

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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**Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods
(MD-ICRSL) Project**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Prepared by

Central Project Office

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ABBREVIATION

AP	Affected person
CPC	Communal People's Committee
CPO	Central Project Office
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPC	District People's Committee
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EMPF	Ethnic Minorities Policy Framework
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Household
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labors – Invalids and Social Affairs
NGO	Non-government Organization
OP	Operating Policy
PAD	Project Appraisal Documents
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SPMU	Subproject Management Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

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

	<p>compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning-physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (i) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (ii) physical relocation; and (iii) economic rehabilitation of affected persons (APs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.</p>
Entitlements	<p>Include compensation and assistance for APs based on the type and extent of damage.</p>
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	<p>Is process of accounting for physical assets and income affected by project.</p>
Socio-economic Baseline Survey (BLS)	<p>A socio-economic baseline survey of households, businesses, or other project-affected parties needed to: identify and accurately compensate or mitigate losses, assess impacts on household economy, and differentiate affected parties by level of impact.</p>
Vulnerable groups	<p>People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits, including: (i) female householder with dependent persons (widowed or with disabled husband), (ii) invalid persons (disabled), lonely elderly; (iii) poor; (iv) person without land for livelihood; and (v) ethnic minority people.</p>
Livelihood	<p>Economic activities and income streams, usually involving self-employment and or wage employment by using one's endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirements of the self and household on a sustainable basis</p>
Income restoration	<p>Re-establishment of sources of income and livelihoods of the affected households.</p>
Stakeholders	<p>Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.</p>

SUMMARY

1. Introduction. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for the “South Mang Thit Irrigation System Subproject” under the Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project funded by a loan of the Government of Vietnam from World Bank. The RAP is developed basing on a Resettlement Policy Framework of the project and results of the socio-economic survey, inventory of loss and community consultation. It also describes entitlements for compensation and assistance for land and properties acquired under the project, income restoration program, implementation arrangement, implementation plan, estimated costs, monitoring and evaluation, community’s participation and consultation, grievance procedures.

2. Impacts and scope of land acquisition. The construction of 3 sluices gates in the subproject will require land acquisition in 4 communes in 3 districts of 2 provinces, namely Tra Vinh and Vinh Long. There are 13 household (HHs) affected by land acquisition, in which, 12 HHs have to be displaced physically. These 13 HHs are also considered as severely affected households, because they have to remove their houses and/or lost more than 20% of their production land. There are 5 vulnerable HHs, including 1 poor HH, 1 social-policy HH, 1 lonely-elderly head of HH and 2 female-headed HH with dependents; no HH of ethnic minorities is affected by land acquisition.

The subproject will acquire permanently 17,734 m² of production land and temporarily 16,243 m², (mainly garden land); 3,190 m² residential land will also be acquired permanently for the 13 households. Other temporary impacts can occur due to the borrow pits operation, disposal areas or temporary impacts during construction which are not yet identified.

3. Measures to minimize impacts of land acquisition and compensation. Main components of the project are the construction of 3 sluice gates to control salinity including locks and roads on the sluice gates. To minimize impacts of land acquisition, the designing unit proposed construction methods which will cause only temporary impacts and minimize permanent land acquisition..

4. Socio-economic situation. Three districts will benefit from the project. In 4 communes where the project is implemented, agricultural, forestry and aquaculture production account for 24.4% of the occupation of household’s members; trade and service account for 12.2%. The average poor household proportion in the 4 communes is 4.4%. The average income of each household is from 2 millions to 3 millions VND/month. Each household has an average of 4.1 person/household. As for education level, the majority finished primary schools (39%), and only 7.3% members of households attended higher education level, college or higher.

5. Policy Framework and Matrix of Entitlement. A resettlement policy framework was prepared based on current policies and decisions of the Vietnamese government and World Bank’s Operation Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).. This document will guide the preparation of this resettlement plan and resettlement implementation for the project. General objectives of the policy and this resettlement document aim to ensure all affected people by the project to receive compensation for lost assets at replacement costs. Supports

will be supplied for severely affected households, displaced households, households losing income, and households belonging to a vulnerable group in order to restore their income and living conditions at least equal or higher than before the project..

6. Consultation and participation of community. All affected people participated in community consultation about project information, project's impacts, relocation options. Feedback information from consultations was considered in the preparation of this RP..

7. Implementation process. Tasks of resettlement, compensation, assistance will be implemented by the District Resettlement Council (DRC), Subproject Management Units (SPMUs), and Central Project Office (CPO) and internal monitoring units. In the process of implementation, it is required strict coordination with implementation units as DRC, SPMUs, local agencies, local authorities and local social organizations, affected people in the area of the project. An Independent Monitoring Agency will be recruited to monitor implementation of this RAP.

8. Grievance redress mechanism. In the implementation process, any grievances of affected people will be solved based on procedures mentioned in the RPF for compensation and resettlement of the project as well as in this RAP. Complaints will be solved by local authorities, project's officers fairly and clearly with monitoring of independent monitoring agencies. Complainers will not pay any administrative costs.

9. Monitoring and evaluation. Officials of SPMU and CPO will follow and monitor RAP implementation process. Otherwise, outside monitoring consultants will be recruited to monitor the implementation process and assess living conditions of APs during the process of RAP implementation and after finishing RAP.

10. Estimated cost. The total estimate cost of compensation and assistance is 15,331,488,410 VND; equivalent to 682,917 USD (with the exchange rate 1 USD = 22,450 VND). This cost includes compensation costs for residential land, production land, plants, houses, structures, assistance, income restoration program and other cost for RAP implementation.

11. Implementation plan. Activities of compensation, support and resettlement will be implemented in 1 year, from 2016 to 2017 and DRCs will be mainly responsible for RAP implementation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project

The Government of Vietnam through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is preparing an investment project namely *the Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods (MD-ICRSL)* or the Project with possible financing from the International Development Association (IDA or the World Bank, WB). The Project is expected to be appraised in January 2016. The development objective of the Project is *to improve integrated, climate resilient management and development of the Mekong River Delta in Vietnam by strengthening information systems, reinforcing institutional coordination and capacity, and financing 'low-regret' investments in selected provinces*. The Project area covers 8 provinces in the Mekong Delta i.e. Dong Thap, An Giang, Kien Giang, Ca Mau, Bac Lieu, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, and Ben Tre.

The project activities are expected to be implemented through the following components:

- *Component 1: Knowledge Management, Planning, and Institutions.*

This component aims for (i) Creating a Knowledge Management Platform for Mekong Delta, (ii) Developing a Delta Planning and Management Coordination Mechanism, (iii) Updating the Mekong Delta Plan, and (iv) support DONRE/DARDs. This component would support implementation of the Government policy, planning, and institutional aspects during the implementation of the 2013 Mekong Delta Plan both at central and provincial levels under the leadership of MONRE and MARD.

- *Component 2: Freshwater Management through Flood Retention in Upper Delta.*

This component aims to strengthen resilience of the agriculture and aquaculture economies of An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang by (i) strengthening water resources management and flood retention measures; (ii) supporting sustainable agricultural/aquaculture systems that are adaptive and resilient to seasonal flooding; and (iii) improving market connectivity and competitiveness for improved livelihoods. Most activities will most likely fall under the responsibility of MARD, (with some activities potentially managed by MONRE). Initial discussions with the WB team in April 2015 suggested that the potential sub-projects may involve conversion of areas from triple rice cropping to rice-aquaculture or rice-vegetables cropping patterns (especially in An Giang and Dong Thap) including technical assistance on market access, marketing, and livelihoods support measures. Others may include financing of soft and hard investments to improve water resources management capacity and potential flood retention measures in the An Giang, Long Xuyen Quadrangle. Hydrological modeling being conducted through the existing Mekong technical assistance activity could help to estimate the potential impacts in terms of reduced flood risks in downstream cities of Long Xuyen and Can Tho. In addition, it is also possible to support the scaling up of sustainable

agricultural/fisheries systems adaptive and resilient to seasonally flooding conditions and strengthen agriculture/fish value chains in order to support sustainable livelihood practices.

- Component 3: Balancing Freshwater and Brackish Livelihoods in the Delta Estuary.

This component aims to tackle the challenges related to salinity intrusion, coastal erosion, and improved livelihoods for communities living in the coastal and river mouth areas through (i) potential coastal defense measures that provides adequate protection against flooding and coastal erosion, and protects inland economic activities; (ii) potential water resources management investments in both closed and open systems; (iii) building capacity of resilience and adaptation to the gradual expansion process of saline intrusion by diversifying agricultural/fisheries systems; and (iv) securing surface fresh water supplies for domestic/commercial use in the transition and coastal zones. Activities under this component will most likely fall under the responsibility of MARD (with some activities potentially managed by MONRE). Initial discussion with the WB team in April 2015 suggested that the activities would involve activities at sub-region level revolved around the trade-off between reducing salinity intrusion, or moving to a brackish economy especially in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh provinces where options on construction and rehabilitation of sluice gates as well as options of moving some communities to brackish livelihoods are being discussed. The concept of building a “balance island” – an innovation being used in the Netherlands to address coastal erosion in delta estuaries is also being discussed. Overall, it is important to ensure that the land-use planning should proactively be responsive to changing water and soil conditions rather than deciding on water allocations (and requiring associated infrastructures) to feed current land-use patterns. Potential sub-projects would include both soft and hard investments to contribute to both open and closed systems, making decisions on areas that would be more suitable as fresh water zones for rice or fruit/horticulture, and those better suited to move to a brackish economy. Options to be considered may include sluice gates, river embankments, rainwater harvesting, surface water storage etc. These may be supplemented by mangrove rehabilitation in suitable areas to help restore coastal landscapes, enhance resilience of inland farming systems, and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of sea-level rise and coastal erosion. There was also a clear need to identify suitable agricultural/aquaculture systems (such as mangrove shrimp farming) which are more adaptive and resilient to saline intrusion, and accompanied by livelihood support activities relating to market access, value chains, and cooperatives.

- Component 4: Adapting to Coastal Erosion and Saline Intrusion in Delta Peninsula.

This component aims to strengthen climate change resilience of the Southern Ca Mau sub-region’s brackish economy by (i) ecological restoration to reduce coastal erosion and protect inland economic activities; (ii) building capacity of resilience and adaptation to the gradual expansion process of saline intrusion caused by SLR through adoption of diversified agricultural/fisheries systems; and (iii) developing/improving sustainable coastal livelihoods (i.e. improve market connectivity and competitiveness). Activities under this component will most likely fall under the responsibility of MARD, (with some activities potentially managed by MONRE). Initial discussion with WB team in April 2015 suggested for the need to explore options relating to addressing the significant coastal erosion and salinity intrusion in this sub-

region. The lower section of the Ca Mau peninsula, as well as the coastal areas of Bac Lieu, Soc Trang, and Kien Giang faces impacts from sea level rise, land subsidence (mainly from excessive groundwater extraction), as well as coastal erosion. Others may include the ideas to explore expanding mangrove-shrimp cropping – which has had some success in certain communities, pilot organic shrimp farming (IUCN support) –an innovation which employed a PPP model and shrimp farmers benefitting from higher prices (10%) for mangrove covered shrimp farms. The provinces are interested in learning more about the organic shrimp farming pilot and for potentially expanding it to more communities and also highlighted the urgent need for freshwater for domestic use, with options ranging from piped water supply, to rainwater harvesting, to surface water reservoirs. Activities relating to mangrove rehabilitation/ ecological restoration would aim to restore biodiversity to enhance resilience of inland farming systems, reduce vulnerability to the impacts of sea-level rise and coastal erosion. Potential activities supporting agricultural/aquaculture systems resilient to saline intrusion would aim to improve sustainability of shrimp farming and promote greater rotation/diversification farming systems. Additional proposed activities would aim to strengthen aquaculture/ agricultural value chains in order to support sustainable livelihood programs.

- Component 5: Project management and capacity building.

This component will be split into project management support and capacity building for MONRE and MARD. This component is expected to provide incremental running costs and consultant and advisory services for overall project management, financial management, procurement, safeguards and monitoring and evaluation.

1.2. Subproject 3 in Component 3: South Mang Thit Irrigation System

The sub-project aims to maintain fresh water regime to support agricultural activities and adapting to climate change in the districts of Cau Ke (Tra Vinh province), Tra On and Vung Liem (Vinh Long province).



Figure 1. Locations of construction works

After completion of construction in 2008, the South Mang Thit Irrigation System has been operated to serve for production and socio-economic development of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long province. However, in recent years, salinity of 4 g/l intrudes increasingly through the estuaries Vung Liem, Tan Dinh, Bong Bot. In the dry season, the southern area of the irrigation system lack of fresh water for production; environmental pollution increases; the automatic sluice gates do not meet the requirements of water control and navigation; tidal erosion in some structures; salinity intrusion in some areas of the northern area of the project through the open gates.

Salinity and rising water level make further impact into the territory of the project area due to climate change, and is expected to become more severe affecting water supply demand in Tra Vinh province and a part of Vinh Long province. Therefore, the proposed subproject will help to overcome the problems mentioned above, to supply water for sustainable production and development, adaptation with climate change and sea level rise for 225,682 hectares of the South Mang Thit Irrigation System and 82,383 hectares of natural land of Vung Liem, Tra On districts in Vinh Long province and Cau Ke, Cang Long district in Tra Vinh province. The project is particularly significant for such a province with high poverty rate and many Khmer ethnic minorities like Tra Vinh province.

Table 2. Communes in the construction area of the subproject

No.	Province	District	Commune	Construction
1	Tra Vinh	Cau Ke	An Phu Tan	Bong Bot and Tan Dinh sluices
2	Vinh Long	Tra On	Tich Thien	Tan Dinh sluice
3	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Dong	Vung Liem sluice
4	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Tay	Vung Liem sluice

This subproject is proposed to build 3 sluices, namely Bong Bot, Tan Dinh, Vung Liem, 2 ship locks and rehabilitation of some other valve devices in order to achieve the following objectives:

- To build the water resources management system to support sustainable agricultural and rural development, contributing to regional socio-economic development and local people's living standards improvement;
- Based on the most updated land-use planning and climate change scenarios, identify the suitable livelihood models for the coastal area; To enhance the ability of the local people to move to more sustainable and income generating livelihood models (vegetables, aquaculture)
- To improve capacity in management and project implementation, environmental and social management in the context of climate change.

There is an on-going compensation and resettlement activity under provincial funds for the Bong Bot sluice gate which is included in the sub-project. Some HH have been compensated and some relocated recently. A due diligence review of compensation and resettlement activities for these HHs will be conducted before implementation to identify the gaps between

the applied and the proposed project policies to determine additional measures to fill in the gaps. The review results with proposed additional compensation and resettlement measures for these affected households to meet the Bank's requirements will be added in the updated RAP for this sub-project.

1.3. Objective of Resettlement Action Plan

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document specifying the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. The RAP is prepared on the basis of the Resettlement Policy Framework of the project consistent with Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the World Bank and policies, laws of the State of Vietnam.

The RAP identifies the full range of people affected by the project and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement. The RAP outlines eligibility criteria for affected parties, establishes rates of compensation for lost assets, and describes levels of assistance for relocation and reconstruction of affected households

This RAP will be updated after the completion of the detailed design and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) which will identify the exact scope and level of impact of the subproject.

2. SCOPE OF IMPACT AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2.1. Impacts due to Land Acquisition

At this project preparation stage, it is expected that the subproject to be proposed would involve construction of 3 sluices Bong Bot, Tan Dinh, Vung Liem which will have potential impacts (positive and negative) on land, non-land assets and income, change in types of livelihoods is likely to occur and appears to be an important social issue. Such social impacts are covered under the Regional Social Assessment.

Inventory of loss (IOL) was implemented basing on technical design of the construction mentioned above for collecting data on people, land, structure, crops, etc. affected by the subproject. In November of 2015, the IOL team including resettlement consultants of Vietnam Academy for Water Resources cooperated with staff of People's Committees (1 deputy chairman, 1 land use manager, 1 agricultural manager and all leaders of related villages) of 3 affected communes and design consultants to identify temporary boundaries of civil works and affected households due to land acquisition of the subproject. The IOL was conducted among the 13 households affected by the subproject in 4 communes in Cau Ke district, Tra Vinh province and Tra On, Vung Liem districts in Vinh Long province. At the same time, a socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted with all 13 affected households. The questionnaires of IOL and SES are presented in the Annex 1. Overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement are shown in the following table.

Table 3. Summary of estimated land acquisition impacts of subproject

Total	Ethnic minorities	Permanent impacts					Temporary impacts	
No. of AH	No. of AH	No. of AH	No. of physically displaced HH	Production land acquisition (m ²)	Residential land acquisition (m ²)	No. of affected graves	No. of AH	Land acquisition (m ²)
13	0	13	12	17,734	3,190	0	0	0

Only construction of 3 sluices Bong Bot, Tan Dinh, Vung Liem requires land acquisition that affects the residents around construction sites. Construction of ship locks and rehabilitation works taking place within area of the existing structures do not lead to resettlement impacts. According to the inventory of losses, there are 13 affected households including 12 households to be physically displaced; none of them belongs to ethnic minorities. Area of permanent land acquisition is about 17,734 m², including 3,190 m² of residential land. Area of temporary land acquisition is 16,243 m².

2.1.1. Impacts on land

The subproject acquires permanently 17,734 m² of production land and 3,190 m² of residential land; it will also acquires temporarily 16,243 m² of production land in the 4 affected communes. Quantity and types of lands acquired are shown in the following table.

Table 4. Scope of land acquisition

No.	Province	District	Commune	No. of AHs	Permanent production land acquisition (m ²)	Permanent residential land acquisition (m ²)	Temporary production land acquisition (m ²)
1	Tra Vinh	Cau Ke	An Phu Tan	4	3,900	1,200	6,500
2	Vinh Long	Tra On	Tich Thien	4	4,500	690	1,128
3	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Dong	2	4,675	400	3,715
4	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Tay	3	4,659	900	4,900
Total				13	17,734	3,190	16,243

The total of land acquired permanently for the whole project is 20,924 m². Types of land affected include residential land, garden land and aquaculture land. Detail of affected land types is showed in the following table.

Table 5. Detail of land loss according to land types

No.	District	Residential land (m ²)	Garden land (m ²)	Aquaculture land (m ²)	Total of affected land area (m ²)
1	Cau Ke	1,200	3,900	0	5,100

2	Tra On	690	4,500	0	5,190
3	Vung Liem	1,300	9,210	124	10,634
Total		3,190	17,610	124	20,924
Proportion		15.2%	84.2%	0.6%	100%

Residential land

In the total of 20,924 m² permanent land acquisition, there are 3,190 m² of residential land (accounting for 15.2% in the total of permanent land acquisition).

Garden land

Garden land is the main type of land to be acquired, 17,610 m², accounting for 84.2% in the total of permanent land acquisition.

Aquaculture land

Only 124 m² of area of aquaculture will be acquired (0.6%)

2.1.2. Impacts on structures and assets on acquired lands

12 HHs have to be displaced physically due to loss of their whole houses and their remaining residential land is not viable. Types of affected houses are houses with brick walls and concrete roof, houses with brick walls and tile roof, and temporary houses by bamboos, leaves. The total of house area is 1185 m². Detail of types of affected houses according to house condition and locations are presented in the following table.

Table 6. Condition of affected houses

No.	Province	District	Commune	House with brick wall, concrete roof		House with brick wall, tile roof		Temporary house by bamboos, leaves		Total	Area
				HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2
1	Tra Vinh	Cau Ke	An Phu Tan	1	210	2	150	1	50	4	410
2	Vinh Long	Tra On	Tich Thien	0	0	2	220	1	90	3	310
3	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Dong	0	0	2	240	0	0	2	240
4	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Tay	1	35	2	190	0	0	3	225
Total				2	245	8	800	2	140	12	1185

According to consultation with physically displaced households, 10 HHs will opt for self-relocation and 2 HHs decided to resettle to other land they own.

Besides, AHs are also affected by loss of secondary structures such as kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, livestock raising facilities, concreted yard, and tanks. Detail of affected structures are shown in the following table.

Table 7. Affected structures of households

No.	Structure	Unit	Commune			
			An Phu Tan	Tich Thien	Trung Thanh Dong	Trung Thanh Tay
1	Kitchen	m2		50	30	
2	Electricity meter	set	4	2	2	3
3	Water meter	set	2	40	1	
4	Fence	m2	150			
5	Toilets	m2	20		4	
6	Concreted yard	m2	40		20	35
7	Livestock cages	m2		40	20	30
8	Fish pond	m3			42.5	30
9	Soil graves	set				5
10	Water tank	set				16

2.1.3. Impacts on trees

Due to large land acquisition of garden land, many types of trees (fruit trees, timbers trees and ornamentals trees) will be affected. Details of affected trees by types of trees and locations are shown in the following table.

Table 8. Affected trees of households

No.	Structure	Unit	Commune			
			An Phu Tan	Tich Thien	Trung Thanh Dong	Trung Thanh Tay
1	Coconut	tree	50	200	67	100
2	Banana	tree	180	300	105	130
3	Longan	tree	80	70		
4	Mangosteen	tree		120		
5	Mango	tree		50	40	4
6	Jackfruit	tree		50	26	
7	Mulberry	tree			80	
8	Hopea odorata	tree			180	
9	Ornamental tree	tree			50	
10	Apricot	tree			40	10
11	Bamboo	tree				2

2.1.4. Severely affected people due to land acquisition and assets

Severely affected households due to production land acquisition

9 HH among the 13 HH will be severely affected losing over 20% of their production land (garden land) or, for vulnerable HH, losing more than 10%. Detail of ratios of affected production land in comparison with the total of land area of HHs is showed in the following table.

Table 9.. Affected level of production land

No.	Province	District	Commune	Percentage of affected land compared with total production land area of HH			Total
				Under 10%	Within 10-20%	Over 20%	
1	Tra Vinh	Cau Ke	An Phu Tan	3	0	1	4
2	Vinh Long	Tra On	Tich Thien	1	0	3	4
3	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Dong	0	0	2	2
4	Vinh Long	Vung Liem	Trung Thanh Tay	0	0	3	3
Total				4	0	9	13

Physically displaced HHs

As indicated above, 12 HHs have to be displaced as their house will be totally affected and their remaining residential land is not viable and are also considered as severely affected households.

2.1.6. Vulnerable households

Among affected households, there are 5 HHs considered as vulnerable, including 1 poor HH, 1 social-policy HH, 1 lonely-elderly head of HH and 2 lonely female-headed HH with dependents. These households, besides compensation for lost assets, will receive additional support.

2.2 Mitigation measures for negative impacts

In general, the project brings many advantages for local people, but as well as other development projects, adverse impacts such as land loss and social and environmental impacts are inevitable. Some households have to be displaced and will have their income affected. Mitigation measures will be implemented in aspects of both of construction and non-construction methods. As for construction solutions, when consultants selected construction routes and location of slice gates, design of construction was considered to minimize adverse impacts of land acquisition to local people. The construction work will be implemented synchronously for all works, then the structure will be operated immediately after completion,

rather than constructing one by one or partly which leads to reduce effectiveness of the project.

2.3 Socioeconomic Information

2.3.1 General social information of affected communes

The total area of 4 communes affected by construction is 53.43 km², and the total of population is 29,302 people (density of 548 people/km²). The ratios of males and females are similar (14,084 males compared with 15,218 females).

Table 10. Area, population and living standard of project's affected communes

Commune	Total area (km ²)	Population	Population by gender		Poverty ratio (%)
			Male	Female	
An Phu Tan	15.96	10,675	5,445	5,230	5.0
Tich Thien	18.09	8,421	3,582	4,841	4.1
Trung Thanh Dong	11.17	4,858	2,331	2,525	4.0
Trung Thanh Tay	8.21	5,348	2,726	2,622	4.4
Total	53.43	29,302	14,084	15,218	

According to socio-economic statistic data provided by CPCs, the poverty ratios of communes range from 4% to 5%. Compared to poverty ratios of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provinces with 10.67% and 6.24%, respectively, these rates are lower.

All communes have health centers and primary, secondary schools, but no high school. People in all communes use electricity from national network. Otherwise, some HHs also use electricity source from biogas. Water supply, for domestic and production needs are from various sources. Majority of people use water from ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, drilled wells and dug wells. Only some use tap-water, some HHs have rain-water tanks to use for domestic use.

Table 11. Health facilities, education and living facilities

Commune	Health Center	School		Electricity	Domestic water
		Primary and secondary school	High School		
An Phu Tan	1	5	0	100%	Mainly use dug well, drilled well (66%), tap-water (25%), remains are other types with small proportion
Tich Thien	1	3	0	100%	Mainly use drilled well (67%), tap-water (20%), water from ponds, lakes, rivers, streams (11%),

					and rain water with small proportion
Trung Thanh Dong	1	2	0	100%	Mainly use water from ponds, lakes, rivers, streams (72%), tap-water (19%), remains use rain water (9%)
Trung Thanh Tay	1	2	0	100%	
Total	4	12	0		

2.3.2. Results of household survey

After the household survey in 4 communes of the project, consultants identified 13 affected households (AH) of the project. Each household has an average of 3000-5000 m2 of production land. The following data is the result of surveys with 13 AHs of the project.

Population, ethnic

In the total of 13 AHs of the project, the number of households which were surveyed on socio-economic situation is 13 HHs with the total of 41 members. All AHs are Kinh people, the ethnic majority in Vietnam. At the construction site of the project, there are no ethnic minority people. In 13 AHs, the number of male and female in HHs are not much different. The percentages of male and female are approximately 50% of each.

Table 12. Number of affected households

District/Commune	No. of AHs	No. of HH surveyed	No. of people	By gender		Ethnic	
				Male	Female	Kinh	
						HH	No. of people
Cau Ke	4	4	15			4	15
An Phu Tan	4	4	15	8	7	4	15
Tra On	4	4	9			4	9
Tich Thien	4	4	9	3	6	4	9
Vung Liem	5	5	17			4	17
Trung Thanh Tay	3	3	12	7	5	3	12
Trung Thanh Dong	2	2	5	3	2	2	5
Total	13	13	41	21	20	13	41

Age, education

In the total of 41 members of AHs, the number of people under 6 years old is 3 (ratio of 7.3%), the number of students (6-17 years) is 7 (ratio of 17.1%) and number of people in the working age group (18-60 years) is 105 (ratio of 56.1). The number of people over 60 years is 8 (accounting for 19.5%).

Table 13. Percentage of population in age groups

District	Age groups								Total	
	Under 6 years		6-17 years		18-60 years		Over 60 year			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cau Ke	2	4.9	3	7.3	9	22.0	1	2.4	15	36.6
Tra On	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	4.9	5	12.2	9	22.0
Vung Liem	1	2.4	2	4.9	12	29.3	2	4.9	17	41.5
Total	3	7.3	7	17.1	23	56.1	8	19.5	41	100.0

Most of the affected persons finished secondary schools (26.8); 14.6% finished high schools, 7.3% are in qualification of college, university. The 3 illiterate persons are elderly, accounting for 6.8%.

Table 14. Education level of APs

District	Illiteracy		Nursery school		Primary School		Secondary school		High School		College – University		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cau Ke	2	4.9	0	0.0	9	22.0	3	7.3	0	0.0	1	2.4	15	36.6
Tra On	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.6	2	4.9	0	0.0	1	2.4	9	22.0
Vung Liem	1	2.4	2	4.9	1	2.4	6	14.6	6	14.6	1	2.4	17	41.5
Total	3	7.3	2	4.9	16	39.0	11	26.8	6	14.6	3	7.3	41	100

Occupation and income

Members of AHs have different occupations, 10 out of 41 people works in agricultural activities (including horticulture and livestock raising), accounting for 24.4% of the total. Other occupations are students (17.1%) and trading (12.2%). The remaining people belong to worker, state or private employee, driver, part-time labor, housewife, retiree.

Table 15. Occupations of affected people

Occupation	Cau Ke		Tra On		Vung Liem		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	4	9.8	6	14.6	0	0.0	10	24.4
Trading	1	2.4	2	4.9	2	4.9	5	12.2
Worker	0	0.0	2	4.9	0	0.0	2	4.9
State employee	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.4

Employee of private companies	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4
Driver	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	2.4
Housewife	1	2.4	0	0.0	2	4.9	3	7.3
Retiree	0	0.0	2	4.9	1	2.4	3	7.3
Student	1	2.4	3	7.3	3	7.3	7	17.1
Part-time labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	4.9
Other	1	2.4	1	2.4	4	9.8	6	14.6
Total	9	22.0	17	41.5	15	36.6	41	100

The survey on income rate of AHs indicates that the majority of AHs have average monthly income from 2 to 3 mil.VND/HH/month, accounting for 46.2%. There are 3 AHs with income rate from 2 to 3 mil.VND/HH/month, accounting for 23.1%. This income rate is nearly similar to poverty line promulgated by MOLISA (calculated based on 4.14 people/HH). Number of AHs with income from 3 to 5 mil. VND and over 5 mil.VND are the same of 2 HHs, accounting for 15.4% of each.

Table 16. Monthly income of affected households

District	Under 2 mil.VND		From 2-under 3 mil.VND		From 3-5 mil.VND		Over 5 mil.VND		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Cau Ke	1	7.7	2	15.4	0	0.0	1	7.7	4	30.8
Tra On	2	15.4	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	30.8
Vung Liem	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	15.4	1	7.7	5	38.5
Total	3	23.1	6	46.2	2	15.4	2	15.4	13	100

Domestic water and electricity

Regarding drinking water sources, most of AHs in Cau Ke and Tra On district use tap water for drinking with 6 HHs, accounting for 46.2%. While, 4 AHs in Vung Liem district use rain water for drinking, accounting for 38.5%. Percentage of water used from lake/river water is only 15.4%.

Majority of AHs use water from river for washing, accounting for 69.2% because they are living near the rivers. The others use tap water or wells for washing purposes.

Regarding power usage, all 13 AHs use electricity source from national power network. Otherwise, a few HHs also use energy source from biogas of livestock raising.

Table 17. Water sources of affected households

	Drinking water source	Washing water source
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District	Tap		Wells		Lake/river		Rain		Tap		Wells		Lake/river		Rain	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cau Ke	3	23.1	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.7	2	15.4	0	0.0
Tra On	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	38.5	0	0.0
Vung Liem	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	4	30.8	1	7.7	1	7.7	2	15.4	0	0.0
Total	6	46.2	0	0.0	2	15.4	5	38.5	2	15.4	2	15.4	9	69.2	0	0.0

3. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

3.1. The Legal framework of the Government of Vietnam

The GOV's Legal Framework: The legal framework with respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is based on the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013), and the Land Law 2013 (revised), and other relevant decrees/guidelines. The principal legal documents applied for this RPF include the followings:

- Constitution of Vietnam 2013;
- The Law on Water Resources No.17 / 2012 / QH13, June 21, 2012
- The Law on Dike No. 79/2006 / QH11, November 29, 2006
- The Law on Land No. 45/2013/QH13, effective since July 1, 2014;
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 guiding in detail some articles of the Law on Land 2013;
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 provides on method to determine land price; make adjusted land price brackets, land price board; value specific land price and land price consultancy activities;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated on May 15, 2014 providing compensation, assistance, resettlement when land is recovered by the State;
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP dated on April 23, 2013, on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of WB;
- Decree No. 201/2013 / ND-CP dated on November, 27, 2013 of the Government detailing the implementation of some articles of the Law on Water Resources;
- Circular No. 36/2014 / TT-BTNMT dated on 30 June 2014, regulating method of valuation of land; construction, land price adjustment; specific land valuation and land valuation advisory;
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated on 30 June 2014, regulating compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land;

- Decision No. 1956/2009/QĐ-TTg, dated November 17, 2009, by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors by 2020;
- Decision No. 52/2012/QĐ-TTg, dated November 16, 2012, on the assistance policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State;
- Decision of PPCs / city project implementation issued regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land in the locality;
- Others.

Other laws, decrees and regulations relevant to land management, land acquisition and resettlement include the Construction Law 50/2014/QH13, dated on 18 Jun 2014, on construction activities, rights and obligations of organization and individual investing in civil works construction and construction activities; Decree 102/2014 / ND-CP on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of land replaced by Decree No. 15/2013 / ND-CP dated on February, 06, 2013 on quality management of constructions; Decree No. 12/2009/NĐ-CP of the Government, dated 12 February 2009 on the management of construction investment projects and replacing the Decree 16/2005/ND-CP, the Decree 38/2013/ND-CP of the Government on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) fund, and Decree 126/2014/ND-CP of the Government on marriage and family Law implementation, stipulating that all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife; Decisions of project provinces relating to compensation, assistance and resettlement in provincial territory will be also applied for each relevant project province.

Disclosure of information about land acquisition, at the Article 67 Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, require disclosure of information to affected people prior to acquisition of agricultural and non-agricultural lands within minimum 90 and 180 days respectively.

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

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

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

The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The Bank's Resettlement Policy OP 4.12, includes

safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement.

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

(i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized after exploring all viable alternatives in project design;

(ii) Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the people affected by the Project to share in benefits. Affected Persons should be meaningful consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(iii) Affected persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

3.3. Comparison between Government of Vietnam and World Bank approaches

The GOV's policies and practices both in resettlement and compensation are mostly compatible with the WB's guidelines. There are several differences between the GOV's regulations and WB's policies in terms of compensation, assistance resettlement and livelihood rehabilitation for PAPs. The summary of differences of the two policies and a harmonizing policy **with the proposed measures to close the gaps between two policies to be applied for this project, are** presented in Table 5.

As a WB member country, the GOV has committed that, should the international agreements signed or acceded to by GOV with the WB contain provisions different from those in the present resettlement legal framework in Vietnam, the provisions of the international agreements with the WB shall prevail. According to Clause 2 of Article 87 of the Land Law 2013, "for the projects using loans from foreign and international organizations for which the State of Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support, resettlement, the framework is applied".

To comply with WB OP 4.12 policy on Involuntary Resettlement, articles in the laws and regulations of Vietnam that do not guarantee the PAPs' right to compensation at replacement costs, or eligibility articles that do not extend the right of being restored and/or assisted to households without valid land papers, or otherwise limit the compensation required by WB OP 4.12, will not apply. The requirements of WB OP 4.12 will fully apply in all cases.

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

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
<i>1. Land Property</i>			

<i>1.1. Policy objectives</i>	<i>PAPs (Project Affected Persons) should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher</i>	<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>However, there is a provision of support to be considered by Provincial People's Committees (PPC) to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47).</p> <p>In case the amount of compensation/ support is not enough for resettled people to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment, they will be financially supported to be able to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment (Article 86.4 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)</p>	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
<i>1.2. Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying</i>	<i>Financial assistance to all project affected persons to achieve the policy objective (to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)</i>	Only agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. Other cases may be considered for assistance by PPC if needed.	Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be given to all PAPs, regardless of their legal status, until their livelihoods and standards of living restore in real terms, at least, to pre-displacement levels.
<i>1.3.Compensation for illegal structures</i>	<i>Compensation at full cost for all structures regardless of legal status of the PAP's land and structure.</i>	No compensation	Compensation at full replacement cost will be given for all structures affected, regardless of legal status of

			the land and structure.
2. Compensation			
<i>2.1. Methods for determining compensation rates</i>	<i>Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,</i>	Compensation for lost assets is calculated at price close to transferring the assets in local markets or the cost of newly-built structures. PPCs are granted to identify compensation prices for different categories of assets. Independent land valuator can be used to determine land prices, which will be appraised by land appraisal board before PPC approval.	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by Provincial People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.
<i>2.2.Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood</i>	<i>Loss of income sources should be compensated (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location)</i>	Assistance in respect of income loss is given only for registered businesses. Assistance measures to restore income sources are provided.	All income losses are to be compensated and, where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, development assistance in addition to compensation will be provided.
<i>2.3.Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures taking</i>	<i>It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.</i>	Not addressed.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon

			poor and vulnerable groups.
2.4. <i>Livelihood restoration and assistance</i>	<i>Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.</i>	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided. No follow-up for full livelihood restoration after resettlement completion.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RAP
2.5. <i>Consultation and disclosure</i>	<i>Participation in planning and implementation, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms</i>	Focus mostly on consultation during planning (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, occupation change and facilitating job searching); information sharing and disclosure.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RAP design, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
3. Grievance redress mechanism			
	<i>Grievance redress mechanism should be independent</i>	The same governmental body makes decisions on compensation and resettlement, and also handles grievances at the first step. However, complainants can go to court at any steps as PAP wishes.	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitor
4. Monitoring & Evaluation			
	<i>Internal and independent</i>	Citizens are allowed to	Both internal and

	<i>monitoring are required</i>	<p>supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013).</p> <p>There is no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works, including both internal and independent monitoring</p>	<p>independent monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). A final report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.</p>
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4. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES FOR RESETTLEMENT, COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION

4.1. General principles

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

- The compensation rates will be determined based on the results of independent appraisal of the land/crops/assets (associated with the land) in a timely and consultative manner. All fees and taxes on land and/or house transfers will be waived or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/or houses or businesses. The local authorities will ensure that PAP choosing relocation on their own, obtain, without additional costs, the necessary property titles and official certificates commensurate with similar packages provided to those who choose to move to the project resettlement sites.

- Land will be compensated “land for land”, or in cash, according to PAP’s choice whenever possible. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land. If land is not available, Project Management Unit (PMU) must assure itself, that this is indeed the case. Those losing 20% or more of their land will have to be assisted to restore their livelihood. The same principles apply for the poor and vulnerable people losing 10% or more of their productive landholding.

- PAPs who prefer “land for land” will be provided with land plots with the equivalent productive capacity for lost lands or a combination of land (a standard land plot) in a new residential area nearby for residential land, and cash adjustment for difference between their

lost land and the land plots provided. The resettlement area will be planned properly and implemented in consultation with the PAPs. All basic infrastructures, such as paved roads, sidewalks, drainage, water supply, and electricity and telephone lines, will be provided.

- PAPs who prefer “cash for land” will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These PAPs will be assisted in rehabilitating their livelihoods and making their own arrangements for relocation.

- Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any depreciation of the structure and without deduction for salvageable materials. Structures shall be evaluated individually. Any rates set by category of structure must use the highest value structure in that group (not the lowest).

- Households whose income generation activities, or livelihoods are affected as a result of construction (temporary impact) will be compensated for at replacement costs principle.

- As for the displaced households affected with shelter (displaced from existing residential land because the remaining land area is not feasible for building house or entire land acquisition), the local resettlement board needs to conduct consultations and makes agreed solutions to assist for new shelter for affected households.

- The displaced households affected with shelter that capable of building house on the remaining land (not subject to displacement) will be applied general policies of the project in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix.

- The PAPs will be provided with full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands and other properties.

- Compensation and rehabilitation assistance must be provided to each PAP at least 30 days prior to the taking of the assets for those who are not to be relocated and 60 days for those who will have to be relocated. Exceptions should be made in the case of vulnerable groups who may need more time.

- If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.

- Additional efforts, such as economic rehabilitation assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to PAPs losing income sources, especially to vulnerable groups, in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement.

4.2. Entitlement Policies

All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date of the Project baseline survey (BLS) will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to enhance, or at least restore their livelihoods in real terms

relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups. The cut-off date will be the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of DMS. A census survey will be done before the cut-off date is announced to establish a list of potential affected households. Those who encroach into the investment area or building their new assets (rehabilitation, construction of houses/structures, new tree planting) after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

Based on the feasibility study report, the baseline social survey (BLS), social impact assessment initially, the impact of resettlement: the group of people affected, download the affected land and other impacts through IOL. Based on the objectives of the policy and policy harmonization land acquisition, resettlement is proposed for the project, the interests of the affected people are required by law. The specific benefits for each group of affected people mentioned in the entitlement matrix below.

4.2.1. Compensation Policy for Permanent Impact

For Loss of Agricultural land

Legal land users:

If the lost area represents less than 20% of a Household's (HH's) land holding (or less than 10% for poor and vulnerable groups), and the remaining area is economically viable, compensation in cash will be at 100% replacement cost for the lost area.

If the lost area represents 20% or more of the HHs' land holding, (or 10% or more for the poor and vulnerable groups) or the remaining area is economically not viable, then "land for land" compensation should be considered as the preferred option. If no land is available, then PMU must demonstrate this to the World Bank's satisfaction before proceeding. If land is not available, or if the PAP prefers cash compensation, then cash compensation will be provided for the lost area at 100% of land replacement cost, and the PAP will be provided with rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income sources, such as agricultural extension, job training, provision of non-agricultural land at a location appropriate for running off-farm business or services. If the PAPs wish, and there is land of similar value elsewhere, the project should also assist these PAPs to visit these areas and help with legal transactions should they wish to acquire them. For agricultural land lying intermixed with residential areas, and garden and pond land lying adjacent to residential areas, apart from compensation at the price of agricultural land having the same use purpose, monetary support shall also be provided; with the prices for such support being equal to between 50% and 70% of the prices of adjacent residential land; and with the specific support levels being decided by the Provincial People's Committees (PPC) to suit local conditions.

Users with temporary or leased rights to use communal/public land (PAPs who rent communal or public land):

Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remained investment put on the land or corresponding to the remained value of the land rental contract, if it exists.

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

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

Instead of compensation, these PAPs will receive rehabilitation assistance at 80% of the land value in cash. Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 will be compensated at 100% as per Article 77.2 of the land law. These PAPs will be entitled to the rehabilitation measures mentioned above, to ensure that their living standards are restored.

In cases where the land is rented through civil contracts between individuals, households or organizations, then the compensation for crops, trees or aquaculture products will be paid to the affected land users and PMU shall assist the renter to find similar land to rent.

In cases when PAPs utilize public land (or protected areas), with an obligation to return the land to the Government when requested, the PAPs will not be compensated for the loss of use of the land. However, these PAPs will be compensated for crops, trees, structures and other assets they own or use, at full replacement cost.

The social and baseline assessment should consider if a physical impediment caused by the MD-ICRSL Project (such as a new public safety restriction) will impose additional costs on PAPs, and whether additional compensation is required to offset these costs.

For Loss of Residential Land

Loss of residential land without structures on it: for legal and/or legalizable land users, all compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at full replacement cost. For land users who have no recognizable land use right, financial assistance will be provided. The amount will be determined by the respective PPC.

Loss of residential land with structures built thereon, where the remaining (non-acquired) land is adequate to rebuild the structure (reorganizing PAP):

Compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at (i) full replacement cost for legal and legalizable land users; (ii) Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be provided to land users who do not have recognizable land use rights.

Loss of residential land with structures built thereon, and the remaining land is not adequate to rebuild the structure (relocating PAP):

(i) For PAPs who have legal or legalizable rights to the affected land:

- A land plot of equivalent size and quality, in a well-developed resettlement site. Where land is not available, an apartment will be provided to the PAP. This will be done in consultation with the PAP. Full ownership title to the land or apartment will be given at no cost to the PAP.

OR,

- On request of and with full consultation with the PAP, cash compensation at full replacement cost, plus the amount equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investments calculated as an average for each household in a resettlement site. In this case, the household will be expected to relocate themselves.

In the event that the compensation amount to be paid is less than the cost of a minimum land plot /apartment in the project's resettlement site, PAPs will be given the support needed to allow them to acquire the new land plot/apartment at no additional cost to them. If a land plot/apartment in the resettlement site is not PAP's chosen option, a financial assistance, equivalent to the difference in the value of the chosen and actually received land plot/apartment will be provided to them.

(ii) PAPs who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land:

- Financial assistance of an amount to be determined by Provincial People's Committee will be given.

- If the PAP has no place to move, a land plot or an apartment satisfactory to them will be provided in the resettlement site and they can either pay in installment or rent it for living.

In case the relocated PAPs belong to poor or vulnerable groups or households, additional assistance (in cash and kind) will be provided to ensure that they are able to fully relocate to a new site.

For Loss of House/Structures

Compensation or assistance in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures, at 100% of the replacement costs for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or a construction permit for the affected structure. The compensation/assistance amount will be sufficient to rebuild the affected house/structure of the same quality. As per OP 4.12 cash compensation will be at full replacement cost in local markets. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.

If the house/structure is partially affected, a financial assistance will be provided to enable PAPs to repair the affected house/structures to restore it to the former condition, or better, at no additional cost to them.

Tenants

- Tenants of state-owned or organization-owned houses will be: (i) entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of an area at least equal to their affected ones or (ii) provided a financial assistance equivalent to 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and houses. The affected structures built at the PAP's own costs will be compensated for at full replacement costs.

- Tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving assets, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

For Loss of Standing Crops and Trees or aquaculture products

For annual and perennial standing crops, trees or aquaculture products, regardless of the legal status of the land, cash compensation at full replacement cost will be paid to the affected persons who cultivate the land. The compensation will be sufficient to replace the lost standing crops, trees or aquaculture products at local market rates. Perennial crops or trees will be compensated at a rate calculated on their life time productivity. Where affected trees can be removed and transported, compensation will be paid for the loss of the tree plus the transportation cost.

For Loss of Income and/or Business/Productive Assets

For PAPs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be:

- Allowance for stable production, business: All affected businesses and production households whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 30% of their actual annual income: (i) For licensed businesses the compensation will be based on their average yearly income as declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years, and (ii) For unregistered affected businesses but have made their tax obligations the compensation will be supported by 50% of the specified support.

- Employees who are affected by acquisition of residential/commercial land acquisition, public land or land of enterprises: Allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the regulations to affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months. Assistance in finding alternative employment will also be given.

- If the business has to be relocated, the project will assist in finding an alternative site with location advantage and physical attributes similar to the land lost, and with easy access to a customer base, satisfactory to the PAP. Alternatively, the PAP will receive compensation

in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable assets.

Compensation for Graves

Compensation for the removal of graves/ tombs will include the cost for buying of land for re-burial, excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs which are necessary to satisfy customary requirements. Compensation in cash will be paid to each affected family or to the affected group as a whole as is determined through a process of consultation with the affected community. The level of compensation will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities. Household and individual graves are considered physical cultural resources (PCR) and even though the costs associated with their relocation will be covered in the resettlement plan, the WB OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources should be triggered and relevant cross references should be made to the Environmental Management Plan or Project Implementation Manual.

Compensation for other assets

In the case of the affected households is equipped with telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), shall be compensated according to unit price of installing new units offer service announcement or relocation costs due to service providers regulations.

Compensation for Loss of Public Structures

In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems, medical centers, distribution/transmission, communication and fiber cable are damaged and the community wishes to reuse them, the project will ensure that these are restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community. Public infrastructure directly related to people's livelihoods and developmental needs, such as irrigation canals, school, clinic, etc. will be restored/rebuilt to pre-project or higher quality levels or compensated at replacement cost, as determined through consultation with the affected community.

Land acquisition for the safety corridor of construction, AHs have houses and constructions on the land in safety corridor of construction, to be considered, assessed on impacts level and compensated and assisted in accordance with the policy of the project.

4.2.2. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impact during Construction

When PAPs are adversely impacted by project works on a temporary basis, they are entitled to the following:

- Compensation for all affected assets/investments made on the land, including trees, crops etc., at full replacement cost;
- Cash compensation for rental loss, which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the period of disruption;

Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures:

Damaged property will be restored to its former condition by contractors, immediately upon completion of civil works. Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to repair the damage and may also be required to pay compensation to the affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that are applied to all other assets affected by the Project.

Secondary PAPs:

This refers to PAPs affected by development of individual resettlement or group resettlement sites. Because all secondary PAPs are likely to be affected in similar ways as primary ones, they will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the impacts on them and according to the same compensation rates and procedures that apply to all PAPs affected in this project.

Compensation for Loss of Community Assets:

In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems are damaged, the project will ensure that these will be restored or repaired at no cost for the community, and be done to a standard that meets the community's satisfaction.

Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation

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

Households whose income generation activities, or livelihoods are affected as a result of construction (temporary impact) will be compensated for at replacement costs principle. In process of assistance plan development, it needs to determine and consult fully with AHs.

4.2.3. Allowances and Rehabilitation Assistance

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

For Impacts on Residential Land

- Transportation Allowance to relocating PAP:

The support level moving to new location: moving in the city will be decided by PPC, in accordance with local.

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

- **House Renting Allowance** or temporary accommodation will be provided to PAPs who may be forced to relocate from their original homes and are still awaiting the replacement land plots or apartments. In the case of replacement land plots, the rental allowance will extend to the period during which the new house is being built.

For Impacts on Agricultural Land:

- **Allowance for Loss of Livelihood (during transition period):** (i) PAPs losing 20 - 70% of their agricultural landholding (or 10 - 70% for the poor and vulnerable groups) will be provided with compensation by 30 kg of rice /person/month for 6 months if they do not have to relocate, and for 12 months in case of relocation. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the compensation may be provided for a maximum of 24 months; (ii) PAPs losing more than 70% of their agricultural landholding will be assisted at the above rate for a period of 12 months if they do not have to relocate, and 24 months in case of relocation. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the compensation may be provided up to a maximum of 36 months; (iii) Households affected by loss of less than 20% of land, where the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, will be assisted with the above support plus any additional support as determined, for a period of 12 months. In case of land-for-land compensation, PAPs will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.

- **Support for Skill/Job Change:** The project will offer a range of training options in consultation with the affected PAPs and relevant to the market demand and needs of the area. The financial compensation will at most 5 times the agricultural land prices established by PPC of the acquired agricultural land, but subject to the local land allocation limit as per Government's regulations.

- **Support for training, apprenticeships on vocational training establishments:** At least one member of each affected household will be entitled to vocational training and assistance in getting employment in the PPC. The PAPs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees. After finishing training courses, they will be given priorities to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.

- **Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land adjacent to, but not included in the category of residential land:** Additional assistance (equivalent 40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for garden land and pond land; and (at 50% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for agricultural land.

Other allowances/ assistance:

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

- Repair Allowance: If house/structure is partially affected and the remaining structure is viable for continued use, the project will provide a repair allowance equivalent to 20% of the compensation for the affected part of the structure, to enable PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions.

- Relocated households which eligible for resettlement, but self -accommodation: an amount supported for investment in infrastructure cost/m2 announced by the Ministry of Construction, the land area to support is the actual recovery land but not exceeding the limit of land allocation in accordance with regulations.

- Households relocating with school-going children will be supported with 1-year tuition as regulated by the Ministry of Education

Allowances/ Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households:

- For landless households: Assistance through provision of an apartment with either payment by installment to buy it or rent it for living (at PAP's choice). Additional assistance will be considered if needed to ensure the PAP have a place to live.

- Social Policy: (i) Relocated Households which included heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers; (ii) Poor Relocated Household or Poor Household whose 10% or more of their productive land affected or where <10% land affected but the remaining land will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs (to be certified by local authority).

- Other vulnerable groups: Female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, poor and near poee household and ethnic minority households will get the same additional support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy.

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

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

Table 19. Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
1. Productive land¹ (Agricultural, garden, pond land, etc.) either in or out of the residential area.	<u>Legal land users</u> 1.1. Marginal loss (< 20% of land holding or < 10% for vulnerable group) The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.	Cash compensation at replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) for the affected area of the land.	- Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land recovery by the Project. - The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.
	1.2. Loss of no less than 20% or no less than 10% for vulnerable groups	Land for land compensation should be as the preferred option. If land is not available, or at the PAP's choice, cash compensation can be provided for the lost area at 100% of land replacement cost. The PAP will be provided with the additional rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income sources.	- Other assistance options which city could decide based on the locality conditions. - Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land recovery by the Project. - The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board/ has paid

¹The sub-categories of productive land such as agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond will be compensated at different rates. These will be specified and detailed in the Resettlement Action Plans to ensure the compensation is reflective of current rates and takes into account geographic variation. Land on which businesses are located will be compensated as detailed in the section on relocation of business.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
			<p>compensation and other allowances in full.</p> <p>- For poor, vulnerable and severely affected farmers, including landless, allocation of arable land equal to per capita arable land in commune, or if there no land available for allocation or, on the PAPs request through informed choice, training/ rehabilitation programs will be provided to at least restore, if not improve, their income and living standards.</p>
	Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land.	Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment on the land.	
	Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land	PAPs will receive assistance corresponding to 80% of land replacement cost. Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 will be compensated at 100% as per Article 77.2 of the land law. In addition to above, rehabilitation/training assistance will be provided.	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		In case the PAP uses public land where there was previous agreement to return the land to the Government when so requested, they will not be compensated for the acquired public land but will be compensated for structures, crops, trees and other assets on the land at 100% of the replacement cost.	
2. Residential land	2.1. Marginal loss (i.e., land is still viable for use and not requiring relocation).	<p>Compensation for loss of land in cash at (i) replacement cost to the legal and legalizable land users; (ii) An financial assistance of an agreed amount to the land users not having recognizable land use right.</p> <p>If PAPs have to rebuild their houses, they will receive a house rental allowance for 3 months in recognition of the time needed to rebuild their houses.</p>	<p>- Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery by the Project.</p> <p>- The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board/ has paid compensation in full.</p>
	2.2. Relocated PAPs	<p><i>(i) Legal or legalizable land users:</i></p> <p>A land plot in a resettlement site or apartment will be provided to the PAP, in consultation with them. They will have full land title or apartment ownership title without any cost to them.</p>	<p>- Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery by the Project.</p> <p>- The process of compensation for a plot/apartment for legal and legalizable PAPs at the resettlement</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>Or, on request of the PAPs through informed choice, cash compensation at full replacement cost plus the amount equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investments calculated averagely for each household in a resettlement site. In this case, they will be expected to relocate themselves.</p> <p>If the compensation amounts is less than the cost of a minimum land plot/apartment in the project's resettlement site, PAPs will be provided additional supported to enable them to acquire the land plot/apartment (or cash assistance will be provided equivalent to this difference for self-relocated PAPs).</p> <p><i>(ii) PAPs who do not have formal, or customary rights to the affected land:</i></p> <p>An identified financial assistance of agreed amount will be provided. If the PAP has no place to move, an apartment in the resettlement site will be provided and the PAP can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living.</p> <p>In case the relocated PAP belongs to poor or vulnerable groups or HHs, the project will provide assistance to ensure that the PAP is</p>	<p>site will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the selling cost of minimum plot(s)/apartment at the new site is more than the value of the affected residential land, PAPs receive new plot/apartment at no additional cost. - If the plot(s)/apartment at the new site is equal the value of affected residential land, PAPs receive new plot/apartment at the new site without any balance. - If the plot(s)/apartment at the new site is less than the value of affected residential land, PAPs will receive plot/apartment and the difference in cash. <p>The planning and detailed design for the relocation sites will be done by consultant of DCB in consultation with stakeholders and then approved by the PPC.</p> <p>Detailed regulation on plot/apartment allocation will be developed by DCB</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		able to relocate and re-establish themselves to a new site.	<p>through consultation with commune and PAPs, followed by approval of PPC.</p> <p>For relocating households, assistance is in form of land-for-land of similar characteristics with title at no cost. The replacement land is no less than 40m², or compensation in cash with equal value if PAPs for self-relocation.</p> <p>Area and number of land plot/apartment in resettlement sites will be decided in consultation with PAPs.</p>
			For poor or vulnerable PAPs who have no other residential land in the same as their affected commune, the project will provide an apartment and the PAPs can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living.
3. Houses	3.1. Partial impact: Unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and could be remained from the technical viewpoints,	- If house/structure is partially affected and the remaining structure is viable for continued use, the project will provide a house/structure repair cost, in addition to the compensation for affected portion at replacement cost, to enable	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	therefore, require no relocation.	PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions. - Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full replacement cost and will be in cash.	
	3.2. Full impact (i.e., house is partially acquired by the project but no longer viable for continued use or the entire structure is acquired).	- Compensation in cash for entire affected structures will be provided at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or permit to build the affected structure. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure the same as the former one at current market prices. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials. - Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full replacement cost and will be in cash. Tenants of state or organization's houses will be: (i) entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of the area at least equal to their affected ones; or (ii) provided an assistance equal 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and houses. Any investments such as structures, trees, crops etc. made on the land by the PAPs will be compensated at their full replacement cost.	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		The tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving their assets. They will also be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.	
4. Crops and trees, aquaculture products	Owners regardless of tenure status	For annual and perennial standing crops or trees, aquaculture products regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation in cash will be paid to the affected persons, who cultivate the land, at full replacement cost in local markets to ensure the compensation is sufficient to replace the lost standing crops, trees or aquaculture products.	PAPs will be given notice several months in advance regarding evacuation. Crops grown after issuance of the deadline will not be compensated.
5. Public structures	Loss of, or damage to assets	Either in (i) cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities or (ii) in kind compensation based on the negotiation between District Compensation Board and owners of assets.	For public structures, the displacement will be carried out by the owners prior to the start of works.
6. Communal-owned assets, collective assets	Loss of, or damage to assets of village, ward, commune, district, provincial government unit.	Either (i) cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities or (ii) in kind compensation based on the negotiation between DCB and owners of assets.	For the communal owned assets directly affecting lives and production activities of the community, restoration must be done prior to the

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
			start of works.
7. Graves	Have to move the graves or tombs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family. - Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways. 	
8. Loss of Income/ Livelihood due to loss of productive land	<p>Impacts due to permanent loss of 20% or more of their total productive land or where <20% land affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable.</p> <p>(Legal, legalizable land users and PAPs with lease agreement over the affected land)</p>	<p>- Allowance for Loss of Livelihood: Affected person will be compensated with 30kg of rice/person/month, including:</p> <p>(a) : Affected households losing 20% to 70% of their agricultural land will be assisted for 6 months if the remaining land is viable for continued use, and for 12 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may be given up to a maximum of 24 months;</p> <p>(b) Affected households losing more than 70% of their agricultural land acquired will be assisted for 12 months if the remaining land is</p>	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>viable for continued use, and for 24 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may extend to a maximum of 36 months; In addition, these PAPs will be targeted for livelihood restoration program;</p> <p>(c) households affected by loss of <20% of land and the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, the PAPs will be provided assistance for 12 months;</p> <p><i>Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land in the residential area adjacent to residential land, but not recognized as residential land:</i> Additional assistance (40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for garden land and pond land; and (at 50% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for agricultural land.</p> <p>In case of land-for-land compensation, PAP will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.</p> <p><i>Vocational conversion assistance:</i> Every PAP affected by loss of productive land, irrespective</p>	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>of the degree of impact, will be provided with additional assistance equivalent to at most 5 times the agricultural land price established by PPC.</p> <p><i>Support for vocational training and job creation:</i> At least one member of households affected by loss of productive land will be entitled to vocational training and assistance in getting employment in the province. The PAPs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees course will be paid directly to the vocational training centers. After finishing training courses, they will be given priority to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.</p>	
9. Loss of Income/ Livelihood due to relocation of business	Marginal impacts		

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	<p><i>Owner of the affected business and employees</i></p>	<p>For PAPs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be:</p> <p>(i) Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households whose income is affected will be compensated or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income: (a) For licensed businesses the compensation will be based on their average yearly income declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years, and (b) For unregistered affected businesses but have made their tax obligations the compensation will be supported by 50% of the specified (ii) Employees who are affected by acquisition of residential/commercial land acquisition, public land or land of enterprises: Allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the provincial regulations to affected employees during the transition period for a maximum of 6 months, and will be assisted in finding alternative employment.</p>	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	<i>Relocating shop owners regardless of tenure status.</i>	If the business has to be relocated, the project will provide alternative site with local advantage and physical attributes similar to the land lost with easy access to customers base, satisfactory to the PAP, OR compensation in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable attached assets.	PAPs will be given priority for business relocation at conveniently located in order to maximize their benefit from business opportunities. At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.
10. Allowances /Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households	Loss of land and non-land assets <i>Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts. The vulnerable groups were defined as in Terms of Terminology</i>	<p>Specific assistance to vulnerable groups would be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For landless households, assistance through provision of an apartment that PAP can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living. -Social Policy: (i) Relocated Households that include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers families will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs; (ii) Poor Relocated Households or Poor Households where 20% or more of their productive land is affected or where <20% land is affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable and to be certified by 	- Allowance for households as per Government regulation (social policy households, heroic mothers, wounded, dead soldiers). If the household eligible to more than one additional support allowance for the vulnerable people, only one package with the highest value will be applied

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>local authority).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other vulnerable groups affected by the Project, whether they have to relocate or not, (female headed households with dependents, households with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, ethnic minority households) will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy. - These households are entitled to take part in Income Restoration Program 	
11. Other Allowances/ Assistances	Loss of land and non-land assets	<p>Incentive Bonus: All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance in accordance with the provincial policy.</p> <p>Repair Allowance: If house/structure is partially affected and the remaining structure is viable for continued use, the project will provide a repair allowance equivalent of 20% of compensation for the affected part of the structure to enable PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions.</p>	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>The relocating households with children who are going to schools will be supported with 1-year tuition as regulated by the Ministry of Education</p> <p>Based on the actual situation of the locality, the PPC Chairman issues other allowances to ensure accommodation and livelihood restoration for PAPs.</p>	
12. Temporary impacts	Temporary loss of land and assets.	<p>Compensation for all damaged or lost assets, including trees, crops at full replacement cost</p> <p>Rental in cash for the land acquired at a rate which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption;</p> <p>Restoration of the land within 3 months after use: The contractor is expected to return the land in its original condition within 3 months of the termination of the civil works.</p>	If the quality of land is radically changed when returned to PAPs, requiring PAPs to change in the types of land use; then PAPs should be compensated for all envisaged cost of losses.
	Households whose income generation activities, or livelihoods are affected as a result of construction	<p>Compensation for all lost will be at replacement costs.</p> <p>Priority of participation in agricultural extension, and other assistance of local.</p>	People to be assisted must be specified and consulted fully.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	(temporary impact)		
13. Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation	Individuals, organizations in the project area	<p>Entitlements to compensation and other assistance would be provided in accordance with the compensation policy.</p> <p>Secondary impacts on production and business or PAPs isolated from access to resources temporarily have to be compensated and supported in accordance with RAP.</p>	<p>In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAPs, the contractors, construction units have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.</p>

5. RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

5.1. Objectives

Income restoration program mean programs to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels.

The overall objective of the project policy is to ensure that all people affected by the sub-project are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-sub-project living standards and income-earning capacity through compensation and allowance for the loss of physical and non-physical assets.

5.2. Principles

According to the compensation and resettlement policy frame for the subproject and Decisions of compensation, assistant and resettlement when Government of Vietnam acquires land in the territory of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long province. Income restoration measures for AHs losing 20% or more of productive land/income generation (10% for vulnerable group) will be provided with income restoration measures. The suitable income restoration programs will be designed and implemented with the consultation of AHs during subproject implementation.

As per project policy the HH affected by loss of productive land, irrespective of the degree of impact, will also be provided with vocational conversion assistance: equivalent to 1.5 time the agricultural land price per m² established by PPC

5.3. Proposed income restoration program

Funding sources

Funds for implementation of compensation and resettlement include funds for paying compensation and resettlement, developing resettlement sites (if needed), restoring livelihoods and incomes, and managing and implementing resettlement. These funds will be covered by the counterpart fund from the Government and provinces.

Restoration programs

According to the survey and public consultation, all households affected by loss of agricultural and residential land, would like to be supported by vocational training to increase productivity on their remaining land and create jobs for children of working-ages.

The resettled households with children who are studying in schools will be supported with 1-year tuition as regulated by the Ministry of Education.

For the AHs severely affected households who lost 20% or more of productive land area, income or other productive assets (10% for vulnerable group), they will receive supporting amount for income restoration as follow:

- At least one member of each affected household who is in the labor age (Male: 18 – 60 year old, Female: 18 – 55 year old) will be entitled to vocational training on their existing occupation such as agriculture, fishery or relevant occupation. The PAPs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees. After finishing training courses, they will be given priorities to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.

Besides, the AHs who are compensated by agricultural land will be assisted stable production, including: Assistance for plant varieties and animal breeds for agricultural production, agriculture and forestry services, plant protection services, veterinary medicine, cultivation techniques, breeding techniques and professional techniques for production and business.

5.4. Arrangement of resettlement

For physically displaced households, the following relocation options are proposed: (a) Self-relocation to another land owned by the household, (b) Self-relocation to another land that household find out, (c) Relocation to a resettlement area of the project, or (d) Relocation to a resettlement area of the commune. Following meetings and group discussions with local authorities on relocation and resettlement requirements, among the 12 displaced households, 10 households opted for self-relocation to another land that they will find themselves, 2 households selected self-relocation to another land they already own. The displaced households will receive compensation and support as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.

5.5. Vulnerable groups, gender, and ethnic minorities

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

During the implementation process, the Project will pay special attention to the women and female-headed HHs as the project beneficiaries. Women will participate equally in the whole process of project implementation to enhance the project sustainability. Active participation of women and the vulnerable group will ensure that design of restoration measures suitable to their specific needs or concerns,.

6. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

6.1. Information disclosure

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

As per Bank's requirement, the RAP will be disclosed in Vietnamese at local level, particularly at the office of SPMU, DPCs, CPCs and at the Central Project Office in Hanoi before and after it is approved by the Government of Vietnam. The English version of this RAP will be also disclosed at the World Bank Info Shop in Washington D.C. prior to project appraisal.

6.2. Community consultation

Consultation during RAP preparation

During RAP preparation, all of 13 affected households in 4 communes participated in the consultation meetings on the contents of:

- (i) Information to local authorities and the PAPs of the sub-project in a democratic manner, completely and freedom.
- (ii) Notification about the RAP implementation to local authorities at district/city and commune/ward/town level.

Besides, they also provide their information, including:

- The impacts on the people's life in the sub-project area, the advantages and difficulties of resettlement, their idea of compensation and resettlement.
- The impacts on the people's life in the local area, infrastructure, the advantages and difficulties of resettlement.
- Comments on the compensation and proposed RAP

After the draft RAP is completed, the second public consultation will be implemented in affected area. The purpose of the consultation meeting on resettlement action plan is to provide information and consultation with the PAPs and other organizations and individuals concerned about: (i) the results of estimated losses projected in the unit cost of compensation and benefits, (ii) the procedures for paying compensation and resettlement activities.

- Collect adequate and exact comments of local affected persons, which can create opportunity for affected persons participate fully in resettlement plan preparation to ensure the democracy in development.

Consultation during RAP implementation

Before starting the updated RAP in accordance with the detailed design, the SPMUs, District Resettlement Committees, DPCs, CPCs will hold public meetings in each affected commune to provide additional information for people affected and provide opportunities for them to participate in public discussions on policy and procedures for resettlement. Send an invitation to all those affected before the meeting at the same place. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify the information has to date of the meeting and provide opportunities for affected

people to discuss concerns and clarify information. Along with written notice to the affected people, to use measures other information to information for people affected and the general public, such as posters in the visible region at headquarters of Commune/District People's Committee, where affected people are living, alerts stations, local newspapers. Both men and women of the affected households as well as members of the community who are interested are encouraged to participate. During the meeting will explain the project, and the rights and entitlements of households, and the meeting will be an opportunity to raise questions relating. Similar meetings will be held periodically throughout the project cycle. The organization of opinion must be recorded in writing, certified by the commune People's Committee, Representative Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and communal representatives who was acquired land.

6.3. Project leaflets

Leaflets provide information about the project will be developed and provided to people affected by the project during the project preparation phase and implementation phase to ensure that people grasp and aware of the benefits of the project. Leaflets of project provides compensation policies, supporting details presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework aims to develop measures to mitigate the social impact, the sub-project land acquisition and clearance.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies and organizations at the national, provincial, district and commune level. Each provincial people's committee will take general responsible for the implementation of the general policy framework and specific resettlement plan of the sub-project of that province. Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees shall be established at district/province level according to the provisions of Decree 47/2014/CP. The provisions and policies of the RPF and the RAPs will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities in the MD-ICRSL Project.

7.1. At Central level

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), on behalf of the Government, is the project owner, has overall responsibility for the whole project. The provincial governmental authorities of the project provinces are the Employers of the sub-projects, has responsibility for investment decisions under sub-projects managed by the Ministry and the provinces. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, including representatives of the MARD, relevant Ministries and sectors, the provincial governmental authorities of the project provinces, to be responsible for frequent monitoring and managing the Project during its implementation process.

The Central Project Office (CPO) in the MARD will take the overall responsibility to supervise and monitor the resettlement activities in order to assure the compliance with RPF.

- Cooperate with PPCs to conduct compensation and resettlement to assure compliance with RPF and suit with construction progress;

- Organize training and building capacity for project implementing agencies (SPMU and Resettlement Committee) on implementation procedure of RPF and RAP;
- Cooperate with SPMU to monitor internally compensation and resettlement of overall project;
- Select and coordinate the independent monitoring consultants for overall project;
- Report periodically on resettlement to MARD and WB.

7.2. At Provincial level: Provincial People's Committees of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long

PPCs take the overall responsibility for compensation, site clearance, and resettlement within the province. The PPCs are responsible for:

- Inform or authorize DPCs to announce about land acquisition when the sub-project location is selected;
- Issue decision on land acquisition to land-owners;
- Approve RAPs of their respective sub-projects;
- Approve overall plan on land acquisition;
- Instruct DPCs to implement compensation, resettlement, and site clearance;
- Provide adequate funds for compensation in a timely manner;
- In special cases, the provincial authority's approval is needed for compensation plans, the provincial authority establishes an appraisal council at provincial level to appraise the compensation plans submitted by the DRCs so that advice will be provided for the provincial authority to approve such plans in accordance with the Government's regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement, and the WB's involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12) applied to the project;

Subproject owner/ SPMU shall be responsible for managing compensation and site clearance of their respective subprojects, including:

- Update RAP;
- Submit sub-project RAPs to the PPCs before making compensation payment;
- Co-operate closely with Departments, agencies, sectors, and the project DPCs in implementing resettlement and site clearance to ensure that the implementation of compensation and resettlement is in line with the construction schedules;
- Monitor internally implementation of compensation and resettlement of the sub-projects, preparing quarterly reports on implementation progress of compensation and resettlement of the sub-projects to CPO.

7.3. At District level

District People's Committees (DPCs) are responsible for:

- Approving compensation plans prepared by DRCs and submitting the PPC for endorsement;
- Issuing decisions on land acquisition from individuals and households;
- Settling complaints and grievances of the APs within jurisdiction.

District Resettlement Committees (DRCs) shall take responsibility for implementation of compensation and site clearance for works located in their respective districts, including:

- Preparing compensation plans to submit to DPCs for approval;
- Implementing the approved plan on compensation and site clearance.

7.4. Commune level

Commune People's Committees (CPCs) are responsible for:

- Disseminating and mobilizing people to implement RPF;
- Planning land use and protecting public safety corridors;
- Providing cadastral maps for Resettlement Committees, determining the origin of land use and mobilizing their staffs to be members of DMS teams;
- Co-operating with DRCs in delivering information and organizing community consultation;
- Settling APs' queries relating to inventory of their assets;
- Facilitating and assisting APs in restoring their livelihoods, incomes, and stabilizing their lives.

7.5. Implementation procedure

The implementation procedure complies with Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014, Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01/10/2009 of MoNRE.

Decree No.17/2013/NQ-HDND dated November 06, 2013 of Tra Vinh in issuing unit price of lands locating in Tra Vinh province, 2014

Decision No. 06/2013/QD – UBND dated January 28th, 2013 of Tra Vinh province in issuing unit price of fruit trees, vegetables to identified the value for damage compensation during ground clearance in Tra Vinh province.

Decision No. 28/2009//QD – UBND dated November 25th, 2009 of Vinh Long province in relation to the issuance of unit price for damage compensation, support plan in Tra Vinh province.

Decision No. 11/2013/QD-UBND dated November 19th, 2013 of Vinh Long province in regulation the price of lands locating in Vinh Long, 2014.

Decision No. 06/2013/QD – UBND dated August 13th, 2013 of Vinh Long province in stipulating price of new house, work and architecture locating in Vinh Long province

Decision No. 18/2014/QĐ – UBND dated September 30th, 2014 in relation to the issuance of regulations on compensation, support and resettlement locating in Vinh Long province

With the above legal base and the organizational structure, coordination of stakeholders, the basic operation of the compensation and resettlement is conducted according to the following steps:

Step 1: Location introduction and land acquisition notice

The identification and land acquisition notice is based on the written evaluation letters of land use needs of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment submitted to Tra Vinh and Vinh Long PPC for approving and issuing land acquisition notices (including reasons of land acquisition, area and location of land recovery on the basis of the existing cadastral or detailed approved construction planning; to assign the district's people committees for land acquisition notification to the public, to guide compensation, assistance and resettlement in the district level to perform inventory tasks, establish compensation plans). District's People Committees are responsible for directing the widespread policy of land confiscation, the regulations on land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance when recover of used land for national defense purposes, security, national interests, public interests and economic development.

Commune's People's Committee responsible to post up a public notice about land acquisition policies in the commune's People's Committee headquarters and in the points of living and residential areas where land is recovered, widely reported on radio system level (in places having radio system).

Step 2: Prepare cadastral files for land acquisition area

Based on documents on land acquisition of the Provincial People's Committee, Department of Natural Resources and Environment shall direct the registration office for land use rights in same level to make the preparation of cadastral files.

Revision of the cadastral map to suit the current situation and make extracts of the cadastral map for places which have formal cadastral maps or conduct cadastral measurements for places with no formal cadastral maps;

Complete and make extract from cadastral (land register) to send to the DRC;

Make a list of parcels of land to be recovered with the following contents: number of maps, land parcel numbers, names, land use area of the parcel of land has the same purpose, the purpose of land use.

Step 3: Planning, evaluating and approving the general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement

The Investor guides the consultant unit to create overall compensation and resettlement assistance plans (hereinafter called the general plan) based on survey data, field surveys, existing document issued by the Natural Resources and Environment, which had been assessed and approved along with approved investment projects. Comprehensive plan shall contain the following:

- a. The basis for the plan creation;
- b. General data on the types of land area and grade land for agriculture, the number of maps, parcel number, estimated value of existing assets on the land;

- c. General data on the number of households, number of household members, number of employees in the area of land recovery, clearly stating the number of employees in switched careers, resettlement of households;
- d. Expected level of compensation, support and expected location, land area or areas of resettlement housing and resettlement, the resettlement mode;
- e. Plan measures to help jobs creation and training plan of job conversion;
- f. List of works and scope of the work of the State, organizations, religious institutions, residential communities expected to move to relocation sites;
- g. The number of graves to be removed and proposed sites for relocation;
- h. Cost estimate to implement the plan;
- i. Funding sources to implement the plan;
- j. Progress of implementation plans

Step 4: Making the clearance landmarks.

After projects are approved by competent authorities, the project owner base on the basic design to conduct the clearance boundary markers, handed over to the organization in charge of compensation management and implementation the next steps of site clearance work. In stage of formulation, approval of technical design (or design of construction drawings) if any adjustment on the scope of site clearance, project investors coordinate with organizations in charge of compensation promptly, accurately and immediately notify the local authority the content adjusted.

Step 5: Prepare The Compensation, Assistance And Resettlement Plan.

1. Field inspection and enumeration.

Based on the land acquisition policy and the site clearance landmarks of the project, the Organization in charge of compensation prepares the detailed enumeration report for each land acquisition case (called the compensation quantity enumerating report, for short). The report has to present specific contents, including names, places of permanent address registration, places of temporary address registration, current addresses of acquired land owners, the number of household members, the number of laborers and social policy beneficiaries (if any); the area and the location of the acquired land lot; the quantity of crop plants and domestic animals; the shape, the dimension, the quantity, the structure and basic features of assets currently on that land; emerging and underground works associated to the acquired land.

2. Identification of the origin of each acquired land lot.

The organization in charge of compensation co-operates with the Land Use Rights Registration Office and Ward People's Committees to identify the origin of each acquired land lot and the legal owner of the land lot based on documents related to the land use, cadastral documents, cadastral maps, inventory documents, cadastral books, statistics registration books, monitoring books of land use right certificates granting and tax registers of the acquired land.

3. Preparation of the compensation and assistance plan.

Pursuant to the compensation quantity enumerating report, the origin of each acquired land lot, unit prices and compensation policies as stipulated, the Organization in charge of compensation implements the preparation of the compensation and assistance plan with following contents:

- Name and address of the owner of the acquired land;
 - Area, type, location and origin of the acquired land;
 - Calculation bases for the money amount of compensation and assistance such as the compensated land price, the house price, the compensated works, the number of household members, the number of laborers in the working age, and the number of social benefits beneficiaries;
 - Amount of compensation and assistance money;
 - Resettlement arrangement;
 - Relocation of governmental works, religious organizations and communities;
 - Grave's displacement.
4. Collection of comments on the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan:
- The compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is openly posted at ward PC headquarters and at residential activities places where land is acquired so that the land users and relevant people can give comments;
 - The posting must be made in written form confirmed by representatives of ward PCs, Ward Committees of Fatherland Front and acquired land owners;
 - The period of posting and receiving comments lasts at least twenty (20) days as from the date of posting.
5. Finalization of the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan:
- At the end of the plan posting and comments receiving period, the Organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will be responsible for written synthesis of comments, including a clear statement of agreement, disagreement and other opinions towards the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan. This Organization is also responsible for finalizing the plan and sending the finalized plan and the collection of contributed comments to the Natural Resources and Environment agency for appraisal.
 - In case there are a lot of disagreement opinions towards the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, the Organization in charge of compensation and site clearance will need to clarify or review and adjust the plan before it is sent to the Natural Resources and Environment agency for appraisal.

Step 6: Evaluation and approval of the compensation and supporting plan

- Division of Natural Resources and Environment shall assume the prime responsibility and coordinate with related departments at district level for evaluation of compensation, assistance plan, in accordance with regulation; submission to DPC for approval of the compensation, supporting plan by regulations.

Step 7: Decision on land acquisition and redress grievances against decision on land acquisition

- Based on report of land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement plan prepared and approved by competent agencies, the extracts or the cadastral measurements of land plots. District People's Committee make decisions of land acquisition for affected households, individuals and communities.
- During the implementation of land acquisition, if there is any question or complaint from citizens, the CPC will gather comments and complaints and send to the competent authorities' to consider.

While a decision of grievance redress is pending, decisions on land recovery must be continued. Where State agencies have jurisdiction over complaints concluded the land acquisition is contrary to law, must stop land acquisition, state agencies have issued decision to withdraw the land must make new decision on cancelling the decision issued on land acquisition and must compensate damages from recovery decisions (if any). Where State agencies have jurisdiction over complaints concludes the land acquisition is lawful, the person whose land is recovered to abide by the decision of land recovery.

Step 8: Compensation, assistance and resettlement plan approval and disclosure.

- District People's Committees approve the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan according to regulations.

- Within a period not exceeding three (03) days from the date of receipt of the approved compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, DRC coordinate with CPC disseminate publicly approval of the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan in CPC headquarters and at communal activities places in residential areas where land is recovered; send the decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement to people whose land is recovered, which clearly states the level of compensation, assistance, on land allocation and resettlement (if any), time and place of payment of compensation, assistance time and hand over the land recovered to DRC.

Step 9: Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance

DRC will make payments after the approving decision of compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

Step 10: Hand over and enforcement of land acquisition

- Within twenty (20) days from the date of organization in charge of compensation and site clearance complete payment for compensation and support for land acquisition under the approved plan, the person whose land is recovered, is responsible to hand over land to the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance.

7.6. Updating RAP

DMS is not done at the moment. When DMS is implemented, it will provide data to update RAP. In project implementation, RAP will be updated after detailed technical design submitted to the WB for review and clearance before awarding of civil work contract.

Resettlement Action Plan should be disclosed after submission to the WB for review and determine whether it conforms to the requirements of OP 4.12. While the RAP is satisfactory to the WB requirement, this report will be approved by local authority, and will be disclosed publicly.

7.7. Implementation plan

The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the sub-project is presented in the following table including (i) Community consultation activities, (ii) activities that have been completed for RAP preparation; and (iii) independent monitoring activities.

Table 20. Implementation plan

Activity	Responsible party	Implementation plan
RAP preparation		

Activity	Responsible party	Implementation plan
Disclosure of social safeguards documents at Infoshop	WB	15 February 2016
Disclosure of RAP at office of SPMU, DPC and CPCs in Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provinces	Subproject Project Management Unit (SPMU)	15 February 2016
Disclosure of RAP of subproject at CPO	CPO	15 February 2016
Approval of safeguard policy documents of project and RAP of sub-project	WB and the GOV	Quarter 2/2016
Training on safeguard policy frameworks for the project officers and the DRCs .	CPO and resettlement consultants	Quarter 4/2016
Recruiting the independent monitoring agency	CPO	Quarter 4/2016
RAP updating	CPO and resettlement consultants	Quarter 1/2017
RAP implementation		
Disseminating project information to AHs	DRC and CPCs	Quarter 1/2017
Inventorying affected assets and preparing compensation plans	DRC and CPCs	Quarter 2/2017
Paying compensation and clearing sites	Subproject owner, DRC, and CPCs	Quarter 2/2017
Monitoring resettlement internally every month and preparing quarterly reports	Subproject owner	Quarter 2/2017
Monitoring resettlement externally every six months and preparing monitoring reports	Independent monitoring agency	Quarter 2/2017

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. APs are not required to pay any fee during any of the procedures associated with seeking grievance redress including if resolution requires legal action to be undertaken in a court of law. The mechanism of complaint and complaint and grievances resolution steps are as below:

First Stage - At Commune People's Committee

An aggrieved APs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune/Ward People's Committee, in writing or verbally. The member of CPC/WPC at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the CPC/WPC leaders about the complaint for solving. The Chairman of the CPC/WPC will meet personally with the aggrieved APs and will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC/WPC

secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints handled by the CPC/WPC.

Second Stage - At District People's Committee (DPC)

If after 30 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the APs is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the APs may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DRC of the district. The DPC in turn will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DRC of district of any decision made. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they wish.

Third Stage - At Province People's Committee (PPC)

If after 30 days the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the DPC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or lodge an administrative case to the District People's Court for solution. The PPC has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they want.

Final Stage - At Court

If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.

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

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

Personnel: The Environmental and Resettlement staff assigned by SPMU will formulate and maintain a database of the APs' grievances related to the Project including information such as nature of the grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status.

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

The independent monitoring consultant will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The independent monitoring Consultant may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances. During monitoring the grievance redress procedures and reviewing the decisions, the independent monitoring

agency should closely cooperate with the Vietnam Fatherland Front as well as its members responsible for supervising law enforcement related to appeals in the area;

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

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

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

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1. Monitoring

Monitoring is a continuous evaluation process of the project implementation which is related to the unified implementation schedule on the use of the project inputs, infrastructures and services. Monitoring provides concerned agencies with continuous reflections on the implementation status. Monitoring determines the reality, successful possibility and arising difficulties as soon as possible to facilitate the due adjustment in the project implementation.

Monitoring includes 2 following purposes:

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

The executive agency (the SPMU) as well as the independent monitoring consultants which are contracted with the CPO shall monitor the RAP implementation regularly.

9.2. Internal monitoring

Internal monitoring of the RAP implementation of the subproject is the main responsibility of the implementation agency with the assistance of the project consultants. The implementation agency will monitor the progress of RAP preparation and implementation throughout the regular progress reports.

The criteria of internal monitoring includes but not limit to:

- (i) Compensation payment for affected households for the different types of damage pursuant to the compensation policies described in the resettlement plans

- (ii) Implementation of technical assistance, relocation, allowance payment and relocation assistance.
- (iii) Implementation of income recovery and entitlement to recovery assistance.
- (iv) Dissemination of information and consultation procedures.
- (v) Monitoring of complaint procedures, existing problems that require the manageable attention.
- (vi) Prioritizing affected persons on the proposed selections.
- (vii) In coordination to complete RAP activities and award construction contract.

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

- (i) The executive agencies will submit internal monitoring reports on the RAP implementation as a part of the quarterly report they are supposed to submit the donor. The reports should contain the following information:
 - (ii) Number of affected persons according to types of effect and project component and the status of compensation, relocation and income recovery for each item.
 - (iii) The distributed costs for the activities or for compensation payment and disbursed cost for each activity.
 - (iv) List of outstanding Complaints
 - (v) Final results on solving complaints and any outstanding issues that demand management agencies at all levels to solve.
 - (vi) Arisen issues in the implementation process.
 - (vii) RAP schedule is actually updated.

9.3. Independent monitoring

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

Responsible Agencies. In accordance with the WB requirements for consultant employment, the CPO will hire an organization for the independent monitoring and evaluation of RAPs implementation. This organization is called the Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC) which expertise in social science and has experiences in independent monitoring of RP. The IMC should start their work as soon as the project implementation comments.

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

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

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

10. BUDGET AND COST

All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs of the subproject are taken from the counterpart fund of the Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provinces and loan (if any).

The table below summarizes costs for implementation of RAP of the sub-project including compensation for land acquisition, affected houses, structures, architectural objects, plants, assistance and income restoration program. The compensation rates used for costs estimates (identified in Annex 2) are based on PPC rates of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long province in 2015.

The total estimate cost of compensation and assistance is 15,331,488,410 VND.

It is equivalent to 682,917 USD (with the exchange rate 1 USD = 22,450 VND).

Table 21. Cost estimate of compensation and assistance

No.	Items	Amount (VND)		Sum (VND)	Note
		Tra Vinh	Vinh Long		
A	Compensation and assistance	3,953,938,500	9,657,113,000	13,611,051,500	
	Land compensation	1,015,000,000	3,665,380,000	4,680,380,000	In table 22

	Structure compensation	1,114,138,500	1,208,369,000	2,322,507,500	In table 23
	Plant compensation	45,600,000	336,144,000	381,744,000	In table 24
	Assistance	779,200,000	3,447,220,000	4,226,420,000	In table 25
	Income restoration program	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	Tentative
B	Other expenses	94,894,524	231,770,712	326,665,236	
	Management costs	79,078,770	193,142,260	272,221,030	=2% of A
	Capacity building	15,815,754	38,628,452	54,444,206	=0.4% of A
C	Sub-total	4,048,833,024	9,888,883,712	13,937,716,736	=A+B
D	Contingency	404,883,302	988,888,371	1,393,771,674	=10% of C
Total		4,453,716,326	10,877,772,083	15,331,488,410	=C+D

The cost is calculated at the present time and may vary according to the resettlement plan update. The cost of replacement cost and support of provincial policy may change, so the compensation cost will be updated as the resettlement plan is updated. A replacement cost survey will be conducted during RAP updating following DMS.

ANNEX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL PROJECT OFFICE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES

Date of survey : ____ / ____ / 2015

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Name of household head:

2. Address:

.....Commune:.....District.....Province.....

Village:

Venerable group: []

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

A. General household information

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

(circling the order of member)

No	1.1 Name	1.2 Relationship with household head 0=household head 1=Husband/wife 2=Father/mother 3=Son/daughter 4=Son/daughter In- law 5=Grandchild 6=Nephew/niece7.Other relationship	1.3 Sex 1=Male 2=Female	1.4 Year of birth	1.5 Nation al group	1.6 Education level (Class)	(Question for people was born from1990 to 2008) Education situation 1.7 1=going to school>>2.1 2=Leave school >>1.10			1.8 Year of leaving school	1.9 Reasons of leaving school (Choose maximize 2 options) Looking at the table	1.10 Health Insurance 1 = Yes 2 = No	1.11 Primary occupation 1.Farming 2.Raising livestock 3.Selling goods 4.Worker 5.Goverment employee 6.Private employee 7.Driver 8.Housewife 9.Retirement 10.Student 11.Hired 12.Others
1													

2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

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

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

B. Assets

1. House type classification

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

2. Does household have residential land use right certificate ?

1. Yes
2. No

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

	Water for drinking	Water for washing
– Safe water with water meter connected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Public water tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Dug well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– River, spring, pond water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Rain water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Buying from other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Sanitation condition? (choose one option)

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

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

	For living	For production
– Oil lamp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Gas, oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Generator/hydroelectricity ☐ ☐
- Other..... ☐ ☐

6. Household amenities and consume

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

C- INCOME AND EXPENSES

1. Main income source last 12months

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

2. Household expenditure in last year

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

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

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Good | 4. Poor |
| 2. Medium | 5. No identify |
| 3. Straiteded | |

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

1. Unchanged
2. Better
3. Worse

D-ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

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

No.	Problems	Better	Unchanged	Worse
1	Health care services			
2	Education			
3	Water supply			
4	Irrigation			
5	Infrastructure(bridge, drainage, road)			
6	Disease in agriculture production			
7	Disaster (flood, drought,...)			
8	Agricultural Extension Services			

1. Other activities in the last month,

No.	Activities	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
1	Reading magazine, book				
2	Watching television				

3	Listening radio				
4	Travelling				
5	Going to pagoda/church				
6	Joining in festival				
7	Other				

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

E- HEALTH

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

1. Yes
2. No → Moving to question D10

2. If any, which disease?

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

3. Where to cure? (choose many options)

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

11. Health clinic

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

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

Other:

F-PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

1. Land use status of household

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

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

1. Maintaining the production activities
2. Widen the production and business model
3. Narrow down the production and business model
4. Stopping the production and business models

5. Converting the production and business models
6. No idea

2.b. If having some changes, giving reasons

.....

.....

.....

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

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

4. Obtained loan?

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

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

1. Yes 2. No

6. If any, How to change?

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

7. Which organizations did you lend money?

8. Form of loans

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

9. Purpose of loans (describe)

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

7. Daily expenses

14. Other (describe):.....

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

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

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

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

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

1. Buy new land for agriculture production	8. Save in the bank
2. Buy new residential land	9. Repayment
3. Built house	10. Daily expenses
4. Renovate house	11. Buy other type of asset
5. Invest in small business, services, non agriculture	12. Health care

6. Invest in agriculture, reforestation, aquaculture	13. Spend on children's education
7. Join in vocational training (<i>non agriculture</i>)	14. Distribution for their children and relative
	15. Other (describe)...

G-PROBLEMS RELATED TO PROJECT

1. Salt intrusion into water for agriculture.

1. Yes, throughout the year
2. Yes, depend on season
3. *No salt intrusion* → *move to G3*

2. Affected of salt water on:

	Positive	Negative	Not effect	No idea
1. Change the production season				
2. Effect on agriculture production				
3. Effect on living condition				
4. Effect on people's health				
5. Irrigation fee				
6. Other (describe.....)				

3. From 2010, Which hazard did you face ?

	Yes	No
– Natural disaster	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Epidemic	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Salt intrusion	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Polluted environment	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Loss land	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Unemployment	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
– Other:	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. G3.Have you known about climate change, sea level rise?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No idea → *Move to G7*

5. Which source have you known about climate change, sea level rise ?

1. Internet
2. Village loudspeaker
3. Community activities
4. Neighbor
5. Television
6. Banner
7. Wife/Husband
8. Friend
9. Magazine
10. Leaflets
11. Relative
- Other source

6. Do you know that irrigation project will implement?

1. Yes (*Describe :.....*)
2. No *Move question 8*

7. If any, which source? (Can choose many option and circling)

1. Disseminated village meetings
2. Disseminated commune meetings
3. Watch TV/Listen radio/Read magazine
4. Village loudspeaker`
5. Officer and union
6. Wife/Husband
7. Relative
8. Friend/neighbor
9. Other (describe):.....

8. Which positive effects have irrigation work brought?

	Yes	No
– Prevent salt intrusion,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Active water for irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Restoration the ecological environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Complete the transport infrastructure in rural area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Convenience for travelling and goods traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Which negative effects, have irrigation brought ?

	Yes	No
– Difficulty for agriculture production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Local polluted environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Ecological environment change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Impeding flood drainage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
– Impeding boat travelling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thanks for your cooperation!

II. INVENTORY OF LOSSES

1. **Name of householder:**

.....

2. **Address:**

Village:Commune:.....

District.....Province.....

Affected by :

1= Construction “Vung Liem sluice”;

2= Construction “Bong Bot sluice”;

3= Construction “Tan Dinh sluice”;

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

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

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

2. Houses

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

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

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

- Number of house(s):[]

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

4. Other structures on the affected land and living facilities

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

Structure	Kind of construction work(Under line the kind of work respectively)	Unit	Quantity	Note
1. Kitchen	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
2. Breeding facilities	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
3. Electric meter				
4. Water meter and estimate about the length of connection pipe				
5. Telephone				
6. Fence	1. Brick 2. Barbed wire or wood	M		
7. Gate	1. Metal sheet 2. Iron grill 2.	m ²		
8. Toilet room./Bathroom(separate from house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboos, leaves	m ²		
9. Soil grave a) In Cemetery b) Stand alone		Grave		
10. Grave (by brick, cement)		Grave		

11. Well	1. Drilled 2. Dug	M		
12. Water tank	1. Brick/ Concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m ³		
13. Yard (list only the yard built of cement and brick)		m ²		
14. Fish pond		m ³		
15. Others (Specify clearly the name of assets and affected rate for compensation calculation)				

5. Affected trees, crops

(Only inventory number of affected trees, crops)

Tree or farm production group	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
a)Fruit trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
b) Timber trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				

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

C. QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATION

6. Which type of affected?

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

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

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

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

- i. Yes
- b) No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Buy new land for agriculture production
- b) Restart business in a new location

- c) Trade
- d) Small store
- e) Craft-making
- f) Find a job
- g) Other Describe _____

13. Which proposes to local government related to the affected of the project on the family?

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

14. Is it necessary to construct work in local ?

.....

15. Level of favor of work construction in local

.....

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

.....

ANNEX 2. COST ESTIMATE OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

Table 22. Cost of land compensation

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Note
1	Tra Vinh province				1,015,000,000	
1.1	Cau Ke district					
1.1.1	An Phu Tan commune					
	Permanent acquisition of residential land	m2	1,200	250,000	300,000,000	
	Permanent acquisition of production land	m2	3,900	100,000	390,000,000	
	Temporary acquisition of production land	m2	6,500	50,000	325,000,000	
2	Vinh Long province				3,665,380,000	
2.1	Tra On district					
2.1.1	Tich Thien commune					
	Permanent acquisition of residential land	m2	690	250,000	172,500,000	
	Permanent acquisition of production land	m2	4,500	160,000	720,000,000	
	Temporary acquisition of production land	m2	1,128	80,000	90,240,000	
2.2	Vung Liem district					
2.2.1	Trung Thanh Dong commune					
	Permanent acquisition of residential land	m2	400	350,000	140,000,000	
	Permanent acquisition of production land	m2	4,675	160,000	748,000,000	
	Temporary acquisition of production land	m2	3,715	80,000	297,200,000	
2.2.2	Trung Thanh Tay commune					
	Permanent acquisition of residential land	m2	900	400,000	360,000,000	
	Permanent acquisition of production land	m2	4,659	160,000	745,440,000	
	Temporary acquisition of production land	m2	4,900	80,000	392,000,000	
Total					4,680,380,000	

Table 23. Cost of structure compensation

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Note
1	Tra Vinh province				1,114,138,500	
1.1	Cau Ke district					
1.1.1	An Phu Tan					
	House grade 4, brick wall, concrete roof	m2	210	3,696,700	776,307,000	
	House grade 4, brick wall, tile roof	m2	150	1,225,000	183,750,000	
	Temporary house	m2	50	800,650	40,032,500	
	Electricity clock	unit	4	300,000	1,200,000	
	Water clock	unit	2	350,000	700,000	
	Fence	m2	150	606,000	90,900,000	
	Toilets	m2	20	572,450	11,449,000	
	Concreted ground	m2	40	245,000	9,800,000	
2	Vinh Long province				1,208,369,000	
2.1	Tra On district					
2.1.1	Tich Thien					
	House grade 4, brick wall, tile roof	m2	120	1,148,000	137,760,000	
	Temporary house	m2	190	786,000	149,340,000	
	Kitchen	m2	50	792,000	39,600,000	
	Livestock barn	m2	40	426,000	17,040,000	
	Electricity clock	unit	2	300,000	600,000	
2.2	Vung Liem district					
2.2.1	Trung Thanh Dong					
	House grade 4, brick wall, tile roof	m2	240	1,148,000	275,520,000	
	Kitchen	m2	30	792,000	23,760,000	
	Livestock barn	m2	20	426,000	8,520,000	
	Electricity clock	unit	2	300,000	600,000	
	Water clock	unit	1	350,000	350,000	
	Toilets	m2	4	581,000	2,324,000	
	Concreted ground	m2	20	145,000	2,900,000	
	Fishpond	m3	42.5	1,620,000	68,850,000	
2.2.2	Trung Thanh Tay					
	House grade 4, brick wall, concrete roof	m2	35	4,286,000	150,010,000	
	House grade 4, brick wall, tile roof	m2	190	1,148,000	218,120,000	
	Livestock barn	m2	30	426,000	12,780,000	
	Electricity clock	unit	3	300,000	900,000	
	Soil graves	grave	5	3,000,000	15,000,000	
	Water tank	m3	16	1,920,000	30,720,000	
	Concreted ground	m2	35	145,000	5,075,000	
	Fishpond	m3	30	1,620,000	48,600,000	
Total					2,322,507,500	

Table 24. Cost of plant compensation

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Note
1	Tra Vinh province				45,600,000	
1.1	Cau Ke district					
1.1.1	An Phu Tan					
	Coconut	Plant	50	360,000	18,000,000	
	Banana	Plant	180	20,000	3,600,000	
	Longan	Plant	80	300000	24,000,000	
2	Vinh Long province				336,144,000	
2.1	Tra On district					
2.1.1	Tich Thien					
	Coconut	Plant	200	360,000	72,000,000	
	Banana	Plant	300	20,000	6,000,000	
	Longan	Plant	70	300000	21,000,000	
	Mangosteen	Plant	120	450,000	54,000,000	
	Mango	Plant	50	420,000	21,000,000	
	Jackfruit tree	Plant	50	150,000	7,500,000	
2.2	Vung Liem district					
2.2.1	Trung Thanh Dong					
	Coconut	Plant	67	360,000	24,120,000	
	Banana	Plant	105	20,000	2,100,000	
	Jackfruit tree	Plant	26	150,000	3,900,000	
	Mango	Plant	40	420,000	16,800,000	
	Mulberry	Plant	80	300000	24,000,000	
	Hopea odorata	Plant	180	180,000	32,400,000	
	Ornamental tree	Plant	50	100,000	5,000,000	
	Apricot	Plant	40	120,000	4,800,000	
2.2.2	Trung Thanh Tay					
	Coconut	Plant	100	360,000	36,000,000	
	Banana	Plant	130	20,000	2,600,000	
	Mango	Plant	4	420,000	1,680,000	
	Bamboo	Plant	2	22,000	44,000	
	Apricot	Plant	10	120,000	1,200,000	
Total					381,744,000	

Table 25. Cost of assistance

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Note
1. Tra Vinh province					779,200,000	
1.1	Assistance for displacement in the province	HH	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	
1.2	Assistance for hiring house	HH	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	
1.3	Assistance for severely affected household					
a	<i>No house displacement</i>	Person	0	2,160,000	0	
b	<i>House displacement</i>	Person	10	4,320,000	43,200,000	
1.4	Vocational conversion assistance	m2	3,900	150,000	585,000,000	150% of agricultural land price
1.5	Assistance for garden lands, pound lands which aren't recognized as residential land	m2	200	125,000	25,000,000	50% of land price
1.6	Assistance HHs for resettlement by themselves	HH	3	30,000,000	90,000,000	
1.7	Social Assistance	HH	2	3,000,000	6,000,000	
2. Vinh Long province					3,447,220,000	
2.1	Assistance for displacement in the province	HH	0	5,000,000	0	
2.2	Assistance for hiring house	HH	5	6,000,000	30,000,000	
2.3	Assistance for severely affected household					
a	<i>No house displacement</i>	Person	16	2,160,000	34,560,000	
b	<i>House displacement</i>	Person	0	4,320,000	0	
2.4	Vocational conversion assistance	m2	13,834	240,000	3,320,160,000	150% of agricultural land price
2.5	Assistance for garden lands, pound lands which aren't recognized as residential land	m2	500	125,000	62,500,000	
Total					4,226,420,000	