

Resettlement Plan

March 2015

Viet Nam: Water Sector Investment Program (Tranche 4)

Prepared by Hanoi Water Limited Company for the Asian Development Bank.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Resettlement Plan

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WATER SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAM

PROJECT 4 (PFR4)

Development of Water supply system along Lang - Hoa Lac highway (Within Hanoi limits) transferring treated water from Da River WTP

Prepared by Hanoi Water Limited Company for the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Resettlement Plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 12 February 2015)

Currency unit	–	Vietnam Dong
VND 1.00	=	\$ 21,458
\$1.00	=	VND 0.000047

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
BPS	-	Booster Pumping Station
CLFD	-	Center for Land Fund & Development
CPC	-	Commune Peoples' Committee
HAWACO	-	Hanoi Water Supply Limited Company
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPC	-	District Peoples' Committee
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
MFF	-	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
NRW	-	Non-Revenue Water
PFR-4	-	Fourth Periodic Funding Request
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SES	-	Socio-economic Survey
VIWASE	-	Vietnam Water Sanitation and Environment JSC
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
WTP	-	Water Treatment Plant

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Compensation	– This is payment given in cash or in kind to affected persons (APs) at replacement cost or at current market value for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.
Cut-off date	– Is the date when the Hanoi City's People's Committee and the Project Management Unit (PMU) officially inform the public about the Project and its locations. Anyone who occupies or encroaches into the defined boundaries of the Project area after this date is not entitled to compensation and other assistance for affected assets and incomes.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	– With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan (RP).
Affected person (AP)	– Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without physical displacement.
Entitlements	– Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc., which are provided to the APs depending on the type and severity of their losses to restore their economic and social base.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	– This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the APs are likewise determined.

Land acquisition	– Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Relocation	– This is the physical displacement of a DP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	– Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing current market value at the time of compensation payment.
Replacement Cost Study	– This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement Plan	– This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Severely affected Households	– This refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive and generating assets, and (ii) have to relocate,
Vulnerable groups	– These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless households, (vi) ethnic minorities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ix
A. Introduction.....	ix
B. Measures to Minimize Adverse Social Impacts	ix
C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement impacts	ix
D. Legal and Policy Framework.....	ix
E. Participation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress.....	x
F. Vulnerability, and gender issues.....	x
G. Implementation Arrangements	x
H. Monitoring.....	x
I. Resettlement Budget and Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation.....	x
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Project Background.....	1
1. Project Objectives	1
2. Project's Components.....	2
3. Project's Location.....	3
B. Measures Adopted to Minimize Adverse Social Impacts.....	6
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	8
A. Methodology Used In Determining Project Impacts.....	8
B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.....	8
1. Permanent Land Acquisition	8
2. Non-land assets affected	8
C. Temporary impacts.....	9
D. Vulnerable Affected Households	9
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	12
A. Introduction.....	12
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	16
A. Information Disclosure and Consultations during RP preparation.....	16
B. Participatory activities in RP Updating and Implementation.....	18
C. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan	18
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	18
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	21
A. Relevant Laws and Regulations of Vietnam	21
B. ADB Policies	21
C. ADB Resettlement Policy Application in Vietnam	23
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	25
A. Eligibility	25
B. Entitlements.....	25
C. Strategy to address gender issues.....	28
D. Strategy to assist vulnerable households	28

	E.	Unforeseen Impacts	28
VIII.		INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	28
	A.	General Provisions.....	28
IX.		RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	29
	A.	Arrangements for Compensation	29
	B.	Compensation and assistance	30
	C.	Estimated Costs of Resettlement	31
	D.	Funding sources	31
X.		INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	33
	A.	Hanoi People's Committee.....	33
	B.	Owner and Project Management Unit (PMU)	33
	C.	Centre for Land Fund Development of Son Tay Town	34
	D.	Local Administrative Authorities (District/town, Communes/Ward).....	34
XI.		IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	35
	A.	RP Updating and Implementation	35
	1.	Conduct of Detailed Measurement Survey.....	35
	2.	Conduct of a replacement cost study	35
	B.	Indicative implementation schedule of the RP	35
XII.		MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	37
	A.	Internal Monitoring & Evaluation	37

List of Tables	Page
Table 1: List of Transmission Pipelines	2
Table 2: Proposed Investments and Impacts on Land Acquisition	7
Table 3: Impacts of the project	8
Table 4: Summary of land acquisition by the project	11
Table 5: The number of people in affected households	12
Table 6: Level of Education of Household Head	12
Table 7: Sources of income of Severely Affected	13
Table 8: Average income of households per month of Severely Affected HH	13
Table 9: Types of Energy Source Used	14
Table 10: Meeting with HH Affected in Song Dong Commune	17
Table 11: Gaps between National Laws and ADB Policies and Gap Filling Measures	24
Table 12: Entitlement Matrix	26
Table 13: Summary of compensation and allowance costs	32
Table 14: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation Activities	36

List of Figures	Page
Figure 1: Project Area	4
Figure 2: Location of Components	5
Figure 3: Location of the Booster Pumping Station	9
Figure 4: Photos of Planned BPS.....	10

Annexes	
Annex 1: List of Affected Households	38
Annex 2: Questionnaire Used for Inventory of Losses.....	40
Annex 3: Questionnaire Used for Socio-Economic Survey	43
Annex 4: Summary of Consultation	47
Annex 5: Record of Consultations in Song Dong Commune	51
Annex 6: Public Information Booklet.....	57

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The Project aims to increase the water supply service coverage in the West part of Hanoi City (33 communes and 1 town in the 3 districts of Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach That) where no water supply network is existing. The main components are:

- Construction of a booster pumping station with a capacity of 30,000 m³/day;
- Construction of 82,8 km of main transmission pipelines;
- Construction of 443.7 km of distribution pipelines;
- Construction of 969.1 km of service pipelines;
- Installation of water meters for around 100,000 HH;
- Installation of fire hydrants (532 items);

2. The Project will benefit around 100,000 existing households and will contribute to the development of this area which is planned to be the new expansion area of Hanoi City.

3. This Resettlement Plan covers the area served by the water supply system expansion in the West of Hanoi City. This RP addresses adverse social impacts due to involuntary resettlement and lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of the affected persons (APs), entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation and rehabilitation, stakeholder's participation, grievance procedures, and monitoring.

B. Measures to Minimize Adverse Social Impacts

4. Permanent land acquisition is required only for the construction of the booster pumping station (0.55 ha). Pipe distribution system and installation services will be located under road bed and pavement or installed during the construction of new roads to minimize land acquisition and impacts.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement impacts

5. The inventory of losses (IOL) survey was carried in January 2013. The project will affect a total of 5,458.90 m² of land (5,271.55 m² of agricultural land and 187.35 m² of garden land or pond) in Son Dong commune, Son Tay town. 28 HHs will be affected through loss of land. There is no residential land affected by the project. A total of 5,458.90 m² of annual crop will also be affected.

6. Among the 28 AHs, the average family size is 4.3 members for a total affected population of 121 people. Employment from private and public sector, hired labor, small business and services are the main sources of income of AHs; agriculture is generally a secondary source of income.

7. 15 AHs will lose more than 10% of their agriculture land. However, the main source of income of these 15 AHs doesn't derive from agriculture. Therefore their livelihood will not be significantly impacted. No main structures will be affected; 9 graves will however need to be removed.

D. Legal and Policy Framework

8. A Resettlement Framework (RF) was prepared under the overall MFF and endorsed by the Prime Minister. The RF is based on legal and policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation under the project is defined by the relevant laws and

regulations of the Government of Viet Nam, and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009). This RF constitutes the basis for the entitlements.

9. The AHs will be provided with various types of cash assistance for life stabilisation as per government laws and regulations in addition to payment for land and non-land assets.

E. Participation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress

10. Consultations during the preparation of the draft resettlement plan consisted of meetings with each affected commune. In Song Dong commune, where the 28 AHs are located, consultation took place on 24 April 2013. Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle.

11. Key information in this RP has been disclosed to the AHs through public meetings. A public information booklets (PIB) will also be disclosed prior to Project appraisal. The draft RP and updated RP will be disclosed as per disclosure requirements laid out in ADB's SPS.

12. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Commune and District/Town People's Committees are primarily responsible for resolving any grievances received from the AHs. AHs will be free from any fees in connection with the lodging and resolution of complaints.

F. Vulnerability, and gender issues

13. Of the 28 AHs, 9 have been identified as vulnerable: Eight (8) female-headed HH and 1 poor HH registered at the commune level. All AHs are from the Kinh group; no ethnic minority HH is among the 28 AHs.

G. Implementation Arrangements

14. Hanoi City PC is the Executing Agency (EA) for the project. HAWACO is the Implementing Agency (IA). At the city level, the Hanoi City People's Committee, together with relevant line agencies such as the CLFD and local authorities will be responsible for the implementation of the RP.

H. Monitoring

15. Internal Monitoring is the responsibility of HAWACO with assistance from the project Implementation Support Consultant (ISC). HAWACO will submit quarterly monitoring reports to ADB.

16. Due to the fewer number of AHs which is less than 200 APs, external monitoring (EM) of the RP implementation is not required.

I. Resettlement Budget and Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Plan Implementation

17. All costs for resettlement, including compensation for affected assets, allowances, livelihood and income restoration activities; operation and administration costs; surveys; monitoring; and reporting will be financed by the counterpart fund.

1. The RP cost estimate is **5,542,204,910 VND** equivalent to **258,282 USD** (exchange rate: VND 21,458 = USD 1).

18. This includes the cost of acquisition of land and non-land assets (1,098,661,275 VND equivalent to 51,201 USD) allowances and support (4,334,872,950 VND, 202,017 USD) and implementation costs (108,670,685 VND, 5,064 USD).

19. The Project will be implemented over three years. The commencement date is planned for the fourth quarter of 2015 and the start of construction in the 2017. An indicative schedule of implementation is shown below.

Table 1` : Indicative Resettlement Schedule

Activities	Schedule
ADB concurrence on RP	April 2015
Distribution of PIB among the 28 AHs	April 2015
Project appraisal	Quarter II/2015
Prepared detailed design	2015-2017
Conduct detailed measurement survey	Quarter I/2017
Update replacement cost	Quarter I/2017
Prepare and approve the updated RP & the detailed Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Plan	Quarter II/2017
Payment of compensation, assistance	Quarter III/2017
Hand over of acquired land	Quarter III/2017

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

1. Hanoi city, after extension of its administrative boundary in 2008, has now an area of 334,470.02 hectares (3.6 times the area of its previous territory) with a population of 6,448,837 people. Proportion of Hanoi's urban population with full access to water service after expansion is 94.8%. In the suburban districts located West of Hanoi: Hoai Duc, Thach That, Quoc Oai, only 6% of the population has access to treated water. In 2009, Hanoi approved the Program of Treated Water and Rural Sanitation 2011-2020 with a 2015 target of 60% of the rural population have access to safe drinking water as per standards provided by the Ministry of Health. The target is 80% in 2020.

2. To achieve the above targets, Hanoi has prepared a plan for socio-economic development for 2011-2015 which emphasizes "investment for synchronous infrastructure development in both urban and rural areas, to invest in transportation systems, water supply, and environment protection ". Hanoi city also decided to use ODA funds in priority for investment in the water supply, drainage and rural sanitation.

3. Considering the results achieved in the field of urban water supply under the plan of economic and social development (SEDP) for the period 2006-2010, the ADB approved a multitranche financing facility (MFF) on 22 February 2011 for \$1,000 million from the Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) for the water sector in Vietnam.

4. The development of water supply system along Lang - Hoa Lac highway transferring treated water from Da River WTP constitutes the fourth Periodic Funding Request (PFR-4) of the MFF for support of the water sector in Viet Nam. The Project has been integrated within the 5-year Plan for Socio-economic development of Hanoi.

1. Project Objectives

5. The Project aims to provide clean water to the western part of the city. Following the opening of the Lang Hoa Lac expressway, this area will be the new expansion area of Hanoi (See Figure 1). Currently, treated water supply in this area covers less than 10% of households.

- **Long-term objectives**

- Providing clean treated water and meet the demand for water use, ensuring the water quality and quantity for those in need of treated water in Hanoi, especially the new urban areas and rural areas in the West of Hanoi.
- Building a new water supply system to comply with the Master Plan of water supply system in Hanoi to 2030 - vision to 2050, ensuring that water business operations are efficient and contribute to improve the living standard and social security for all people in the area.

- **Short-term objectives :**

- Supply clean water to ensure adequate water quantity and quality for 33 communes and 1 town in the districts of Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach That along the Thang Long Boulevard between 2014 and 2020.
- Ensuring connection to the water supply system to 99,698 households in 2017.
- Supply clean water in 2021 to 26 new urban areas (about 20,000 households) and 4 industrial areas (about 84 ha) in these 3 districts;
- Implementing targeted Program of water and rural environmental sanitation of Hanoi city to ensure in 2020 the rate of rural population using safe water reaches 80%.

- Improving environmental conditions in the rural areas of Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach That.
- Increase the capacity of the Da River WTP from 400,000- 450,000 m³/day in 2015 to 600,000 m³/day in 2018.
- Improving management capabilities and operational effectiveness of Hanoi Water Supply Limited Company (HAWACO), in collaboration with the Company's program of NRW control in period 2012-2015 aiming to raise the rate of billed and collected water to 80% by 2020

2. Project's Components.

6. The project is divided into two components: (i) expanding the scope of water supply and (ii) improving the operational capability and efficiency.

• **Component 1: Expanding the scope of water supply**

- Building transmission pipelines DN400-DN1200 in the districts of Hoai Duc, Thach That, Quoc Oai, Son Tay, Tu Liem, Ha Dong and Thanh Tri with a total length of **82,840** m as presented in the Table below:

Table 1: List of Transmission Pipelines

No	Diameter, location and length of pipelines
1a	DN1200mm along Road 70, Thang Long Boulevard-Nhon, L=4690m; DN400, L=445m
1b	DN1200mm along Road 70, Thang Long Boulevard-Ha Dong L=6545m; DN500, L=385m
1c	DN800mm along Road 70, Ha Dong-Van Dien, L=7512m
2	DN400mm along Ring Road 3.5 (Le Trong Tan extention), Thang Long Boulevard - Road 32, L=5957m
3	DN600mm along Road 422 linking Road 422B, from Ring Road 4 to Road 70, L= 6055m
4	DN600mm along Road 32, Le Trong Tan - Phung, L= 4740m
5	DN400mm along Thang Long Boulevard to Tram Troi, L=8630m
6	DN800mm along Ring Road 4- Road 32 – Road 6, L=8785m
7	DN600mm along Road 419, Quoc Oai - Phuc Tho, L= 8140m
8	DN600-400mm along Road 420, from Road 419 to Huong Ngai, Canh Nau, Di Nau, DN600mm, L= 800m; DN400, L= 4110m
9	DN800-600mm along Road 21 T-junction Hoa Lac to Son Tay, DN800 L=4230m; DN600 L = 11000m; DN300mm, L=335m
10	DN400mm along Thang Long Boulevard from left dyke of Tich river to Ngoc Liep commune, L= 815 m

- Developing distribution pipelines DN90-DN300 to supply water to 1 town and 33 communes in 3 districts : Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach That, with a total length: of 443.649 km;
- Construction of pipeline DN50-63 for a total length of 969.122 km
- Installing household water meters for 33 communes and 1 town in 3 districts Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach That, for a total of 99,698 water meters.
- Installing fire-hydrants: 532 sets

- Installing flow meters in the main water supply points DN500-100: 15 sets
- Installing mechanical flow meters in the water distribution pipe for communal DN200-50: 45 sets
- Building of a booster pumping station with a capacity of 30,000 m³/day in Son Dong commune, Son Tay town.
- **Component 2: Improving the operational capability and efficiency of Hanoi Water Limited Company**
 - Part 1: Technical assistance for operational management which use of information technology systems:
 - + Mapping existing water supply system in geographic information system (GIS);
 - + Investing in system of Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) in Hanoi Water Limited Company and Hoan Kiem water Business Enterprise;
 - + Investing in Hydraulic Simulation of the City's pipeline networks by specialized software; Using software database to link GIS with hydraulic simulation software and SCADA
 - Part 2: Manpower training and equipment investment for water supply management system
 - + Education, training, accept the transfer of new technologies
 - + Equipment for operational management
 - + Establishing the communications and technology center

3. Project's Location

7. The project is implemented within Hanoi city. Figure 1 presents the project area and Figure 2 the location of the main components (transmission pipelines)

- **Location for investment (in Component 1):** 33 communes and 1 town in districts of Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach That, including residential and urban areas as well as industrial zones, specifically:
 - Hoai Duc district: communes including Di Trach, Kim Chung, Duc Thuong, Duc Giang, Cat Que, Duong lieu, Minh Khai, Song Phuong, Yen So, Dac So, Tien Yen, Son Dong, Van Canh, Lai Yen, An Thuong, part of Van Can (16 communes) and Tram Troi town.
 - Thach That district: communes including Huu Bang, Phung Xa, Binh Phu, Kim Quan, Huong Ngai, Canh Nau, Di Nau, Can Kiem (8 communes).
 - Quoc Oai district: communes including Ngoc Liep, Dong Quang, Thach Than, Nghia Huong, Liep Tuyet, Yen Son, Phuong Cach, Can Huu, Sai Son (9 communes).
- **Location of 10 transmission pipelines and booster pumping station (in Component 1):** Districts including Hoai Duc, Thach That, Quoc Oai, Son Tay, Tu Liem and Thanh Tri.
- **Location for investment of Component 2:** areas under management of HAWACO (including existing areas and 3 districts including Hoai Duc, Thach That, Quoc Oai of Component 1 of the project).

[illegible]

B. Measures Adopted to Minimize Adverse Social Impacts

8. The following measures have been taken to minimize resettlement:

- Wherever possible, pipelines will be located under road bed and pavement to minimize the impacts on environment and local residents;
- In new expanded areas, the pipelines will be installed during the construction of the new roads to minimize impacts and land acquisition;
- Installation of pipeline and network doesn't require any permanent land acquisition. The construction area will be minimized by using small sections of road to avoid access disturbances. The public land along the roads and pavements which will be temporarily acquired during the construction phase will be recovered upon completion of work and restored by the contractor to pre-project conditions;
- Permanent land acquisition will be necessary only for the construction of the booster pumping station (0.55 ha). The location of the booster pumping station has been carefully considered during the preparation of the project in order to minimize impacts. No main structure will be affected by the BPS;

9. Table 2 below provides a summary of the proposed investments and the impacts on land acquisition.

Table 2: Proposed Investments and Impacts on Land Acquisition

	COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION	land acquisition?	
			Permanent	Temporary ¹
Component (1) – Expanding the scope of water supply				
i)	Construction of transmission pipelines in the areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Developing networks of main transmission pipelines DN400-DN1200 in districts of Hoai Duc, Thach That, Quoc Oai, Son Tay, Tu Liem, Ha Dong and Thanh Tri (See list of pipeline transmission at the table 1)Total length: 82.840 km.	No	Yes
ii)	Building water distribution network and service pipelines and connect for 33 communes and 01 town in Hoai Duc, Quoc Oai and Thach Xa District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Building water distribution network (DN90-DN300) in 33 communes and 01 town belong the project area. Total length: 443.984 km;Building service pipelines (D50-63). Total length: 969.122 km;Installing water meters in each household, about 99,698 clusters.Installing fire-hydrants: 532 setsInstalling of the flow meters in the main water supply points DN500-100: 15 setsInstalling mechanical flow meters in the water distribution pipe for communal DN200-50: 45 sets	No	Yes
iii)	Construction of pressure boost pumping station, capacity: 30,000m ³ /day in Son Dong commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Location of the booster pumping station has been agreed in Son Dong commune in the minutes on April 12th 2012 and Department of Planning and Architectural in writing No.1306/QHKT-P5 on May 18th 2012. The BPS has been granted landmark by Hanoi Urban Planning Institute, pump station location is outside the planned area.Land acquisition land: 5,458.90 m²	Yes	No
Component (ii) – Strengthen management capacity and operational efficiency of HAWACO.				
2.1	Part 1: Technical assistance for operational management which use of information technology systems:		No	No
2.2	Part 2: Manpower training and equipment investment for water supply management system		No	No

¹ During construction, if contractor needs temporary land acquisition, they will have to deal directly with AHs based on the provision of the entitlement matrix.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Methodology Used In Determining Project Impacts

10. The Inventory of Losses (IOL) and the Socioeconomic Survey (SES) were carried out, according to the preliminary design, in January 2013 by the Vietnam Water Sanitation and Environment JSC (VIWASE) in collaboration with the commune/town CPCs, Division of Natural Resources and Environment, DPC and design consultant.

B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

1. Permanent Land Acquisition

11. The project will acquire permanently 5,458.90 m² of land (5,271,55 m² agricultural land and 187.35 m² of garden land /pond) for the construction of the Booster Pumping Station (BPS) and the access road to the BPS. This land is located close to National Highway 21, about 75 m from the road (see Figures 3 & 4). Location of the BPS was agreed in the minutes of meeting dated 12/4/2012 at Son Dong commune and was approved by the Department of Architectural planning of Hanoi City in the document No. 1306/QHKT-P5 on 18/05/2012.

12. 28 households and 1 organization (Song Dong commune PC) will be affected. All 28 AHs have a LURC and no dispute on land was noticed. Annex 1 presents the list of AHs and the details of their losses.

13. Among the 28 AHs, 15 AHs will be severely affected (loss of more than 10% of productive land) and 13 AHs will be partially affected with less than 10% of their agriculture land affected.

2. Non-land assets affected

14. No main structure will be affected and no HH will need to be relocated. There are 9 graves that will need to be removed, including 3 earth graves and 6-brick graves. A brick yard will also be affected.

15. 5,458.9 m² of annual crops (paddy, spinach and corn) will also be affected.

Table 3: Impacts of the project

	Unit	BPS	Access road	Total
Land acquisition				
- Agricultural land	m ²	5086,42	185,13	5271,55
- Garden land	m ²	0	187,35	187,35
Crop and tree		0		
- Annual crop	m ²	5086,42	372,48	5458,9
Structures and other fixed assets		0		
- Grave	grave	9	0	9
- Brick yard	m ²	124,5	0	124,5
Total number of AHs	HH	25	3	28
- Severely affected HH	HH	15		15
- Partially affected HH	HH	10	3	13

[illegible]

16. The project will not only lead to permanent land acquisition but will also needs temporarily land acquisition during construction.

18. These temporary resettlement impacts will be covered in the detailed design report and updated Resettlement Plan, as necessary. Unanticipated impacts will be addressed as per the MFF Resettlement Framework.

19. Vulnerable AHs are those who meet any of the following conditions: (i) AHs who live below the poverty line; (ii) AHs headed by women and AHs headed by the elderly with no social support; (iii) AHs that are headed by persons with disabilities; and, (iv) affected indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

21. Vulnerable and severely affected AHs are entitled to various allowances as described in the entitlement matrix.

Figure 4: Photos of Planned BPS



Photo 1: Location of the Booster Pumping Station



Photo 2: Access to the BPS from National Highway 21

Table 4: Summary of land acquisition by the project

No	Items	Permanent land acquisition								Temporary land acquisition	Notes
		Area of land acquisition (m2)				Nb of AHs	Nb of APs	Relocated HH	Graves		
		Total	Garden land /pond	Agriculture land	Public land						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I	Component (1) – Expanding the scope of water supply										
i)	Construction of transmission pipelines in the areas according to the water supply plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,408.0	Temporary land acquisition during construction and for installation of pipelines will be within public land or unused land;
ii)	Building water distribution network and service pipelines and connect with 91,233 households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	601,525.4	
iii	Construction of pressure boost pumping station, capacity: 30,000m ³ /day in Son Dong commune	5,458.90	187.35	5,271.55	0	28	121	0	9	0	
II	Component (ii) – Strengthen management capacity and operational efficiency of HAWACO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		5,458.90	187.35	5,271.55	0	28	121	0	9	700,933.4	

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Introduction

22. A Socio-economic survey (SES) and Inventory of Losses (IOL) were conducted from 16 January 2013 to 14 February 2013. Socio-economic data provides information about social conditions of the AHs and includes: demographic characteristics, living conditions, sources of income of the household and vulnerability. The SES and IOL covered all 28 AHs affected by permanent land acquisition. Questionnaires used for IOL and SES are presented respectively in Annex 2 and 3.

23. The objective of the socio-economic analysis is to identify issues related to compensation, site clearance and to provide the basis for assessing and monitoring the ability to recover living conditions of affected households after site clearance

1. Household demographic condition and labor forces

24. 28 HH and 121 persons will be affected by the construction of the BPS. The average number of members per household is 4.3. All persons affected by land acquisition are Kinh

25. About labor forces, the ratio of HH members in working-age is 62.5%.

Table 5: The number of people in affected households

number of household	Sex		Female - headed households	Working age population	
	Male	Female		Number	%
28	55	66	8	84	62,5

2. Education

26. Among households' heads, 2 persons reached lower primary education, 9 primary education, 16 secondary education, and 1 person higher education. In general, the educational level of the surveyed households is relatively low, mainly secondary school level.

Table 6: Level of Education of Household Head

Education Level	HH head
Lower primary school	2
Primary school	9
Secondary School	16
High school and above	1

3. Occupation of households, Incomes and Expenditures of households

• Source of Income

27. All affected people own agriculture land and therefore derive part of their income from agriculture. However, their main income sources aren't from agricultural production. All 28 AHs derive their main income from employment, business, service or hired labor.

28. For the 15 HH losing more than 10%, their main source of income is not from agriculture as presented in the table below. Therefore the impacts on their livelihood will not be significant.

Table 7: Sources of income of Severely Affected

Main Sources of Income	HH
Service	1
Manual workers / daily laborers	14
Others	0

- Incomes:**

29. Results of the SES show that average income of the 28 AH is 5.760.000 VND/household/month. Husband and wife contribute respectively for 34% and 29% while other HH members contribute to 38%. The average income per capita is 1.333.000 VND/capita/month. This is more than twice the poverty level as defined by MOLISA in urban area (550,000 VND per capita) but it is still relatively low.

30. Among the households affected, one HH was confirmed as poor (registered as commune level) and will receive specific allowances.

31. Average income of HH losing more than 10% of productive land is relatively low, but similar to the ones losing less than 10% and above the poverty line.

Table 8: Average income of households per month of Severely Affected HH

Sources of income	Severely Affected HH	Partially Affected HH	Poverty line ²
	VND/ month		VND/ month
Main	3,906,667		
Secondary	1,633,333		
Total	5,540,000	5,760,000	2,400,000

- Expenditures:**

32. Average expenditure of the households per month is about 3.804.000 VND, accounting for 66% of the total income. Data also shows that the largest expenditures of households are: daily food (44% of total income), clothes (10%), and health (8%). Expenditures for education are limited. Expenditures covers 2/3 of income and little saving is possible.

4. Living condition of affected households

- Water source**

33. In this area, 4 HH among the 28 use public tap water, 3 household use drilled well water and 21 HH use dug well water.

² MOLISA poverty line: 550 thousand VND per month per capita for urban area

34. According to the survey, clean water demand of people in affected area is relatively high. At present, the rate of household using clean water is low, main water source is dug well which doesn't guarantee water quality for eating and living.

- **Toilet**

35. According to the survey, 4 households use septic tank, 3 two-compartment latrine and 21 has outside toilet. Most of the affected households are using outside toilets which may lead to sanitation and health issues.

- **Power source**

36. All HH are connected to the national network and all 28 AH using electricity for lighting.

37. About power source used for cooking, according to the SES 9 AH use both gas and wood, 7 use gas stoves and 12 are using wood stoves.

Table 9: Types of Energy Source Used

Power source	HH	
	For lighting	For cooking
Electricity	28	0
Gas	0	7
Wood	0	12
Gas and Wood	0	9

5. Vulnerable Groups

38. Vulnerable groups are special groups likely to be disproportionately affected or at risk of further impoverishment due to the impact of resettlement. These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households.

39. Among the 28 AHs, 8 HH are headed by women with dependents and 1 HH is poor. They will receive specific support as indicated in the entitlement matrix.

6. Gender concerns

40. Gender consideration of the respondents shows that men and women share many of the tasks related to farming as well as off-farm work. Women however have much more responsibility for household work such as cooking, and cleaning. Men, however, participate more in the community works.

41. For the Kinh, the ultimate decision maker in the family appears to be the husband, who controls all assets, including money. However, in most cases husband and wife agree on any important decision concerning cultivation, livestock, investments or use of money. There seems to be a variation between different families and also between different villages regarding women's influence in household decision making. Both husband and wife attend to community activities and meetings. In the two project communes, the patrilineal kinship prevails. However, due to various education programs and increasing understanding on

gender equality by the local people, both man and woman share in the decision-making process.

42. The people in project's area experience difficulties due to the absence of clean water supply services through the pipeline system. Women are responsible for get water from wells or water tanks for daily needs. The project will have positive impacts on the people in the project area in general and on women in particular as indicated below:

- (i) The connection to the service piped water supply will reduce cost (i.e buying drinking water etc.), will save time and will help to improve living condition of the people in the area;
- (ii) The project will improve community health, savings medical treatment cost due to water borne disease such as diarrhea, parasitic worms diseases, trachoma, skin diseases, and gynecological diseases. Women are mainly responsible for health issues, especially taking care of children, in the HH;

43. Besides the positive impact, the project's investment in the area can create a negative impact on women in particular and people in general. Land acquisition could disrupt family life. However, for the Project this impact is negligible and can be minimized by adequate compensation and support.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure and Consultations during RP preparation

1. Consultation with communes and town PC

44. Consultation was conducted among the 36 communes and 1 town in the project area between December 2012 and January 2013. The purpose of the consultation was to provide information on sub-projects to the local authorities and affected people and to identify their concerns.

45. Consultation meetings were held in each commune with all stakeholders including the affected people, representatives of beneficiary households, PMU, CPC, relocation specialist, community consultation experts, environmental impact assessment experts, village leaders, and representatives of farmers union, women union, Fatherland Front, veterans, and youth groups. Annex 4 presents the summary of the consultation conducted among the communes.

46. Consultation contents include:

- Meeting with the affected people including men and women to convey general information and discuss issues of resettlement and environmental impacts as well as mitigation measures;
- Discussion about gender issues: main task of gender consultation group is to assess the needs and priorities of women in the process of land acquisition and resettlement and the need to pay particular attention to the issues of vulnerability;
- Participation of the local authorities (district / provincial towns / townships) to explain and understand the issues raised by local people.

• Consultation results:

47. Some results from the community consultation meetings are presented below:

- All persons met supported the implementation of the Project “Development of Water supply system along Lang -Hoa Lac highway (Within Hanoi limits) transferring treated water from Da River WTP”.
- It is understood that the environmental impact of projects in the construction process is inevitable; however, these effects can be overcome with the mitigation measures as proposed.

2. Meeting with the 28 Affected HH in Song Dong commune.

48. All 28 AHs participated to the consultation meeting held on 24 April 2013. Summary of the consultation is presented in the table below. The minutes of meetings in both English and Vietnamese are presented in Annex 5.

Table 10: Meeting with HH Affected in Song Dong Commune

Time	April 24 th , 2013
Location	Son Dong commune, Son Tay town, Hanoi city
Number of participants	28
Main Concerns	Answers from the Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – About land acquisition: remaining area is too small so it can't be viable for farming; AHs are asking the Project to acquire their total land; – People requested to maintain irrigation ditch in the affected area; – Project need to have mitigation measures for environmental impacts. – Inform AHs people as soon as possible for the time of project implementation for moving graves. – The removal of graves is related to spirituality, so the project should prepare plan for graves relocation before other items in order for people to have time to prepare. The information related to the removal of graves will be sent to each household and via media in order for people to prepare, particularly for those households working away from home. – All participants whose land and property attached to the land is affected by the project totally agreed with the policy of the project on compensation and resettlement assistance, to accept cash compensation at proposed costs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulation includes existing threshold to acquire all land; – Irrigation ditch will be maintained; – IEE include an environmental management plan to minimize environmental impacts; – HH will be informed as soon as possible; – On moving graves: it is agreed that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>For claimed graves</u>: the removal is handed over to the people who receive compensation. The related authorities will be responsible for arranging appropriate location for each respective position of each grave. - <u>For unclaimed graves</u>: are moved to communal cemetery in Son Dong commune (such as An Phu Hill Cemetery, Doi Mang Cemetery, or Rung So Cemetery), with record of position and specific status for later search of relatives. The financial compensation will be assigned to the unit in charge of moving the graves. - <u>According</u> to the customs of Vietnam, as well as local religion, spirituality, the most convenient time for moving graves is in September, and November. The calculation of compensation values for graves, including all costs for the new construction and spiritual costs and other expenses incurred.

B. Participatory activities in RP Updating and Implementation

49. Consultations will be conducted with all AHs during the updating and implementation of the resettlement plan. Consultations are to be inclusive of all social agencies and individuals, meaning that special efforts will be made to ensure the participation of women, female-headed and other vulnerable (poor) households (by measures such as including the names of both spouses heading households in invitation letters to attend meetings) as well as conducting consultation meetings at convenient locations and times. AHs are to be invited to comment and ask questions.

C. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan

50. A Public Information Brochure (PIB) was prepared and is presented in Annex 6 . It will be distributed and explained to AH, before project appraisal, during the second quarter of 2015. Contact details of PMU are included in the PIB.

51. Disclosure of the summary of the updated RP to AHs will be carried out prior to its submission to ADB for review and approval.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

52. It is the responsibilities of Commune and District authorities and the Hanoi City PC to help to resolve confusion, misunderstandings or problems about land acquisition, compensation rates, rehabilitation and relocation. To ensure that all grievances of those affected by any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and determination and payment of entitlements are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available, detailed procedures for hearing and redressing grievances, including appeal processes, will be made public through an effective public information campaign. The Grievance redress procedure is also made available in the project's Public Information Booklet.

53. Grievances related to any aspect of the project/subprojects will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. An aggrieved AP or AH will be free from any fees in connection with the lodging and resolution of complaints, as these will be borne by the Project.

54. Grievances redress mechanisms of the project will follow Article 138 Land Law 2003; Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13; Article 63 and Article 64 of Government Decree 84/2007/NĐ- CP; Clause 2, Article 40 of Decree 69/2009, and the regulation on grievance in Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012.

55. Where complaints about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management are settled for the first time by the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or provincial towns, but the complainants disagree with the settlement decisions, they are entitled to initiate lawsuits at People's courts or continue to complain with the provincial/municipal People's Committees.

56. The statute of limitation for complaining about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management will be ninety days (90) as from the date of receiving such administrative decisions or knowing about such administrative acts. In case the complainant is not able to appeal in accordance with the statute of limitations because of illness, natural disasters, sabotage, travel, distant learning or other objective obstacles, that time not included in the time limit for lodging.

57. According to Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 3 October 2012:

- Within 15 days from the decision to settle the complaint, those who are competent to settle the complaint are responsible for publication of decision on complaint settlement in one of the forms prescribed in Clause 2 of Article 41 of the Law on Complaints.
- In case of publication of the decision at the meeting, the meeting participants must include the person who makes the decision to resolve the complaint; the complainant or his/her representatives; and concerned agencies, organizations and individuals. Before conducting the public meetings the person that is competent to settle complaints must send notice to the concerned agencies, organizations and individuals. The advance notice period should be three days in advance.
- The notice of the decision on announcing settlement of complaints on the mass media is radio, television, print and electronic press. Persons who are competent to settle complaints are responsible for choosing the type of media to make the announcement. In case the agency or person who is competent to settle complaints has established an e-portal or electronic information page, it must be publicized on that e-portal or electronic information page. The number of times the decision is to be publicized on the radio is at least 2 times; on television at least 2 times; by print at least 2 times. If posting on the internet or on an electronic information page, it should be posted for at least 15 days from the date of notification.
- When the decision is posted in offices of organizations that have resolved the complaints, decisions shall be posted for at least 15 days from the date of notification.

58. Grievance redress can be summarized in the steps set out below:

First Stage: Commune People's Committee. An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days (or 45 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (in remote and mountainous areas or complicated case, the complaint should be resolved within 45 or 60 days, respectively). The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of the decision of the CPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days (45 days for mountainous area). If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

Second Stage: District People's Committee. Upon receipt of the complaint from the household, the DPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) 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 the decision of the DPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the PPC.

Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee. Upon receipt of the complaint from the affected household, the PPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints

Upon issuance of the decision of the PPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days if they disagree. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days.

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

The affected people will be provided with support and assistance by locally based organizations, in case they have limited capacity or in case they have questions or complaints.

If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the project's grievance redress mechanism, the households have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) or through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator as outlined in the Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

59. The grievance redress mechanism will be continuously disseminated to people during project implementation. The project grievance procedure does not impede access to the court at any time.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Relevant Laws and Regulations of Vietnam

60. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013, effective from 01 January, 2014) confirms the right of citizens to own and protects the ownership of house and production materials of citizens – compensation by market rate is made for impacts by the projects implementing for the purposes of national defense, security or public benefits (Article 32). Similarly, organizations and individuals have land use rights and the rights are protected by laws –and the in-case of land recovery for the purposes of national defense, security and socioeconomic development, compensation shall follow provisions of laws (Article 54). In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal documents include the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13; the Decree No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP on Detailed Regulations on Implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13; the Decree No. 47/2014/ NĐ-CP on Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement when the State Recovers Lands; the Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP on Land Prices; the Decree No. 84/2013/NĐ-CP on Development and Management of Resettlement Housing; the Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT on Detailed Guidance on Compensation and Assistance when the State Recovers Land; and Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT on specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction, adjustment of land prices; specific land prices valuation and land prices valuation consulting service. These are the key legal documents that applied to land recovery and resettlement.

61. The Land Law 2013 (effective on 1 July, 2014) provides comprehensive framework for land acquisition and resettlement. There are several aspects of this Land Law 2013 which are similar to the policy objectives, and principles of the ADB safeguards on involuntary resettlement. The Law stipulates compensation by specific rate (market rate/replacement cost), resettlement sites must be developed and fully completed before relocation of APs; and various assistance for life stabilization of APs.

62. Hanoi City People's Committee also issued legal documents related to resettlement and compensation in compliance with new Land law and implementing Decrees. These regulations will apply for the Project:

- Decision No.95/2014/QĐ-UBND dated December 25, 2014 of Hanoi People's Committee on the price of the new residential building, the temporary structures as the basic valuation of compensation, support upon the State's acquisition of land in the area of Hanoi city.
- Decision No.96/2014/QĐ-UBND dated December 29, 2014 of Hanoi People's Committee on land price in the area in Hanoi city from Jan 1, 2015 to Dec 31, 2019.
- Decision No.23/2014/QĐ-UBND dated Jun 20, 2014 of Hanoi People's Committee on regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement upon the State's acquisition of land in the area of Hanoi city.

B. ADB Policies

63. The objectives of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) are (a) to avoid impacts on people and the environment, where possible; (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (c) help the executing agency strengthen its safeguard system. Towards this end, ADB resettlement policy includes the following principles:

-
- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
 - Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
 - Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

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- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

64. The objective of ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples as set out in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

65. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for stimulating gender equity, and for guaranteeing that women participate and that their needs are unambiguously addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender plan (GAP) is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

66. Along with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011) also requires timely disclosure of key Project information to the general public and Project stakeholders, including women, the poor and other vulnerable groups in a manner, form, and language(s) accessible to them and in an accessible place. Information to be disclosed includes the scope of land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation policy and measures that will be taken to restore the living standards of Project-affected persons to at least pre-project level.

C. ADB Resettlement Policy Application in Vietnam

67. With the promulgation of Land Law 2013, the Decree 47/2014/ND-CP and relevant decrees stated above, the policies and practices of the Government have become more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 38/2013/ND-CP (April 2013), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

68. It should also be noted that as per Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 25, it states "Apart from the supports prescribed in Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of this Decree, basing themselves on the local realities, the provincial-level People's Committee Chairmen shall decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons who have land recovered; special cases shall be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision", therefore, if additional gaps not mentioned below are found during RP updating, the required assistance or support will be included in the Updated RP.

69. The differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps for this Project are shown in the table below.

Table 11: Gaps between National Laws and ADB Policies and Gap Filling Measures

Items	Vietnam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
Severely AHs losing productive land	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing from more than 30% of productive land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures	AHs who are (i) physically displaced from housing or (ii) losing from 10% of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted	APs losing from 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) or who are physically displaced shall be considered as severely affected
AHs without LURC	Land Law 2013, Art. 77, Item 2 & Art. 92: Person who has used land before 1 st July 2004 & directly involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or illegalizable will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. No compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; (ii) the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works	APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of non-land assets other than land, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), if they occupied the land or structures prior to the cut-off date.	APs without LURC or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before cut-off date at replacement cost. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels
Compensation for affected houses/ structures	Land Law 2013, Art. 89, Item 1: house/structure used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Art 9: Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure	Non-land assets, including house/structure created before the cut-off date will be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation	Full compensation at the cost of new house/structure with similar technical standard will be paid for all affected houses/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP implementation	The EA to undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility

70. Eligibility for compensation and assistance follows the cut-off-date. The cut-off date for eligibility will be the date when the Hanoi City's People's Committee and the Hanoi Water Company (HAWACO) will officially inform the public about the Project and its locations.

71. Anyone who occupies or encroaches into the defined boundaries of the Project area after this date is not entitled to compensation and other assistance for affected assets and incomes.

72. For affected persons who have Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or eligible to have LURC allocated following the Government's regulations – full compensation and assistance shall be made for affected land and assets upon land. For those who have no LURC or not eligible to have LURC allocated, compensation shall not be provided for the affected land but the affected assets upon land shall be compensated by replacement cost and entitled for resettlement assistance.

B. Entitlements

73. Affected lands and structures shall be compensated at replacement cost. Affected crops and trees shall be compensated by market rates. The following entitlement matrix summarizes entitlements that AHS in Hanoi City are entitled to and are based on both GOV policy and laws and ADB policy:

Table 12: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Types of loss/impacts	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation issues
I. LAND					
1	Productive land (agriculture land, aquaculture land, forestry land, garden land): Permanent loss	Not Severely affected: Losing less than 10% of the total productive land	Legal users of land with LURCs or legalizable (13 AHs)	a) Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost which is equivalent to current market price and free from transaction costs (e.g., taxes, certification & administration costs). b) AHs whose garden land, ponds is located on the same land lot having a residential house located in a residential area but which is not classified as residential land are entitled to assistance between 30% to 70% of the value of land on the same lot; c) For assistance due to severe loss, see item III.7 below	- If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the owner requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost. - LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the owner.
		Severely affected: Losing more than 10% of the total productive land	Legal users of land with LURCs or legalizable (15 AHs)		
2	Temporary loss of land	Temporary land acquisition during construction	Legal users of land with LURCs or legalizable.	a. Cash compensation for structures/fixed assets, crops, trees affected during construction or rebuilding as origin. b. Full restoration of affected land to pre-impact conditions	- Construction monitoring consultant is responsible for monitoring the ground return
II	STRUCTURES, CROPS AND TREES				
3.	Tree and crop	Loss of or damage to assets	Users regardless of legal situation (28 HAPs)	a. For annual tree, compensate at cash, current market price at moment of compensation; b. For perennial tree, compensate at cash, current market price, according to type, age and effective of compensation.	- The affected people have the right using plants after land acquisition. - The Contractor shall notify APs at least two months prior to land acquisition to harvest their crops in time.
4.	Public structure (power poles, telephone lines, irrigation system)	Damaged	Utilities companies, Irrigation Association.	a. Cash compensation to restore affected assets.	
5	Grave	Grave to me	Owner of affected	a. Compensation for the grave removal will be	- For claimed graves: the removal is

No.	Types of loss/impacts	Level of impact	Entitled persons	Entitlements	Implementation issues
		removed	grave (9 affected graves)	<p>paid directly to owners of affected graves.</p> <p>b. All costs of excavation, loading, moving, and rebuilding will be paid according to the unit prices specified by the City's People's Committee.</p>	<p>handed over to the people who receive compensation. The related authorities will be responsible for arranging appropriate location for each respective position of each grave.</p> <p>- For unclaimed graves: are moved to communal cemetery in Son Dong commune (such as An Phu Hill Cemetery, Doi Mang Cemetery, or Rung So Cemetery), with record of position and specific status for later search of relatives. The financial compensation will be assigned to the unit in charge of moving the graves.</p> <p>- According to the customs of Vietnam, as well as local religion, spirituality, the most convenient time for moving graves is in September & November.</p>
III. ALLOWANCE					
6	Support for <u>vocational</u> change and job creation	Loss of productive land	Legal owner of affected land (28 AHs)	a. Entitled to allowance for job change and creation by cash equivalent to 5.0 times the compensation rates for agriculture land;	- The affected area shall not exceed the ceiling area of agricultural land allocation per household in the local area and the affected agricultural land is not within the residential area;
7	Life stabilization allowance	Loss of more than 10% of productive land	Legal owner of affected land (15 AHs)	<p>a. Loss of 10% (but less than 70%): support equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person / month for 6 months.</p> <p>b. Loss of 70% or more: support equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person for 12 months.</p>	
8	Vulnerable HH	Loss of land or non-land assets	Vulnerable HH (1 poor household, 8 female-headed households)	a. In addition to the above allowances, the affected people will receive an allowance equivalent to 30 kg of rice / person / month for 3 months.	- During the updated o the RP, CLFD will prepare a list of vulnerable households.

C. Strategy to address gender issues

74. The Project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues in the Project:

- During the updating of this RP, both men and women will participate in the discussions during public meetings, providing inputs to DMS, and consultations on resettlement activities and relocation options.
- A male representative and a female representative of the AH will be included as participants in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
- Special attention will be extended to elderly, disabled and women-headed households during relocation and in the provision of assistance as provided for in the Project policy.
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-Project implementation.

D. Strategy to assist vulnerable households

75. This RP has identified 9 vulnerable households (1 poor and 8 women head of HH). Vulnerable households will receive applicable allowances as provided in the entitlement matrix, in addition to other compensation.

E. Unforeseen Impacts

76. If during the DMS, additional adverse social impacts are identified and/or additional AHs are found, these persons and households are entitled to receive Project entitlements as the others on condition that it can be ascertained that they have actually been in the Project area before the cut-off date for eligibility. New AHs that will emerge due to changes in Project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works are likewise entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other AHs, consistent with the Project RF.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. General Provisions

77. In addition to compensation for land and non-land assets, the 28 AH will receive the following allowances as indicated in the entitlement matrix :

- **Assistance for career transition and job creation:**
 - Apply for the 28 households directly affected by loss agricultural land (total area of 5,271.44m²).
 - Assistance level: support in cash with an amount equal to 5 times the amount of compensation for the acquired land (Clause 1a Article 22 of Decision No.23/2014/QĐ-UBND dated June 20, 2014 by Hanoi People's Committee). Assistance level applied is 675,000VND/m² of agricultural land for annual crops
- **Assistance for stable life, stable production:**
 - People who suffer loss of more than 10% of agricultural land will receive:
 - In case of loss of 10% (but less than 70%), support equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person / month for 6 months.

-
- In case of loss of over 70%, support equivalent to 30 kg of rice a period of 12 months.

- **Assistance for vulnerable groups**

- These are special groups likely to be disproportionately affected by or at risk of further impoverishment due to the impact of resettlement. They are:
 - 8 female-headed households with dependents;
 - 1 households living below the poverty threshold.
- Vulnerable HH will receive:
 - An allowance of 30 kg of rice / person / month for 3 months regardless of the legal status of ownership.

78. The above measures are sufficient to restore income. Based on SES results, the main source of income for the 15 AHs severely affected is not land based (i.e. employment, hired labor, services, small business). Therefore, impacts on livelihood will not be significant and a specific income restoration program is not necessary.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Arrangements for Compensation

79. The compensation will follow the principles of compensation and resettlement of ADB, to harmonize Vietnam's policies and ADB's policies as well as Hanoi's policies.

- (i) Identify and commit sufficient resources for the compensation and resettlement during the preparation of RP. This includes commitment and preparation of sufficient funding to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and upgrade during the project implementation that was agreed, commitment and preparation of sufficient human resources to monitor, communicate the activities of land acquisition and resettlement;
- (ii) The suitable evaluation, monitoring and reporting mechanism will be set as part of the resettlement management system.
- (iii) Public infrastructure and temporarily affected land will be restored as pre-project;
- (iv) There should be effective mechanisms to receive and resolve complaints during the planning and implementation of the updated RP;
- (v) Respect and preserve religious area and community culture;
- (vi) Basic information in RP, including inventory of losses, property valuation, compensation and resettlement options, details of eligible people for compensation, special rules, complaints procedures, and payment time and relocation schedule will be distributed to the affected HH;
- (vii) The construction will not be allowed until the completion of compensation payment;
- (viii) The cut-off date is the date when the Hanoi City's People's Committee and the Project Management Unit (PMU) officially inform the public about the Project and its locations.
- (ix) Anyone who occupies or encroaches into the defined boundaries of the Project area after the cut-off date is not entitled to compensation and other assistance for affected assets and incomes

B. Compensation and assistance

1. Compensation and assistance for land

80. 5,271.55 m² of agricultural land and 187.35 m² of garden land/pond need to be acquired.

81. A survey was conducted in February 2013 on replacement costs. The results of this survey are presented below:

- Almost no transfer and sale of agricultural land activity was found in the area. The transfer of agricultural land occurs only within the family, not (or not yet) going through authentication of CPC, so it was not possible to determine the price of transfer.
- Ha Noi city conducts annually a survey for compensation rates based on market rates and adjust the rates following results of the survey.
- For cost estimates, consultant recommends using the compensation unit rate issued by Hanoi People's Committee, in Decision No.51/2012/QD-UBND regulating land prices in the area of Hanoi in 2013; the rate of **105,000 VND/m²** applied for agricultural land for annual crops and **98,000 VND/m²** for garden/pond land. These rates meet market rates in the area at the time of the survey. During detailed design a Replacement Cost Survey will be conducted (see Chapter XI, A, 2 p35).
- In addition, for garden land/pond, HH will also receive an additional support of 70% the price of adjacent residential land (**4,000,000 VND/m²**). Therefore, HH will receive an additional **2,800,000 VND/m²** support.

2. Compensation for Structures and other fixed assets

- **Structures and other fixed assets:**

- Unit price for affected 110 mm wall brick applied according to Decision No. 420/QD-SXD dated 17/01/2013 by Hanoi People's Committee detailing the price of new housing construction, public works, architecture as a basis for compensation, in case the state performs land acquisition in the area of Hanoi.
- Unit price for compensation for 110mm brick yard is **922,000 VND/ m²** and correspond to market rates.

- **Grave:**

- There are 09 graves which need to be relocated, including: 3 soil graves; 6-brick graves with stone tiles / cement stucco.
- Unit price for moving graves are determined in the Decision No. 420/QD-SXD dated 17/01/2013 issued by Hanoi People's Committee detailing the price of new housing construction, public works, architecture as a basis for compensation, in case the state performs land acquisition in the area of Hanoi.
- In case the family manage themselves to move the graves, then in addition to moving graves compensation, they will also receive a support of 5,000,000 VND for relocation (according to Decision No. 02/2013/QD by Hanoi PPC on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Regulation issued together with Decision No.108/2009/QD-UBND dated 29/9/2013 on compensation, assistance and resettlement in case the state performs land acquisition in the area of Hanoi;
- Estimated cost of grave relocation assistance is **120,474,000 VND** and assistance for relocation is **45,000,000 VND**.

3. Compensation for crops

- For plants and animals, Hanoi City PC has issued Document No.7038/STC-BG dated 31/12/2012 on rates for compensation, assistance for trees, crops and livestock on the clearance land at Hanoi city in 2012
- Unit price for compensation for crops and livestock are also in accordance with the actual price.
- Unit price for compensation for crops (Spinach) is **18,000 VND/ m2**.

4. Support temporary land requisition (with term)

- During construction, project will temporarily require approximately 782,935.70m2 lands along transmission pipelines and water distribution networks in the area of Hoai Duc Thach, Quoc Oai. Temporary requirement of land will use public land or unused land managed by the communes / towns such as roads, public land for the construction of pipelines, water supply systems (such as digging and filling the pipes), and hence does not require any payments towards assistance. However, the constructor shall restore the land to be used temporarily to the original state upon completion of construction within 1 month.

C. Estimated Costs of Resettlement

82. Table 14 summarizes the project resettlement costs including: (i) compensation for land acquired; (ii) compensation for structures and other fixed assets, crops and trees; (iii) Rehabilitation; and (iv) implementation cost. This costs do not include cost of replacement cost survey.

83. These costs are based on current market value and don't include the costs for RCS preparation. RCS cost will be covered under the ADB loan.

84. The total site clearance and resettlement cost is estimated at **5,542,204,910 VND** equivalent to **258,282 USD** (exchange rate: VND 21,458 = USD 1).

85. Site clearance and resettlement cost of the project will be updated in accordance with the detailed design and at the time of compensation based on RCS.

D. Funding sources

86. In order to prepare the budget for the project costs, it is necessary to make preliminary cost estimation. Final costs will be made based on updated compensation unit prices of Hanoi city. These unit prices must reflect replacement prices of all affected assets at the period of RP implementation.

87. Budget for compensation, resettlement and assistances for the projects will be taken from the project counterpart fund.

Table 13: Summary of compensation and allowance costs

No	Item	Unit	Qty	Price	Cost		
					VND	USD ³	
A	Compensation						
I	For Land						
1	Agricultural land	m ²	5 271,55	135 000	711 659 250	33 165	
2	Garden/Pond land	m ²	187,35	135 000	25 292 250	1 179	
II	For structures and other fixed assets						
1	110mm brick yard	m ²	124,5	1 489 000	185 380 500	8 639	
2	Graves	grave	9	13 442 000	120 978 000	5 638	
III	For crops and trees						
	Spinach	m ²	5 271,55	10 500,00	55 351 275	2 580	
B	Assistance						
1	Assistance (Garden land /Pond)		187,35	2 800 000	524 580 000	24 447	
2	Assistance for career transition and job creation (Agricultural land acquired)	m ²	5 271,55	675 000	3 558 296 250	165 826	
3	Life stabilization allowance	From 10% to 70%	person	41	2 520 000	103 320 000	4 815
		Over 70%	person	20	5 040 000	100 800 000	4 698
4	Assistance for vulnerable households	poor	person	5	1 260 000	6 300 000	294
		women head of HH	person	20	1 260 000	25 200 000	1 174
5	Bonus to move on time	HH	5 458,90	3 000	16 376 700	763	
C	Temporary loss	to be determined during construction			-	-	
D	Total cost of Compensation and Assistance				5 433 534 225	253 217	
E	Implementation cost (=2%*D)				108 670 685	5 064	
Grand total					5 542 204 910	258 282	

³ 1US\$ = 21.458 VND

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

88. Project “investment and development of water supply system along the road Lang - Hoa Lac (within Hanoi area) will be managed and implemented in compliance with the regulations of the Government of the Social Republic of Vietnam, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Vietnam-ADB signed credit agreement

89. The project is implemented by the Hanoi People's Committee. The implementation of the resettlement plan requires the participation of agencies and organizations at all levels from cities, to districts, towns, wards and communes. Institutional arrangements and main responsibilities at each level / unit involved in the implementation of project resettlement include:

A. Hanoi People's Committee

90. The project governing organization: Hanoi People' Committee is the project investor. Hanoi People' Committee is the Vietnam side's organization authorizing to approve the project and the relevant documents, including the resettlement plan and decisions on all matters relating to the resettlement of the project such as compensation rates and measures / assistance levels for APs. For this project, Hanoi City PC delegated responsibility to HAWACO to endorse RP.

91. After detailed technical design, the number of people affected will be checked, and the compensation rates for all types of properties affected and types of assistance, will be updated based on the results of the RCS. After resettlement plans are approved by ADB, Hanoi PC will transfer funds for compensation to HAWACO and will be responsible for directing the implementation of the monitoring plan, including the rapid resolution of any complaints of the affected or any issues of project district / town.

B. Owner and Project Management Unit (PMU)

92. Hanoi Water Limited Company (HAWACO) is the owner of the Project. HAWACO is in charge of the implementation of the project, being assigned to manage and use the investment capital under the direction of Hanoi People' Committee.

93. Project Management Unit (PMU): After authorities' approval about the project and signing the capital borrowing agreement, PMU is the Owner's representative, directly implementing till the item works' acceptance testing and putting into operation.

94. PMU is the agency responsible for permanent implementation of the Project Resettlement Plan. Accordingly, the appropriate number of project staff with qualifications and experience will be appointed or designated to be responsible for social and environmental safety of the project. The staff should participate in training related to the policies and procedures applicable in each respective field even in the early stage of implementation. The list of appointed officials, together with the background and training programs above should be reviewed and approved by the ADB. Specifically, the PMU's responsibilities include:

- (i) Update the resettlement plan of the project in the implementation stage, when the detailed technical design is available and submit updated resettlement plan for City's approval.
- (ii) Coordinate the project construction activities with the activities of land acquisition and resettlement.

-
- (iii) Initiate and promote the implementation of information campaigns, including consultation with the affected persons in accordance with the guidelines of the project.
 - (iv) Develop mechanisms for disbursement and payment for compensation and resettlement for the affected. Prepare relevant documents in case of being required.
 - (v) Coordinate with relevant agencies to ensure the effective implementation of the Resettlement Plan and ensure effective compliance with the rules and regulations specified by the Bank. Ensure proper implementation of restoration assistance and other assistance activities.
 - (vi) Ensure timely disbursement of resettlement funds to proceed resettlement compensation payments and restoration assistance to the affected people in time. Coordinate the activities of payment to the affected. Fund will be channeled from Hanoi City PC to HAWACO;
 - (vii) Prepare and submit periodical quarterly internal monitoring reports on resettlement activities to the ADB.

C. Centre for Land Fund Development of Son Tay Town

95. CLFD of Son Tay Town, where permanent land acquisition will be required, is the main agency in charge of resettlement and compensation. The main responsibilities of the CLFD are as follow:

- (i) Conduct the DMS and prepare detailed compensation plans and submit them to Hanoi City PC and HAWACO for review.
- (ii) Conduct consultations and participation activities, prepare income restoration program, and coordination with various stakeholders in implementing resettlement plan.
- (iii) Assist the Hanoi City PC in the dissemination of information on the resettlement plan/updated resettlement plan;
- (iv) Organize, plan and carry out land recovery, compensation, assistance and other resettlement activities in the city on behalf of the Hanoi City PC as per agreed resettlement plan/updated resettlement plan.
- (v) Pay compensation and allowances, subsidies to affected persons after updated resettlement plan has been agreed between Hanoi City PC/HAWACO and ADB. Ensure the timely delivery of payments of compensation, assistance and other entitlements to affected persons, and
- (vi) Assist People's Committee of Hanoi City in the resolution of grievances at the city level.

D. Local Administrative Authorities (District/town, Communes/Ward)

96. The concerned local administrative authorities at district/town and commune level play an important role in the planning and implementation of resettlement-related activities. Their roles and responsibilities are to:

- Coordinate and work closely with the concerned stakeholders in relation to the conduct of consultation, census and DMS and other resettlement-related activities;
- Act as grievance officers and ensure that grievance are resolved;
- Assist AHs during the negotiation and compensation process;
- Involve the local-based organizations to carry out the RP activities;
- Certify the list of AHs and sign compensation documents; and
- Monitor and register new settlers in the area. The local authorities will be responsible for informing residents and new settlers not to construct houses/structures in the areas

where there will be improvement/ construction.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. RP Updating and Implementation

97. Following completion of detailed engineering design, the RP will be updated. Resettlement implementation including any economic displacement can only commence once ADB has reviewed and given its concurrence to the updated RP. Consultations with the AHs will be carried out on a continuing basis, paying particular attention to the vulnerable and severely affected households.

1. Conduct of Detailed Measurement Survey

98. The conduct of the updated Census and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be undertaken, following final design, by the Centre for Land Fund Development of Son Tay town. The DMS data, together with the result of the replacement cost study as reviewed and approved by the EA, will be the basis of preparation of the Compensation Plan.

99. At the time of DMS activities, all AHs are required to submit copies of LURCs or any legal papers to assist RC in the preparation of the Compensation Plan. All DMS forms are to be reviewed and signed by AHs. AHs will be informed of their right to note any objections to the DMS assessment on the form.

100. The DMS will be conducted with the participation of AHs. The official list of AHs, their losses, and corresponding payments due will be disclosed to the affected people.

101. Any disagreement on the DMS and Compensation Plan will not be signed by the respective AH until it is resolved either through direct discussion with relevant agency or following the grievance redress process.

102. During the DMS, data collection will incorporate criteria to identify vulnerable persons beyond those who fall below the official poverty level. Such other vulnerable groups would include female headed households (especially those with high dependency ratios, those with low incomes and those whose livelihoods are affected), elderly residing alone, disabled and landless households.

2. Conduct of a replacement cost study

103. In accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, “the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs”.

104. A private appraiser, external and independent to the implementation institutions, will be engaged by the EA to carry out replacement cost survey for land and non-land assets. The said appraiser will undertake its activity in parallel with the DMS activities. The RCS report will be submitted to the PMU, EA and Project Implementation and Support Consultants.

B. Indicative implementation schedule of the RP

105. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the Project “Development of Water supply system along Lang -Hoa Lac highway (Within Hanoi limits) transferring treated water from Da River WTP” is presented in the following table including

(i) activities that have been completed to prepare the RP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) monitoring activities.

Table 14: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation Activities

Activities	Schedule
ADB concurrence on RP	April 2015
Distribution of PIB among the 28 AHs	April 2015
Project appraisal	Quarter II/2015
Prepared detailed design	2015-2017
Conduct detailed measurement survey	Quarter I/2017
Update replacement cost	Quarter I/2017
Prepare and approve the updated RP & the detailed Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Plan	Quarter II/2017
Payment of compensation, assistance	Quarter III/2017
Hand over of acquired land	Quarter III/2017

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring & Evaluation

1. Internal supervision

106. PMU is directly responsible for internal monitoring of RP implementation. In particular, PMU will supervise and manage monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements.

107. The objectives of the monitoring program are (i) to ensure that the standard of living of AHs are restored or improved; (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met; (iii) to assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient; (iv) to identify problems and risks; and (v) to identify measures to mitigate problems.

108. The principal indicators for internal monitoring of resettlement activities include the following:

- Timely and complete disbursement of compensation to AHs according to the compensation policy agreed in the RP;
- Timely and complete delivery of rehabilitation allowances and assistance measures;
- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures;
- Adherence to grievance procedures and identification of outstanding issues that require further attention and resolution;
- Completion of resettlement activities required before the award of civil works contracts.
- Participation of poor and vulnerable HH throughout the process;
- Restoration and improvement of socioeconomic conditions of AHs;

109. On a quarterly basis, PMU will prepare a resettlement monitoring report. The report will be submitted to PCC and ADB. The scope of the report will include:

- The number of AHs by category of impact and the status of compensation payments,
- The amount of funds allocated and disbursed for a) resettlement program operations and b) compensation, assistance and resettlement activities.
- The activities, levels of participation, outcomes and issues of the Information Dissemination and Consultation Program.
- The status and outcomes of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring further attention by provincial or district authorities, or ADB assistance.
- Implementation problems, including delays, y, insufficient funds, etc.; proposed remedial measures; and, revised resettlement implementation schedule.

110. Due to the small number of AHs (28) and the limited permanent land acquisition (0.5 ha) external monitoring is not required.

- Challenges in implementation, including the delay, lacking personnel or low capacity, lacking of capital / fund, etc. improvement measures; and adjusting resettlement schedule.

Annex 1: List of Affected Households

No	Name	Address	Loss of agr.land (m ²)	Loss of garden land (m ²)	Rate of land acquisition (%)	Loss of graves	Vulnerable HH
1	Nguyễn Văn Muôn	Cho hamlet, Son Dong commune	36,00	0,00	1		Poor
2	Phùng Văn Hùng	Dai Quang hamlet, Son Dong commune	169,00	0,00	11		
3	Hoàng Văn Đệ	Da Be hamlet, Son Dong commune	66,00	0,00	5		
4	Phùng Văn Nghiên	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	39,00	0,00	2		
5	Phùng Văn Lộc	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	596,00	0,00	33		
6	Phùng Thị Phiếm	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	109,00	0,00	16		Woman head of HH
7	Phùng Văn Thành	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	48,00	0,00	4		
8	Đào Văn Quý	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	170,00	0,00	11	3	
9	Nguyễn Thị Điệp	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	336,00	0,00	40		Woman head of HH
10	Phùng Văn Thụy	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	314,00	0,00	25		
11	Phùng Thị Tuyết	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	486,00	0,00	72		Woman head of HH
12	Đào Văn Du	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	350,00	0,00	21		
13	Phùng Văn Xuân	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	60,00	0,00	4		
14	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	250,00	0,00	25		Woman head of HH
15	Đào Thị Đức	Cho hamlet, Son Dong commune	19,00	0,00	3		Woman head of HH
16	Phùng Thị Thơm	Cho hamlet, Son Dong commune	292,00	0,00	20	4	Woman head of HH
17	Lê Văn Kim	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	142,00	0,00	6		
18	Phùng Văn Vũ	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	87,00	0,00	9		
19	Phùng Văn Hòa	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	21,00	0,00	2		
20	Phùng Văn Tành	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	22,00	0,00	1		
21	Phùng Văn Sơn	Dai Quang hamlet, Son Dong commune	8,00	0,00	0		
22	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	434,00	0,00	64		
23	Phùng Văn Tuyển	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	350,00	0,00	20		
24	Phùng Thị Đụt	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	11,00	0,00	23	2	Woman head of HH

No	Name	Address	Loss of agr.land (m ²)	Loss of garden land (m ²)	Rate of land acquisition (%)	Loss of graves	Vulnerable HH
25	Phùng Văn Thư	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	74,00	0,00	6		
26	Phùng Văn Hùng	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	169,00	0,00	11		
27	Phùng Văn Vang	Tan Phu hamlet, Son Dong commune	0,00	31,00	2		
28	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Nan hamlet, Son Dong commune	264,00	0,00	13		Woman head of HH
29	Son Dong CPC	Son Dong commune	349,55	156,35			
Total			5271,55	187,35		9	

*

Annex 2: Questionnaire Used for Inventory of Losses

INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ALONG LANG HOA LAC ROAD (WITHIN HA NOI CITY LIMITS) TRANSFERRING TREATED WATER FROM DA RIVER WTP

Code households	Influenced by the work:		
Location:			
The name people affected:	Ethnic Groups	1. Kinh _____	2. Other _____

1. General information

1.1	Owner name		1.2	The total number of people in the family	
1.2	He/she has been supporting for information about the project please?		1. Yes		2. No

2. Land affected : Type of land affected by water supply projects ?

		The total area (m ²)	The affected area (m ²)		The land is used when	The legal status of land
			Permanently	% of affected land permanently		
		1		2	3 (2/1)	4
1	Land in					
2	Agricultural lands					
3	Garden land					
4	Public land					

Use of:

1- Previous month 12/1980

2- From January 1981 to 15 October, 1993

3- After 15 October, 1993

Legal status:

1. The certificate of land use or are eligible to be certified land use
2. Rent , borrow or use temporary
3. No valid papers / illegal

3. The affected buildings, The main structural types are affected by water supply project is?

	Works affected	The total area (m ²)	The affected area (m ²)	Structural classification	Number of stories	Are there works by affected household hiring ?	
						Yes	Monthly rent (VND)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.1							
3.2							
3.3							

Works:	1- house	4- Place of manufacture / ware house	Type of structure	1- Temporary	4- Type 2
	2- House/shop	5- Community home		2- Type 4	5- Type 1
	3- Shop	6- Orther		3- Type 3	

Other works are affected by water supply project?

	Type of structure	The affected part			Type of structure		
		m ²	m	No.	1- Concrete patio	5- The grave soil under 3 years	9- Fences (crops)
	1	2	3	4	2- business Kios	6- The grave ground over 3 years	10- Brick fence
3.4					3- Concrete wells	7- A small concrete	11 Roof
3.5					4- Soil well	8- A small concrete	12-Other
3.6							
3.7							

4. Resettlement

4.1	After being commissioned, not family housing?	1. Longer	2. No longer
4.2	If not, the family to rebuild home?	1. Longer	2. No longer
4.3	Families have land where else?	1. Longer	2. No longer

5. Annual crops

List all the affected plants

	Crops	Area of influence (m ²)
		1
5.1	Rice	2
5.2	Vegetables	
5.3	Flower	
5.4	Other trees	

6. Crop and perennial plants

List all the types of trees are affected (such as jackfruit, star fruit), fruit trees (such as bananas, oranges) and ornamental, timber trees (such as glue, tram)

	Group of plants	The number of affected	
		Quantity	m ²
6.1	Group 1		
6.2	Group 2		
6.3	Group 3		
6.4	Group 4		
6.5	Group 5		
6.6	Group 6		
6.7	Group 7		
6.8	Group 8		
6.9	Group 9		
6.10	Group 10		

Group 1 – Orange, Tangerine
 Group 2 – Lemom
 Group 3 – Banana, papaya
 Group 4 – Fig
 Group 5 – Jack, Diospyros,

Group 6 – Pine, Casuarina
 Group 7 – Cajuput
 Group 8 – Glue
 Group 9 – Bamboo
 Group 10 – Other

7. Affecting business and other income

For households in the affected places, trading business:

	Types of business	Business tax status				The number of people working		Income per month (net of tax)(VND)
		There register		Not registered but pay taxes		Regularly	Season	
		1	2	3		4	5	
6.1		1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No			
6.2		1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No			

Types of business: 1- Small shops, small kiosk 4- Small production (wood...)
 2- Retail stores 5- Café
 3- Servicer (haircuts, internet..) 6- Other (specific records) :.....

8. Land prices

8.1	Families know the selling price/prurchase og land in the locality ? If said. How much of 1m ²	Yes: _____VND No.
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Annex 3: Questionnaire Used for Socio-Economic Survey

INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ALONG LANG HOA LAC ROAD (WITHIN HA NOI CITY LIMITS) TRANSFERRING TREATED WATER FROM DA RIVER WTP

Location		
Name of affected people		

Information of affected household

1.1 Head of household

1	Name (If there is any other name in the list):				
2	Sex:	1- Male 2- Female	3	Age	
4	Marital status	1- Have husband/wife 3- Divorce 2- Widowed / Wife dies 4- Single			
5	Women is the head of household	If answer question 4, you must to mark with a tick on 2, 3 or 4 Is she the head of household? 1- Yes 2-No			
6	Nation	1- Kinh 2- Other (Specified)			
7	Head of household 's education level	1- Illiterate 4- Secondary 2- Primary, but not finish 5- High school 3- Finish primary 6- College			
8	Husband/wife's education level				
9	Head of household's occupation	1- Agriculture 5 – Unemployed (finding the job) 2- Shopkeeper 6 – Retired, homemaker 3- Worker 7 - Officer 4- Hired working 8- Other (Specified).....			
10	Husband/wife occupation				

1.2 Members of household

		Male	Female	Total
1	Number of people often live in family			
2	0-6 age			
3	6-17 age			
4	Over 18 age			
5	Number of children come to school			
6	Number of adults (over 16 age) are working			

1.3 Language and culture

1	Main language speak in family	1- Vietnamese 2- Other
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Household's living condition

1	Drinking/cooking water source:	1- From city water system 2- Public water place 3- Ground water 4- Water wells 5- Have to buy 6- Other
2	Showing/ washing water source	

3	How to tap water?	1- Good 2- Normal 3- Bad 4- None
4	Sanitary:	1- Septic toilets in home 4- Outdoor toilets 2- Toilets of 2 compartments 3- Public toilets 5- No
5	Energy source - lighting:	1- National electrical 6- Wood 2- Generator 7- Charcoal 3- Car battery 8- Gas
6	Energy source - cooking	4- Kerosene / gas 9- No 5- Paraffin / candle 10 - Other

Household's asset: If there are any asset please tick into the columns below:

Sort	Quantity	Sort	Quantity	Sort	Sort
1- Bicycle		7- Electric fans		13- Freezer	
2- Motorbike		8- Radio		14- Air conditioner	
3- Traveled car		9- Television		15- Washing machine	
4- Truck		10- CD / DVD		16- Computer	
5- Generator		11- Landline		17- Internet web	
6- Pump		12 – Mobile phone		18- Other	

Have you participate any organization as following:

1	Do you or any member in your family have participate in organization following?	1- Co-operative production 2- Farmers Association 3- Women Association	4- Youth group 5- Other (specified)_____
2	Have any women in your family participate in organization following?	6- Co-operative production 7- Farmers Association 8- Women Association	9- Youth group 10- Other (specified)_____
3	Have you or any member in your family participate in the meeting that related to the expansion project as road, water supply, environmental hygiene, electricity, etc.. in 2 years ago?		1- Yes 2- No
4	If any, What kind of project (specified)?		

Assignment of work between members in family?

Activity	Husband	Wife	Both	Other man
In family				
1. Keeping money				
2. Housework				
3. The main decisions that related to finance as buying/ selling asset of value: house, land, motorbike, etc...				
4. Decision of children's education and job				
5. Decision to marry husband/wife for children				
Business				
6. Purchases from agencies				
7. selling				
8. Calculation of books				
9. Accounting				
Land				
10. Being named of book of using land (red book)				

Income and spending in family**6.1 Income source**

1	Main income source		1- Wholesale/retain 2- Service	5- Agricultural officer/Social support/ Pension 6- Hiring asset
2	Extra income source		3- Manual labor/ daily labor 4- Salary	7- Financial support from members in family 8- Other income source (specified) :
3	People have main income source:		1- Only head of household 2- Head of household + Husband/wife 3- Head of household + Husband/wife + older children	4- Older children 5- Other

6.2 Total income of household in 1 month

	Income source	Dong/household/month
1	Main	
2	Extra	
3	Total (all sources)	

6.3 Average income in 1 month

	Member	Dong/household/month
1	Husband	
2	Wife	
3	Other member	
4	Total (all family)	

6.4 The costs of family

	Kind of spending	VND/month	VND/year		Kind of spending	VND/month	VND/year
1	Eating & drinking			4	Education		
2	Cloths			5	Religion		
3	Health			6	Grand total		

Social support

1	Classify poor household (must to have book of poor HH)	1- Not poor	2- Poor	3- Very poor
2	Have your family receive any support from State?	1. Yes	2. No	
3	If any, How source?	1. Armed Forces Hero	2. Vietnamese heroic mothers	3. Former staff 4. Disabled 5. Other

Relocation plan

1	Do your family want to what kind of compensation?	1- Land for land. 2- Compensation by cash
2	Do your family rearrange or build new house on remaining land?	1- Family is enough remaining land for building new house and planting trees 2- Family can construct house but not enough land for planting trees, garden. 3- No, I want project must to collect all of remaining land
3	If your family must to move and resettle so What's wishes of your family?	1- Construction of new homes on land bought available 2- Moving to other place 3- I want to be allocated a new plot from local authority 4- Unknown 5 - Other
4	What things your family want to be supported from project for resettlement/ building a new home?	1- No need support 2- Helping to find new plot for hiring or buying 3- Helping to deal for a best compensation cost. 4 – Helping to rebuild a new home 5 - Unknown 6 - Other

Annex 4: Summary of Consultation

No	Time	Location	Number of participants	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	
				Main concerns	Other opinions
1	April 24 th , 2013	Son Dong commune, Son Tay town, Hanoi city	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About the limit of land acquisition area : farmland area remaining is too small so it can't be enough the conditions for farming, therefore, people proposed acquiring-off farmland remaining. - People proposed for retaining water supply ditch in the acquired land position - Announce to people as soon as possible for time of project implementation and moving graves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People welcome project's policies - Project need to have mitigation measures for environmental impacts.
2	9a.m - 11a.m November 27 th , 2012	Tram Troi town, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- There need mitigation measures for environmental impacts and traffic safety in construction process
3	8a.m - 10a.m December 4 th , 2012	Duc Giang commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None
4	2p.m-4p.m December 17 th , 2012	Son Dong commune, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Project need to be constructed quickly and refunds ground for people as soon as possible	- None
5	8a.m - 10a.m December 27 th , 2012	Lai Yen commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Welcome project - - People want to carry out this project soon - - Constructing quickly and reducing influence to the people
6	8a.m - 10a.m December 25 th , 2012	Van Canh commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Recommendation release the documents for dissemination of project
7	2p.m -4p.m December 25 th , 2012	Duc Thuong commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Contractor have to refund ground after completing construction	- The community mobilization may trouble, however, it is positive impact for a long time so this project puts 60% of

No	Time	Location	Number of participants	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	
				Main concerns	Other opinions
					connecting demand is possible
8	8a.m - 10a.m December 21 th , 2012	Kim Chung commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None
9	December, 21 th , 2012	Di Trach commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None -
10	8a.m-10a.m December, 19 th , 2012	Yen So commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Project must to have Adequate compensation policy to the people	- None
11	2p.m-4p.m December 17 th , 2012	Dac Son commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Project would be deployed construction soon
12	8a.m-10a.m November 23 th , 2012	Minh Chai commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None
13	2p.m-4p.m November 23 th , 2012	Duong Lieu commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- - Welcome project - - Pushing quickly project progress
14	8a.m-10a.m November 26 th , 2012	Cat Que commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Proposing project's implementation
15	8a.m-10a.m December 6 th , 2012	Song Phuong commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- - Welcome project - - People look forward project would be deployed construction soon
16	2p.m-4p.m December 5 th , 2012	Van Con commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Project needs to carry out quickly and neatly	- None
17	3p.m-5p.m December 3 th , 2012	An Thuong commune, Hoai Duc district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Welcome project
18	10a.m – 11a.m December 14 th , 2012	Huu Bang commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Welcome project, however, there are over 90% of households using clean water.
19	3p.m-5p.m December 3 th , 2012	Phung Xa commune, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None

No	Time	Location	Number of participants	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	
				Main concerns	Other opinions
20	2p.m-4p.m December 7 th , 2012	Thach Xa commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None
21	December 5 th , 2012	Binh Phu commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Welcome project and looking forward project will carry out early
22	8a.m – 10a.m December 10 th , 2012	Kim Quan commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Hoping project will carry out early to serve people
23	3p.m – 5p.m December 10 th , 2012	Chang Son commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Welcome this water supply project - Hoping project will carry out quickly
24	2p.m – 4p.m December 6 th , 2012	Huong Ngai commune, Thach That	Over 5	- It is only temporary impact	- Looking forward project come to locality
25	2p.m – 4p.m December 12 th , 2012	Canh Nau commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- There is no influence of temporary impacts by land acquisition. It just appears in construction process	- Canh Nau commune always expect clean water resources coming to locality
26	8a.m – 10a.m December 14 th , 2012	Di Nau commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Hoping project will deploy early
27	December 6 th , 2012	Can Kiem commune, Thach That district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- Project needs to quickly carry out
28	December 21 th , 2012	Quoc Oai town, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Project needs to construct quickly and refund ground after construction done.	- None
29	December 7 th , 2012	Ngoc Liep commune, Quoc Oai district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Project needs to construct quickly and refund ground after done.	- None
30	December 8 th , 2012	Ngoc My commune, Quoc Oai district, Hanoi	Over 5	- Need to construct quickly an refund ground after done	- None

No	Time	Location	Number of participants	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	
				Main concerns	Other opinions
		city			
31	December 24 th , 2012	Dong Quang commune, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Construct quickly and refund ground after done	- None
32	December 25 th , 2012	Thach Thach commune, Quoc Oai district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Construct quickly and refund ground after done	- None
33	December 23 th , 2012	Nghia Huong commune, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Construct quickly and refund ground after done	- None
34	December 20 th , 2012	Liep Tuyet commune, Quoc Oai district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Construct quickly and refund ground after done	- None
35	December 20 th , 2012	Yen Son commune, Quoc Oai district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Construct quickly and refund ground after done	- None
36	2p.m – 5p.m December 14 th , 2012	Phuong Canh commune, Quoc Oai district, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None
37	December 19 th , 2012	Can Huu commune, Hanoi city	Over 5	- None	- None
38	December 13 th , 2012	Sai Son commune, Hanoi city	Over 5	- Project needs to construct quickly and refund ground after done.	- None

Annex 5: Record of Consultations in Song Dong Commune

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAME Independence – Freedom – Happiness

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MINUTE OF CONSULTATION MEETING

INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ALONG LANG HOA LAC ROAD (WITHIN HA NOI CITY LIMITS) TRANSFERRING TREATED WATER FROM DA RIVER WTP

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Time:

Start:hour on April 23, 2013

Finish:hour..... on April 23, 2013

Place : Meeting hall of Son Dong commune PC, Hanoi city.

II. participants

1. Investor Representatives:

-Mr/Mrs.: Position :

-Mr/Mrs.: Position :

2. Consultant Representatives:

- Mr: Nguyen Le Phu Position :

- Mrs: Ho Thi Huong Position :

3. Commune Representatives:

- Mr. : Nguyen Duy Cuong Position :

4. Representatives local union, community:

- Mr : Nguyen Duc Hop Position :

5. Representatives of families/organizations:

III. Consultation content:

1. Project introduction

Presentation and notification for issues below:

- Introduction about project (target, position, scope and plan of project)
- The technical proposals for project
- Items, works on project area
- The policies relate to environment and resettlement of ADB and Government.

2. Consultation about environmental impact assessment and resettlement

2.1. Have people living in project area agree to carry out this project ?

Yes : √

No : If no,
why?.....

.....
.....

2.2. For clearance and resettlement:

- a. Appearing permanent land acquisition to active Project
- b. In construction process, there will have impacts by temporary land acquisition of excavation, installation of transmission pipelines
 - About the limit of land acquisition area : farmland area remaining is too small so it can't be enough the conditions for farming, therefore, people proposed acquiring-off farmland remaining.
 - People proposed for retaining water supply ditch in the acquired land position
 - Annouce to people as soon as possible for time of project implementation and moving graves

2.3. For environmental impact assessment:

- a. Community consultation about positive impacts of project with living condition, enconomic, social-cultural and environmental activities.
.....
.....
.....
- b. Community consultation about potential negative impacts (could happen) cause by project (as aquisition of land, houses, works and structures, crops) must be moved, resettled and mitigation measures :
 - It is temporary impacts in construction process of project

2.4. Other opinions :

- People welcome project's policies
- Project need to have mitigation measures for environmental impacts.

Son Dong, date.....month..... year

**EMPLOYER'S REPRESENTATIVE
REPRESENTATIVE**

CONSULTANT UNIT'S

LOCAL AUTHORITY'S REPRESENTATIVE

**LOCAL ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY'S
REPRESENTATIVE**

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

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BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN

DỰ ÁN ĐẦU TƯ PHÁT TRIỂN HỆ THỐNG CẤP NƯỚC TRỰC ĐƯỜNG LÁNG – HÒA LẠC
(PHẠM VI TP HÀ NỘI) SỬ DỤNG NƯỚC SẠCH SÔNG ĐÀ

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG:

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 8 h 00 ngày 24 tháng 4 năm 2013

Kết thúc: 11 h 00 ngày 24 tháng 4 năm 2013

Địa điểm: Hội trường UBND xã Sơn Đông - TX Sơn Tây - Tp. Hà Nội.

II. THÀNH PHẦN THAM GIA:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Lê Phú Chức vụ: cán bộ dự án

- Ông/bà: Hồ Thị Hương Chức vụ: cán bộ dự án

3. Đại diện UBND phường/xã:

- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Duy Cường Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện các hội/đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Đức Hòa Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình/ tổ chức: 28 người (có danh sách kèm theo)

III. Nội dung tham vấn:

I. Giới thiệu dự án

Trình bày và công bố các vấn đề sau:

- Giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và kế hoạch của dự án...);
- Các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án;
- Các hạng mục/ công trình thực hiện tại địa bàn xã Sơn Đông.....;
- Chính sách liên quan đến môi trường và tái định cư của Chính phủ Việt Nam và ADB.

2. Tham vấn về đánh giá tác động môi trường và tái định cư

2.1, Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không?

Có N; Không; Nếu không, vì sao?.....

2.2. Về GPMB và tái định cư:

a, Có thu hồi đất vĩnh viễn phục vụ Dự án.

b, Trong giai đoạn thi công sẽ có ảnh hưởng do thu hồi đất tạm thời do đào đắp, lắp đặt đường ống tuyến dẫn, phần phối.

gửi ban thu hồi đất vùng đất sen kê cạnh tác còn lại quá ít đề nghị thu hồi hết vì phần đất còn lại diện tích quá nhỏ không đủ để xây dựng cạnh tác đề nghị gửi nguyên mẫu cấp nước tưới tiêu mang đi đất thu h sớm thông báo thời gian thực hiện dự án đi chuyển phần m

2.3. Về đánh giá tác động môi trường:

a. Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt, các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hóa – xã hội và môi trường

b. Tham vấn cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án (như chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà cửa, công trình, cây cối hoa màu) phải di dời tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu:

các đồng tạm thời trong giai đoạn thi công dự án

2.4. Các ý kiến khác:

Bà con khai trí với chủ trương của dự án
Có các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường

Sơn Đông, ngày.....tháng.....năm.....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN HỘI/ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Đức Cường



Nguyễn Đức Hiệp



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

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN HỘ GIA ĐÌNH/ TỔ CHỨC THAM GIA BUỔI HỌP THAM VẤN

DỰ ÁN ĐẦU TƯ PHÁT TRIỂN HỆ THỐNG CẤP NƯỚC TRỰC ĐƯỜNG LẮNG – HÒA LẠC
(PHẠM VI TP HÀ NỘI) SỬ DỤNG NƯỚC SẠCH SÔNG ĐÀ

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Xác nhận	Ghi chú
1	Nguyễn Văn Nuôn	xóm chổ - xã Sặt	Nguyễn Văn Nuôn	
2	Phùng Văn Hùng	Đội Duang	Phùng Văn Hùng	
3	Hùng Văn Đề	Đội Kê	Hùng Văn Đề	
4	Phùng Văn Nghiên	Tân Phú	Phùng Văn Nghiên	
5	Phùng Văn Lợi	Tân Phú	Phùng Văn Lợi	
6	Phùng Thị Phấn	Tân Phú	Phùng Thị Phấn	
7	Phùng Văn Thôn	Tân Phú	Phùng Văn Thôn	
8	Đào Văn Dũng	Tân Phú	Đào Văn Dũng	
9	Nguyễn Thị Diệp	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thị Diệp	
10	Phùng Văn Thụy	Tân Phú	Phùng Văn Thụy	
11	Phùng Thị Tuyết	Tân Phú	Phùng Thị Tuyết	
12	Đào Văn Du	Xóm Nâu	Đào Văn Du	
13	Phùng Văn Xuân	Xóm Nâu	Phùng Văn Xuân	
14	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	Tân Phú	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	
15	Đào Thị Đức	Xóm Chổ	Đào Thị Đức	
16	Phùng Thị Thôn	Xóm Chổ	Phùng Thị Thôn	
17	Lê Văn Kim	Thôn Nâu	Lê Văn Kim	
18	Phùng Văn Vă	Thôn Nâu	Phùng Văn Vă	
19	Phùng Văn Hòa	Thôn Nâu	Phùng Văn Hòa	
20	Phùng Văn Thái	Xóm Nâu	Phùng Văn Thái	
21	Phùng Văn Sắt	Đội Duang	Phùng Văn Sắt	
22	Nguyễn Văn Thôn	Xóm Nâu	Nguyễn Văn Thôn	
23	Phùng Văn Tuyết	Thôn Nâu	Phùng Văn Tuyết	

[illegible]

Annex 6: Public Information Booklet

INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ALONG LANG-HOA LAC ROAD - PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

1. The Hanoi People's Committee requesting assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), is addressing the needs for the development of urban water system, ensuring water quality and quantity especially for new urban areas and rural areas in western Hanoi. A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established under Hanoi Limited Company. The Project is under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of ADB. The project includes 2 components

Component 1

Expanding the scope of water supply. The network of main transmission pipelines DN400-DN1,200 in districts of Hoai Duc, Thach That, Quocs Oai, Son Tay, Tu Liem, Ha Dong and Thanh Tri with a total length of 83,175 meters.

Component 2

Improving the operational capacity and efficiency of Hanoi Water Limited Company.

Why is this Project necessary to implement?

Formation of a new water supply system to comply with the Master Plan of water supply system in Hanoi to 2030, vision to 2050, ensuring that water business operations are efficient and contribute to improve the living standards and social security issues for all people in the areas.

Scope of impact

The project will permanently acquire 5,458.90 m² of land of which 5,271.55 m² of agriculture land for booster pumping station and 187.35 m² of garden land access road from the main road to pumping station. 28 households will be affected by the project.

Who are the affected households (AHs)?

Entitled AHs are those persons who are located within the affected area at the date the project will be publicly announced. The cut-off-date for eligibility is the date of the notification for land acquisition. Persons who encroach into the area after the cut-off-date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

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

The basic resettlement principles of the Project are:

- a) All APs are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.
- b) Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not prevent APs from entitlement to compensation.
- c) Compensation for affected assets shall be provided at market rates.
- d) Preparation of an abbreviated resettlement plan and their implementation is to be carried out with participation and consultation of affected people.
- e) Payment of compensation for affected assets and relocation of AHs to new sites will be completed prior to commencement of any construction activities.
- f) Specific assistance will be provided for ethnic minorities, female headed-households, families with disabled, and other vulnerable families.

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

This activity will be carried out after the detailed design of the components (Q3 of 2016) has been completed. The DMS will identify all affected assets (land, structure, trees, crops etc.) of each HH. The DMS team will be composed of project representatives (PMU staff), the Resettlement Committees of districts, commune staff. The DMS will only be carried out in the presence of the AHs. AHs will be informed prior to the survey.

When the Project is expected to commence?

The detailed design will take place by the end of 2016. Land acquisition and resettlement will take place by Q1-Q3-2017 and the civil works for the component construction is expected to start by Q4-2017.

When other consultation will take place?

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

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

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

The complaint can be filed first at the commune level and can be elevated to the highest provincial level if the AHs are not satisfied with the decisions

made by the commune or district. AHs will be exempted from all taxes and administrative and legal fees associated with filing and resolving the dispute.

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

Mrs. Tran Thu Hoai: Vice-Director of PMU-
HAWACO, 44 Yen Phu Street, Ba Dinh
District, Hanoi City, Tel: 04-3716 1537 or
0904 245 65

