Ninh. There are 85 affected households due to permanently acquired lands to construct road from Nhat Le II bridge to the city bypass and the drainage & wastewater collection system for 11 wards/commune. In which: (i) there are 79 households affected to agricultural land, (ii) 05 households whose houses are temporarily affected, which are used for living when people raise aquaculture (iii) no households are relocated (iv) 81/85 seriously affected households due to loss of over 20% production land area or loss of over 10% production land with vulnerable groups; (vi) 16 households belong to vulnerable groups, including 15 poor households, 02 social-policy households. There is no ethnic minority household.

The project will permanently acquire 141,655.2 m² land, including 118,778.8 m² production land (agricultural and aquaculture land). The area that is temporarily affected would mainly be public or unused land such as roads, public land, etc and would primarily be used for the construction process, material gathering.

3. Measures to minimize impacts of land acquisition and compensation. Main components of the project are the construction of connecting road from Nhat Le II bridge to the city bypass and the drainage & wastewater collection system for 11 wards/commune, dredge remaining area of Cau Rao river, construct R3 sluice of 41.1 km length, construct 11 school toilets and 6 public toilets to improve sanitation, construct 05 pumping station, etc. To minimize land acquisition impacts, the designing team has proposed construction methods, causing only temporary impacts and minimizing permanent land acquisition.

4. Socio-economic situation. Dong Hoi city has 16 wards/communes (10 wards and 6 communes), in which 11 wards/commune directly benefit from the project. The city has universalized primary education, secondary education and kindergarten education for children aged 5, 49/54 public schools meet national standards. The city has 100% wards/communes meeting national standards of health care, the proportion of malnourished children under age 5 is 7.47%. Poverty rate is 1.1%. Percentage of households using clean and hygienic water has reached 98.5%. Urban green land is 12.5 m²/person. 90% of garbage and solid waste are collected and treated. Income per capita has reached \$ 2000.

5. Legal policy. The compensation, support and resettlement policy of the Sub-project is determined based on existing policy of WB and laws of the GOV. If any discrepancy on regulations, policies, procedures between the Borrower and the World Bank (WB), WB's policies will prevail as in accordance with Point 2, Article 87 on compensation, support and resettlement applied to special cases. Law on Land

No.45/2013/QH13 stated that: “for projects funded by international organizations; the compensation, support and resettlement policy, which Vietnam has committed, will be applied”.

6. Entitlement of affected people: The benefits of compensation and support for people affected by the sub-project is presented in the Plan Resettlement (see entitlement matrix table) corresponding to the impacts identified during the investigation, estimated damages and socio-economic survey. The benefits will be updated as needed, after the DMS and consultation with affected households, to ensure that the damage will at least be restored or improved.

7. Consultation and Information Disclosure. RP of the project was prepared in close cooperation with local authorities, community representatives and affected people. They were consulted through different means and information channels including community meetings and consultations, household survey. The information collected during consultation is important to inform resettlement policy including the development of compensation, support and incomes restoration programme.

8. Implementation arrangement. Resettlement, compensation, support activities will be implemented and monitored by Dong Hoi City's Resettlement Council (CRC) and Project Management Unit (PMU). During the implementation, it is required a strict coordination among CRC, PMU, local authorities and social organizations, affected people. An Independent Monitoring Organization will be assigned to implement tasks of monitoring outside with implementation of this RP in order to get efficiencies as expectation.

9. Grievance redress mechanism. The grievance redress mechanism will be designed to ensure that all inquiries or complaints from affected households will be addressed properly and promptly. After the Draft Resettlement Plan was completed, the PMU and the Consultant has conducted consultations to AHs regarding contents implemented in the RP. Affected people will know their rights through notifications and documents in the course of consultations and surveys.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation. The implementation of resettlement plan will be internally supervised and monitored. In addition, PMU will mobilize an independent monitoring consultant to evaluate and monitor the RP implementation. Issues/difficulties emerged in implementation will be raised and solved in a timely manner thanks to the regular supervision and monitoring.

11. Cost estimation. The total estimated costs for compensation and supports is around 71,862,554,500 VND equivalent to US\$ 3,193,891. This cost includes compensation/support for affected land and structures, income restoration program, transition allowance, monitor and evaluation, administration costs, and contingency (10% of total). Counterpart funds will be used for compensation, resettlement and assistances while IDA funds will be used to cover training costs and the mobilization of independent monitoring consultant, and independent land appraiser.

12. Implementation plan. The resettlement plan implementation will be linked to the pace of civil works under the subproject. Site clearance is required to be completed before the contractor can commence the construction.

1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Project description

1. Vietnam has made remarkable progress in economic growth and poverty in recent years, and has recently graduated to lower middle-income country status. Over the last two decades, the country has recorded among the highest growth rates in the world, which in turn enabled poverty reduction at record pace. GDP growth, however, fell from an average rate of 7.3 percent during 2000-2007 to 5.8 percent during 2008-2012. Growth has subsequently recovered to around 6.0 percent in 2014, an estimated 6.7 percent in 2015, and a forecast 6.0% in 2016. The external sector has held up well despite the global situation, but domestic demand remains weak on account of subdued private sector confidence, overleveraged SOE and (undercapitalized) banking sectors, and shrinking fiscal space. The slowing of the growth rate has had limited impact in large cities which continue to attract domestic and foreign investment. An integral part of Vietnam's transition from low-middle income to advanced status has been its transition from a largely rural to urban economy. The country's economic progress has coincided with rapid urbanization, with Vietnam sustaining a 3 percent annual urban population growth rate from 1999 to 2011. The urban population is currently 35 percent of the total population and is expected to reach 40 percent by 2020. This growth has contributed to the significant challenges in service delivery and infrastructure in the cities, in general, and specifically, for sanitation management (wastewater, drainage and solid waste).

2. The proposed Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project (CCSEP) will build on the success of the Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project (CCESP) (P082295/P122940) which had the PDO: to improve the environmental sanitation in the project cities (Dong Hoi, Nha Trang and Quy Nhon) in a sustainable manner and thereby enhancing the quality of life for city residents. The CCESP was implemented from June, 2007 to November 30th, 2014. The design indicators of the CCESP were achieved and the following results were realized in the project areas: i) flooding decreased significantly and no wastewater was discharged onto beaches and into canals; ii) lakes, canals and rivers were upgraded; (iii) public toilets and toilets at schools have been properly operated and maintained; and; iv) capacity of the PMUs and relevant authorities was strengthened. With the gradual increase of wastewater and solid waste tariffs cost recovery and project sustainability were improved.

3. This Project will be implemented over a period of five years and will finance priority investments in the four participating project cities (Dong Hoi, Nha Trang, Phang Rang-Thap Cham, and Quy Nhon). The Project will consist of the following four components with a total estimated project cost of US\$273 million. This will be financed through (i) an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan of US\$46 million, (ii) an International Development Association credit of US\$190 million, and (iii) counterpart resources of US\$37 million from the government of Vietnam central budget, Binh Dinh Province, Quang Binh Province, Khanh Hoa Province, and Ninh Thuan Province.

4. The Project development objective is to increase access to sanitation services and enhance flood protection in selected areas, and strengthen the operational performance of sanitation utilities in selected cities. The Project has 4 components:

- **Component 1: Sanitation Infrastructure Expansion (US\$186.0 million).** This component will contribute to PDO achievement in increasing access to sanitation services and enhance flood protection in select areas.

- **Component 2: Urban Connectivity Improvement (US\$46.0 million).** This includes priority roads and bridges along canals, drains and rivers to support urban development - over 7km of strategic roads and four bridges.
- **Component 3: Compensation and Site Clearance (US\$4.0 million).** This component will provide funding for compensation, site clearance and resettlement site works. The Bank's funding will only be used for the construction of technical infrastructure (roads, utilities etc) for the resettlement area in Pham Rang.
- **Component 4: Implementation Support and Utilities Reform (US\$13.0 million - all counterpart funding).** This component will contribute to PDO achievement (strengthen the operational performance of sanitation utilities in select cities) through a capacity strengthening program for the PMUs and relevant agencies, and reform activities related to implementation of Decree 80 (institutional reorganization, household connection policy, service contracts and private sector participation, tariffs/cost recovery).

1.2. The Dong Hoi City Sub-project

Improve of sanitation environment condition, health of the city population through rehabilitation and expansion of the drainage and wastewater collection system, pumping station, tertiary pipes, enhance collection and connecting household, reduce pollution of Groundwater and surface water to ensure reducing environment polluted. Additional strengthening waste solid collection capacity, school sanitation, public toilets, improvement of household sanitation, strengthening health protection for the people.

5. Construction roads and wastewater collection system to prevent flooding, adapt to climate change for the central areas of city and Bao Ninh Peninsular, improve environment, urban landscape, city environment Green - Clean - Beautiful, improve living environment, investment environment of the city, contributing to socioeconomic development in particular Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh province in general.

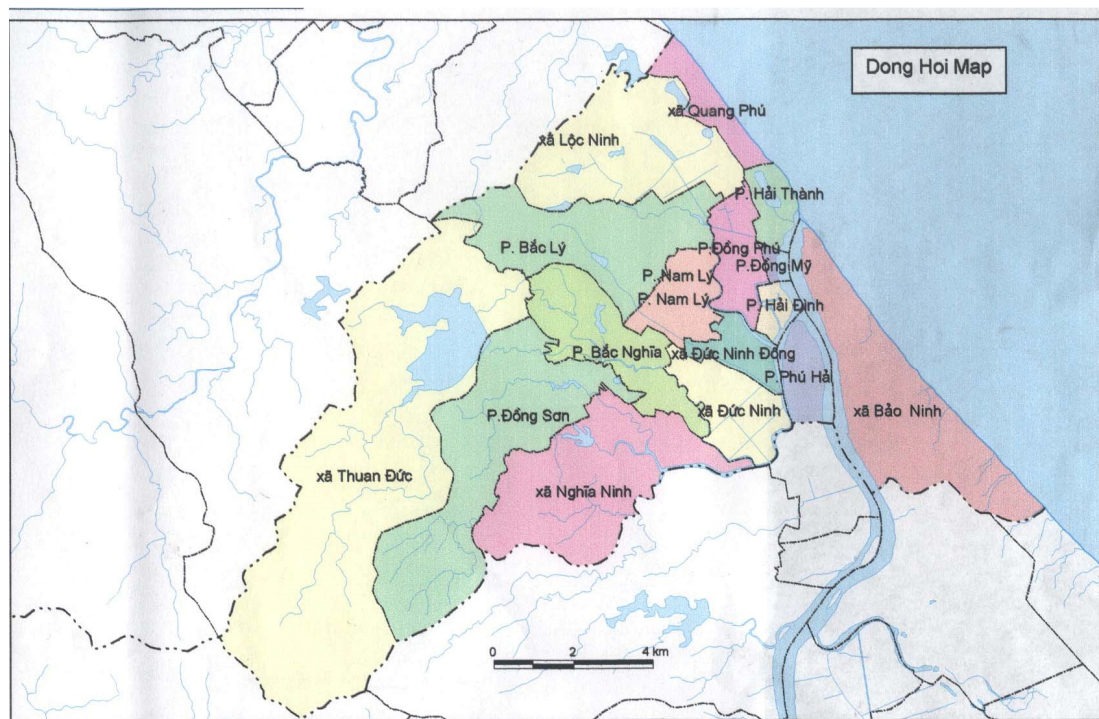
6. Completing technical infrastructure, urban landscaping, habitat create the most favorable conditions for the development tourism sector, that ensure a key economic sector and attract tourists in the country and international, promote general development of the city to be met standard of City level II, proceed development prepared to City level I in future.

The Dong Hoi City sub-project's components

7. *Components of the project: including 04 components, as follows:*

- **Component 1: Sanitation Infrastructure:** Construction of drainage and wastewater collection system is for 9 wards/communes, with total of length 23.89km, in which combined sewer is 9.82 km, wastewater sewer is 14.07 km; Construction of 06 outfalls; Construction of 05 pumping station; Dredging and embanking lining 457m of Cau Rao river; construction of tertiary system is length of 41.1 km to connect household sanitation; Construction of Cong Muoi Bridge of 48.5m long; Construction of 11 school toilets and 06 public toilets to enhance environment sanitation. Provide equipment to increase capacity of Duc Ninh WWTP to 10.000 m3/day; Provide solid waste equipment to improve environment; Supervision Consultant and Project support to ensure the schedule and quality of works in full compliance with the current regulations of the donors and the Government of Vietnam.

- **Component 2: Environment Infrastructure:** Construction of road from Nhat Le II bridge to the city bypass of length 1.44 km, Le Ky bridge and Tay bridge (located on the road route) to avoid flooding, seawater rising for Bao Ninh peninsular area. Supervision consultant to ensure the schedule and quality of works in full compliance with the current regulations of the donors and the Government of Vietnam.
- **Component 3: Land acquisition and site clearance:** Compensation of households affected by the project for site clearance. Conduct mine clearance on the project to ensure safety of the construction.
- **Component 4: Technical assistant and Utilities Reform:** This component is required to ensure the successful implementation of the project, and consists of 4 main items: (i) Utilities reform (ii) Technical assistance for PMU, (iii) Implementation support (Making PDO/FS/Environmental Documents/ Auditing and financial balance, etc.) (iv) Other costs. Component 4 are included 02 main funds, including: **(i) Counterpart fund:** USD 3.46 million for cost of PMU, local costs, review, insurance and appraisal etc. **(ii) Grant:** USD 0.3 million. Currently, Ministry of Construction and the World Bank are seeking a grant for implementation of utilities reform technical assistance to PMU and relevant agencies.



Sub- project location

1.3. Countermeasures to minimize negative impacts

8. Efforts have been made in the research to reduce impacts caused by land acquisition and resettlement, and propose construction plan to minimize the impacts to land area and assets on land. The following countermeasures are taken in a number of ways:

9. *Detailed Design:* the Design Consultant has carried out survey in sub-project areas, in collaboration with local authorities and communities to select the optimal design alternative and minimize impacts of land acquisitions during the construction period.

10. *Information disclosure:* The PMU worked with the Consultant and local authorities to disseminate information on the project, compensation policies and resettlement of the Sub-project, potential impacts and countermeasures applied to households in the sub-project implementation area, including those who are affected and those who are not affected. The information disclosure is taken in the RP preparation stage and throughout the RP implementation.

11. *Community consultation:* use questionnaire survey, consultation meetings, group focus discussion,...with affected households in general. People involved in the consultation will be encouraged to freely express their opinions publicly, impacts of land loss, resettlement policies applicable to the Sub-project and their expectations if their land are acquired. Opinions are recorded and used for the RP construction. The consultation will be taken in the whole process from preparation to the completion of RP and will be updated in the internal monitoring reports.

1.4. Objectives of the RP

12. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for this Sub-project is constructed based on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Project to meet requirements of the Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Policy on Indigenous Peoples of the World Bank as well as compensation, resettlement and support policy of the GOV and of Quang Binh province. The RP will define number of persons affected by the Sub-project, nature, level of impacts, mitigation measures and policy on compensation and other supports.

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided as much as possible or minimized by bringing out optional measures in the process of technical design;
- Wherever involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be aware of and executed as sustainable programs, necessary to supply enough investment sources to help adversely affected persons to share project's benefits. Directly or indirectly affected persons need must be consulted and participated in the process of planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Affected Persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher

2. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE SUB-PROJECT AREA

2.1. The socio-economic characteristic in the project area

13. Dong Hoi city Sustainable Environment Project locates in 11 wards/commune of Dong Hoi city, Quang Binh province. The project includes the construction of road and bridge from Nhat Le II bridge to the city bypass, dredging remaining area of Cau Rao river, construction of drainage & wastewater collection system, construction of 11 school toilets and 06 public toilets, etc. Direct beneficiaries of the project are the people of the city. Five wards/communes namely Bac Ly, Dong Phu, Phu Hai, Duc Ninh Dong and Duc Ninh are wards/communes affected by permanent land loss. This is agricultural land and aquaculture land of 85 households located in 5 wards/communes and public land of wards/commune people's committees.

14. **Population and laborers:** Dong Hoi city has 16 wards/communes with area of 155.71 km², population of 169,000 people (density of 1,085 people/km²). Estimated population of the city in 2025 will be over 250,000 people (socio-economic survey data in 2015). By 2015, the city has universalized primary education, secondary education and kindergarten education for children aged 5, 49/54 public schools meet national standards. The city has 100% wards/communes meeting national standards of health care, the proportion of malnourished children under age 5 is 7.47%.

15. **Poverty:** The poverty rate is 1.1%. Percentage of households using clean and hygienic water has reached 98.5%. Urban green land is 12.5 m²/person. Percentage of garbage and solid waste collected and treated up to 90%. Per capita income has reached \$ 2000. In 5 affected wards/communes of land loss, the population density is quite high compared to the average of the city (from 1,215 to 2,647 people / km²). In 5 wards/communes, the poverty rates of Duc Ninh commune (2.29%) and Duc Ninh Dong ward (1.7%) are higher than the average rate of the city; Phu Hai Ward has a low poverty rate with only 0.5% of households.

Table 1: Area, population and living standard of project's affected wards/commune

Wards, Commune	Natural area (Km ²)	Average population (number of people)	Population density (people/km ²)	Ratio of poor HH (%)
Duc Ninh Dong	2.77	5,193	1,875	1.7%
Duc Ninh	5.57	7,820	1,404	2.29%
Phu Hai	3.07	3,731	1,215	0.5%
Bac Ly	10.19	10,084	1,702	1.1%
Dong Phu	3.81	17,347	2,647	1.0%

Source: the data provided by affected W/CPCs in 2016.

2.2. Information about affected households

The implementation of the sub-project affects 85 households, in which there are 29 HHs in Duc Ninh Dong, 12 HHs in Phu Hai, 2 HHs in Duc Ninh, 19 HHs in Dong Phu and 23 HHs in Bac Ly. A sociological interview was conducted with 85 households of the sub-project.

16. The data related to affected households was extracted from the larger socio-economic study conducted in project areas. The main objective of this section is to provide an overview of socio-economic condition of affected households (including for example, demographic characteristics; income sources; living conditions; infrastructure and environmental sanitation; poverty status etc. These information could also be used as baseline information for monitoring and evaluation during project implementation.

Household size and demographic characters

17. The numbers of households surveyed socio-economic situation are 85 HHs with the total of 454 members. All AHs are Kinh ethnic people. At the project area, there is no minority ethnic AH.

Table 2. Number of affected households

Wards, commune	Total number AHs	Total number SES	Total number of people	Including		Ethnic			
				Male	Female	Kinh		Other	
						HH	No. of Pe.	HH	No. of Pe.
Duc Ninh Dong	29	29	152	78	74	29	152	0	0
Phu Hai	12	12	67	37	30	12	67	0	0
Duc Ninh	02	02	15	8	7	2	15	0	0
Dong Phu	19	19	101	51	50	19	101	0	0
Bac Ly	23	23	119	61	58	23	119	0	0
Total	85	85	454	235	219	85	454	0	0

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016.

18. In AHs, the number of male and female in HHs has a bit difference. In 454 members, the percentage of male is 51.8% and the remaining 48.2% is female.

Table 3. Percentage of population in age groups

Wards/commune	Age groups								Total (%)
	Under 6 years of age		6-17 years of age		18-60 years of age		Over 60 year of ages		
	People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%	
Duc Ninh Dong	18	11.8	21	13.8	92	60.5	21	13.8	100.0
Phu Hai	5	7.5	10	14.9	43	64.2	9	13.4	100.0
Duc Ninh	1	6.7	4	26.7	7	46.7	3	20.0	100.0
Bac Ly	12	10.1	17	14.3	73	61.3	17	14.3	100.0
Dong Phu	11	10.9	14	13.9	63	62.4	13	12.9	100.0
Total	47	10.4	66	14.5	278	61.2	63	13.9	100.0

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016.

Education

19. In 454 members of AHs, the number of people under 6 years old is 47 (accounts for 10.4%), the number of people in the age group at schools (6-17 years of age) is 66 (the percentage of 14.5%) and number of members in the working age group (from 18-60 years of age) is 278 members (the proportion of 61.2% - the quite high ratio of people in working age group). The number of people who over 60 years of age is 63 (accounts for 13.9%).

Table 4. Education level of APs

Wards/ commune	Primary School		Secondary school		High School		College – University	
	People	%	Total (%)	%	People	%	People	%
Duc Ninh Dong	30	22.7	53	40.2	31	23.5	18	13.6
Phu Hai	20	32.3	20	32.3	14	22.6	8	12.9
Duc Ninh	3	21.4	5	35.7	4	28.6	2	14.3
Bac Ly	26	24.5	39	36.8	24	22.6	17	16.0
Dong Phu	25	28.1	35	39.3	21	23.6	8	9.0
Total	104	25.8	152	37.7	94	23.3	53	13.2

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016.

20. In 403 affected household members who have been to schools, the percentage of members finished secondary schools and primary schools accounts for highest ratios among members of AHs with the proportion of 37.7% and 25.8%, respectively; 23.3% finished high schools, 13.2% are in qualification of college, university.

Occupations of Affected people

21. Members of AHs have different occupation. In 324 household members in the working-age, there are 154 people participating in agricultural activities (including horticulture, livestock raising, aquaculture), account for 47.5% in the total of members. Hired labors account for 23.5% with 76 people. Unemployed members are 20 people, account for 6.2%. Main occupation of householders is shown in the table follows:

Table 5. Occupation of affected people

Profession	Duc Ninh Dong	Phu Hai	Duc Ninh	Bac Ly	Dong Phu	Total	Total (%)
	(No. of people)						
State staff	5	3	1	5	4	18	5.6
Army/Policeman	2	0	1	1	1	5	1.5
Business man/Service, retailer	4	9	0	9	7	29	9.0
Farmer	55	21	6	40	32	154	47.5
Housewife	3	0	0	2	1	6	1.9
Hired labor	25	12	2	19	18	76	23.5
Other	13	5	0	10	8	36	11.1
Unemployed	6	3	1	4	6	20	6.2
Total	107	50	10	86	71	324	100.0

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016.

Average Income of Affected Households

22. Data from survey also showed a significant difference in the monthly average income of household in project areas. There are 15 AHs are poor households, accounting for 17.6%. There are 50 HHs of medium income, accounting for 58.8%. There are 20 HH of good income, accounting for 23.5%. Details are shown in the following table:

Table 6. Income of affected households

Ward/ Commune	Poor		Medium		Good		Total
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Duc Ninh Dong	5	17.2	16	55.2	8	27.6	100.0
Phu Hai	3	25.0	8	66.7	1	8.3	100.0
Duc Ninh	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	100.0
Bac Ly	4	17.4	14	60.9	5	21.7	100.0
Dong Phu	3	15.8	12	63.2	4	21.1	100.0
Total	15	17.6	50	58.8	20	23.5	100.0

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016.

23. Income was also used to group affected households in various categories using MOLISA's poverty line in 2016-2020 period¹:

Table 7. Average income of affected household

Wards/ commune	HHs	Monthly income per capita			
		≤ 900.000	>900.000	>1.300.000	>1.950.000
			to ≤1.300.000	to ≤1.950.000	
Duc Ninh Dong	29	5	14	8	2
Phu Hai	12	3	5	3	1
Duc Ninh	2	0	0	1	1
Bac Ly	23	4	10	7	2
Dong Phu	19	3	9	5	2
Total	85	15	38	24	8

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016

24. The result of survey showed that only 32 households (37.6%) has an income level higher than 1,300,000VND/person/month. 15 households (17.6%) of affected households having an income level lower than governmental poverty line (900,000VND/person/month)

Household's durable goods

25. Regarding the valuable assets, color TV is the most popular audio-vision tool in the majority of surveyed households (65.7%). TV is not only used for entertainment device but also considered as popular dissemination channel for project related information in the future. 61.9% of affected households currently have a motorbike. Having a motorbike is no

¹ According to Decision No.59/2015/QĐ-TTg, dated 19 November 2015, of the Prime Minister on multidimensional approach to poverty standard for the period 2016-2020.

longer a criterion of a rich households. The majority of household can now afford it with a reasonable cost. They do not only use it as a vehicle, but also a living tools.

Table 8. Household facilities

Car	0.0%
Motorbike	64.7%
Air - conditioner	7.1%
High-class wood furniture	10.6%
Sound system	16.5%
Telephone	44.7%
Color TV	69.4%
Fridge	41.2%
Washing	21.2%
Water heater	4.7%
Bike	35.3%

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016

Land and housing conditions

26. The majority of surveyed households own either a permanent house (75.3%) or a semi-permanent house (17.6%). Only 4.7% of households are currently living in temporary houses.

Table 9. Type of house

TT	Type of house	Qn.	%
1	Permanent type	64	75.3
2	Semi-permanent	15	17.6
3	Temporary houses	4	4.7
5	Garden house	1	1.2
6	Others	1	1.2
Total		85	100.0

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016

27. Land use right certificate (LURC) is a document confirming the legality of the land and house associated to it. According to the result of survey, there are 76,5% of them having red-book/ pink-book; 4,7% having temporary land/house certificate, 7,1% having house rental contract; the rest having not any certificate or document related. The reasons why households having no certificate/ document are: (1) they are building house in agricultural land plot which next to residential land plot but this agricultural has not converted to land use purpose yet.; (2) the built house in the land plot illegally occupied of public land: air space, road, pavement, channel, canal; (3) some households have too small using area that not meet the requirements to grant any certificate.

Table 10.Land use right certificate

TT	Land use right certificate	Total	%
1	Red-book/ pink-book	65	76.5
2	Land/ house certificate granted by state agencies	0	0.0
3	Temporary land/house certificate	4	4.7
4	House rental contract	6	7.1
5	Not any certificate or document related	10	11.8
Total		85	100.0

Source: Data on the socio-economic survey in 2016

3. IMPACTS ON LAND ACQUISITION OF THE PROJECT

3.1. Summary of impacts

28. Impacts of the project to local people are identified due to permanent land acquisition for constructing road and bridge from Nhat Le II Bridge to the city bypass and the drainage & wastewater collection system for 11 wards/communes. Identified impacts include: (i) impacts on the lands; (ii) impacts on architectural items and assets on the lands acquired; (iii) impacts on trees; and (iv) impacts on the local people's income. There are 81/85 HHs seriously affected, which are HHs lost over 20% production land or lost over 10% production land with vulnerable groups. In 85 AHs, there are 16 vulnerable HHs (all of 16 vulnerable households lost more than 20% of production land - are severely affected households), including 15 poor HHs, 02 socio-policy HHs. There is no minority ethnic HH.

29. Temporary impacts of constructing the project will include: (i) land site to collect materials; (ii) tents for construction; and (iii) other temporary impacts in construction process.

Table 11. Summary of Project Affected Households (PAPs)

Main impacts	Unit		Affected Quantity
1. Affected Households:	Households	:	85
Household members	Persons	:	454
of which:		:	
+ Households whose garden land is affected	Households	:	0
+ Households whose agricultural land is affected(reclaimed land)	Households	:	85
+ Other land (under the management of People's Committees)	CPC	:	4 (CPC)
+ Households whose houses are affected	Households	:	5 (temporary houses/ aquaculture land)
2. Permanently affected area		:	141,655.2 m ²
Of which:			
+ Residential land	m ²	:	0 m ²
+ Garden land	m ²	:	0

Main impacts	Unit		Affected Quantity
+ Production land(agricultural land and aquaculture land)	m2	:	118,778.8 m ²
+ Other land (public land)	m2	:	22,876.4 m ²
3. Temporarily affected area		:	0 m ²
Of which:		:	
+ Residential land	m2	:	0
+ Agricultural land	m2	:	0
+ Other land (public land)	m2	:	0
4. Number of households whose houses/assets are affected by the project(temporary houses to be used when people raise aquaculture)	Households	:	05
5. Number of households who need to be relocated from their residential land	Households	:	0
6. Number of households whose businesses/shops are temporary affected	Households	:	200
7. Number of households whose agricultural land is 20% or more of their total land holding affected (10% or more for vulnerable group and the poor),	Households	:	81
8. Vulnerable group	Households	:	16

3.2. According to classification, the negative impacts related to acquisition of land, tree and crops areas follows:

3.2.1. Impacts on land

30. The project acquires the total of 141,655.2 m² land for activities of the project. Types of land affected include agricultural land, aquaculture land and public land of wards/commune people's committee. Details of affected land types are showed as the following table:

Table 12.Detail of land loss according to land types

No	Ward/commune	Agricultural land (m ²)	Aquaculture land (m ²)	Public land (traffic road, irrigation ditch) (m ²)	Total affected area (m ²)
1	Duc Ninh Dong	17,933.0	16,729.0	22,876.4	141,655.2
2	Phu Hai	7,753.4	14,681.2		
3	Duc Ninh	140.0	21,300.0		
4	Bac Ly	24,333.0	6,545.0		
5	Dong Phu	9,364.2			
Total		59,523.6	59,255.2	22,876.4	

Source: IOL Survey, May 2016.

3.2.2 Impacts on Production land

31. In the 141,655.2 m² of permanently affected lands by the project, there are 118,778.8 m² Production land (accounting for 83.9% in the total of permanently affected lands).

Table 13. Production land Impacts

Project Location	Total AH (HH)	Temporarily affected Area (m ²)	Permanently affected Area (m ²)	Permanently affected public land (m ²)
Duc Ninh Dong	29	0	34,662.0	22,876.4
Phu Hai	12	0	22,434.6	
Duc Ninh	02	0	21,440.0	
Bac Ly	23	0	30,878.0	
Dong Phu	19	0	9,364.2	
Total	85	0	118,778.8	22,876.4

Source: IOL Survey, May 2016.

3.2.3. Impacts on Public land (Traffic land, hydraulic canal):

32. Area of affected traffic road, irrigation ditch is 22,876.4m², locates in 3 wards/commune (Duc Ninh Dong, Phu Hai and Duc Ninh), accounting for 16.1% affected land area.

3.2.4. Impacts on crops

33. Agricultural land in 3 wards/commune of Phu Hai, Duc Ninh Dong and Duc Ninh has been planting paddy rice; therefore, paddy rice areas cultivating would be affected.

Agricultural land in Dong Phu ward and Bac Ly ward currently is not cultivated, hence no agricultural product is affected.

34. Total of affected paddy rice area are 25,826.4m², in which affected paddy rice areas of wards/commune are as follows:

Table 14: Affected paddy rice area of wards, commune

No	Ward/ commune	Affected paddy rice area (m ²)
1	Phu Hai Ward	7.753,4
2	Duc Ninh Dong Ward	17.933,0
3	Duc Ninh Commune	140,0

Source: IOL Survey, May 2016.

3.2.5. Impacts on aquacultural products

35. Aquaculture land acquisition in 3 wards/ commune of Phu Hai, Duc Ninh Dong and Duc Ninh cause impacts on aquacultural products of households. Aquatic products are crabs, shrimps, eels. Total of affected aquacultural areas are 52,710.2m². Detail of affected aquacultural area of wards/ communes, types of aquatic products and affected households is as the following table.

Table 15. Affected aquacultural area

No.	Location	Types of aquatic products	Affected aquacultural area (m ²)
1	Phu Hai	Crabs, shrimps	14,681.2
2	Duc Ninh Dong	Crabs, shrimps	16,729.0
3	Duc Ninh	Eels, ducks	21,300.0
	Total		52,710.2

Source: IOL Survey, May 2016.

3.2.6. Impacts on trees

36. The project causes minor impacts on trees of households. Affected trees locate on the construction route of bridge and road from Nhat Le II bridge to the city bypass.

Table 16. Summary of impacts on trees

No	Ward/ commune	Location	Affected Trees						
			Group 1 (longan, jack coconut, mango)	Group 2 (grapefruit, orange, guava and apple)	Group 3 (ornamental plants like peach, tea)	Group 4 (bananas, papayas)	Group 5 (industrial plants, pineapple, sugarcane)	Group 6 (timber trees)	Group 7 (bamboo, cajuput ...)
1	Phu Hai							120	25
2	Duc Ninh							62	115
3									
		TOTAL						182	140

Source: IOL Survey, May 2016.

3.2.7. Impacts on architecture items and other assets

The project causes impacts on temporary houses of aquaculture households, dug areas of aquaculture ponds, intake gates, power lines and electric meters of households on the construction route. Details of impacts are showed in the following table.

Table 17. Summary of impacts on architecture items and other assets

<i>No.</i>	<i>Ward, commune</i>	<i>Temporary house (m2)</i>	<i>Digging aquatic pond (m2)</i>	<i>Power line (m)</i>	<i>Electric meters (item)</i>	<i>Intake gate (item)</i>	<i>Concrete fence (m long)</i>	<i>Power pole</i>
1	Phu Hai	155	14,681.2	2800	3	14		
2	Duc Ninh Dong	85	16.729,0	3200	1	16		6
3	Duc Ninh	300	21.300,0	4000	2	20	1200	
4	Bac Ly		6.545,0					
		500	59255,2	10000	6	50	1200	6

Source: IOL Survey, May 2016.

3.2.8. Seriously affected people due to land acquisition

37. The number of seriously AHs due to acquisition of over 20% production land area of their family or over 10% with vulnerable groups is 81/85 HHs. Severely affected households are as the annex 4. Affected production land areas are agricultural land and aquaculture land of HHs.

3.2.9. Vulnerable households

38. According to the result of socio-economic survey with AHs, there are 16 HHs in vulnerable groups, in which, there are 15 poor households, 02 socio-policy households. These households, besides compensation rate for lands, assets and trees lost, they will receive further supports for vulnerable subjects as regulations of the state and the province.

3.2.10. Link projects

39. Resettlement Plan reviewed the major investments completed recently, which are related to the project area to identify possible linkages on impacts and policies of compensation and site clearance of relevance projects. Quang Binh province has been implementing programs and various development projects in the area of Dong Hoi city. The planning and key infrastructure projects include:

- The Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project - Dong Hoi city sub-project - Quang Binh (Funded by World Bank, implemented from 2006 to 2014).
- Urban Environment and Infrastructure Development for Climate Resilience Project, Dong Hoi City sub-project, Quang Binh (funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), implemented from 2015 to 2020).

40. These projects have implemented compensation and site clearance policies matching the policies of the World Bank and the Government of Vietnam. The projects

have made well in compensation and site clearance, the local people and authorities are concurred, supported and highly appreciated the implementation.

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELIGIBILITY

4.1. Legal Framework

4.1.1. Vietnamese Law on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

41. The GOV's Legal Framework: The legal framework with respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is based on the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013), and the Land Law 2013 (revised), the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (approved by Prime Minister in Decision No.1078/TTg-QHQT dated 22/6/2016 of the Government), and other relevant decrees/guidelines. The principal legal documents applied for this RAP include the followings:

- Constitution of Vietnam 2013;
- The Land Law 45/2013/QH13 which has been effective since July 1, 2014;
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 guiding in detail some articles of Land Law 2013;
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 provides on method to determine land price; make adjusted land price brackets, land price board; valuate specific land price and land price consultancy activities;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 providing compensation, assistance, resettlement when land is recovered by the State;
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP dated on April 23, 2013, on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of WB;
- Decree No. 201/2013 / ND-CP dated on November, 27, 2013 of the Government detailing the implementation of some articles of the Law on Water Resources;
- Circular No. 36/2014 / TT-BTNMT dated on 30 June 2014, regulating method of valuation of land; construction, land price adjustment; specific land valuation and land valuation advisory
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated on 30 June 2014, regulating compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land.
- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated on November 17, 2009, by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors by 2020 Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg, dated on November 16, 2012, on the assistance policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State;
- Others

42. Other laws, decrees and regulations relevant to land management, land acquisition and resettlement include the Construction Law 50/2014/QH13, dated on 18 Jun 2014, on construction activities, rights and obligations of organization and individual investing in civil works construction and construction activities; Decree 102/2014 / ND-CP on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of land replaced by Decree No.

15/2013 / ND-CP dated on February, 06, 2013 on quality management of constructions;, Decree No. 12/2009/ND-CP of the Government, dated 12 February 2009 on the management of construction investment projects and replacing the Decree 16/2005/ND-CP, the Decree 126/2014/ND-CP of the Government on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) fund, and Decree 70/2001/ND-CP of the Government on marriage and family Law implementation, stipulating that all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife; Decisions of project provinces relating to compensation, assistance and resettlement in provincial territory will be also applied for each relevant project province.

43. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information at the Article 39 Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, requiring disclosure of information to affected people prior to acquisition of agricultural and non-agricultural lands within minimum 90 and 180 days respectively.

44. Decrees relevant to protection and preservation of cultural property include Decree No. 98/2010/ND-CP Detailed regulations for implementation of some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law on editing and supplementing some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage requiring that sites currently recognized as cultural and historical vestiges, should be kept intact according to current legal regulations.

45. Documents relating to complaints and resolve complaints mechanisms: complaints Law 02/2011/QH13 dated on November 11, 2011, Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP of the Government dated on March 10, 2012: Specific provisions a number of articles of the Law on Complaints.

46. In additional to the general policy framework of the Government of Vietnam, Quang Binh PPC also issues the legislation for the application of Decrees of the Government and the guideline circulars of the agencies and departments about land acquisition and clearance. The following Decision issued the regulations on compensation and assistance for land acquisition in Quang Binh province:

- Decision No. 22/2014/QĐ-UBND dated September 09, 2014 of Quang Binh PPC on the policy for compensation, resettlement and assistance in the event of land recovery by the State in Quang Binh Province;
- Decision No 35/2015/QĐ-UBND dated October 27, 2015 of Quang Binh PPC in amending and supplementing some articles of regulation on compensation policy, assistance and resettlement when the State's land acquisition in the area of Quang Binh province issued together with decision No. 22/2014/QĐ-UBND dated September 09, 2014 of Quang Binh PPC.
- Decision No. 04/2016/QĐ-UBND dated April15, 2016 of Quang Binh PPC on regulation of land price adjustment coefficient in 2016 in Quang Binh;
- Decision No. 36/2015/QĐ-UBND dated December 22, 2014 of Quang Binh PPC regulating the price of lands and classification of urban types, commune types, regional, land position in Quang Binh period 2015 – 2019;
- Decision No. 37/2014/QĐ-UBND dated December 31, 2014 of Quang Binh PPC on the compensation unit costs for houses and other substructures to event of land recovery by the State in Quang Binh Province;
- Decision No.08/2015/QĐ-UBND dated February 10, 2015 of Quang Binh PPC on promulgating price of trees, assistance of aquaculture, moving tombs to compensate for damages in the event of land recovery by the State in Quang Binh province.

4.1.2. The World Bank's Operation Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

47. The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The Bank's Resettlement Policy OP 4.12, includes safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement.

The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives are the following:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized after exploring all viable alternatives in project design;
- (ii) Wherever involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be aware of and executed as sustainable programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the people affected by the Project to share in benefits. Affected Persons should be meaningful consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (iii) Affected Persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

4.1.3. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank approaches

48. There are differences between the Government of Vietnam's Laws, policies, regulations related to land acquisition/resettlement, and the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The following table highlights the key differences in order to establish a basis for the design of the principles to be applied for compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration support for the affected households, which will be applied under this project.

Table 18. Comparison of Vietnam's and World Bank's Policies related to Involuntary Resettlement

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
a. <i>Land Property</i>			
<i>Policy objectives</i>	<i>PAPs (Project Affected Persons) should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher</i>	<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>However, there is a provision of support to be considered by PPC to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47).</p> <p>In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment, they will be financially supported to be able to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment (Article 86.4 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)</p>	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
<i>Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying</i>	<i>Financial assistance to all project affected persons to achieve the policy objective (to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)</i>	Only agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. Other cases may be considered for assistance by PPC if needed.	Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be given to all PAPs, regardless of their legal status, until their livelihoods and standards of living restore in real terms, at least, to pre-displacement levels.

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
<i>Compensation for illegal structures</i>	<i>Compensation at full cost for all structures regardless of legal status of the PAP's land and structure.</i>	No compensation	Compensation at full replacement cost will be given for all structures affected, regardless of legal status of the land and structure.
b. Compensation			
<i>Methods for determining compensation rates</i>	<i>Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,</i>	Compensation for lost assets is calculated at price close to transferring the assets in local markets or the cost of newly-built structures. Provincial People's Committees are granted to identify compensation prices for different categories of assets. Independent land valuator can be used to determine land prices, which will be appraised by land appraisal board before Provincial People's Committee approval.	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by Provincial People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.
<i>Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood</i>	<i>Loss of income sources should be compensated (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location)</i>	Assistance in respect of income loss is given only for registered businesses. Assistance measures to restore income sources are provided.	All income losses are to be compensated and, where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, development assistance in addition to compensation will be provided.
<i>Compensation for indirect impact caused</i>	<i>It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and</i>	Not addressed.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts,

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
<i>by land or structures taking</i>	<i>mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.</i>		particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.
<i>Livelihood restoration and assistance</i>	<i>Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.</i>	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided. No follow-up for full livelihood restoration after resettlement completion.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RAP
<i>Consultation and disclosure</i>	<i>Participation in planning and implementation, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms</i>	Focus mostly on consultation during planning (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job searching); information sharing and disclosure.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RAP design, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
c. Grievance redress mechanism			
	<i>Grievance redress mechanism should be independent</i>	The same governmental body makes decisions on compensation and resettlement, and also handles grievances at the first step. However, complainants can go to court at any steps as PAP wishes.	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitor
d. Monitoring & Evaluation			

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
	<i>Internal and independent monitoring are required</i>	<p>Citizens are allowed to supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013).</p> <p>There is no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring</p>	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

4.1.4. General Principles of the Project Compensation Policy

49. General principles set out in the approved RPF are applied in the abbreviated resettlement plan, including:

- The impacts on land acquisition and assets as well as relocation of AHs must be minimized at least. In case that the minimization of land acquisition is infeasible, the compensation and assistance for restoration will be provided for people adequately.
- The compensation rates will be determined on the basis of results of independent land/assets appraisal in a timely and consultative fashion. All fees and taxes on land and/or house transfers will be waived or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/houses or business activities. The local authorities will ensure that APs who choose resettlement site on their own obtainment, without additional cost, will be provided with the necessary house and land use right certificate or official certificates corresponding to similar compensation packages provided to those who choose to move to the project's resettlement sites. This includes compensation for agricultural land, residential land, structures and other assets.
- APs that prefer "cash for land" will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These APs will be assisted in rehabilitating their livelihoods and making their own arrangements for relocation.
- Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any depreciation of the structure and without deduction for salvageable materials. Structures shall be evaluated individually. Any rates set by category of structure must use the highest value structure in that group (not the lowest).
- The APs will be provided full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.
- Compensation and rehabilitation assistance must be provided to each AP at least 30 days prior to the taking of assets of those who are not to be relocated; and at least 60 days for the case of those APs requiring land compensation and to be relocated. Exceptions should be made in the case of vulnerable groups who may need more time prior to economic or physical displacement.
- If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be considered to achieve the objectives of the policy. The project resettlement cannot be considered complete until the objectives of the resettlement plan are met.
- Additional efforts, such as economic rehabilitation assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to APs losing income sources in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement. Vulnerable groups may need additional assistance in this regard.
- The previous level of community services and resources, encountered prior to displacement, will be maintained or improved for resettlement areas

4.1.5. Project affected people

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

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose leased-houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses, occupations, or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial)/ trees will be affected in part or in total by the Project;
- Persons whose other assets or access to those assets, will be affected in part or in total by the Project; and
- Persons whose livelihoods will be impacted (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.

4.1.6. Identification of vulnerable groups or Households (HHs)

51. According to the definition of vulnerable groups/households in the resettlement policy framework of the project and the subjects of social protection defined in Decree No. 67/2007/ND-CP of 13 April 2007 and Decree No. 13/2010/ND-CP dated 27 February 2010 of the Government on policies to support the social protection subjects, the vulnerable groups/ households of the project include:

- Women-headed HH (not married, widowed or husband incapable of working) with dependents;
- Disabled people (no longer working capacity), the helpless elderly;
- The poor people according to the criteria of MOLISA,
- The landless people;
- People aged at 85 and older who have no pension or social insurance benefits;
- People with mental illness of all types of schizophrenia, psychosis who have been treated several times by psychiatric specialized medical agencies but no sign of recovery;
- Families and individuals adopting orphans, abandoned children;
- The household has 02 or more severely disabled, incapable of self-serving; and
- Ethnic minorities.

52. These are special target groups likely to be affected disproportionately or be at risk of further impoverishment due to the impacts of the resettlement. Therefore, in the process of making plan of compensation, support and detailed resettlement, the Compensation Committee and the Project Management Unit in collaboration with the ward/commune People's Committee will investigate and update the list of vulnerable groups or households to support timely and appropriately to them.

4.1.7. Eligibility

53. The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria:

- (i) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country. In the consideration, it is also useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it);
- (ii) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- (iii) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

54. Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (iii) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

55. By definition, cut-off date is the date when the Provincial PC issues the Notification of Land Acquisition before implementation of detailed measurement survey (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013). However, as basis for preparing this RP, May 31, 2016 is determined to be temporary cut-off date to determine land acquisition by the sub-project implementation. Affected people and local communities know this date as well as other plans of the project, thus they can adjust their plan to avoid any impacts caused of lacking information.

4.2. Entitlements

56. With respect to a particular eligibility category, entitlements are the sum of compensations and other forms of assistance provided to project affected persons (please refer to Table 19 for the Entitlement Matrix).

4.3. New households after the cut-off-date

57. Those households splitting from the large families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions will be eligible for resettlement benefits as stand-alone households and are recognized as PAPs:

- (i) Household with multiple generations, many couples live together on a plot of land acquisition who has eligible to separate household;
- (ii) Endorsement by the city/district authority, with verification of commune's People's Committee that the household has split.

Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures outlined in this document.

V. PROJECT COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1. General principles

58. All projects affected people (PAP) who have assets within or reside within the area of project land-take before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or subsistence will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project in consultation with the PAPs. If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.

5.2. Entitlement Policy

5.2.1. Compensation Policy for Permanent impacts

5.2.1.1. For Loss of Agricultural land²

59. Legal and/or legalizable land users:

- (i) Compensation “land for land” if local land fund is available and PAP choice. Land compensation must meet the following principles: a) equivalent to the affected land area but not exceeding the limit of local; b) same type of soil (or equal productive capacity); c) satisfactory to the AP; d) there is land use rights for the head of household and his/her wife/husband (if any); and e) non-payment of taxes, charges and fees for registration of land use rights. If land compensation size is smaller or lower quality, APs will be entitled to compensation on cash equivalent the differences. For assets on the land acquisition, PAPs will receive compensation in cash at 100% replacement cost.
- (ii) If land is not available or the PAP prefers to receive cash compensation, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of affected agriculture land and assets on the land acquisition at 100% replacement cost.
- (iii) If area of remaining land after acquisition is not enough to continue cultivation, the project will acquire the entire piece of land and compensation would implement in one of two forms as defined in point (i) and (ii) of this section.
- (iv) In addition to compensation in cash for land acquisition area as specified above, PAPs will receive allowances and rehabilitation assistance as referred to item 5.2.5 of this RP.
- (v) In the case of acquired land exceeding the limit of local (except for land by inheritance, donation or receive transfer of land use rights) are not entitled to compensation for land but supported remaining values invested in such lands. Provincial People's Committee may consider to provide this support suitable to the local realities.

60. Users with temporary or leased rights to use communal/public land:

- (i) For PAPs currently using land assigned by State-owned agricultural or forestry farms on a contractual basis for agricultural, forestry, or aquaculture purposes (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests), compensation shall be provided for investments made on the land at 100% replacement cost, but not for the land itself, and these PAPs will also receive additional support for income rehabilitation if they are directly involved in agricultural activities as per Government's regulations.

²According to Article 10 of the Land Law.

- (ii) Where PAPs receive land on a contractual basis but are other than the individuals specified as above, they shall only receive compensation for investments made on the land at 100% replacement cost.

61. Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land.

- (i) For agricultural land which was used before July 1, 2004³, of which land users are households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production will be compensated at 100% replacement cost as per Article 77.2 of the Land Law.
- (ii) For other cases, instead of compensation, these PAPs will receive financial assistance of an amount corresponding to the remained investment put on the land. The amount will be determined by Quang Binh PPC.
- (iii) In case of a physical impediment caused by the project, PAPs will receive additional compensation or supports if required to offset.

5.2.1.2. For Loss of Land for non-agricultural production and business

62. For organizations, individuals whose land for non-agricultural production and business is acquired will be compensated according to the following cases:

- (i) All affected households, individuals with LURC or legalizable: i) if local land fund is available and PAP choice, Compensation “land for land” is priority; ii) If land is not available or the PAP prefers to receive cash compensation, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of land and assets on the land acquisition at 100% replacement cost.
- (ii) Households and individuals who use leased land acquisition with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but was exempted from rent will not be compensated for land but compensated equivalent to remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost .
- (iii) Valid organizations (economic organizations, public organizations in accordance with financial autonomy) using land for non-agricultural production and business with lump-sum rent payment (rent unused the state budget) with LURC or legalizable will be compensated “land for land” if local land fund is available, if not, will be compensated in cash at 100% of replacement cost.
- (iv) Valid organizations (economic organizations, public organizations in accordance with financial autonomy) using land for non-agricultural production and business with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but was exempted from rent will not be compensated for land but compensated equivalent to remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost .

63. In addition to the compensation mentioned above, the project will provide allowances and rehabilitation assistance as mentioned in item 6.2.5 of this RP.

5.2.1.3. For Loss of Affected Architectures, Structures

64. Loss of affected architectures, structures:

- (i) Owners of affected structures will be compensated as follows:
 - Compensation in cash will be made for all affected houses/structures, at 100% of the replacement costs, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or a construction permit for the affected structure. The

³ The reason for using this deadline is the starting day in effect of Land Law 2003 which prohibits acts of encroachment on land. Financial assistance for restoration will be given to all PAPs, regardless of their legal status, until their livelihoods and standards of living restore in real terms, at least, to pre-displacement levels.

compensation amount will be sufficient to rebuild the affected house/structure of the same quality.

- If the house/structure is partially affected, a financial assistance will be provided to enable PAPs to repair the affected house/structures to restore it to the former condition, or better, at no additional cost to them.
 - Cash compensation will be at full replacement cost. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.
 - The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.
- (ii) Tenants of state-owned or organization-owned houses will be entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of an area at least equal to their affected ones; or provided a financial assistance equivalent to 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and houses. The affected structures, crops, trees... created by the PAP's own before cut-off date will be compensated for at full replacement costs.
- (i) Tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving assets, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

65. For Affected Graves:

- (i) Compensation for the removal of graves/ tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs which are necessary to satisfy customary requirements. The compensation amount will be determined by provincial-level People's Committees.
- (ii) For ownerless affected graves, PMU will sign a contract with an independent unit for compensation and relocate them to new site.
- (iii) Household and individual graves are considered physical cultural resources (PCR) and even though the costs associated with their relocation will be covered in the resettlement plan, the WB OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources should be triggered and relevant cross references should be made to the Environmental Management Plan or Project Implementation Manual.

5.2.1.4. For Loss of Crops, Trees and Livestock

66. For annual and perennial standing crops, regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation will be paid to households who cultivate the land, according to full replacement cost cost will be paid to the affected persons who cultivate the land. For plants which have not been harvested yet but can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the actual damage due to the transportation and re-planting must be compensated

67. For livestock (including aquatic livestock) which are not due to be harvested at the time of land recovery, the actual damage due to the early harvest will be compensated in cash at replacement cost at the time of land acquisition. In case the aquatic livestock can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the damage caused by the transportation must be compensated.

5.2.1.5. Compensation for other assets

68. In the case of the affected households is equipped with telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), well shall be compensated according to unit price of installing new units as regulated by service providers.

5.2.1.6. For Loss of Public Structures

69. In cases where community structures such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems, medical centers, distribution/transmission, communication and fiber cable are damaged and the community wishes to reuse them, the project will ensure that these are restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

70. Public structures directly related to people's livelihoods and developmental needs, such as irrigation canals, school, clinic, road, electricity, cable etc. will be restored or rebuilt to pre-project or higher quality levels or compensated at replacement cost.

5.2.2. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impact during Construction

71. In the case, a project requires temporary construction premises, the Project Management Unit will implement the land lease of land users in accordance with civil law..

72. For the damage to the public or private structures arising in the process of construction, the affected people will be entitled as follows:

- (i) Damaged assets will be restored immediately after completion of the construction works with all the costs under the responsibility of the construction contractor;
- (ii) Under the specific terms of the construction contract, the contractor is required to be very careful to avoid damaging property when performing construction activities. In the case of damage occurring, the contractor will be required to repair the damage and may be required to compensate immediately for affected HHs, groups, communities, or agencies in the compensation level applied to all other assets affected by the project.

5.2.3. Secondary impacts

73. This compensation policy applied for PAPs affected by development of individual resettlement or group resettlement sites. Because of secondary PAPs are likely to be affected in similar ways as primary PAPs, they will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the same respective provisions for all other PAPs.

5.2.4. Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation

74. Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation will be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RPF and World Bank OP 4.12. Any disruption of business will be compensated in accordance with the principles of the RPF.

5.2.5. Allowances and Rehabilitation Assistance

75. Besides the compensation for affected assets, PAPs will be provided with financial assistance to cover their expenses during the transition period. The assistance levels will be adjusted, taking into account inflation factor and price increase to be appropriate to the payment time. They include, but are not limited to:

5.2.5.1. For Impacts on Agricultural Land

76. Allowance for living rehabilitation (in the transferring period): in cash equal 30kg rice/person/month, specific:

- (i) PAPs losing 20 - 70% of their agricultural landholding (or 10 - 70% for the poor and vulnerable groups) will be provided with compensation of 6 months if they do not have to relocate, and 12 months in case of relocation. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the compensation may be provided for a maximum of 24 months;

- (ii) PAPs losing more than 70% of their agricultural landholding will be assisted at the above rate for a period of 12 months if they do not have to relocate, and 24 months in case of relocation. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the compensation may be provided up to a maximum of 36 months;
- (iii) Households affected by loss of less than 20% of land, where the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, will be assisted with the above support plus any additional support as determined, for a period of 12 months.

77. Allowance for production rehabilitation: Households, individuals who are compensated by agricultural land will be, supported production rehabilitation, include: Support for plant varieties and animal breeds for agricultural production, services such as agricultural/forestry extension, plant protection, animal health, cultivation techniques, animal husbandry and professional techniques for manufacturing, business and commercial services. Form and level of specific support according to the provisions of Quang Binh PPC.

78. Allowance for Vocational Training and employment seeking: The maximum support will be 05 times of agricultural land price of the same kind in the local land price list for the whole acquired area but not exceeding the limit of local allocation. The level of specific support will be determined by the Provincial People's Committee.

5.2.5.2. For Loss of Income and/or Business

79. Allowance for production, business rehabilitation:

- (i) For businesses / households with business registration will be compensated or supported. The maximum compensation/support is 30% of after-tax income of 01 years based on their average annual of the last three years which declared the tax authorities;
- (ii) For households without business license but have made their tax obligations will be entitled to compensation equivalent to 50% of support level for businesses/households with business registration.

80. Removal Support: Organizations and PAPs that are allocated or leased land by the state or are lawfully using land and have to relocate their productive and/or business establishments are entitled to financial support for dismantling, relocating and re-installation of the establishment. Support levels will be determined by actual costs at the time of removal, based on self-declaration of the organizations and verification by the agency in charge of compensation. This will then be submitted to the relevant authorities for approval.

81. Allowance for interrupted: Employees who work in affected manufacturing facilities or businesses with labor contract will receive allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the regulations to affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months.

5.2.5.3. For Loss of Public Land funds of communes, wards or townships

82. If land acquisition belongs public land funds of communes, wards or townships, a financial assistance will be paid into the state budget and allocated in annual budget estimates of communes, wards or townships. The highest assistance level can equal to the compensation level. It is used to invest construction of infrastructure projects, used for public interest purposes of communes, wards and townships as stipulated in Article 24 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

5.2.5.4. Allowances/ Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households

- (i) For landless households: Assistance through provision of an apartment with either payment by installment to buy it or rent it for living (at PAP's choice). Additional assistance will be considered if needed to ensure the PAP have a place to live.
- (ii) Social Policy: Relocated Households which included heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers will be provided with support as regulated by provincial-level People's Committees (to be certified by local authority).
- (iii) Poor households: in addition to receiving assistance under the provisions, poor households affected will be assisted vulnerable as follows:
 - Poor households who are relocated, or loss 20% or more of their agricultural landholding, loss less than 20% of their agricultural landholding but the remaining area is not enough to cultivate will be supported by cash equivalent 30kg of rice per person per month for 24 months or according to the policy of provincial-level People's Committees. The policy which support higher rates will apply.
 - Other affected poor households will be supported by cash equivalent 30kg of rice per person per month for 6 months or according to the policy of provincial-level People's Committees. The policy which support higher rates will apply.
- (iv) Other vulnerable groups: Female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support and ethnic minority households will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy but not less than 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months.

5.2.5.5. Other allowances/ assistance

83. Incentive Bonus: All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance consistent with each province.

84. PAPs who will lose income sources will be entitled to take part in Income Restoration Programs. Rehabilitation measures like agricultural extension services, job training and creation, credit access and/or other measures as appropriate will be given to PAPs losing income sources to ensure their livelihood could be restored to the pre-project level.

85. Apart from the assistances mentioned above, based on the actual situation, the Project may consider other assistances to secure life stabilization, culture, production and livelihoods of PAPs.

5.3. Resettlement and assistance to livelihood Restoration

86. For households with affected residential land and have to resettle. Households that have to resettle, relocate will identify and select options of relocation on their existing plots or to move to plots provided by the district or to receive cash compensation to make their own arrangements for relocation. In the case that any businesses have to relocate, they will be assisted to find viable new sites.

87. For households with acquired agricultural land. Apart from the compensation and assistance foresaid, they are entitled to assistance policy for employment seeking and

vocational training for the persons at the working age (Decision No.63/2015/QĐ-TTg and Decree No.47/2014/NĐ-CP). They will be provided free of charge:

- (i) Support for vocational training including: short-term vocational training courses (primary level and vocational training of less than 3 months) or vocational training at mid-level and college levels and the State pays tuition for one training course. The expenditure for vocational training is taken from total expenditure of the investment project or the approved plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (ii) Support for employmentseekingin the country: providing consultation on vocational training, free introduction of jobs at the job introduction centre under DOLISA. The businesses receive many labours whose agricultural land is acquired will be entitled to preferential policy on land, credit and taxes as regulated by the laws.

88. Besides, the AHs who are compensated by agricultural land will be assisted stable production, including: Assistance for plant varieties and animal breeds for agricultural production, agriculture and forestry services, plant protection services, veterinary medicine, cultivation techniques, breeding techniques and professional techniques for production and business. Appropriate livelihood restoration programmers will be designed and implemented in consultation with the PAPs in the project implementation stage.

5.4. Vulnerable groups and gender issues

89. The Project realizes that there are certain social groups that have fewer possibilities to restore their living conditions, livelihoods, and income levels and the Project has integrated these issues in project preparation and implementation activities through application of PAPsparticipated planning and decision making. Women in villages contribute to economic development of the family and community livelihood. They will be empowered to become active members in community activities as well as in supporting project implementation and monitoring.

90. During the implementation process, the Project will pay special attention to the women and female-headed HHs as the project beneficiaries. Women will participate equally in the whole process of project implementation to enhance the project sustainability. Active participation of women and the ethnic minority group (if any) will ensure that design of restoration measures suits their specific needs or concerns, e.g. groups of people without land, the poor and female householder, disables, the elders and children who have no assistance sources. AnGender Action Plan has been developed for the sub-project as part of the Social Assessment report.

Table 19 : Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
I - Permanent impact				
1.1. Agricultural land ⁴	1.1.1. Marginal loss (< 20% of land holding or < 10% for vulnerable group) The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.	1.1.1.1. Those who have the right to legally use or can legalize the land use right	For affected land: (i) Compensation “land for land” with its equivalent if local land fund is available and the PAP chooses. (ii) If land is not available or the PAP prefers to receive cash compensation, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of affected agriculture land and assets on the land acquisition at 100% replacement cost. ⁵ (iii) If the area of the remaining land after acquisition is not enough to continue cultivation, the project will acquire the entire piece of land and compensation would be implemented in one of two forms as defined in point (i) and (ii) of this section. (iv) In the case of acquired land exceeding the limit of local (except for land by inheritance, donation or receive transfer of land use rights) are not entitled to compensation for land but supported remaining values invested in such lands. Provincial People's Committee may consider to provide this support suitable to the local realities. Compensation for assets on affected land is referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Affected households are notified at least ninety days before land acquisition by the Project.▪ Owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date when District Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.▪ In the case of compensation "land for land" is applied, the more severely affected households will be prioritized to choose land compensation first.▪ Land compensation must meet the following principles: a) the equivalent of affected area, and not exceeding limit of local allocation;

⁴ Classification of agricultural land as stipulated in Article 10 of the Land Law

⁵ When regulations of the State and the province don't meet standards of compensation at replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by necessary assistance measures to meet the replacement cost standard.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>in sections 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this matrix.</p> <p>Livelihood recovery assistance such as assistance of rehabilitation, vocational training and employment seeking (reference section 3.1.1 of the matrix).</p> <p>In addition to above, <u>for acquired land is agricultural land, land of garden, pond / lake adjacent residential area</u>, and not in the category of residential land, affected people will receive support under the provisions of the PPC.</p>	<p>b) same type of land (or production capacity); c) at places where APs may approve; d) there is adequate land use rights of head of household and wife/husband of household head (if any); and e) non-payment of taxes, registration fees and land use right transfer fee. If land compensation with a smaller area or lower quality than acquired land, affected people will be compensated in cash equal to the difference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In case of land acquisition that measured area is different with actual area recorded in documentation of land use right, it is compensated according to measured area.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
		<i>1.1.1.2. People who use temporary land or leased public land of wards/ commune</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For affected households who are using land allocated by the State for purposes of agriculture, forestry or aquaculture (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests), compensation shall be provided for investments made on the land, but not for the land itself, and these PAPs will also receive additional support for income rehabilitation if they are directly involved in agricultural activities as per Government's regulations. (ii) Affected people who lease land on the basis of contracts with individuals, families, or organizations, different with the cases referred to in point (i) of this section shall be compensated for cost of investment in remaining land and assets they create on the land with 100% replacement cost. 	
		<i>1.1.1.3. Those do not have legal land use rights (based on customary and legal)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the case of agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 that land users are households and individuals directly produce in agricultural land will be compensated for 100% replacement cost as stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 77 of the land Law. ▪ For other cases, affected people will receive assistance equivalent to the value of remaining investment on the land. This assistance will be decided by the PPC. 	
	1.1.2. Seriously affected HHs (loss of $\geq 20\%$)	<i>1.1.2.1. Those who have right to legally use or can legalize land use</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation and assistance as applied to section 1.1.1.1 of this matrix, priority of compensation "land for land" in cases where local land fund is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance for recovery is granted when it cannot apply compensation "land

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	production or ≥10% vulnerable groups)	land with <i>rights</i>	<p>available and APs choose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition, assistance of stabilizing life in cash is specified in Section 3.1.2 of this matrix. 	<p>for land”. In addition of this assistance, it need to combine with assistance of extension/fit to help the poor farmers, difficulties and improve their production capacity.</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
		<i>1.1.2.2. People who use temporary land or leased public land of wards/ commune</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistance as applied to section 1.1.1.2 of this matrix. For affected households are using land allocated by the State for the purposes of agriculture, forestry or aquaculture (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests) of HHs who directly engaged in agricultural production will receive assistance for livelihood recovery, such as production stabilized assistance; training, career change and job search (reference position of the matrix 3.1.2) 	
		<i>1.1.2.3. Those do not have legal land use rights (based on customary and legal)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistance as applied to section 1.1.1.3 of this matrix. 	
1.2. Land for non-agricultural production and business	1.2.1. Marginally affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining land can still continue to use, does not require relocation 	<i>Individuals, families, organizations have right to legally use or can legalize land use rights, leased land use</i>	<p>For affected land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Households and individuals have LURCs or are eligible to have LURC: a) If the local land fund available, the method of compensation "land for land" will be given to affected people to choose; b) If the land fund is not available, cash compensation at replacement cost. (ii) Households and individuals who use leased land acquisition with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were exempted from rent will not be compensated for land but compensated equivalent to remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected individuals/ organizations must be notified in advance of at least 180 days before the land acquisition. Land users must hand over land within 20 days after council of land acquisition and compensation fully pay costs of compensation. In case of land acquisition that measured area is different with actual area recorded

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>(iii) Valid organizations (economic organizations, public organizations in accordance with financial autonomy) using land for non-agricultural production and business with lump-sum rent payment (rent unused the state budget) with LURC or legalizable will be compensated “land for land” if local land fund is available, if not, will be compensated in cash at 100% of replacement cost.</p> <p>(iv) Valid organizations (economic organizations, public organizations in accordance with financial autonomy) using land for non-agricultural production and business with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were exempted from rent will not be compensated for land but compensated equivalent to remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost.</p> <p>Compensation for assets on affected landreferenced in sections 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this matrix.</p> <p>Assistance by loss of income and livelihoods due to stop of production, business as: assistance for stabilizing production and trading (section 3.3 of reference of this matrix)</p>	in documentation of land use right, itis compensated according to measured area.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	1.2.2. Affected and displaced	<i>Individuals, families, organizations have right to legally use or can legalize land use rights, leased land use</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected individual/ household / organizations are entitled to compensation and assistance as applied to Section 1.2.1 of this matrix, the priority of compensation "land for land" if the local land fund is available. In addition, they also provide additional allowances such as: allowance of moving production facilities, subsidies of stopping production (reference to section 3.3 of this matrix) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will support finding alternative trading venues; advantages of location and physical conditions which are similar locations and can easily access customer base; satisfy the requirements of businesses with relocation priority as a business location to location near highway or village street and along canals near the bridge or bridge in order to maximize the ability to generate profits and business opportunities; that affected business/ people accept.
1.3. Houses and structures	1.3.1. Partly affected Remaining part of structure, that is not affected is still usable and could maintain technically, therefore, not required to	1.3.1.1. Owners of houses/ structures built before the cut-off date regardless of ownership status of the land and has been licensed to build or not	(i) Compensation in cash for affected part of the project at 100% of the replacement costs. Funds for compensation is sufficient to rebuild new structures equivalent to existing ones. If the works affected partly, users will be paid an allowance of repair (reference 3.2.1 of this matrix). (ii) Amount of compensation and assistance is paid in cash. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	relocate.		(iii) The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	1.3.2. Full impact (including house is partially acquired by the project but no longer viable for continued use or the entire structure is acquired).	1.3.2.1. Owners of affected structures created before the cut-off date regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or permit to build the affected structure	Compensation and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.4.1.1 of this matrix.	
		1.3.2.2. Tenants of the state or organization's houses	(i) Tenants of state or organization's houses will be: (i) entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of the area at least equal to their affected ones; or (ii) provided an assistance equal 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and houses. Any investments such as structures, trees, crops etc. created before the cut-off date on the land by the PAPs will be compensated at their full replacement cost. (ii) The tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving their assets. They will also be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation according to the provisions of provincial-level People's Committees.	
1.4. Crops and Trees, livestock	1.4.1. Loss of, or damage crops and/or trees	Owners of affected crops and trees created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	For annual and perennial standing crops, regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation will be paid to households who cultivate the land, according to full replacement cost will be paid to the affected persons who cultivate the land. For plants which have not been harvested yet but can be brought to another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will be notified no later than 90 days before land acquisition. Crops planted after deadline of cut-off date will not be entitled to

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>location, the transportation cost and the actual damage due to the transportation and re-planting must be compensated</p> <p><i>Identify Market Prices for Trees:</i></p> <p>(a) Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publications of National Statistical Office - Publications of Price Committee <p>(b) Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews with people who own the same trees in the locality. The interviews will cover price, at which owners are willing to sell each type of trees. The prices for perennial trees will be differentiated by the age of the trees. - The team will investigate the selling prices of outputs of different type of trees in the market. <p><i>Replacement Cost = Current Market Value + Transaction Cost</i></p> <p>The study team will determine the transaction costs involved such as administrative charges, taxes.</p> <p>The replacement costs will be presented detailed information by wards/ communes of the project.</p>	any compensation and assistance policy.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	1.4.2. Loss of, or damage livestock (animals, fish,...)	Owners of affected aquatic livestock created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	Affected people will be compensated in cash at replacement cost at the time of land acquisition. No compensation for livestock which could relocate or harvest but the transportation cost and the damage caused by the transportation will be compensated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected must be notified no later than 90 days prior to their land acquisition for their arrangements or stopping farming.
1.4. Other assets	Affected Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As telephone systems, water meters, electric meters, cable TV, internet access, etc. 	Owner of assets is established before the cut-off date regardless of the status of land ownership	In the case that the AH's are equipped with telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription) and well, the AH's shall be compensated according to the unit price of installing new units, are offered service announcement or relocation costs due to service provider's regulations.	
1.5. Public Structures.	Affected Assets	Community own/ use affected structures created before the cut-off date regardless of the status of land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems, medical centers, distribution/ transmission, communication and fiber cables are damaged and the community wishes to reuse them, the project will ensure that these are restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community. Public infrastructure directly related to people's livelihoods and developmental needs, such as irrigation canals, schools, clinics, etc. will be restored/rebuilt to pre-project or higher quality levels or compensated at replacement cost, as determined through consultation with the affected community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public structures of community directly serve lives and production activities of affected people must be restored before starting work.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
II. Secondary impact				
2.1. Secondary PAPs	Those affected by development of individual resettlement or group resettlement sites	Owners/ users affected land and/or assets created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Because all secondary DPs are likely to be affected in similar ways as primary ones, they will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the same respective provisions for all other PAPs.	
III. Assistance and Allowances				
3.1. Assistance for the case of affected agricultural land	<p><i>3.1.1. Marginal impact (<20% of the total land area or <10% for vulnerable groups)</i></p> <p>Remaining land area of affected plot are still usable and meet profitability for the user.</p>	Land users: i) have right to legally use or can legalize land use rights; and ii) contracted by the State and directly engaged in agricultural production activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Assistance of vocational training and employment seeking</u>: Assistance in cash does not exceed 05 times price of agricultural land in local land price list for the whole area of acquired agricultural land for households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production; supported area does not exceed the limit of allocation of agricultural land in the locality. Specific support levels prescribed by the Provincial People's Committee.<u>Assistance for production stability</u>: Households and individuals are compensated by agricultural land, support stable production, including: Support for plant varieties and animal breeds for agricultural production, agricultural services, forestry and plant protection services, veterinary, farming techniques, animal husbandry and professional techniques for manufacturing and trading industrial and commercial services. Forms and rates of specific support under provisions of PPC.	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	3.1.2. Serious impact ($\geq 20\%$ affected production land or $\geq 10\%$ for vulnerable groups)	Land users: i) have right to legally use or can legalize land use rights; and ii) contracted by the State and directly engaged in agricultural production activities	<p>Affected people get the same allowance as applied to Section 3.1.1 of this matrix.</p> <p>Also, those affected on agricultural land as defined below will receive allowance:</p> <p><u>Support life stabilization:</u> in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice / person / month, in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) PAPs losing 20 - 70% of their agricultural landholding (or 10 - 70% for the poor and vulnerable groups) will be provided with compensation of 6 months; (ii) PAPs losing more than 70% of their agricultural landholding will be assisted at the above rate for a period of 12 months; (iii) Households affected by loss of less than 20% of land, where the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, will be assisted with the above support plus any additional support as determined, for a period of 12 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rice Price is calculated at market value at the time of compensation ▪ PPC based on actual situation will determine rate of assistance.
3.2. Allowance for loss of Income and/or Business	Loss of income and livelihoods due to stopping production, business	Owners of affected business and affected employees in production facilities and business.	<p><u>Allowance for production, business rehabilitation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Businesses / households with business registration will be compensated or supported. The maximum compensation/support is 30% of after-tax income of 01 years based on their average annual of the last three years which have been declared to the tax authorities; (ii) Households without business license but who have met their tax obligations will be entitled to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net income is determined based on financial statements audited or approved by tax authorities; the case has not been audited or have not been approved by the tax authorities, the determination of net income is based on net

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>compensation equivalent to 50% of support level for businesses/households with business registration.</p> <p><u>Removal Support:</u> Organizations and PAPs that are allocated or leased land by the state or are lawfully using land and have to relocate their productive and/or business establishments are entitled to financial support for dismantling, relocating and re-installation of the establishment. Support levels will be determined by actual costs at the time of removal, based on self-declaration of the organizations and verification by the agency in charge of compensation. This will then be submitted to the relevant authorities for approval.</p> <p><u>Allowance for interrupted employment:</u> Employees who work in affected manufacturing facilities or businesses with labor contract will receive allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the regulations to affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months.</p>	income due to be declared in financial statements, report on the results of production activities of last business year sent the tax authority.
3.3. Assistance by the recovery of public land funds of wards, commune	Acquired public land of the commune, wards	Communes, wards have affected land	For public land of the commune, ward which are acquired will be supported, the highest assistance level can be equal to the compensation level and defined by PPC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance in cash will be included in annual budget estimates of the People's Committees of communes, wards. The assistance money is used to invest construction of infrastructure projects used for public interest purposes of communes,

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
				wards and townships as stipulated in Article 24 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.
3.4. Other allowance and assistance	3.4.1. Allowances/ Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households	Affected groups severity. vulnerable regardless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Social Policy</u>: Relocated Households which included heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers will be provided with support as regulated by provincial-level ▪ <u>For poor households</u>: in addition to assistance under regulations of affected land, poor HHs will receive allowance with vulnerable HHs as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poor households lose $\geq 20\%$ of production land, or lose less than 20% of poor households but the remaining land for cultivation is not enough: will be supported by cash equivalent 30kg rice /person/ month for 24 months or under provincial policy, whichever is higher. b) Other poor households: is supported by cash equivalent 30kg rice / person / month for 6 months or at the provincial policy, whichever is higher. <p><u>Other vulnerable groups</u>: female headed households with dependents, households with disabled people, elderly without support and families of ethnic minorities will get allowance at the provincial policy or the money allowance equivalent to 30 kg of rice / person / month for 6 months, whichever is higher.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerable groups have been identified in terminology. ▪ Rice price is calculated at market value at the time of compensation.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	3.4.2. Hand over land on schedule	Affected households move out of affected areas on schedule	<u>Incentive Bonus:</u> All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance consistent with the province.	
	3.4.3. Subsidies, additional support (if needed)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected people lost revenue will be involved in income recovery programs. The income restoration measures as well as extension services, training and employment seeking, access to credit and non-agricultural land allocation for business or non-agricultural activities and/or other appropriate measures will be given to the affected people lose income to ensure their lives are restored to pre-project. In addition to support mentioned above, based on actual situation of the project can be considered and decided by other support measures to ensure the stability of the life, culture and spirit, production and livelihood of affected people . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme for income restoration and livelihood is built in conjunction with local program with support of livelihoodexperts. The program is targeted to the needs of both men and women.
IV - Temporary Impact during Construction				
4.1. For temporary loss of land and/or assets on affected land	Temporary loss of land and/or assets on affected land	Owners/ users affected land and/or assets on affected land	In the case, a project requires temporary construction premises, the Project Management Unit will implement the land lease of land users in accordance with civil law..	
4.2. For impact arising from the construction	Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures	Owners/ users affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaged property will be restored to its former condition by contractors, immediately upon completion of civil works. Under their contract specifications, the contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAPs, the contractors, construction units have to agree with

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to repair the damage and may also be required to pay compensation to the affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that are applied to all other assets affected by the Project.	the households on payment for disruption of business.
V. Other impacts				
5.1. Other losses	Other damage that may occur during project implementation	Individuals and organizations in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements to compensation and other assistance could be provided in accordance with the compensation policy. Secondary impacts on production and business or PAPs isolated from access to resources temporarily have to be compensated and supported in accordance with OP4.12 of WB. 	

VI.COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

6.1. Objectives of public consultation and participation

91. Disseminating information to people affected by the project and the involved agencies is an important part in the work of project preparation and implementation. The consultation with affected persons and ensures their active participation will reduce the potential conflict and risk of slowing the project. This allows the project to design a resettlement and rehabilitation program as a general development program, in accordance with the needs and priorities of affected people and therefore, maximizes economic and social efficiency of investment. Objectives of the information and community consultation program include:

- To ensure that local competent authorities as well as representatives of affected persons will be involved in the planning and making decision. The PPMUs will work closely with the district/commune PCs during the sub-project implementation. The participation of affected persons in implementation stage will be continued by requesting each district/commune to invite representatives of affected persons to play as members of the Council/Board of Compensation and Resettlement of the district and participate in resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation and resettlement and monitoring).
- To sharing fully information about planned work items and activities of the sub-project with the affected people
- To obtain information on needs and priorities of affected persons as well as receive their response information on planned policies and activities
- To ensure that affected persons can be informed fully the decisions which directly affect their income and living standard and they have the opportunity to participate in the activities and make decisions about issues directly affecting them
- To gain the cooperation and participation of affected persons and communities in the activities, which are necessary for planning and implementing the resettlement
- To ensure the transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and restoration.

6.2. Community Consultation During Project's Preparation Stage

92. During project's preparation stage, public information and consultation aims to gather information for assessing project resettlement impacts and clarify recommendations on possible alternative technical options. This will reduce and/or mitigate potential negative resettlement impacts on local population and to proactively address issues or problems that may emerge during the implementation.

93. The methods of the project information and public consultation may include participatory rapid appraisals and stake holder's consultation ones, using techniques of site and household visits, public meetings, group and focus group discussions and the household socio-economic survey.

94. In the early stage of preparation for project, local authorities, unions, residents in project areas and affected households have been informed about the project, targets and activities of the project. They are consulted and actively involvement in discussion on development demand and

priorities of the local area. Households are consulted to evaluate on potential negative impacts of the project and solution to minimize, solution to increase benefit from project to them.

Results of consultations in the Project's Preparation Stage:

95. This is a project type A, so at the request of the World Bank, the consultation should be carried out two times during the implementation of the environmental and social assessment. The design consultants and environmental & social consultants will collaborate with PMU, local governments and communities in the affected areas to carry out the consultation as required by the World Bank.

a. The first consultation

96. The first consultation is conducted in the first stage of the preparation of the FS to finalize the reference terms of the report. The objective of this consultation is to publish information about the project, announce reporting tasks and plan. Opinions of local agencies and communities will be collected and evaluated in order to complete the tasks of the consultant.

97. The 1st consultation was held constant in 12 meetings in early May, 2016 and in turns from the municipal level down to 11 wards, commune in the project area; including three main issues: (i) Overview of the scale, scope and portfolio of projects; task of setting up the initial report for the project; (ii) discussions to contribute opinions on the issues related to the project as well as notes for initial reporting tasks; (iii) recording comments on the consultation form handed by the Project owner right in the meetings, the consultant team make records and request a written reply to People's Committees of communes in the project area;

98. Participants included representatives of Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Quang Binh, People's Committees of Dong Hoi City and communes/ wards and communities and localities in the project area;

Specific opinions will be shown in table 20 of the report.

b. The second consultation

99. After the draft of environmental and social assessment report, resettlement action plan report has been prepared with the aim to get feedbacks from affected households as well as the governments, local agencies about the impacts and mitigation measures assessed and proposed in the draft report; on this basis the official report will be made.

100. The public consultation meetings was conducted with the participation of 224 people, representing the affected households; People's Committees of wards/ communes, social organizations (Farmers' Union, Women's Union). The meetings aimed to discuss the sub-project proposals, gather community opinions on different design options.

101. The information disseminated during the meetings included: (i) The scope and purpose of the sub-project; (ii) procedures, processes and procedures related to the compensation, support and resettlement; (iii) the impact of resettlement.

c. Summary of Implementation and Results of community consultation

- Implementation:

102. The consultation meetings were prepared by the project consultant team combined with the PMU and local government in the project area. Invitations were sent to each household

through the People's Committee officials and heads of street population groups according to the list established in the field surveys and reports. The participants include the affected households, representatives of project consultants, representatives of PMU, local government representatives and related local officials.

- *Summary of opinions related to compensation and site clearance:*

1. How are the families' economy affected when making land acquisition for construction?
 - When land acquisition to serve the project, temporarily and permanently-recovered lands are agricultural land and aquaculture land in Duc Ninh commune, Duc Ninh Dong and Phu Hai wards, hence, the economy of households who depend on farming, aquaculture and rice cultivation would be severely affected.
 - In Dong Phu Ward and Bac Ly Ward, agricultural land in the name of households under the management of agricultural cooperatives, the majority of lands are abandoned and sandwiched between urban areas (irrigation system, drainage canals are broken or incomplete), therefore, when land acquisition it doesn't affect the cultivation or production operations of the people.
2. As for the question: "Which recommendations does he/she propose to local authorities concerning the project's impacts on families?" Most people proposed as follows: (i) Support for vocational training and introducing employment due to reducing productive land and (ii) Support for loans.

A Few of the respondents have answers concerning the following issues:

- Be informed and consulted about the project, impacts and related rights;
- Training and improving techniques, encourage agricultural and fishery expansion.

However, 100% of respondents advocate implementing constructions in the locality by when contructions are built; the people are direct beneficiaries of the project, moreover, they receice cash for land compensation.

3. 100% of the respondents have said that the constructions are necessary for the locality.
4. Other recommendations of the people before implementing the project:
 - To publicize and to be transparency in the issue of compensation (compensation price to be close to market value, loss of which land, how many areas of affected land? How are trees on the land affected?, etc.);
 - Must be compensated prior to project implementation; as for constructions taking temporary land, when construction is complete, it must return the ground as in the beginning.
 - Selection of reputable contractors for construction (have enough machinery equipment and financial capacity). Ensure construction quality, ensure compliance with specifications.
 - The construction process, if a construction contractor damages infrastructure in the locality, the contractor must refund, repair as before. After repairs, the contractor must guarantee these repairs that at least 6 months.

- The construction process should have coordination between project owners, local authorities and be important to have the supervision of the community – the local people.
- The project should take measures to protect environment and safety in the construction process.

103. The opinions of the households have been receptive and pay attention to in the reports of Resettlement Action Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the project.

Table 20. Results of the first public consultation in the sub-project area

No.	Organizers	Date	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/commune People’s Committee	Feedback from PMU/ Consultants
			Local governments	Communities		
<i>I. Results of the first consultation</i>						
	Bac Nghia People’s Committee	10/5/2016	3	10	Main opinions from communities - Complete the compensation and site clearance before construction; - Ensure the appropriateness between	- Strictly implement the clearance compensation as prescribed by Vietnam Government and World Bank; - Support residents in converting their livelihoods - Support in transforming people's livelihood;
	Dong Son People’s Committee	11/5/2016	4	2		

No.	Organizers	Date	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedback from PMU/ Consultants
			Local governments	Communities		
I. Results of the first consultation						
	Nam Ly People’s Committee	11/5/2016	2	15		
	Duc Ninh Dong People’s Committee	12/5/2016	3	39		
	Dong My People’s Committee	12/5/2016	2	20		
	Bac Ly People’s Committee	13/5/2016	2	30		
	Phu Hai People’s Committee	13/5/2016	3	35		
	Hai Thanh People’s Committee	16/5/2016	2	20		

No.	Organizers	Date	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedback from PMU/ Consultants
			Local governments	Communities		
<i>I. Results of the first consultation</i>						
	Duc Ninh People’s Committee	16/5/2016	2	30		
	Dong Phu People’s Committee	17/5/2016	2	25		
	Hai Dinh People’s Committee	17/5/2016	3	20		

Table 21. Results of the second public consultation in the sub-project area

No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
1	Project owner; Fatherland Front Committee, Party Executive Committee, People’s Committee, Council of People of Bac Ly, Dong My, Nam Ly, Hai Thanh, Hai Dinh, Dong Phu wards and affected households.	Bac Ly People’s Committee	18	72	Main opinions from communities - Agree with environmental issues, measures to reduce the presented impact of the project was presented - Agree with all the construction works of the project which are practical , non-wasted, and beneficial to the lives of people.	- Consultants and PMU receive all feedbacks, PMU directly handle and require consultant and construction units to comply with feedbacks of related parties. - Conduct the clearance compensation as prescribed by the Vietnam government and World Bank;
2	Project owner; Fatherland Front Committee, Party Executive Committee, People’s Committee, Council of People of Duc Ninh, Phu Hai, Bac Nghia, Dong Son, Duc Ninh Dong wards and affected households.	Duc Ninh Dong People’s Committee	16	59	- Agree with issues on compensation, support for the landloss people due to the project. - Issues to consider when implementing the project in the next stage. - Need to calculate, measure more detailed properties and areas of compensation for affected households. - Announce clearance plans as soon as possible to residents - The local government facilitate the landloss household if want to	- Support in converting people's livelihood; - Arrange suitable local workers in the project's activities; - Comply with the environmental protection measures as undertaken in the EIA report; - Supervise and speed up the consulting units and construction units to ensure the construction safety, quality and progress.

No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
					lease land not too far from their old land location - Households with sewer projects going through agree with the design of the project and use connector if permitted. Representatives of local government: - The construction unit must comply with the environmental protection commitments mentioned in the report. If the commitment is not met, the project owner must immediately replace another unit; - Project owners have committed to the government, the people to complete the compensation and site clearance before construction, the compensation should be close to the market price. - When designing toilets, the watersupply line must be concerned - When construction near residential areas, the vibration generated from the construction	

No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
					<p>machines and cars must be concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lessons drawn from the first stage should be used to improve the construction method, ensuring safety for households affected by the construction.- To minimize controversy when problems arise, such as housing property damage caused by the construction, it is neccessary to examine current state of sensitive locations, digging and construction positions through residential areas, etc.- Reimbursement intact status of roads including routes used for waste materials transportation- Ensure work safety and traffic safety especially when it’s stormy and flooded,.- When designing, new technologies and the latest improvements should be applied for sewer and flushing gate.- Manage the discharge connector, prevent households, restaurants,	

No.	Participants	Time/ Place	Participants		Summary of opinions of communities and representatives of ward/ commune People’s Committee	Feedbacks from PMU/ consultants
			Local government	Communities		
I. Results of the second consultation						
					hotels from connecting directly discharging untreated sewage. - Use preventive measures when the pump of wastewater collection broken outage or technical malfunctions.	

6.3. Consultation During Project's Implementation stage

104. Information dissemination and community consultation: during the project implementation, the PMU/DPC/DCRC, with the support of the project consultants, will undertake the following tasks :

- (i) Providing information to relevant agencies at all levels throughout training workshops. Provide detail information on the project policies and implementation procedures
- (ii) Organizing information dissemination and consultation to all affected persons during the project implementation.
- (iii) The DCRC carries out DMS, updates the unit prices based on the results of replacement cost survey, and reconfirm the scale of land acquisition and impacts on properties based on the results, consultation to affected persons, develop and complete property compensation plan for each affected household.
- (iv) The property compensation plan finalizes affected assets and compensation entitlements of households, which must be signed by affected persons to demonstrate their concurrence with the evaluated results. Any questions of affected persons on the content of the compensation plan must be recorded at this time.
- (v) A letter/questionnaire about resettlement options will be given to all PAPs entitled to relocation (a) to inform them about resettlement options (a clear explanation of the consequences of choosing each option will be given), (b) to request that PAPs confirm their choice of resettlement option and their preliminary confirmation of resettlement site location, and (c) to propose the PAPs to clarify services that they are using such as education/health/market and distance of access to those services to ensure development of the future infrastructure service.
- (vi) Consulting affected people about their desire for the rehabilitation plan. This will be applied for severely affected and vulnerable people. The DCRC will notify affected persons the plan and their entitlement to receive technical assistance before requesting them to make clear their desire on the rehabilitation support.

105. Community Consultation: Before starting updating the RP according to the detail design, the PMU/DCRC will organize community meetings at each affected commune to provide the PAPs with additional information and give them an opportunity to participate in the open discussions on resettlement policy and procedures. Invitations will be conveyed to all affected persons before the meeting is held in such place. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify the information updated at the meeting time and create opportunities for affected people to discuss the concerned issues and clarify information. In addition to notification letters addressed to affected people, other measures of information dissemination to them and the public in general like posters in promineny places in the headquarter of communes/districts where the affected people are living by means of local radio and newspapers. Both men and women of affected households as well as community members who are interested in the Project are encouraged to participate. In the meeting, there will be explanations about the Project, rights and entitlements of households, and the meeting will be an opportunity to raise related questions. Similar meetings will be organized periodically throughout the project cycle. The consulting organization must be

established record of certified CPC committee representing Vietnam Fatherland Front and communal representatives who have acquired land.

Public Meetings

106. Prior to the beginning of the detailed design, a public meeting will be held in each ward/commune to provide PAPs with additional information and an opportunity for open discussion about resettlement policies and procedures in each affected commune. A letter of invitation will be sent to all PAPs before the meeting in their area. This meeting is intended to clarify information that has been given to date and to provide PAP with the opportunity to discuss issues of concern and obtain clarification. In addition to a letter informing the PAP, other means will be used to inform PAP and the general public such as posters in prominent locations in the communes and districts where PAP currently reside. Radio and newspapers will also be used to convey information and elicit response. These announcements and notices will advise the time and location of the meeting, and who can attend. Both men and women from affected households will be encouraged to attend, as well as other interested community members. The meeting will explain the Project, and households' rights and entitlements. There will be opportunities to ask questions. Such meetings will be conducted periodically during the Project implementation.

107. Relevant information will be given to the PAP at the meetings (verbally, graphically, and/or on printed information sheets). Extra copies of the printed information sheets will be available at township and district offices throughout the project area. The meetings are proposed to have the following format:

- (i) Explanations given verbally and in visual format, including written information and drawings of the proposed design for the different works supported by the Project.
- (ii) Adequate opportunities will be provided for PAPs to respond with questions and comments. PAPs will be encouraged to contribute their ideas for PAP rehabilitation options.
- (iii) DCRCs will establish a complete list of all PAPs present at the meetings.
- (iv) DCRCs will make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions and decisions that arise during the information/consultation meetings, and present a report of all the meetings to the PMU.

The following information will be given to PAPs:

- (i) **Project components and projects.** This includes the places where they can obtain more detailed information about the Project.
- (ii) **Project impacts.** Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including explanations about the need for land acquisition for each project.
- (iii) **PAPs rights and entitlements.** These will be defined for PAPs. A cut-off date will be announced to establish eligibility. The rights and entitlements for different impact on PAPs, including the entitlements for those losing businesses, jobs and income will be explained. Available options include for land-for-land and cash compensation, options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement, provisions and entitlements to be provided for each PAP, entitlement to rehabilitation assistance and opportunities for project-related employment will all be discussed and explained

- (iv) **Grievance mechanism.** PAPs will be informed that the project policies and procedures are designed to ensure their pre-project living standards are restored. PAPs will also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the Project, the resettlement committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. PAPs will receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures. They will be given information with details of which office to contact and local contact points for grievance redress.
- (v) **Right to participate and be consulted.** The PAPs will be informed about their right to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The PAPs will be represented in District's resettlement committees, and the representative for the PAP will be present whenever commune/district/provincial committees meet so that their participation in all aspects of the project is assured.
- (vi) **Resettlement activities.** PAPs will be given an explanation regarding compensation calculations and compensation payments; monitoring procedures which will include interviews with a sample of PAPs; relocation to an individual location/self-relocation; and preliminary information about physical works procedures.
- (vii) **Organizational responsibilities.** PAPs will be informed about the organizations and levels of Government involved in resettlement and the responsibilities of each, as well as the names and positions of the government officials with phone numbers, office locations, and office hours if available.
- (viii) **Implementation schedule.** PAPs will receive the proposed schedule for the main resettlement activities and informed that physical works will start only after the completion of all resettlement activities and clearance. It will be clarified that they will be expected to move only after receiving full payment of compensation for their lost assets. Implementation schedules and charts will be provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

108. **Project Leaflet.** A Project Leaflet providing project information will be prepared and handed out to the PAPs in the project preparation and implementation stages to ensure that the people are well aware of the project benefits. The project leaflet will provide detail of the compensation and assistance policies mentioned in this RPF so as to propose social impact mitigation measures in case of land acquisition and site clearance by the sub-project.

6.4. Information Disclosure

109. As per Bank's requirement, the RP will be disclosed to affected persons in Vietnamese at local level, particularly at the office of PMU, District PCs, Ward/Commune PCs. English version will also be disclosed on the World Bank's Operation Portal before and after project appraisal.

VII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1. Overview of livelihood restoration program

110. General objective of the program is to restore livelihood of affected people to the level of before the project or higher, and will ensure that affected people adapt to new conditions.

111. Next step of RP, Project Management Unit of Dong Hoi city ESP will collaborate with local authorities and agencies at levels, social organizations such as Employment Service Center of Quang Binh women, Quang Binh Youth Employment Support Center, etc. to conduct activities aiming to restore incomes for affected households of the project. These activities are mainly vocational training and employment support.

7.2. Demand analysis of affected households

112. As results of survey, there are total of 85 affected households to production lands, in which 81 seriously affected households (lost over 20% area of production lands or over 10% with households in vulnerable group).

113. When asked, 94.1% of affected households (80/85 households) responded that they prefer receiving compensation in cash, there were only 5 households to select the option “land for land” (if lands are available for replacement), in order to continue production.

114. As for 80 households preferring compensation in cash, they have plans to use the money as follows:

- 50% of respondents want to send the cash into banks for saving;
- 25% of the respondents (20 households) want to get the cash for repairing the houses, purchasing equipment and daily expense, then they will find another jobs which are appropriate with their qualifications;
- Only 20 households (account for 25%) want to get the money for trading and/or starting business.

115. As survey results and direct consultation with households, most of households have members participating in the agricultural sector, but this is only sub professions, it is not main source of families' income. Only middle-age or old people (people are more than 50 years old) participate in agricultural production because the agricultural sector has been familiar with them for long time and they have many free time. Youth generation has main income by being hired labours in factories/offices (mainly in factories located nearby), small repair stations and freelance labours (drivers or working in service sector). At the current time, they are main income sources for their families.

116. Therefore, when people were asked for solutions of income restoration (for people working in the agriculture sector), people want to receive appropriate compensation by money and assistances for life stabilization, then they could restore loss of agricultural land acquisition. Detail of people's expectations is presented as in the following table:

Table 22: Affected People's Expectation for compensation and assistance (%)

No	Sector	Assistance for life stabilization				Total
		Vocational training	Capital Loan	Job offer	Others	
	Percentage	45.9%	21.2%	30.6%	2.4%	100%
	Priority order	1	3	2	4	

Source: Survey of affected households

7.3. Proposed Livelihood Restoration Program

7.3.1. Budget source

117. Income restoration is considered as a special item in order to help affected households to have income source or improve their economic situation. Low income people are people without vocational ability and opportunity to improve their money making ability. The program finds abilities to ensure to create favourable conditions to enhance vocational ability and/or increase income.

118. Budget for the income recovery program will be city counterpart funds and makes part in the total compensation cost of the project.

7.3.2. Description of the Program

119. As results of survey and public consultation, including affected households on business and agricultural land, majority of households expect that the project assist vocational training and employment seeking for working-age people of households.

Vocational training

120. Currently, in Dong Hoi city, there are 02 units having function of vocational training and job introduction, including (1) Quang Binh Youth Employment Support Center and (ii) Employment Service Center of Quang Binh women.

121. Employment Service Center of Quang Binh women: Through working with representative of the center, at this time, the center has been organizing free entrance test for vocational training for members of households, which are lost land by projects in Dong Hoi city, these vocations depend on selection of people.

Vocations: The center has been organizing entrance test including civil sewing, industry sewing, cooking, and beauty care.

Subjects: labours are policy prioritized subjects such as people in revolution deserving families, poverty households, households recovered production land, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, etc.

Funding: norm for assistance and free vocational training for primary level is showed as follows:

Industrial sewing:	3 months	1,000,000 VND/trainee
Civil sewing:	4 months	1,400,000 VND/trainee
Cooking	3 months	1,100,000 VND/trainee
Beauty care	3 months	900,000 VND/trainee

Quang Binh Youth Employment Support Center: applying free vocational training programs for subjects similar as Employment Service Center of Quang Binh women, vocations and training time are showed as follows:

Civil Electricity	4 months	Free
Industrial Electricity	4 months	Free
Industrial sewing	3months	Free
Electronic	6 months	Free
Mechanic	5 months	Free

122. Besides, depending on the nature of each project, projects have requirement to collaborate with schools in organizing vocational training for affected households to introduce and recruite children of affected households to be workers in factories, industrial parks in the province, etc. In general, children of AHs are admitted to factories to work.

Job arrangement

123. Pursuant to the list of trainees participated in courses and pursuant to needs of each trainee, PMU of Dong Hoi city ESP will collaborate with Centers of vocational training and industrial parks to introduce jobs for trainees.

124. Centers of vocational training will be linked to industrial parks aims to provide vocational training for people on the needs of the industrial parks.

125. During project implementation, PMU will collaborate with the contractors to hire local labours to create employment for local people.

7.3.3. Institutional arrangement

PMU:PMU will conduct detailed surveys on the vocational training needs of each affected household, then contact Centers of vocational training for conducting training courses.

Centers of vocational training: will conduct training courses for trainees in need, and colaborate with PMU in arrangement/introduction job for trainees who participate in the training courses.

Households: participate in surveys, training courses and implement as guidelines of PMU and Centers of Vocational training.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

126. The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies and organizations at the national, provincial, district and commune level. Each provincial people's committee will take general responsible for the implementation of the general policy framework and specific resettlement plan of the sub-project of that province. Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees shall be established at district/province level according to the provisions of Decree No.47/2014/CP. The provisions and policies of the RPF and the RP will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities in the Coastal Cities Sustainable Environment Project.

127. Responsibilities of the stakeholders are as follows:

8.1. Provincial Level

128. Provincial People's Committees (PPC) in each involved province is responsible or authorize city PC to set up and direct a provincial resettlement appraisal council in accordance to the needs of the project. The PPCs will take overall responsibility as follows:

- (i) Approve the Resettlement Policy Framework (if authorized by the Government);
- (ii) Inform or authorize DPCs to announce about land acquisition when the sub-project location is selected;
- (iii) Appraise and approve RPs of their respective sub-projects after the final drafts are approved by the Bank;
- (iv) Approve the land acquisition and allocation in the Project;
- (v) Make final decision and release unit prices for the compensation and assistance levels, and support policies for affected persons and vulnerable groups based on this Policy Framework and the approved RPs;
- (vi) Direct the coordination among the concerned agencies and the provincial departments to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement in accordance with the approved RPs;
- (vii) Provide full budget for the resettlement activities;
- (viii) Ensure that the resettlement activities of the sub-project are in accordance with the Policy Framework and the approved RPs. Ensure that the objectives of the RAP must be made after the deficiencies discovered through internal/independent monitoring in the implementation of RAP.
- (ix) Consider resettlement location for the affected people if required.

8.2. Project Management Unit

129. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is a permanent agency responsible for the implementation of resettlement plan of the project. Their responsibilities are:

- (i) On behalf of the project owner or the city, implement and monitor all resettlement activities within the project, under the management of the PPC or the city PC. (If they are not capacity enough, they can contract to perform a number of works for site clearance and resettlement);
- (ii) To prepare plan, coordinate and monitor the RP in general;

- (iii) To update and/or prepare RPs in accordance with the approved Resettlement Plan and Policy Framework and submit them to the PPC/city PC and WB for approval before deploying these approved RPs;
- (iv) To guide all RP activities of the city and wards/communes, following the policies and guidelines of the Project Resettlement Plan;
- (v) To establish model procedures/processes regarding information campaigns and the relevant consultation organizations such as sending monthly letters to the communities on the Project activities. To coordinate with other components and other agencies involved in the RP, implement and monitor the resettlement;
- (vi) To check and advise the PPC on the compensation prices of land and other properties, in coordination with other related government departments, agencies of the province, based on the principles of this Resettlement Policy Framework;
- (vii) To coordinate, supervise, and monitor the implementation of the RP activities in the province;
- (viii) To advise the city People's Committee, Resettlement Council for the establishment of a professional group to help in site clearance and resettlement, carry the measurement and inventory, complete of compensation plans, preparation of compensation summaries, and setting up the compensation and resettlement plans to submit the city Resettlement Council for approval. This professional group is directly under the instruction and monitoring of PMU and the DCRCs.
- (ix) Preparation and construction of resettlement sites and procedures for land allocation for relocated households; management of resettlement sites to serve the resettlement for households and individual being relocated within the project.
- (x) To establish a contact mechanism to ensure that the technical assistance and logistics are suitable for the implementation of compensation and resettlement;
- (xi) To set up database criteria on affected persons for each component as well as for entire Project;
- (xii) To establish procedures for internal monitoring to supervise the compliance with the project policies;
- (xiii) To establish procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and ensure quick identification and compensation for impacts on public and private properties during the construction;
- (xiv) To employ, monitor, and implement the recommendations of the independent monitoring agencies;
- (xv) To set procedures for quickly implementing necessary measures of adjustments and resolving complaints;
- (xvi) To coordinate to provide employment related to the Project for affected people (consult with the contractor on career opportunities for the locals and provide information for affected persons with opportunities and how to achieve such opportunities);
- (xvii) To take over land acquisition from households and transfer to contraction units;
- (xviii) To cooperate closely with the independent monitoring agencies; and
- (xix) To report periodically the resettlement activities to the WB.

Dong Hoi PMU has a great advantage in implementing social safeguard policies as they involved in the Coastal Cities Environment and Sanitation Project. PMU has staff who work dedicatedly on land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. More trainings will be provided to PMU staff, especially on social safeguard policies. The budget for these activities are come from item capacity building and technical assistance in Component 4.

8.3. City/District Level

130. City/District People's Committees (DPCs) are responsible for:

- (i) Notification land acquisition if authorized by PPC
- (ii) Approving compensation plans prepared by DCRCs and submitting the PPC for endorsement;
- (iii) Issuing decisions on land acquisition from individuals and households;
- (iv) Settling complaints and grievances of the PAPs within jurisdiction.

131. City/District's Compensation and Resettlement Committees/Councils (DCRCs) shall take responsibility for implementation of compensation and site clearance for works located in their respective districts, including:

- (i) Plan and implement all daily RP activities within the city/district;
- (ii) Responsible for DMS, completion of compensation plans, review of the compensation plans to submit the PCs of provinces or cities (if authorized) for approval and coordinate with the PMU to pay compensation directly to each affected persons after receiving compensation fund;
- (iii) Preparation of land and procedures for resettlement of relocated households
- (iv) Responsible for coordinating with relevant units for conciliation and resolvment of complaints by project affected people on compensation policy and compensation rights;
- (v) Establish, if necessary, the commune/ward CRCs and direct them in implementing the RP activities;
- (vi) Take special care to the needs and aspirations of the particular groups of people (ethnic minorities) and the vulnerable people (children, the elderly, the householders who are female/single);
- (vii) Cooperate closely with the independent monitoring agencies.

8.4. Ward/ Commune Level

132. Ward/ Commune People's Committees(W/CPCs) will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Establish ward-level working group and manage their functions, officer assignment for ward/commune staffs to assist DCRCs and the PMU preparing DMS for the project, documents for land acquisition, resettlement action plan and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (ii) Certify the origin of land use of organizations, agencies, units and individuals, households affected by the project.

- (iii) Support other units, organizations such as the PMU for information dissemination and organization of community meetings and counseling affected persons' comments;
- (iv) Support other organizations and units, including the PMU, in the demographic survey, cost/replacement price survey, detail measurement and inventory survey, and other resettlement activities;
- (v) Participate in all activities of land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, recovery support, and social development support;
- (vi) Support affected persons in all RP activities and living standard restoration.
- (vii) Notify APs the compensation schedule and monitoring the compensation implementation and sign on contracts of compensation with APs;
- (viii) Ensure the adequate implementation of mechanisms of resolving complaints to affected persons. Take notes all complaints and keep records of document on complaints. Support and advice affected persons to quickly resolve complaints.

8.5. Project Displaced Persons (DPs)

133. The DPs are responsible for:

- (i) Coordinating with survey teams in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands and other assets as well as their entitlements;
- (ii) Participating in all phases of the RP preparation and implementation and give feedback for improving quality of the RP and solutions for implementing the RP smoothly; and
- (iii) Moving to new sites in a timely manner after receiving full entitlements.

IX. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

134. In order to ensure that all PAPs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to PAPs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All PAPs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and grievance redress. PAPs are not required to pay any fee during any of the procedures associated with seeking grievance redress including if resolution requires legal action to be undertaken in a court of law. This cost is included in the budget for implementation of RAPs.

135. The mechanism of complaint and complaint and grievances resolution steps are as below:

First Stage, Commune People's Committee (CPC). An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 5 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (in remote or mountainous areas, the complaint can be resolved within 15 days). The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of decision of CPC, the household can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

Second Stage, City/District People's Committee (DPC). Upon receipt of complaint from the households, the DPC will have 15 days (or 30 days for remote or mountainous households) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of decision of DPC, the household can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the provincial governmental authority.

Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee (PPC). Upon receipt of complaint from the household, the PPC will have 30 days (or 45 days if it is in remote or mountainous areas) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that have been submitted to it.

Upon issuance of decision of the PPC, the household can make an appeal within 45 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days. The PPC will then deposit the compensation payment in an escrow account.

Final Stage, Court of Law. Should the complainant file his/her case to the court and the court rule in favor of the complainant, then Provincial government will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case

the court will rule in favor of provincial governmental authority, then the amount deposited with the court is what the complainant will receive.

136. Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved PAPs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People's Committee where the complaint is solved. After three days, the decision/result on solution is available at commune/ward level and after seven days at district level.

137. In order to minimize complaints to the provincial level, PMU will cooperate with the CityResettlement Committee to participate in and consult on settling complaints;

138. Personnel: The Environmental and Resettlement staff assigned by PMU will formulate and maintain a database of the PAPs' grievances related to the Project including information such as nature of the grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status. 108. In case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.

139. In case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.

140. The independent monitoring Consultant will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The independent monitoring Consultant may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances. During monitoring the grievance redress procedures and reviewing the decisions, the independent monitoring agency should closely cooperate with the Vietnam Fatherland Front as well as its members responsible for supervising law enforcement related to appeals in the area.

141. The grievance resolution process for the Project, including the names and contact details of Grievance Focal Points and the Grievance Facilitation Unit (GFU), will be disseminated through information brochures and posted in the offices of the People's Committees at the communes and districts and PMU.

142. At the same time, an escrow account for resettlement payments should be used when grievance is resolving to avoid excessive delay of the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

143. To ensure that the grievance mechanism described above are practical and acceptable by PAPs, it were consulted with local authorities and communities taking into account of specific cultural attributes as well as traditional-cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints and conflicting issues. The ethnic minority objects and efforts were also identified and determined which are culturally acceptable ways to find the solution.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

144. Procedures of compensation and resettlement implementation will comply with regulations and procedures stipulated in Decree 43/2014/ND-CP of the Government and regulations in the RPF. Specific steps and procedures are implemented as follows:

- Basing on detailed technical design of the Subproject, the design consultants and PPMUs hand over benchmarks of site clearance to DRCs to determine affected HHs and carry out DMS of affected assets.
- Holding meetings with affected HHs to disseminate information and compensation policies, including the project objectives and benefits, positive and negative impacts of the project, mitigation measures, methods used to evaluate prices of affected assets, amounts for compensation, allowances and restoration, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Conducting surveys of affected HHs and inventory of their affected assets to collect information on APs, identifying quantities of affected assets, entitlements to compensation, resettlement and restoration allowances for APs. Consulting APs about mitigation measures for the project impacts and assistance measures for livelihood restoration.
- Carrying out replacement cost survey and preparing report to submit the authorized PC for approval.
- Preparing compensation plans, disclosing compensation plans to obtain comments from APs, finalizing compensation plans and submitting to the authorized PCs for approval.
- Paying compensation and restoration allowances.
- Implementing resettlement (if any) and handing over sites for construction.
- Internal monitoring activities will be implemented during the whole process of compensation and resettlement to ensure that the compensation and resettlement comply with the RPF of the Project.

The RP implementation schedule is presented in the Table 23 below:

Table 23. The schedule of RPIImplementation

Activity	Implementation Issues	Implementation schedule
Preparation for implementation		
Preparation of RP, including Community Consultation and Dissemination; DMS, RCS and documentation of detailed compensation plan(s)	PPMU and Agencies in charge of compensation and land acquisition	Quarter 4/2016
Approving RP of the project	WB and the PPC	Quarter 4/2016
Disclosure of RP on the PPC websites	PMU	Quarter 3/2016
Training on safeguard policy frameworks for the project officers and the City Resettlement Committee.	PMU and Resettlement Consultants	Quarter 4/2016
Recruiting the independent monitoring agency	PMU	Quarter 4/2016
Updating RP, if required.	4 th Quarter/ 2016	Resettlement consultant
RPs implementation		
Disseminating project information to Ahs	City Resettlement Committee and W/CPCs	Quarter 4/2016
Inventorying affected assets and preparing compensation plans	City RC and W/CPCs	Quarter 4/2016
Paying compensation and clearing sites	PPMU, City RC, and W/CPCs	Quarter1/2017
Monitoring resettlement internally every month and preparing quarterly reports	City's People Committee	Quarter 4/2016
Monitoring resettlement externally every three – six months and preparing monitoring reports	Independent monitoring agency	Quarter 1/2017

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

145. Monitoring and evaluation activities take place during and after the resettlement stage to ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement are conducted in accordance with the regulations and instructions of the resettlement plans. Monitoring provides the concerned agencies with continuous reflections on the land acquisition and resettlement. Monitoring determines the reality, successful possibility and arising difficulties as soon as possible to facilitate the due adjustment in the project implementation.

146. The purposes of monitoring and evaluation are (i) review if the project activities are completed effectively or not, including quantity, quality and time, (ii) evaluate if these activities achieve the objectives and purposes or not, and how like the achievements.

147. The executive agency (PMU) as well as the independent monitoring agencies which are contracted with the PMU shall monitor and supervise the RP implementation regularly.

11.1. Internal Monitoring

148. Internal monitoring of the RP implementation of the sub-projects is the main responsibility of the implementation agency with the support of the project consultants. The implementation agency will monitor the progress of RP preparation and implementation throughout the regular progress reports.

149. Internal monitoring aims to:

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

150. The executive agencies will collect information every month from the different resettlement committees. A database tracking the resettlement implementation of the Project will be maintained and updated monthly.

151. The executive agencies will submit internal monitoring reports on the RP implementation as a part of the quarterly report they are supposed to submit the WB. The reports should contain the following information:

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

11.2. Independent Monitoring

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

153. Responsible Agencies. In accordance with the World Bank requirements for consultant employment, PMU will hire an organization for the independent monitoring and evaluation of RPs implementation. This organization is called the Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) which expertises in social science and has experiences in independent monitoring of RP. The IMA should start their work as soon as the project implementation comments.

154. Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives. The following indicators will be monitored and evaluated by the IMA, including but not limited to:

- (i) Payment of compensation will be as follows: a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets
- (ii) Provision of assistance for DPs who have to rebuild their houses on their remaining land, or building their houses in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- (iii) Support for recovering income sources.
- (iv) Community consultation and public dissemination of compensation policy: (a) DPs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) the IMA should attend at least one community consultation meeting to monitor community consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and propose solutions; (c) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the PAPs; and (d) assessment of awareness of various options available to DPs as provided for in the RPs.
- (v) Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities.
- (vi) PAPs' satisfaction on various aspects of the RP will be monitoring and recorded. Operation of the complaint mechanism and speed of complaint settlement will be monitored.

- (vii) Through the implementation, trends on living standard will be observed and surveyed. Any potential issues in the recovering living standard are reported and suitable measures will be proposed to ensure the project objectives.

11.3. Methodology for Independent Monitoring

155. Sample Survey

- A socio-economic survey will be required before, during and after resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan. Monitoring will be on a sample basis. As the number of affected households is not large, scale of the survey sample are all of affected households (85 households).
- The surveys should include women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable target groups. It should have equal representation of male and female respondents.

156. Database Storage

- The IMA will maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information. It will contain files on results of independent monitoring, HHs monitored and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All databases compiled by the PMU and the WB will be fully accessible by the IMA.

157. Reports

- The independent monitoring agency must submit periodical reports every 6 months which states the findings in the monitoring process. This monitoring report will be submitted to the PMU, and then the PMU will submit to the WB in the form of appendixes of the progress report.
- The report should contain (i) a report on the progress of RP implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP; (iii) identification of outstanding issues and recommended solutions so that the executive agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

158. Follow-Up Monitoring Report

- The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the IMA and PMU. PMUs will hold meetings immediately after receiving the report. Necessary follow-up activities will be carried out based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

159. Ex-post Evaluation Report

- In fact, this is the evaluation at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and the achieved objectives. The external monitor will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement process and impacts 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. The survey questionnaires for evaluation are used based on the database in the project database system and the questions used in the monitoring activities.
- Ultimately, a summary of ex-post resettlement evaluation included in Project Completion Report (PCR) will be prepared before closure of the Project. The evaluation covers project impacts (number of affected households, scope of land acquired by subproject, compensation paid to PAPs, any pending issues resulting

from land acquisition and provides information if the PAP's livelihood is restored, or at least maintain to pre-project implementation.

- Resettlement implementation cannot be considered complete until an ex-post evaluation and a project completion audit confirm that all the affected HHs have received fully all compensation, assistance and life restoration processes as planned.

Noted that: Terms of Reference of the Package on Independent Resettlement Monitoring must be approved by the World Bank.

XII. BUDGETS

12.1. Funding sources

160. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs of the project are taken from the counterpart fund of the province.

12.2. Cost Estimate

12.2.1. Compensation with replacement cost

161. Compensation has been established in each ward/commune of the project in accordance with the replacement cost based on market prices at the time of construction RAP. Price is based on the replacement cost survey to update the replacement cost and the method of updating the rate on request of market price change. The rate of compensation will be approved by the provincial People's Committee for survey projects.

162. Updated Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) were done immediately after the results of Detailed Measurement Survey had completed. This aims to enable a comparison between proposed compensation tariffs (based on Provincial People's Committee's compensation regulations) and replacement costs (identified through the survey). The comparison aims to identify the differences in compensation tariff (between provincial rates and replacement cost survey results) and allow adjustment (to reflect replacement cost) and facilitate consultation and consensus among affected population. Prices will be updated to take into account price increase, especially if resettlement implementation is delayed.

163. Currently, the unit price policies on compensation and assistance to land, trees, crops and structures ... Provincial People's Committee are issued every year and always be the provincial agencies such as the Department of Finance, Department of Natural Resources - Environmental, Construction ... and authorities conducted continuously updated and released each year. Consultants have conducted comparative price survey and market unit price of compensation stated in the Decision, and the newest policy documents of the province.

164. Prices are calculated before the relocation of affected assets, not tax, the cost of implementing the following categories:

(i) Productive land: based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the area, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;

(ii) Annual crops: equivalent to highest yield in the recent 3 years multiplied by actual current price at the time of compensation;

(iii) Perennial crops: cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value at the time of compensation.

(iv) Timber trees: cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market value based on height and age at the time of compensation.

165. The PPC issued the decisions regulating prices for valuation of affected land, works, structures, trees and crops. Evaluation of replacement price is implemented to compare with prices in the Decisions and market price.

The RCS report will be shown in detail in the Annex 1.

12.2.2. Estimate of compensation costs

166. The table below summaries compensation costs of the project including compensation for land acquired permanently, compensation for structures, architectural objects, crops and trees, allowance and support programs.

167. The total estimate cost of compensation and support is VND **71,862,554,500** (equivalent to US\$3.193.891).

Table 24. Estimate of compensation and support costs

No	Items	Unit	Rate (VND/unit)	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Note
A	Land Compensation				4,157,258,000	
I	Agricultural Land					
1.1	Phu Hai Ward	VND/m2	35,000	7,753.4	271,369,000	Result of Replacement cost survey- Annex 1
1.2	Duc Ninh Dong Ward	VND/m2	35,000	17,933.0	627,655,000	
1.3	Duc Ninh Commune	VND/m2	35,000	140.0	4,900,000	
1.4	Dong Phu Ward	VND/m2	35,000	9,364.2	327,747,000	
1.5	Bac Ly Ward	VND/m2	35,000	24,333.0	851,655,000	
II	Aquaculture land					
2.1	Phu Hai Ward	VND/m2	35,000	14,681.2	513,842,000	Result of Replacement cost survey- Annex 1
2.2	Duc Ninh Dong Ward	VND/m2	35,000	16,729.0	585,515,000	
2.3	Duc Ninh Commune	VND/m2	35,000	21,300.0	745,500,000	
2.4	Bac Ly Ward	VND/m2	35,000	6,545.0	229,075,000	
B	Compensation for structures and assets				11,420,080,000	
1	Temporary house	VND/m2 built	3,000,000	500.0	1,500,000,000	Result of Replacement cost survey- Annex 1
2	Digging aquatic pond >1,5m deep	VND/m2	150,000	59,255.2	8,888,280,000	

No	Items	Unit	Rate (VND/unit)	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Note
3	Power line	VND/km	15,000,000	10.0	150,000,000	
4	Electric meters	VND/item	300,000	6.0	1,800,000	
5	Intake Gate	VND/item	8,000,000	50.0	400,000,000	
6	Concrete fence	VND/m long	400,000	1,200.0	480,000,000	
C	Trees Compensation				272,000,000	
1	Eucalyptus, casuarinas, Acacia, etc.	Tree	300,000	182.0	54,600,000	Result of Replacement cost survey- Annex1
2	Bamboo, cane, etc.	Bush	300,000	20.0	6,000,000	
3	Barringtonia acutangula	Tree	4,000,000	15.0	60,000,000	
4	Skimmed tree	Tree	10,000,000	5.0	50,000,000	
5	Elephant grass	VND/m2	1,000,000	100.0	100,000,000	
6	Cymbopogon, capsicum	Bush	10,000	140.0	1,400,000	
D	Compensation for agricultural products (Paddy rice)				193,698,000	
1	Phu Hai Ward	VND/m2	7,500	7,753.4	58,150,500	Decision No. 08/2015/QĐ- UBND Quang Binh
2	Duc Ninh Dong Ward	VND/m2	7,500	17,933.0	134,497,500	
3	Duc Ninh Commune	VND/m2	7,500	140.0	1,050,000	
E	Compensation for aquatic products (1 crop)				553,457,100	

No	Items	Unit	Rate (VND/unit)	Quantity	Amount (VND)	Note
1	Phu Hai Ward	VND/m2	10,500	14,681.2	154,152,600	Decision No. 08/2015/QĐ- UBND Quang Binh
2	Duc Ninh Dong Ward	VND/m2	10,500	16,729.0	175,654,500	
3	Duc Ninh Commune	VND/m2	10,500	21,300.0	223,650,000	
G	Assistance, Allowance, relocation of public construction and award				44,803,502,000	
H	Total (A+B+C+D+E+G)				61,399,995,100	
K	Expenses for Management (2% of H)				1,227,999,902	2% of H
L	Capacity building				245,599,980	0.4% of H
M	Idependant monitoring				2,455,999,804	4% of H
N	Total (H+K+L+M)				65,329,594,786	
O	Contingency (10% of N)				6,532,959,479	
	Total of cost in VND (VND)				71,862,554,265	
	Total of cost in USD (USD)		1USD = 22,500VND		3,193,891	

168. In which, cost for assistance, allowance, relocation of public construction and award is detailed as the following table:

Table 25. Cost for assistance, allowance, relocation of public construction and award

No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price unit	Total amount (VND)	Note
1	Support to stabilize life and production					
1.1	Acquisition of 20% to 70% agricultural land area (or 10% - 70% with vulnerable groups)	Person	249	2,160,000	537,840,000	30 kg rice/month within 6 month - Decision No 22/2014/QĐ-UBND QB
1.2	Acquisition of over 70% agricultural land area	Person	142	4,320,000	613,440,000	30 kg rice/month within 12 months - Decision No 22/2014/QĐ-UBND QB
2	Support for changing professions and seeking employment	VND/m2	118,778.8	210,000	24,943,548,000	Five times of agricultural land price + Support for the next crop
3	Support for fishing gears (nets, pumps, aeration) for aquaculture farmers				6,000,000,000	Decision No 22/2014 QĐ-UBND QB, support 50% of assets value, estimated value
4	Support for affected business households along the sewer construction route	VND/HH	200	30,000,000	6,000,000,000	Decision No 22/2014 QĐ-UBND QB, support rate equal to 30% of net income in 1 year, estimated net income
5	Support for repairing broken works due to construction				3,000,000,000	100% value of broken works due to construction, estimated cost
6	Relocation of public construction (power poles, water pipes, etc.)				2,000,000,000	Agreed with the power company about options and estimated costs for relocation

No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price unit	Total amount (VND)	Note
7	Support for public land acquisition of wards, commune	VND/m2	22,876.40	35,000	800,674,000	Equal 100% compensation rate as decision No 22/2014/QĐ-UBND QB
8	Support for poor households	Person	95	5,000,000	475,000,000	As Decision No 22/2014/QĐ-UBND Quang Binh
9	Support for social-policy Households	HH	2	4,000,000	8,000,000	
10	Awarding for land handling in progress	HH	85	5,000,000	425,000,000	As Decision No 22/2014/QĐ-UBND Quang Binh
	Total				44,803,502,000	

169. These costs are calculated at the present time and can change at the time of compensation payment. The cost of the replacement cost and provincial assistance policies may also change, so that the cost of compensation will be updated at the time of compensation payment.

ANNEX

ANNEX1: REPORT ON REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY

1. Objective of replacement cost survey

The objective of this survey about the replaced price is to identify the compensation price for all kinds of land, assets, trees and crops of affected households by the project. The replacement price is similar popular price in the market to ensure that no affected households will have worse situation than before subproject. On the contrary, at least all affected households will maintain or improve living standard compared to before the project. The survey was done in May 2016.

2. Methodology

2.1. Approach

Rapid assessment methods will be introduced to study the replacement costs. Information collected from both desk research and direct interviews with people in affected area, both those persons who are affected and those not affected, is analyzed to establish replacement costs.

The purpose of this work is reasonably replacing assets affected, but the most important factor is the cost at market value. Interviews with those directly affected and not affected in the project area to provide the most reliable numbers.

As the work is aimed at obtaining reasonable replacement costs for different types of affected assets, market evidences are the factors which most strongly base the formulation of these costs. Direct interviews with people in the affected area, both those, whose assets are affected by the Project and those, whose assets are not, will produce reliable data for establishment.

The survey team consisting professionals experienced in resettlement, economics and planners of consultants and local offices to carry out the study.

2.2. Methodology

a. Replacement costs for lands

The most effective way to obtain the most reliable replacement costs for land – actually, market value for lands- is to gather data of some sales of land, which have just taken place. However, the transfer of land use right does not always go along with such sales, which makes details of such sales not recorded. So, the sale evidences to support the verification of provincial prices will be collected. In addition, basic information needed will be gathered from direct interviews with owners of land in the project area. The interviews will cover the following issues:

- The recent land use rights transfer in the area;
- The price, at which owners (affected and not affected persons) are willing to sell their land.

Apart from determining the rates for various types of land, the transaction costs involved such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs, etc. will be determined. The replacement cost for each type of assets will be specified with the transaction costs.

b. Replacement costs for Structures

The objective of this establishment is to determine whether the provincial prices enable AHs to rebuild their affected structures. The establishment of compensation price for affected structures is based on the principle of replacement cost. The information to base the establishment will mainly be collected from direct interviews with owners of structures, construction contractors specialized in residential building. The interviews will

be conducted based on a pre-developed interview guide, which will cover the following issues:

b.1 Interviews with owners of structures:

a) Construction materials:

- Main materials they used for their current structures
- Type of shops where they bought construction materials
- Distance of transport
- Origin of the materials (local or overseas)
- Costs of various materials.

b.2 Interviews with construction contractors:

Main materials which are most used by the local people to build their structures;

- Costs for those main materials;
- Cost of labor;
- Average construction cost (cost per sq.m floor) for different types of houses according to different categories;
- Validation of provincial construction prices (cost per sq.m floor for each category).

The structures will include (but not limited to) the following:

- Temporary houses
- Any other structure associated to the house

For house-related structure such as electric posts, water supply system, water pipes, similarly in the case of structure, cost to construct those facilities will be determined to see whether the compensation is enough to reconstruct them. Information to base the evaluation will be conducted with officials in charge of constructing such facilities to determine material cost and labor cost.

c. Market Prices for Trees

(a) Secondary sources:

- Publications of National Statistical Office
- Publications of Price Committee

(b) Primary sources:

- Interviews with people who own the same trees in the locality. The interviews will cover price, at which owners are willing to sell each type of trees. The prices for perennial trees will be differentiated by the age of the trees.
- The team will investigate the selling prices of outputs of different type of trees in the market.

Replacement Cost = Current Market Value + Transaction Cost

Apart from determining the rates for land and non-land assets indicated above. The study team will determine the transaction costs involved such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and building permit costs. The replacement costs for lands and assets will be presented by districts, with detailed information by wards/ communes of the districts.

3. Sample selection for the survey

Affected households are prioritized for the selection of sample for the survey. Through this, their demands about compensation unit price are reflected. However, to have objective results, unaffected households who have similar characteristics about geographic location, kinds of assets... are also selected for the survey. For the households not having transferred land, their expected price which they want to transfer for the other or they could buy is investigated. During the survey, the households who have just transferred land, trees and crops and just constructed works are prioritized because they are clear evidence for existing price.

The scope of selected samples depends on the number of affected households in communes and affection level of their assets

4. Information processing

Information collected through survey are noted and kept carefully by each area; then they are synthesized and analyzed. From that, the price level approximate with the market price of each asset in each area is identified.

5. Results of the survey

In the project area, there are few evidences about land transfer. Over 30% population live based on agricultural production. The investigation results show that the price of production land is a little bit higher than the published price frame issued by the PPC. Prices of digging aquaculture ponds and trees are much higher than province's unit prices.

Hereafter is the tables of surveyed results of replacement cost in the project area.

Table 26. Result of replacement cost survey

No.	Surveyed Items	Unit	Unit Price as Regulation of the province	surveyed Price	Difference between price of the province with surveyed price (%)	Applied price
1	Land	Decision No.36/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 22/12/2014 of Quang Binh PPC in regulation of price of land types on the area of Quang Binh province in the period of 2015 - 2019				
	Agricultural land Annual crops	VND/m ²	33,000	35,000		35,000
	Agricultural land Perennial trees	VND/m ²	35,000	35,000		35,000
	Aquaculture land	VND/m ²	27,000	35,000		35,000
2	Structure (house)	Decision No.37/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 31/12/2014 of Quang Binh PPC on issuing Standard Unit Price 1 m ² of house and works, architectures on the area of the province				
	Temporary house structured by bamboo, leaf, covered by leaf, very simple.	VND/m ² built	641,000	3,000,000		3,000,000
	Intake gate	VND/unit		8,000,000		8,000,000
	Power line	VND/km		15,000,000		15,000,000
	Electric meter	VND/unit		300,000		300,000
	Concrete fence	VND/m long		400,000		400,000
	Digging aquatic pond > 1.5m	VND/m ²	28,000	150,000		150,000
2	Tree	Decision No. 08/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 10/2/2015 of Quang Binh PPC in issuing price table of tree types				
	Eucalyptus, casuarinas, Acacia, etc.	Tree	4,500-12,500	300,000		300,000

No.	Surveyed Items	Unit	Unit Price as Regulation of the province	surveyed Price	Difference between price of the province with surveyed price (%)	Applied price
	Bamboo, cane, etc.	Grove	42,000-92,000	300,000		300,000
	Barringtonia acutangula	Tree		4,000,000		4,000,000
	Skimmed tree	Tree		10,000,000		10,000,000
	Elephant grass	M2		1,000,000		1,000,000
	Cymbopogon, capsicum	Grove	6,000-7,000	10,000		10,000

ANNEX 2. SURVEYED TABLE ON SUPPORT COST FOR RESETTLEMENT

DONG HOI CITY SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

According to Decision No.22/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 09/09/2014 of Quang Binh PPC on regulation of compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovery land in the area of Quang Binh province. (Detail of survey results as in table 21 – Cost for assistance, allowance and award).

No.	Item	Unit	Unit price	Note
1	Support to stabilize life and production			
1.1	Acquisition of 20% to under 30% residential land area and from 30% to 70% agricultural land area	Person		
a	<i>No house displacement</i>			
b	<i>House displacement</i>			
1.2	Acquisition of over 70% agricultural land area	Person		
a	<i>No house displacement</i>			
b	<i>House displacement</i>			
2	Support for changing professions and creating jobs	VND/m2		
3	Social support	VND/H H		
4	Reward for quick process of land transfer			
	<i>Production land</i>	VND/m2		
5	Support for stopping business (Estimate turnover)	HH		

ANNEX 3. SAMPLE QUESTIONARE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

QUANG BINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE COMMITTEE DONG HOI CITY SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

QUESTIONARE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

Dear Mr/Ms,,

Dong Hoi city Sustainable Environment Projectis designed by the Quang Binh PPC to borrow money ODA of WB,and reciprocal capital of the province, in order to upgrade and complete infrastructure, improve environmental sanitation according to criteria of sustainable development based on building synchronously and having communityinvolvement.

We wish Mr / Ms provides some information related to economic conditions, and production activities of the family as a basis for assessing the influence / impact of the project. The information being provided is committed only for survey, evaluation of the project.

Thanks for your the cooperation!

Date of survey : ____ /__ /2016

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES)

1. Name of household head:

2. Address:Residential area:Ward/ Commune:.....Dong Hoi city

Vulnerable group: []

(Female headed HH=1; Ethnic minority =2; Disable =3; Poor HH=4; Social policy household =5; single elderly HH=6)

A. General household information

A1. **Household Composition**(living together OR contribution/ participating in the primary income/expenses of household)

(circling the order of member)

No	1.1 Name	1.2 Relationship with household head 0=household head 1=Husband/wife 2=Father/mother 3=Son/daughter 4=Son/daughter In-law 5=Grandchild 6=Nephew/niece 7.Other relationship	1.3 Sex 1=Male 2=Female	1.4 Year of birth	1.5 Nation al group	1.6 Educatio n level (Class)	(Question for people was born from 1990 to 2008) Education situation			1.10 Health Insuran ce 1 = Yes 2 = No	1.11 Primary occupation 1.State Staff 2.Army/Police 3.Business/Service 4.Farmer (including aquaculture and livestock raising) 5.Wife/house 6.Hired labour 7.Other, specify: 8. Not working (including the disabled, the elderly, children, students)
							1.7 1=going to school >> 2.1 2=Leave school >> 1.10	1.8 Year of leaving school	1.9 Reasons of leaving school (Choose maximize 2 options) Looking at the table		
1											
2											

Investigator: 1a. The number of generation : 1b. The number of member :

Code for column 1.9: 1= economical difficult , 2=Leaving school to working, 3= Far from house to school/difficult travelling , 4 =unwanted studying, 5= academic failure , 6 = Do not study in high level for male , 7= Do not study in high level for female, 8= Others (detail).....

B. Assets

1. House type classification

1. Permanent housing (more than 1 floor/ brick wall, reinforced concrete roof)
2. Semi-permanent (Brick wall, brick/ metal roof ...)
3. Wood housing, leaf roof (Pole, wood/leaf roof ...)
4. Temporary housing (Bamboo houses, cottages, temporary wooden shield ...)
5. No house
6. Others (apartment buildings) :.....

2. Does household have residential land use right certificate ?

1. Yes
2. No

3. Water use: Which source of water for daily use household use? (choose one option)

	Water for drinking	Water for washing
– Safe water with watermeter connected	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Public water tank	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Dug well	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
– River, spring, pond water	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Rain water	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Buying from other	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Other	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Sanitation condition? (choose one option)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. No WC | 4. Hole |
| 2. Septic toilet/ Semi-septic toilet | 5. WC in the pond, river, spring |
| 3. WC with disintegrative basin | 6. Other:..... |

5. Main sources for lighting? (Choose one option)

	For living	For production
– Oil lamp	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Gas, oil	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Electricity	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Generator/hydroelectricity	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

– Other.....

5□

5□

6. Household amenities and consume

Name	Yes	No	Name	Yes	No
1. Television			8. Car (except farm vehicles)		
2. Internet			9. Refrigerator		
3. Wherry			10. Air condition		
4. Motorbike/ electric bicycle			11. Computer, laptop		
5. Phone			12. Washing machine		
6. Mobile phone			13. Water heater		
7. Gas stove			14. Other,...		

C- INCOME AND EXPENSES

1. Main income source last 12months

No.	Income source	Total income (VND)
1	From agricultural activity (farm, raising livestock, aquaculture, reforestation)	
2	From business running	
3	Handicraft	
4	Salary	
5	Money saving	
6	Money supporting for social policy household	
	Total	

2. Household expenditure in last year

No.	Categories	Expenses (VND)
1	Daily activities (meal, drinking, electricity, water)	
2	Built, renovate house	
3	Education	
4	Health care	
5	Money for wedding, funeral	
6	Cost for production activities	
7	Other: _____	
	Total (VND)	

3. Generally, evaluation the standard of living of HH compare with the others:

1. Good
2. Medium
3. Straitened
4. Poor
5. No identify

4. Have living conditions of HH been changed in last 3 years?

1. Unchange
2. Better
3. Worse

D-ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

5. Evaluation social services compare with in last 3 years?

No.	Problems	Better	Unchange	Worse
1	Health care sevices			
2	Education			
3	Water supply			
4	Irrigation			
5	Infrastructure(bridge, drainage, road)			

No.	Problems	Better	Unchange	Worse
6	Disease in agriculture production			
7	Disaster (flood, drought,...)			
8	Agricultural Extension Services			

Other activities in the last month,

No.	Activities	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
1	Reading magazine, book				
2	Watching television				
3	Listening radio				
4	Travelling				
5	Going to pagoda/church				
6	Joining in festival				
7	Other				

Note: Everyday watching TV, listening radio, reading magazine, book are considered often; other activities happen every month to be considered often. From this, giving conclusion for other cases)

E- HEALTH

1. Have had problem related to health during last 12 months in your family?

1. Yes

2. No→Moving to question D10

2. If any, which disease?

1. Flu
2. Respiratory illness
3. Malaria
4. Cholera/ Dysentery
5. Hepatitis
6. Poison
7. Accident
8. Other:

3. Where to cure? (choose many options)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Commune station | 2. Pharmacy |
| 3. Surgery | 4. Oriental Medicine |
| 5. District hospital | 6. Herbal/traditional treatment by local medicine |
| 7. Province Hospital | 8. Other: |
| 9. National Hospital | 10. No response |
| 11. Health clinic | |

4. Currently, which factors effect on people's health?

1. Unsafe foods and vegetables
2. Polluted domestic water
3. Salt intrusion
4. Scare domestic water
5. Polluted environment/noise
6. Epidemics
7. Other:

F-PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

1. Land use status of household

Land category/use	Area in project site (m ²)	Land use Right certificate 1. Yes 2. Not yet	Other places (renting land)(m ²)	Land use Right certificate 1. Yes 2. Not yet
Residential land				
Garden land				
Paddy-field				
Aquaculture land				
Forestry land				
Industry land (salt, ...)				

2. Do you have plans for economic activities in next 1 or 2 years?(can choose many options)

1. Maintaining the production activities
2. Widen the production and business model
3. Narrow down the production and business model
4. Stopping the production and business models
5. Converting the production and business models
6. No idea

2.b. If having some changes, giving reasons

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Do you have plans now of how you will replace the income/food production from the agriculture land and/or business that will be recovered? (choose one OR many options)

1. Continuing the old job
2. Restart business in a new location
3. Find a job
4. No yet decided
5. Othe (please, describe):.....

4. Obtained loan?

1. Yes withVND
2. No =>moving question 10

5. If productive land is recovered by irrigation project, do you change in obtained loans?

1. Yes 2. No

6. If any, How to change?

1. Increase 2. Unchange 3. Reduce 4. No answer

7. Which organizations did you lend money?

1. Bank
2. Credit institution
3. Organizations
4. Relative
5. Friends
6. Partners
7. Other:

8. Form of loans

1. Mortgage 2. Unsecured loan 3. Both of them

9. Purpose of loans (*describe*)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Agriculture production | 8. Investing in small business/services |
| 2. Raising livestock | 9. Health care |
| 3. Aquaculture | 10. Education |
| 4. Reforestation | 11. Buying productive land |
| 5. Handicraft | 12. Buying residential land |
| 6. Buying permanent facility | 13. Construction |
| 7. Daily expenses | 14. Other (describe):..... |

10. Why have you not lent money for 12 months? (choose 1 option)

1. No demand
2. Need capital, but not known loan source
3. Need capital, not loan source
4. Have demand, but not enough condition (*describe*)
5. Other reason(*describe*).....

11. Who can support (financial/spirit)? (*choose 3 options*)

Financial	Spirit
1. Parents	1. Parents
2. Sibling	2. Sibling
3. Daughters and sons	3. Daughters and sons
4. Relative	4. Relative
5. Neighbors	5. Neighbors
6. Friends	6. Friends
7. Unions	7. Unions
8. No one	8. No one
9. Other (<i>describe</i>):	9. Other (<i>describe</i>):

12. How do you intend to use the money that you will receive for the compensation of your land?*(choose many option)*

1. Buy new land for agriculture production	8. Save in the bank
2. Buy new residential land	9. Repayment
3. Built house	10.Daily expenses
4. Renovate house	11.Buy other type of asset
5. Invest in small business, services, non agriculture	12.Health care
6. Invest in agriculture, reforestation, aquaculture	13.Spend on children's education
7. Join in vocational training (<i>non agriculture</i>)	14.Distribution for their children and relative
	15.Other (describe)...

Thanks for your cooperation!

II. INVENTORY OF LOSSES

Name of household head:

Address: Residential area: Ward/ Commune:.....

Dong Hoi city

5. Land use status of Household (affected land is in the area required for the construction area only)

Land category/use		Level of impact on each plot		Using status	Land legal status	Type of effect
1= Residential land 2= Paddy-field 3= Garden land 4= Aquaculture land 5= Forestry land 6= Commercial land 7= other types of land	Area in and out of the project site) (m ²)	Affected area (m2)	Partially (1)	1=Owner of land 2=Rented land	1=With land use Right certificate (LURC) 2=Without LURC but eligible to LURC 3= Not eligible to LURC 4= Conflict with master plan of Government 5. Lease / Long Term (owned by Gov) 6. Lease (renting from private individual)	1= Permanent 2= Temporary
			Fully (2)			
	In	Out				
Plot1						
Plot2						
Plot3						
Plot4						
Plot5						
Total						

6. Houses

House type classification		Legal status	Level of impact on the building		Note
1. Villa 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary house 7. Independent shop	Floor Area (m ²)	1. Have ownership Certificate 2. Have no legal ownership Certificate 3. Built on agricultural land 4. Rent from the house owner	Floor area to be affected (m ²)	(Partially affected =1; Fully affected =2)	(pls take note if the HH run business at home, excepting item 7)

Note: The number of affected houses could be more than one, pls record for all affected houses with the above required information

7. Information about the house out of the project affected sites (if any)

- Number of house(s): []

- Area of house(s) outside of the project area (m²): m²

8. Other structures on the affected land and living facilities

(Other structures outside the houses listed above, living facilities are out and in house)

Structure	Kind of construction work (Under line the kind of work respectively)	Unit	Quantity	Note
1. Kitchen	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
2. Breeding facilities	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		

3. Electric meter				
4. Water meter and estimate about the length of connection pipe				
5. Telephone				
6. Fence	1. Brick 2. Barbed wire or wood	M		
7. Gate	1. Metal sheet 2. Iron grill 2.	m ²		
8. Toilet room./Bathroom(separate from house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboos, leaves	m ²		
9. Soil grave a) In Cementary b) Stand alone		Grave		
10.Grave (by brick, cement)		Grave		
11.Well	1. Drilled 2. Dug	M		
12.Water tank	1. Brick/ Concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m ³		
13. Yard (list only the yard built of cement and brick)		m ²		
14.Fish pond		m ³		
15. Others (Specify clearly the name of assets and affected rate for compensation calculation)				

9. Affected trees, crops

(Only inventory number of affected trees, crops)

Tree or farm production group	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
a)Fruit trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
b) Timber trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
c) Pot plants (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
d) Annual crops (main trees)		m²		
1) Maize				
2) Potato				
3) Peanut				
4) Bean				
5) Rice				

Tree or farm production group	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
e) Aquaculture		m ²		

C. QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATION

10. Which type of affected ?

- a. affected on agricultural and productive land *Move Q7*
- b. affected on residential land *Move Q8*
- c. Both of them *Move Q7*

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

- a) Replacement land (if available in the commune) of same category and equal area and/or productivity
- b) Cash compensation
- c) Not yet decided

12. Do you have sufficient remaining residential outside of the project affected site to rebuild your affected house/structures?

- i. Yes
- b) No

13. If resettlement, what are your preferences for relocation?

- a) I want to relocate myself to other land that I own
- b) I want to relocate myself to new land that I choose
- c) I want to relocate to a group resettlement site to be provided by the project if offered
- d) I want to relocate to an individual resettlement site allocated by the commune
- e) Not yet decided

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

- a) Build or renovate house
- e) Save in the Bank
- b) Buy new land
- f) Spend on children's education
- c) Buy other type of asset (Describe asset_____)
- g) Other (Describe_____)

d) Invest in small business

15. How to affected of land acquisition on household's economic ?

- a) Loss of agriculture land
- b) Stop trade/business/services
- c) Both of them

16. Do you have plans now of how you will replace the income/food production from the agriculture land and/or business that will be recovered?

- a) Buy new land for agriculture production
- b) Restart business in a new location
- c) Trade
- d) Small store
- e) Craft-making
- f) Find a job
- g) Other Describe _____

17. Which proposesto local government related to the affected of the project on the family?

- a) Be informed and consulted about the project, the effects and benefits of stakeholders
- b) Provide vocational training, introduce job due reduce productive land
- c) Training, technical improvements, agricultural extension, fishery extension
- d) Supported loans
- e) Other:

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18. Is it necessary to construct work in local ?

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19. Level of favor of work construction in local

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20. Problems should be noted to ensure safe, increase effective investment during construction time?

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.....
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Surveyor

Presentative of household

**ANNEX 4. LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS OF LAND ACQUISITION SURVEYED ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION AND INVENTORY OF LOSS**

<i>No</i>	<i>Name of Head of Household</i>	<i>Ward /commune</i>	<i>Total of land area (m²)</i>	<i>Area of land loss (m²)</i>	<i>Seriously affected household</i>		<i>Land Type</i>
					<i>20-70%</i>	<i>Over 70%</i>	
1	Nguyen Van Truyen	Phu Hai	933.40	933.4	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
2	Nguyen Thi Thoi	Phu Hai	1,597.00	1,597.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
3	Nguyen Thi Hai	Phu Hai	750.00	521.8	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
4	Dinh Xuan Hien	Phu Hai	892.00	892.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
5	Nguyen Van Tuyen	Phu Hai	1,400.00	933.7	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
6	Ward People's Committee (Nguyen Van Khan renting)	Phu Hai	4,236.50	4,236.5	0	1	AQUACUL. LAND
7	Dang Khac Luy	Phu Hai	3,586.30	3,586.3	0	1	AQUACUL. LAND
8	Dang Khac Phi	Phu Hai	720.00	36.2	0	0	AQUACUL. LAND
	Ward People's Committee	Phu Hai	514.70	514.7			AGRICUL. LAND
9	Nguyen Van Tho	Phu Hai	864.00	207.2	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
10	Hoang Van Ke	Phu Hai	1,353.20	1,353.2	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
11	Hoang Van Cuong	Phu Hai	1,200.00	800.4	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
12	Ward People's Committee (Hoang Hai Dang renting)	Phu Hai	6,822.20	6,822.2	0	1	AQUACUL. LAND
13	Bui Thi Xue	Duc Ninh Dong	1,440.00	740.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND

No	Name of Head of Household	Ward /commune	Total of land area (m ²)	Area of land loss (m ²)	Seriously affected household		Land Type
					20-70%	Over 70%	
14	Nguyen Ngoc Tinh	Duc Ninh Dong	1,008.00	683.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
15	Doan Van Huong	Duc Ninh Dong	864.00	469.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
16	Tran Van Phuc	Duc Ninh Dong	840.00	840.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
17	Nguyen Van Huy	Duc Ninh Dong	767.00	767.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
18	Nguyen Xuan Hoa	Duc Ninh Dong	1,200.00	700.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
19	Nguyen Van Duoc	Duc Ninh Dong	1,100.00	635.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
20	Mai Van Chi	Duc Ninh Dong	1,500.00	799.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
21	Nguyen Van Chau	Duc Ninh Dong	576.00	397.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
22	Doan Van Cong	Duc Ninh Dong	2,000.00	1,119.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
23	Mai Ngoc Thinh	Duc Ninh Dong	864.00	487.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
24	Mai Van Huu	Duc Ninh Dong	864.00	165.0	0	0	AGRICUL. LAND
25	Mai Van Thi	Duc Ninh Dong	600.00	359.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
26	Doan Thanh Nam	Duc Ninh Dong	720.00	350.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
27	Doan The Vung	Duc Ninh Dong	506.00	506.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
28	Doan Binh Tri	Duc Ninh Dong	1,200.00	770.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
29	Nguyen Van Dong	Duc Ninh Dong	1,100.00	649.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND

No	Name of Head of Household	Ward /commune	Total of land area (m ²)	Area of land loss (m ²)	Seriously affected household		Land Type
					20-70%	Over 70%	
30	Doan Van Viet	Duc Ninh Dong	864.00	361.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
31	Doan Van Anh	Duc Ninh Dong	2,000.00	1,091.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
32	Doan Van Tinh	Duc Ninh Dong	1,296.00	383.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
33	Doan Thi A	Duc Ninh Dong	1,600.00	801.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
34	Doan Van Vu	Duc Ninh Dong	1,152.00	526.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
35	Doan Van Thanh	Duc Ninh Dong	432.00	246.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
36	Nguyen Van Canh	Duc Ninh Dong	713.00	713.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
37	Doan Van Thi	Duc Ninh Dong	1,100.00	606.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
38	Nguyen Nam Nhi	Duc Ninh Dong	1,115.00	1,115.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
39	Nguyen Van Hai	Duc Ninh Dong	576.00	319.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
40	Nguyen Thi Thu	Duc Ninh Dong	1,050.00	693.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
41	Nguyen Thi Toan	Duc Ninh Dong	644.00	644.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
	Duc Ninh Dong Ward People's Committee	Duc Ninh Dong	16,729.00	16,729.0			AQUACUL. LAND
	Commune People's Committee	Duc Ninh	140.00	140.0			AGRICUL. LAND
42	Commune People's Committee (Phan Tuan Vu renting)	Duc Ninh	8,300.00	8,300.0	0	1	AQUACUL. LAND

No	Name of Head of Household	Ward /commune	Total of land area (m ²)	Area of land loss (m ²)	Seriously affected household		Land Type
					20-70%	Over 70%	
43	Commune People's Committee (Dang Ngoc Anh renting)	Duc Ninh	20,000.00	13,000.0	1	0	AQUACUL. LAND
44	Ha Van Thang	Dong Phu	1,008.00	519.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
45	Nguyen Thi Nguyet	Dong Phu	932.40	932.4	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
46	Nguyen Thi Thanh	Dong Phu	850.00	588.8	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
47	Le Van Co	Dong Phu	864.00	407.1	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
48	Ha Cong Thang	Dong Phu	758.70	758.7	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
49	Ha Cong Chan	Dong Phu	851.70	851.7	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
50	Tran Cong Vinh	Dong Phu	864.00	679.8	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
51	Nguyen Thi Hong	Dong Phu	1,008.00	483.2	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
52	Nguyen Thi Huong	Dong Phu	720.00	245.6	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
53	Hoang O	Dong Phu	900.00	177.3	0	0	AGRICUL. LAND
54	Nguyen Minh	Dong Phu	1,152.00	280.5	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
55	Tran Thi Loan	Dong Phu	600.00	150.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
56	Bui Thi Duoc	Dong Phu	864.00	329.8	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
57	Nguyen Dinh Cui	Dong Phu	576.00	341.5	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
58	Ha Thi Cuc	Dong Phu	720.00	358.6	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND

No	Name of Head of Household	Ward /commune	Total of land area (m ²)	Area of land loss (m ²)	Seriously affected household		Land Type
					20-70%	Over 70%	
59	Ha Thi Phep	Dong Phu	864.00	486.6	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
60	Tran Thi Ha	Dong Phu	1,008.00	488.5	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
61	Hoang Cung	Dong Phu	1,041.00	1,041.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
62	Tran Van Ngoc	Dong Phu	864.00	244.1	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
63	Ngo Dinh Xon	Bac Ly	1,554.00	1,554.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
64	Ngo Dinh Xung	Bac Ly	1,008.00	1,008.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
	Ngo Dinh Xung	Bac Ly	871.00	871.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
65	Ngo Dinh Triem	Bac Ly	1,168.00	1,168.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
66	Ngo Dinh Dap	Bac Ly	2,457.00	2,457.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
	Bac Ly Ward People's Committee	Bac Ly	6,545.00	6,545.0	0	1	AQUACUL. LAND
67	Le Thi Kim Oanh	Bac Ly	864.00	256.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
68	Le Thi Hem	Bac Ly	1,024.00	1,024.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
69	Le Thi Lai	Bac Ly	1,103.00	1,103.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
70	Truong Dy	Bac Ly	1,008.00	486.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
71	Ngo Dinh Quan	Bac Ly	4,946.00	4,946.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
72	Ngo Dinh Khai	Bac Ly	2,257.00	2,257.0	0	1	AGRICUL.LAND
73	Truong Viet Dung	Bac Ly		1,423.0	0	1	AGRICUL.

No	Name of Head of Household	Ward /commune	Total of land area (m ²)	Area of land loss (m ²)	Seriously affected household		Land Type
					20-70%	Over 70%	
			1,423.00				LAND
74	Nguyen Anh Manh	Bac Ly	720.00	401.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
75	Nguyen Luong Quyen	Bac Ly	864.00	489.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
76	Nguyen Luong Vien	Bac Ly	1,152.00	350.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
77	Nguyen Luong Thoan	Bac Ly	720.00	350.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
78	Nguyen Luong San	Bac Ly	576.00	350.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
79	Nguyen Thi Thuong	Bac Ly	1,119.00	1,119.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
80	Nguyen Thi Lanh	Bac Ly	1,008.00	124.0	0	0	AGRICUL. LAND
81	Pham Thi Lang	Bac Ly	576.00	358.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
82	Nguyen Luong Khuan	Bac Ly	720.00	337.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
83	Nguyen Van Can	Bac Ly	864.00	371.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
84	Nguyen Thi Lan	Bac Ly	950.00	645.0	1	0	AGRICUL. LAND
85	Truong Thanh	Bac Ly	886.00	886.0	0	1	AGRICUL. LAND
	Total:			118,778.8			
	Public land (traffic road, irrigation ditch)			22,876.4			
	Total land area lost (m²)			141,655.2			

ANNEX 5. LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATION WITH QUANG BINH DONRE AND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

OF DONG HOI CITY AND AFFECTED WARD/COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

1. Which decisions on compensation cost of land, structure, crops and trees that Dong Hoi city have been applying for compensation and site clearance? Which allowances and rehabilitation assistances for people when land acquisition?
2. Survey prices of land types, trees, houses, architecture items in affected wards, commune of the project.
3. Has Dong Hoi city land fund for compensation "land for land" for households lost agricultural land? If any, locations and areas?
4. Which measures for mitigating negative impacts (structure and non-structure measures)?
5. Which strategies for income restoration, training and employment seeking for affected people who lost production land?
6. How are complaints and Grievance Redress Mechanism implemented?
7. How are Resettlement Organizations implemented in levels?
8. How are Internal Monitoring and Independent Monitoring implemented in the project, which have land acquisition in Dong Hoi city?

ANNEX 6. LIST OF OFFICIALS MET AND CONSULTED

Agency	No	Mr./Ms.	Full name	Position
URENCO Quang Binh	1	Mr.	Nguyen Van Thuan	Chairman of the Managing Board of URENCO Quang Binh cum Director of PMU
	2	Mr.	Le Anh Tuan	Deputy Director of PMU
	3	Mr.	Nguyen Anh Tuan	Deputy Director of PMU
	4	Mr.	Truong Tan Lam	Deputy Director of PMU
	5	Mr.	Nguyen Quang Hoa	Officer of URENCO Quang Binh
	6	Ms.	Dao Ngoc Phuong	Officer of URENCO Quang Binh
Quang Binh DONRE	7	Mr.	Pham Van Luong	Deputy Director of Quang Binh DONRE
Department of natural resources and environment of Dong Hoi City	8	Mr.	Pham Van Long	Vice Head of Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Dong Hoi City
	9	Mr.	Le Tan Loi	Officer of Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Dong Hoi City
	10	Mr.	Nguyen Hai Nguyen	Officer of Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Dong Hoi City
Duc Ninh Dong ward People's committee	11	Mr.	Bui Minh Trien	Chairman of ward People's committee
	12	Mr.	Hoang Hai Phan	Ward Cadastral officer
Duc Ninh commune people's committee	13	Ms.	Dang Thi Hung Vuong	Chairman of commune People's committee
Phu Hai ward People's committee	14	Mr.	Nguyen Thanh Hao	Chairman of ward People's committee
	15	Ms.	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Vice chairman of ward People's committee
	16	Mr.	Vo Van Quy	Vice chairman of ward People's committee
	17	Mr.	Hoang Trung Thong	Ward Cadastral officer
Bac Ly ward	18	Mr.	Hoang Ba Trong	Chairman of ward People's committee

Agency	No	Mr./Ms.	Full name	Position
People's committee	19	Ms.	Cao Thi Bich Hanh	Ward Cadastral officer
Dong Phu ward People's committee	20	Mr.	Hoang Ngoc Vu	Vice chairman of ward People's committee
	21	Mr.	Nguyen Trung Chinh	Ward Cadastral officer

ANNEX 7: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGS

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

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

Tên dự án: Dự án Cải thiện vùng ven kênh các Thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án Thành phố Đồng Hải - Quảng Bình

Thời gian họp ngày 09 tháng 6 năm 2016.

Nơi họp tại : UBND Phường Đức Ninh Đông.....

I. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1 Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân phường Đức Ninh Đông TP Đồng Hải, tỉnh Quảng Bình

1.2 Chủ dự án là đồng chí trí phiên hợp

1.3 Đơn vị tư vấn lập báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường: Công ty Cổ phần đầu tư Môi giới và Tài nguyên Việt Nam.....

.....

II. Đại biểu tham dự:

Ông Bà Nguyễn Văn Ông Bà UBND Phường Đức Ninh Đông

(Có danh sách kèm theo)

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1 Giới thiệu thành phần tham dự:
Tư vấn lập báo cáo EIMH ; chủ đầu tư
TPĐNH phân chi cục.....UBND Phường Đức Ninh Đông.....

2.2 Giới thiệu nội dung của dự án gồm có nội dung dự án, các tác động tích cực, tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.
.....
.....

2.3 Thảo luận

- Các đối tượng cần di dời sang khu vực mới ở
- Các nhà hàng xóm gần địa điểm
- Nhà dân sát đường trục khu lưu trữ rau tươi ngoài chợ
- Khu đất thuê làm chuồng chăn nuôi gia súc lợn trong khu
tuyến thị trấn gần các cơ sở sản xuất nông nghiệp
phần lớn sẽ sử dụng để xây dựng kho chứa lương thực, phụ cấp
vật liệu xây dựng của xã phường
- Cơ sở kinh doanh bán đồ ăn uống gần khu vực này

[illegible]

3. Tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

.....thông quyền và nhân dân bị cảnh huống đồng ý với các vấn đề
.....đã nêu trong báo cáo ĐHM của địa phương.....
.....tân, công khai, dân chủ, thực hiện đúng cam kết như đã đưa
.....ra trong báo cáo.....

UBND PHƯỜNG LƯU NING ĐÔNG
(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH

[Signature]
Bùi Minh Triết

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DƯ' AN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

[Signature]
Trương Phú Liên

[Signature]
Phạm Trung Kiên

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

Tên dự án: Dự án Môi trường bền vững các Thành phố duyên hải, Tiểu dự án Thành phố Đồng Hới - Quảng Bình
Thời gian họp: ngày 02 tháng 3 năm 2016
Địa chỉ nơi họp: UBND Phường Phường Hải Hòa

I. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân phường Hải Hòa....., TP Đồng Hới, tỉnh Quảng Bình
1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp
1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn lập báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường:

Công Khuyên Trung Kiên..... Đỗ Tường.....
Công Nguyễn Duy Khánh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

Công Nguyễn Hồng Hiệp.....
Công Võ Văn Huy.....

(Có danh sách kèm theo)

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

.....

2.2. Giới thiệu tóm tắt DTM của dự án gồm các nội dung dự án, các tác động tích cực, tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

Công Khuyên Trung Kiên giới thiệu dự án các tác động môi trường kiến nghị pháp giám sát.....

2.3. Thảo luận

Vấn đề môi trường của dự án: ảnh hưởng tương quaí trước thế công dự án.....

vấn đề tài nguyên nước xã nhiều các bà con bị ảnh hưởng..... mới đặt sản xuất đất đai cũ cần bị chia đôi xã nhiều lại tài ba xã bị bị ảnh hưởng.....

= Vấn đề thảo luận về tình hình kinh tế xã hội chung của xã.....

ANNEX 8. PHOTOS OF FIELD SURVEY AND CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Some photos of consultation meetings with households during Project's Preparation Stage:





Photo 6. Photos of consultation meetings



Photo 7. Location of the main road route linking to Nhat Le II bridge



Photo8. Location of separators of the main road route linking to Nhat Le II bridge



Photo9. Agricultural Land of affected household by the road route



Photo10. Aquaculture land of household affected by the road route



Photo11. Location of dredging downstream of Cau Rao River



Photo12. Consultation meeting with Quang Binh DONRE and Dong Hoi city Department of Natural Resources and Environment.



Photo13. Consultation Meeting with Ward People's Committee



Photo14. Consultation Meeting with Ward People's Committee



Photo 15. Household survey



Photo 16.Socio-economic survey and Inventory of Losses of affected household



Photo 17.Consultation with affected household