

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

VINH PHUC FLOOD RISK AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**Improving and Dredging of Three-River Network in BinhXuyen and
Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject**

Prepared by:

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY CENTRE (DRCC)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AH(s)	Affected Household(s)
CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	Department of Finance
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DCARC	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee
DPC	District People's Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPF	Ethnic Minorities Policy Framework
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	Financial Year
GoV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
LFDC	Land Fund Development Center
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	US dollar
VDIC	Vietnam Development Information Center
VND	Vietnam dong
VPFRWWMP	Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project
WB	World Bank
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facilities

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Cut-off-date	the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. A census survey will be done before the cut-off date is announced to establish a list of potential affected households
Eligibility	the criteria to receive benefits under the resettlement program. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will provide general guidance on this but the eligibility criteria will not be definitively confirmed until the implementation of the RAP.
Replacement cost	A method of valuation of assets (including land, shelter, access to services, structures, crops, etc.) that helps determine the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, covering transaction costs, which may include taxes, fees, transportation, labor, etc. 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.
Resettlement	This RAP, in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), covers the involuntary taking of land that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk	Those who might suffer disproportionately from adverse project impacts and/or be less able to access the project benefits and compensation, including livelihood restoration and assets compensations, when compared to the rest of the PAPs. Vulnerable peoples include: female headed households with dependents, disabled persons, poor households with certificates, children and elderly households who are with no other means of support, and ethnic minority people.
Livelihood (income) restoration	Livelihoods restoration refers to that compensation for PAPs who suffers loss of income sources or means of livelihoods to restore their income and living standards to the pre- displacement levels.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for the Dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen and construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gates subproject under the “VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP)” funded by the World Bank (WB). This Resettlement Action Plan was built based on the resettlement policy framework of the VPFRWMP and the results from socio-economic surveys, inventory of losses and public consultation. This RAP also presents the criteria, eligibility criteria for compensation of land and assets affected by the subproject, description of the income restoration program, implementation arrangement, implementation plan, estimated cost, monitoring and assessment, participation in consultation of the community and grievance redress mechanism.

2. Scope of Impacts and Land Acquisition. The Subproject is to be implemented in the area of eight communes and one town in two BinhXuyen District and Phuc Yen Township of VinhPhuc Province. The dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen and construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gates will cause impact due to land acquisition in the area of Tam Hop, Son Loi, ThienKe, Huong Son, and Huong Canh Town (BinhXuyen District), Nam Viem, Cao Minh, and Tien Chau (Phuc Yen Township). The subproject will acquire 72,297.6 m² of land belonging to 398 households and Commune/Town People’s Committees (CPCs/Town PC) of eight communes and one town. By land use, 12 types of land will be affected that comprising permanently land to be acquired; these comprise land grown to rice, irrigation land¹, transport land, aquaculture land, industrial park land, perennial cropland, unused land, annual cropland, trade village land, urban residential land, and river land.

- The total affected annual cropland is 3,822.717m²
- 282.22m² of perennial cropland will be affected.
- The area of affected forestry land is 328.35m².
- 232.24m² of aquaculture land, water surface will be affected;
- 1,021.72 m² of residential land will be affected.
- 567.4 m² of specially used land (institution, national defense land, etc.) will be affected.
- Only 62.79 m² unused land is will be affected.
- The estimated temporary impacts due to the gathering and storage of materials is 11 ha.

(i) A total 398 households in the subproject area will be affected due to permanent land acquisition for the purpose of the subproject. In which:

- 398 households are affected on 59,125.3m² agricultural land;
- 144 households are affected on 11,030m² annual crop land;
- 18 households are affected on 917 m² alluvial land;
- 6 households are affected on 693 m² urban residential land;
- 1 households are affected on 457m² aquaculture land;
- 1 households are affected on 75m² perennial cropland;

(ii) 54 households are severely affected by losing 20% or more of their productive landholdings;

(iii) none of affected household will be affected on house or structure;

(iv) 45 out of 398 households are identified as vulnerable households, including those headed by single women with dependents, poor households, households with the disable, single elderly households, and social policy beneficiary households. In which nine vulnerable households will lose from 10% of their productive landholdings.

¹ Irrigation land is the land area for the protection of irrigation canal banks. Depending on each type of canal, the protection distance is from 1m to 40m from the base of the canal slope. In case of the subproject, the canal protection corridor is 1m. This area is under the management of the Commune People’s Committee.

(v) All of the affected people belong to the Kinh ethnic group or the mainstream society of Vietnam.

Accumulative impacts: Huong Canh Town will be affected by two subprojects, which are Dong Mong sludge landfill and this subproject. 13 households will experience accumulative impacts of both subprojects. As a result there is one severely affected household for this subproject, and it increased the number of severely affected household (losing more than 20% of their productive landholdings) of this subproject to 55 households.

The measures for the mitigation addressing accumulative impacts are be present in this RAP;

3. Mitigation measures for Land Acquisition Impacts. In order to minimize impacts caused by land acquisition, the design presented alternatives and selected the option that meets the following criteria (i) causing the smallest possible impacts on peoples land due to acquisition; and (ii) ensuring optimal drainage purposes. Design has been revised and updated to include communities' priorities and suggestion gathered during consultations, in the subproject area.

4. Socioeconomic Profile. The number of communes benefited from the subproject implementation is 20. In the area of eight communes and one town in the subproject construction area, farming and livestock rising only account for 19% of the people's income while income from wages and salaries represent more than 68.7% of the total income of the affected households. Poverty and near-poverty² incidences in these communes are higher than the poverty rates of BinhXuyen District (2.2%) and Phuc Yen Township (2.2%). However, the number of poor households affected by the subproject is seven, accounting for 1.75%. The monthly per household income is about VND 8,801,172. The average household size is 4.3 members. The majority of the household members are high school graduates, representing 34.7% while 7% of the household members participated in vocational colleges, university and higher education.

5. Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix. A resettlement framework was prepared based on the current policies and regulations of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank OP 4.10. This Plan was prepared based on the RPF.

6. Consultation and community participation. 268 affected people participated in the public consultation for information on the subproject, impacts, policies, and entitlements applied. Responses from the public consultation were taken into consideration and updated in this RAP.

7. Implementation Arrangements. Compensation, assistance and resettlement activities are implemented by VinhPhuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center and VinhPhuc ODA Project Management Unit (VP-ODA PMU). During the implementation process, there should be close coordination between the implementing agencies such as District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees, PMU, local offices, communal staffs, local social organization and people affected by the subproject. An independent monitoring agency will be hired to carry out external monitoring of this RAP to ensure the desirable outcomes.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism. During the implementation process, any raising concerns, complaints by the affected people will be resolved based on the regulated procedure in the policy framework for compensation and resettlement of the project as well as RAP of the subproject. Complaints will be resolved directly by the local authority and project staffs in a fair and transparent manner with participation of the external monitoring agency. Those who file for complaints are not subjected to any administrative fees.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation. VP-ODA PMU' staff is responsible for overseeing and monitoring of the implementation of RAP. In addition, external monitoring consultants will be recruited to monitor the implementation process and carry out evaluation on the living conditions of the affected people throughout the implementation of RAP and up to its completion.

10. Cost Estimate. It is estimated that the total cost for compensation and assistance is **VND 29,991,045,763** (equivalent to about **US\$ 1,338,886** with the exchange rate of US\$1=VND 22,400).

²²According to Decision 09/2011/QĐ-TTg near-household have average income from 401,000 VND to 520,000 VND / person / month for rural area and from 501,000 VND to 650,000 VND/person/month for urban area.

This cost comprises compensation for residential land, agricultural land, crop cultivation lands and support for livelihood restoration, as well as independent monitoring costs. This cost will be provided by the project counterpart fund.

11. Implementation Schedule. Compensation, assistance and resettlement activities will be carried out during the 1 year period from the fourth quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2016 and the VinhPhuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center is mainly responsible for the implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Project Background

VinhPhuc Province

1. VinhPhuc is a province located in the Northern key economic region. The province is bounded by Thai Nguyen and TuyenQuang provinces to the North, by PhuTho Province to the West, and by Hanoi Capital to the East and the South. The province has a total area of 1,231.76 km². According to the 2009 statistical data, VinhPhuc has a total population of 1,003,047, of which 22.4% of the population live in the urban areas while 77.6% in the rural areas. Per capita GDP was VND 52 million in 2012, higher than the national level of VND 36 million. The provincial poverty incidence in 2012 was 7.3% (GSO, income based measures), lower than the national level of 11.1%. The province consists of nine administrative divisions including Vinh Yen City, Phuc Yen Township, and seven districts, namely Lap Thach, Song Lo, Tam Duong, Tam Dao, BinhXuyen, VinhTuong, and Yen Lac. The capital of the province is Vinh Yen City, 50 km from Hanoi and 25 km from Noi Bai International Airport.



Figure 1: Administrative Map of Vinh Phuc Province

2. VinhPhuc has become an integral part of the industrial development belt of the Northern provinces, strongly influenced by the growth of the big industrial parks in Hanoi such as Bac Thang Long, Soc Son, etc. The province is also an industrial hub of the Red River Delta and one of the key foreign direct investment (FDI) destinations in the country. The level of its public debt is insignificant and covers the period of 2006-2011; the average value borrowed by VinhPhuc remained about just one percent of the local receipt.

3. Despite the fast economic growth, VinhPhuc is facing a number of challenges, including frequent flooding, regional water pollution, lack of infrastructure and weak institutional capacity, which have become bottlenecks for VinhPhuc to sustain its further growth.

4. Located in the midstream of Red River system, VinhPhuc receives water from big rivers including Da River, Thao River, Lo River and Pho Day River. The inland rivers include Phan River, Ca Lo River, Cau Ton River, Hanh River, and Tranh River; the large lakes and ponds

in the province include Vac Lake, Rung Lake, Sau Vo Lake, and Nhi Hoang Lake. These above-mentioned rivers and lakes have the general natures of the river system in the Northern Delta Region. Due to its low elevation in the Red River flood plain, two third of the province is prone to flooding. There is an especially high risk from flooding in the areas of the Phan River basin including Vinh Yen City and most of FDI zones are located.

5. Frequent floods have caused serious impacts on agriculture as well as deterioration of infrastructure in both rural and urban areas including Vinh Yen City and the industrial zones and enterprises. Floods also cause significant losses of agricultural and industrial productivity, impacting on livelihoods and hindering the growth of the province. Initial estimates of the flood damage during the period 2006-2013 are about US\$ 150 million, including significant agricultural production losses of around 30% of total crop values. Flooding also causes significant disruption to traffic in Vinh Yen City and several industrial zones, not to mention health related costs.

6. In addition, there is a lack of capacity and effective and integrated management system to address the issues related to water resources management since the water resource and water quality monitoring systems in the catchment are yet to be established. Furthermore, VinhPhuc has very limited capacity in floods warning and emergency response. Currently, the Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) have only two automatic water quality monitoring station. These elements are critical to provide timely and accurate information to the government for decision making and emergency response, especially in addressing flooding and pollution incidents.

7. The current drainage system in Phan River and Ca Lo River basin in VinhPhuc Province is only to serve the local drainage system and with the scenario of flowing downstream to Cau River. There is no overall solution for the whole system of Phan-Ca Lo River in VinhPhuc Province.

1.1. VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management - Project description

8. In order to support VinhPhuc to address the issues related to water resources management, the central government and Development Partners (DP) are working with VinhPhuc to address these challenges. The activities have been being implemented include:

- a. Government funded support includes some limited dredging works for the Phan River and the Vac Lake in Vinh Yen City, construction of number of small pumping stations to divert water from fields to the Phan River and pilot water pollution control model in some villages in Phan River catchment.
- b. JICA has constructed a 5,000m³/day wastewater treatment plant and 34km of primary a secondary sewer in Vinh Yen City and plans to expand the second phase of an 8,000m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plants and related sewers.
- c. ADB has planned to help VinhPhuc through Green Cities Project, including building the tertiary sewer and households' connections to JICA financed WWTP and rehabilitating 150ha of lakes in Vinh Yen City, including dredging and embankments.

9. However, there are still critical gaps to be addressed in relation with flooding in the province and water pollution in the Phan River catchment. The provincial government has approached to the World Bank for requesting support to fill these gaps. The Project named as the VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP) is being prepared in order to provide a sustainable water environment for the long-term socioeconomic development of VinhPhuc Province.

10. **The project concept and design is guided by a careful assessment of the topography and related water issues in the province.** Given that the Phan River goes across the province, problems of flooding and water quality in the catchment are interlinked. The current piece-meal approach and standalone interventions by the various departments to tackle these issues are proving inefficient and costly. Hence the project design carefully assembled the components to address the issues holistically, by adopting an integrated basin-wide river management approach. The design concept has a strong buy-in and endorsement of the provincial government and is among the main strategic priorities of the central government. The design followed a thorough analysis and quality review to achieve the sought development objectives.

11. **Given the interlinkages between flooding and water pollution, the proposed project addresses these issues in an integrated manner through an optimal mix of structural and nonstructural measures.** These include (i) supporting structural measures for flooding control and river rehabilitation; (ii) improving wastewater collection and treatment in district small towns and rural villages; (iii) establishing water resource and quality monitoring, and flooding early warning emergency response systems; and (iv) institutional development and training for government departments and water sector practitioners aimed at managing the river basin and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

Project Components

Component 1 - Flood Risk Management (estimated cost USD 117 million)

12. This component improves flood risk management through structural measures in Basin B (including sub-basins B-1, B-2 and B-3) and Basin C. The measures include (i) construction and rehabilitation of three retention lakes with a total area of 260 hectare to increase regulation capacity; (ii) construction of three drainage pumping stations with total capacity of 145 m³ per second and related canals to divert excessive storm water from basin B to Pho Day and Red River; (iii) dredging key sections along 50 km of the Phan River to increase the discharge capacity; and (iv) construction of two flood control gates with associated embankments to prevent storm water entering Basin B from Basin C.

Component 2 Water Environmental Management (estimated cost USD 17 million)

13. This component improves the environmental conditions in densely populated small towns and rural communities as well as the water quality in the Phan River by providing wastewater and drainage services. The measures include the construction and rehabilitation of wastewater collection and treatment facilities in four district towns and 33 rural villages along the Phan River. Given that the source of pollution is mostly from domestic households, this component will focus on intercepting and treating wastewater. Simple and low cost technologies that will not require sophisticated mechanical equipment, high power consumption and complicated operation & maintenance will be applied.

Component 3 Implementation Support, Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening (estimated cost USD 16 million)

14. This component supports (i) project implementation including detailed engineering designs, construction supervision, safeguard monitoring and other related activities; (ii) water resource and emergency flood early warning, including consulting services, works, equipment and other related activities; (iii) operation and maintenance (O&M) for assets to be built under the project, including trainings, development of operation manuals, and

provision of necessary equipment; and (iv) institutional development for river basin management and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

Project Financing

15. The estimated total project cost is USD220 million with USD150 million proposed to be financed by an IBRD loan. The estimated government counterpart funding is US\$70 million to cover the costs of resettlement, portion of construction, project overhead, front-end fee and interest during construction.

Table 1. Project Cost and Financing by Component [To be revised during appraisal]

Project Components	IBRD or IDA Financing (m)	% Financing	Counterpart Funding
1. Flood Risk Management	USD 117	78.0%	
2. Water Environmental Management	USD 16.5	11%	
3. Implementation Support, Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening	USD 16.1	11%	
Total Costs			
Resettlement and land acquisition			USD 35
Interest during construction			USD 18
Taxes			USD 15
Administrative costs		100%	USD 2.0
Front-End Fees	USD 0.4		
Commitment Fee			
Interests during Construction			
Total Investment Cost	USD 150.0		USD 70.0

(See Appendix 2 for the details of the project components).



Figure 2 - Map of the Project Area

17. The implementation of the Project will bring about overall positive impacts on the socioeconomic development in the medium-and-long term of the project area as well as VinhPhuc Province. The construction of the infrastructure and improvement of drainage system and water quality will reduce the frequency and severity of floods in the area, improving the infrastructure system and creating benefits for the environment, public health, and socioeconomic development. Improving water management system and polluted water sewage system will facilitate the economic development as well as the growth of services and tourism of the province. The Project will also contribute to creating job opportunities for local people during construction period and improving transport networks, preventing floods,

and protecting people's houses from damages caused by frequent flooding, thus facilitating tourism and transportation.

1.2. Improvement and Dredging of Three River Network in BinhXuyen and the Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject

18. The subproject covers the communes, namely Huong Son, ThienKe, Ba Hien, Tam Hop, Son Loi, and Huong Canh Town in BinhXuyen District; Cao Minh and Nam Viem communes in Phuc Yen Township. The geographical boundaries of the subproject area are as follows:

- Bounded by the Provincial Road 310 from Dai Lai to Quang Ha to the North;
- Bounded by the National Highway 2A to the South;
- Bounded by the right dyke of Ca Lo River to the East; and
- Bounded by the Provincial Road 302 to the West.

19. The components for the Basin C (BinhXuyen Basin) comprise the followings:

- i. Improvement and dredging of Cau Bon River;
- ii. Improvement and dredging of Tranh River, construction of Ba Cau dam on Tranh River;
- iii. Improving and dredging Ba Hanh River; embankment of some sections on the river;
- iv. Improving and dredging river connecting Cau Bon River and Tranh River; embankment of some sections on the river;
- v. Construction of Cau Ton Control Gate on Cau Bon River; and
- vi. Construction of Cau Sat Control Gate on Ca Lo River.

20. The subproject is implemented to contribute to flooding management of VinhPhuc Province. In which (i) the improvement and dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen, including Cau Bon River, Tranh River, and Ba Hanh River, aim to increase the drainage capacity of the subproject area, reduce flooding area, improve ecological environment of the rivers, and reduce flooding in the industrial parks in the area such as BinhXuyen industrial park; Ba Thien I and Ba Thien II industrial parks; (ii) the construction of Cau Ton control gate on Cau Bon River will prevent flood from Tam Dao area through Phan River to the urban core area of Vinh Yen; and (iii) the construction of Cau Sat control gate on Ca Lo River will prevent flood from Cau River to Ca Lo and Phan rivers, causing local flooding for Phuc Yen Town, Yen Lac District, and Vinh Yen City.

21. The subproject requires an acquisition of an aggregate 666,449.2 m² of land.

2. Potential Impacts

2.1. Positive Impacts

20. The implementation of the subproject will contribute to:

- a. The drainage of 31,151 ha in BinhXuyen area; the dredging of Cau Bon, Tranh, and Ba Hanh rivers will address the congestion and ensure quick drainage during flood season when the water level of Cau River is low in order to serve the development of agricultural production, industry, and economic stability.
- b. Solving flooding situation when closing Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gate to serve the operation of NguyetDuc pumping station (Basin B3).
- c. Ensure irrigation for late winter-spring crop and early summer-autumn crop when the water level of Cau River is low, specifically increasing by 634 ha of land of abandoned winter-spring crop.

- d. Store water in the entire catchment area in the winter to create power for the pump station along the river to irrigate drought agricultural land along the river in the project area, specifically creating irrigation sources for 816 hectares of drought arable cropland.
- e. Contribute to completing the drainage system of Phan River- Ca Lo to serve agricultural production, industry, and development of VinhPhuc Province, creating the main drain system for VinhPhuc City in the future.
- f. Contribute to improving significantly domestic water environment for the households who are often flooded every year along the rivers.

2.2. Adverse Impacts

21. The subproject implementation will cause impacts on the ecosystem of the rivers as well as irrigation of people living in the communes along the rivers. However, these impacts are temporary and will be minimized through an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared for the subproject.

22. With regards to social impacts, these are mainly caused by land acquisition for the construction of the subproject. These social impacts include both permanent and temporary land acquisition, impacts on trees and crops as well as aquatic life in the lake area as people in the area consider them as natural resources. In addition, the subproject will affect 100m of fence and one animal shelter but does not cause any physical relocation on the part of local people. However, for those who are adversely affected due loss of remarkable agricultural land, their livelihoods may be potentially affected to certain extent.

3. Mitigation Measures

23. In order to minimize adverse impacts on land and livelihoods of the affected households, the VinhPhuc ODA Project Management Unit (PMU) have reviewed and considered alternatives designing, and selected the optimal alternative for the dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen and construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gates. The criteria for selection include the following:

- The selected land acquisition's minimized by embanking only some sections of the three rivers and mainly dredging for the drain flow of the rivers.
- The construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat will require expansion and land acquisition; however, the expansion has been designed with two alternatives. The selected alternative will ensure suitable land acquisition area that causes least impacts.

24. RAP preparation included conducting surveys and public consultations, in coordination with PMU staff and sub- component designer to collect suggestions and comments on the subproject design.

25. The opinions of the households in eight communes and Huong Canh Town have incorporated in the final design.

26. The preparation of the RAP for subproject is also among the mitigation measures for social impacts. The assessment of land acquisition impacts caused by the subproject has been conducted and based on which, mitigation measures and income restoration programs for the affected households will be built.

4. Objectives of RAP

27. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the VP-FRWM established the resettlement principles, eligibility requirements for compensation, valuation methods or other

forms of assistance, and describes the legal and institutional framework, organizational arrangements, funding mechanisms, and community consultation and participation, and grievance redress mechanism to be applied to the project during the project implementation.

28. This RAP is prepared for the Dredging of Three River Network in BinhXuyen and Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject, following RPF. The purposes of RAP are to:

- Establish compensation, assistance and resettlement principles in order to minimize adverse impacts on land acquisition for the construction of the above-mentioned components;
- Assess scope of land acquisition as well as potentially social impacts;
- Based on the result of SES, IOL and consultation, design compensation and assistance measures for the affected people and ensure that the livelihoods of the affected people are improved, or at least, restored to the pre-project level.

29. Following clearance by the World Bank and approval by the VinhPhuc Province People's Committee (PPC), this RAP will be used as guidance for implementation of compensation, assistance, and resettlement for the Dredging of Three River Network in BinhXuyen and Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject, under the VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project that require acquisition of land for project purpose.

II. Legal Framework for Resettlement Policy Framework

1. The Legal Framework of the Government of Vietnam

30. 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 the RPF include the followings:

- Constitution of Vietnam 2013;
- The Land Law 2013 which has been effective since July 1, 2014;
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP guiding in detail some articles of Land Law 2013;
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP providing methods for land pricing; adjustment to land price brackets, land price lists; specific land pricing and land price consultancy activities;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP providing compensation, support, resettlement when land is recovered by the State;
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP of 23 April 2013, on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors;
- Circular No. 36/2014 / TT-BTNMT dated 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 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/QD-TTg, dated November 16 2012, on the support policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State;
- Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014 by VinhPhuc PPC detailing some articles related to compensation, assistance and resettlement as well as compensation and assistance rates in the event of land recovery by the State in the area of VinhPhuc Province.
- Decision No. 61/2014/QD-UBND dated December 31 2014 by VinhPhuc PPC on land prices in VinhPhuc Province for the 2015-2019 period.
- Other regulations or administrative decisions related to resettlement plan to be issued by VinhPhuc Province People's Committee in relation to the Land Law 2014, and its relevant decrees and circulars.

31. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information include Land Law, (No. 45/2013/QH13, Article 67, stipulating that before issuing a decision on land recovery, competent state agencies will notify the land users of the land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land or 180 days prior to the recovery of residential land.

32. At local level, the VinhPhuc Province issued their own decisions on the basis of Land No. 45/2013/QH and other legal documents related to resettlement planning and implementation at provincial level. The above-mentioned requirements are indicated in Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND of the VinhPhuc PPC dated 15 August 2014 on issuing regulations on compensation and resettlement assistance when the State acquires land in VinhPhuc Province.

2. World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

33. 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.

- (i) The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives are the following: Physical displacement, economic and physical adverse impacts should be avoided where feasible or, if not possible, minimized by examining all available design alternatives., technology, site selection. Where avoidance is not possible, impacts shall be mitigated.
- (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.
- (iii) Affected Persons should be meaningful consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (iv) 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. Comparison between the Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

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

Table 1 - Discrepancies between World Bank Policies and Vietnam Laws

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
Land Property			
Policy objectives	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	There is a provision of support to be considered by PPC to ensure PAPs have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47). 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)	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.
Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	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)	Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. (Provision 2 Article 77, Land Law 2013). Other cases are considered for assistance by VP PPCs according to regulations of Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Decree 47.	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-project levels.
Compensation for illegal structures	Compensation at full cost for all structures regardless of legal status of the PAP's land and structure.	PPC consider providing supports according to Article 25, Decree 47.	Compensation at full replacement cost will be given for all structures affected, regardless of legal status of the land and structure.
Compensation			
Methods for determining compensation rates	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,	Independent land valuers are hired to determine compensation rates, these rates are equal to replacement cost	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
		of WB (Provision 4 Article 114, Land Law 2013 and Article 18, Decree 44); For houses and physical structures, compensation rates are calculated according to Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND of the VinhPhuc PPC dated 15 August 2014. For special structures, Independent land valuator is hired to determine compensation rates.	appraisal board and approved by. City People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.
Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Loss of income sources should be compensated (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location)	According to Article 88, Land Law 2013, assistance in respect of income loss is given only for registered businesses. Besides, assistance measures to restore income sources are provided (Article 19, 20 and 21, Decree 47).	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.
Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures taking	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.	Regulated at Article 88 Land Law 2013; Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Decree 47.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided (Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 Decree 47).	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RAP
Consultation and disclosure	Participation in planning and implementation, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms	Consultation with PAPs on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job seeking.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RAP design, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
Grievance redress mechanism			
	Grievance redress mechanism should be independent	According to legal regulations, complainants can go to court at any steps as they wish.	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitor
Monitoring & Evaluation			
	Internal and independent	Citizens have rights to	Both internal and

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
	monitoring are required	supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013).	external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

34. As a World Bank member country, the Government of Vietnam has committed that, should the international agreements signed or acceded to by Vietnam with the World Bank contain provisions different from those in the present resettlement legal framework in Vietnam, the provisions of the international agreements with the World Bank will prevail. According to Provision 2, Article 87 of Land Law 2013: "For projects using loans from international or foreign organizations for which Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, that framework policy will apply". The waiver provisions are prescribed in the Article 46, Item 1 of Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP.

III. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Population

1. Subproject Area

35. The dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen will cause impacts on eight communes and one town in BinhXuyen District and Phuc Yen Township of VinhPhuc Province. These include Nam Viem, Tien Chau, and Cao Minh Commune in Phuc Yen Township; Ba Hien, ThienKe, Son Loi, Huong Son, Tam Hop communes, and Huong Canh Town in BinhXuyen District. These communes and town have the total natural area of 8,246.92 ha, comprising 91 hamlets and residential groups.

Table 2 - Area and Population in the Subproject Area

No.	Area	Total land area (ha)	Administrative divisions (hamlet/group)	No. of households	No. of persons	No. of persons in the working age (16 to 60)		No. of persons outside of the working age (<16 and >60)	
						Male	Female	Male	Female
I	Phuc Yen Township								
1	Nam Viem	586.11	8	1,722	7,455				
2	Tien Chau	711.10	11	2,606	11,669				
3	Cao Minh	1,159.74	6	2,693	11,077	2,942	3,602		
II	BinhXuyen District								
1	Huong Canh Town	955.15	19	4,418	15,700	3,568	4,001	3,833	4,298.0
2	Ba Hien	1,281.18	14	4,046	15,350				
3	ThienKe	1,181.92	18	1,856	6,663	2,039	1,959	1,357	1,308
4	Son Loi	959.02	6	2,379	9,447	3,521	2,715	3,211	
5	Huong Son	811.43		1,785	6,972	1,929	1,974	3,069	

6	Tam Hop	601.27	9	1,838	7,639	2,475	2,305	1,550	1,309
TOTAL		8,246.92	91	23,343	91,972				

Source. Data is provided by CPCs and Town PC.

36. **Population.** Eight communes and one town have a total of 23,343 households made up of 91,972 persons. The total population in the working age is accounting for 57.4% (as to the communes where data of population in the working age is available). The number of male and female labors is rather equal, representing 28.7% and 28.8%, respectively, of the total population.

37. **Ethnicity.** A total 72 households belonging to ethnic minority (EM) groups are living in two communes, namely Cao Minh (67 households) and ThienKe (five households). The EM households comprise 48 San Diu households (including 45 households in Cao Minh and three in ThienKe) and 24 Tay households (including 22 households in Cao Minh and two households in ThienKe Commune). However, these EM households are not directly and/or indirectly affected by the subproject but they are beneficiaries

38. **Religion.** 3,229 households made up of 11,559 persons in eight communes and one town is Christians, mainly in Ba Hien Commune with 1,631 households, representing 40% of the total households. In the remaining communes, the number of people following Christian is not considerable. Apart from Christian, people in the affected communes and town do not follow any other religion.

Table 3 - Ethnicity and Religion in the Subproject Area

No.	Area	Ethnicity	No. of EM households		Christian	
			HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons
I	Phuc Yen Township					
1	Nam Viem	Kinh			231	974
2	Tien Chau	Kinh			585	2,494
3	Cao Minh	Kinh			56	58
		San Diu	45	48		
		Tay	22	24		
II	BinhXuyen District					
1	Huong Canh Town	Kinh				
2	Ba Hien	Kinh			1,631.00	5,793
3	ThienKe	Kinh			6.00	20
		San Diu	3	12		
		Tay	2	10		
4	Son Loi	Kinh			242	1,152
5	Huong Son	Kinh			61	245
6	Tam Hop	Kinh			417	5,793
TOTAL			72	94	3,229	11,559

Source. Data is provided by CPCs and Town PC.

39. The annual per capita income of seven communes and one town (except for Nam Viem Commune that does not provide data of annual per capita income) ranges from VND 17,500,000 to VND 29,200,000. In which, Huong Son Commune has the highest annual per capita income with VND 29,200,000; followed by Tien Chau Commune with VND 27,000,000. The second highest group includes Tam Hop Commune (VND 26,000,000); Huong Canh Town (VND 21,000,000) and Cao Minh Commune (VND 20,000,000). The last group of communes consists of Son Loi (VND 19,500,000), ThienKe (VND 19,100,000) and

Ba Hien (VND 17,500,000). These three communes have the average income lower than the average of BinhXuyen District, which is VND 21,500,000.

Table 4 - Poverty Incidences and Annual Per Capita Income in the Subproject Area

No.	Area	Annual per capita income	Rich HHs (No.)	Above average HHs (No.)	Average HHs (No.)	Near-poor HHs (%)	Poor HHs (%)
I	BinhXuyen District	21,500,000					2.2
1.1	Tam Hop	26,000,000	305	827	668		2.07
1.2	Son Loi	19,500,000					5.04
1.3	ThienKe	19,100,000	92	547	1,183		1.8
1.4	Huong Canh Town	21,000,000				0.88	2.53
1.5	Ba Hien	17,500,000					3.04
1.6	Huong Son	29,200,000				2.40	1.10
II	Phuc Yen Township	20,152,000					2.2
2.1	Nam Viem	-	65	563	1,063		1.8
2.2	Cao Minh	20,000,000	135	1,645	841	2	2.74
2.3	Tien Chau	27,000,000				2.09	2.6

Source. Data is provided by CPCs and Town PC.

40. Only three communes have poverty incidences which are lower than the district's and township's average (2.2%); these area Nam Viem Commune (1.8%), ThienKe (1.8%), and Huong Son (1.1%). The highest poverty incidence is in Son Loi Commune with 5.04% while the near-poverty incidence of the commune is 2.4%. The second ranking commune is Ba Hien with the poverty incidence of 3.04%, followed by Cao Minh Commune with the poverty rate of 2.74% and near-poverty rate of 2%. Tien Chau Commune, Huong Canh Town, and Son Loi Commune have poverty incidences of 2.6%, 2.53%, and 2.07%, respectively. However, the near-poverty rate in Tien Chau Commune is up to 2.09% while the average incidence of the town is only 0.88%.

41. The number of near-poor households should be paid due attention during the subproject implementation process. They are also the targets to follow up the changes in their living standards in order to ensure that land acquisition impacts will not make them worsen off.

Table 5. Land Use Structure in the Subproject Area

No.	Land types*	Area (in ha)									Total (in ha)
		Phuc Yen Township			BinhXuyen District						
		Nam Viem	Tien Chau	Cao Minh	Huong Canh	Ba Hien	Thien Ke	Son Loi	Huong Son	Tam Hop	
	Total land area	586.11	711.10	1,159.74	995.15	1,281.18	1,181.92	959.02	811.43	601.27	8,286.92
1	Annual cropland	340.27	386.33	645.94	479.12	609.72	596.26	387.47	247.49	130.12	3,822.717
2	Perennial cropland	11.80	3.42	17.49	3.3	-	113.37	39.84	93		282.22
3	Forestry land	-	0.00	73.95	0	-	51.18	17.08	179.54	6.6	328.35
4	Aquaculture lands, water surface	7.51	56.24	22.98	67.9	18.41	9.62	9.75	9.63	30.2	232.24
5	Residential land	223.12	92.81	184.93	111	138.12	52.8	59.36	46.78	112.8	1,021.72
6	Specially used land (institution, national defense land, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	245.58	321.82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	567.4
7	Non-agricultural land	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

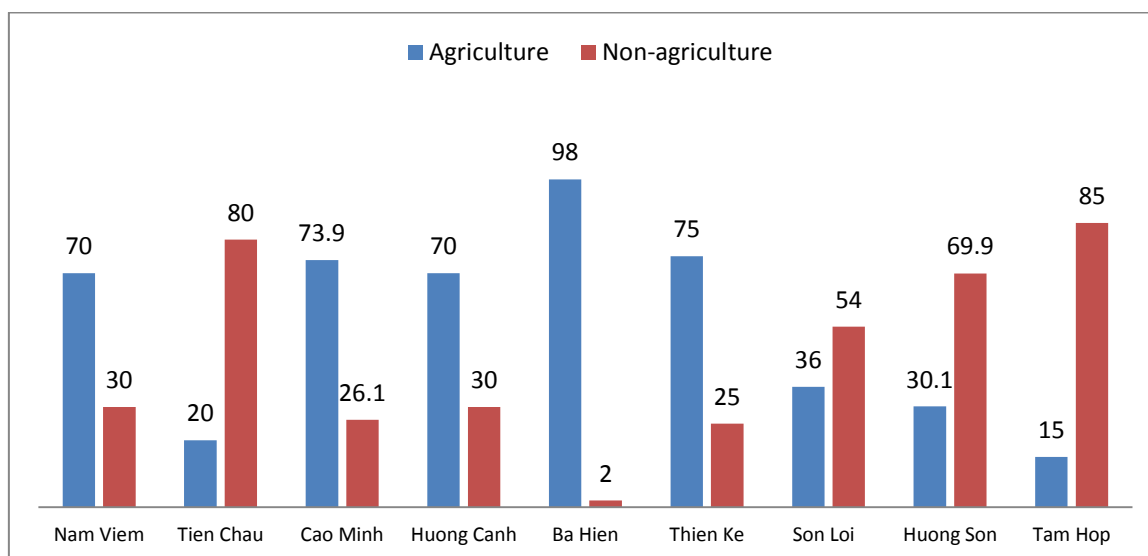
8	Public land	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Unused land ³	3.41	3.87	20.02	9.1	12.52		3.91	6.76	3.2	62.79

Source. Data is provided by CPCs and Town PC.

42. The total natural land area of the subproject communes and town is 8,286.92 ha. By land use, these comprise 3,822.717 ha of lands for growing rice and seasonal crops, accounting for 46.1% of the total area; 232.24 ha of aquaculture and water surface lands (2.8%); residential land and specially used land, equivalent to 12.3% (1,021.718 ha). Forestry land in Cao Minh, ThienKe, Son Loi and Tam Hop communes has an aggregate of 328.35 ha, representing 6.96% of the total land area in these four communes. All communes have perennial cropland; however, Tam Hop and Ba Hien communes did not provide data on this type of land. The remaining six communes and one town have an aggregate of 282.22 ha of perennial cropland, accounting for 4.4% of the total land area. The unused land in the subproject area (except for Thien Ke Commune) makes up 0.7% (62.785 ha).

43. As to the proportion of households engaged in economic activities of the communes and town, Tien Chau, Son Loi, Tam Hop and Cao Minh have greater number of households involved in non-agricultural activities such as handicrafts, construction and services. In the remaining communes, the number of households engaged in agricultural activities, including cultivation, livestock rising and aquaculture is higher. This is consistent with the total incomes of the subproject communes and town in which the communes where more people engaged in non-agriculture have higher incomes than other communes.

Figure 3 - Economic Structure in the Subproject Area



Source. Data is provided by CPCs and Town PC.

44. The main crops in the subproject area are rice and vegetables of different kinds. As to aquaculture in the area, the households primarily keep high-productivity freshwater fish such as tilapia and grass carp. The non-agricultural activities are mainly small business, restaurant, construction, and trade villages, particularly making soybean paste (Nam Viem Commune) or pottery village (Cao Minh Commune).

³ This land typically belongs to local governments and do not have any illegal/informal users

Public Services

45. All communes have health clinics that meet national standards. There are doctors and two nurses at each clinic. The stations are also equipped with sufficient sick-beds for treatment. The accessibility to the health stations is assessed as easy.

46. The communes and town in the subproject area have schools, post offices as well as cultural houses; however, there is no playground for children. Daily markets are located within the communes and town to supply daily necessities to people. Agricultural products and some small-scale items are purchased by the traders.

2. Affected Population

2.1. Features of the Affected Households

47. The total number of households affected by the subproject is 398 made up of 1,701 persons. The percent of male members of the AHs is 50.2% (854 people) while of the female members is 49.8% (847 people). As to the household heads, the male AH heads represent 77.4% (308 people) and the female heads account for 22.6% (90 people). All of the 1,701 PAPs belong to Kinh group from the mainstream society of Vietnam.

48. Six communes in BinhXuyen District have a total 330 PAHs with the most affected households in Son Loi Commune (103 households), followed by Huong Canh Town (80 households) and Ba Hien Commune (74 households). The least number of PAHs are found in Tam Hop Commune with 50 households, ThienKe with 20 households and Huong Son Commune with only three affected households. In Phuc Yen Township, three affected communes have the total 68 PAHs. In which, Nam Vien has the highest number of affected households with 33 PAHs while Cao Minh and Tien Chau have 17 and 18 PAHs, respectively.

49. 13 out of 80 affected households in Huong Canh Town will be affected by both subprojects that Dong Mong Landfill subproject and Improving and Dredging of Three-River Network in BinhXuyen and Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject;

Table 6 - Number of PAPs and Gender Ratio

No.	Area	PAH Heads					PAPs		
		Household heads			Gender ratio		No. of members	Gender ratio	
		No. of HHs	Male heads	Female heads	Male %	Female %		Male %	Female %
I	BinhXuyen	330	256	74	77.6	22.4	1,353	49.7	50.3
1.1	Tam Hop	50	35	15	70.0	30.0	223	48.9	51.1
1.2	Son Loi	103	85	18	82.5	17.5	452	49.1	50.9
1.3	ThienKe	20	13	7	65.0	35.0	88	50.0	50.0
1.4	Huong Canh	80	64	16	80.0	20.0	300	50.7	49.3
1.5	Ba Hien	74	56	18	75.7	24.3	273	50.5	49.5
1.6	Huong Son	3	3		100.0	0.0	17	47.1	52.9
II	Phuc Yen	68	52	16	76.5	23.5	348	51.1	48.9
2.1	Nam Vien	33	25	8	75.8	24.2	175	47.4	52.6
2.2	Cao Minh	17	14	3	82.4	17.6	97	54.6	45.4
2.3	Tien Chau	18	13	5	72.2	27.8	76	55.3	44.7
	TOTAL	398	308	90	77.4	22.6	1,701	50.2	49.8

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

50. The gender ratio among the affected population is rather balanced, but varies among communes. The discrepancies between male and female percentages in three affected communes in Phuc Yen are quite large. Specifically, in Cao Minh, the percentage of males is

9.1 percentage points higher than that of females. The gender gap between males and females in Tien Chau Commune is 10.6 percentage points while in Nam Viem Commune, the contrary tendency is observed with the difference between males and females is minus 5.2 percentage points. The six affected communes in BinhXuyen District have more balanced male-female ratios, except for Huong Son Commune where the proportion of males is lower by 5.5 percentage points than that of females.

Table 7 - Demographic Features of the PAHs

No.	Area	No. of PAHs	PAPs		Household size						Total
			No. of persons	Average HH size	<= 4 pers/HH	%	5 - 7 pers/HH	%	>= 8 pers/HH	%	
I	BinhXuyen	330	1,353	4.1	196	59.4	129	39.1	5	1.5	100.0
1.1	Tam Hop	50	223	4.5	25	50.0	24	48.0	1	2.0	100.0
1.2	Son Loi	103	452	4.4	53	51.5	49	47.6	1	1.0	100.0
1.3	ThienKe	20	88	4.4	11	55.0	9	45.0		0.0	100.0
1.4	Huong Canh	80	300	3.8	55	68.8	23	28.8	2	2.5	100.0
1.5	Ba Hien	74	273	3.7	50	67.6	24	32.4		0.0	100.0
1.6	Huong Son	3	17	5.7	2	66.7		0.0	1	33.3	100.0
II	Phuc Yen	68	348	5.1	27	39.7	35	51.5	6	8.8	100.0
2.1	Nam Vien	33	175	5.3	11	33.3	19	57.6	3	9.1	100.0
2.2	Cao Minh	17	97	5.7	5	29.4	9	52.9	3	17.6	100.0
2.3	Tien Chau	18	76	4.2	11	61.1	7	38.9		0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	398	1,701	4.3	223	56.0	164	41.2	11	2.8	100.0

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

51. The average household size in the subproject area is 4.3. In which, the number of households with four or less than four members is 223, accounting for 56% of the total affected households. The number of households made up of from five to eight persons is 164, representing 41.2% while the rest (11 households), or 2.8%, have more than eight members.

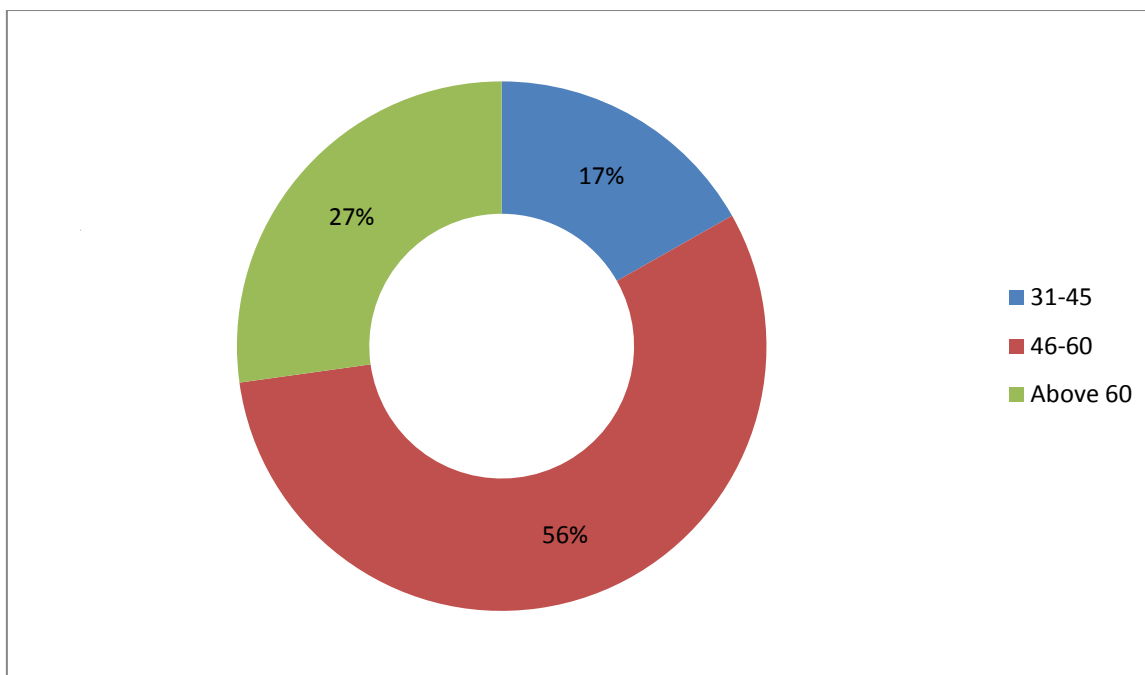
2.2. Age Profile of the Affected Population

Age Structure of the AH Heads

52. The average age of 398 household heads is 57. By gender, 309 male AH heads have an average age of 56 while the female heads have an average age of 65.6.

53. By age group, the majority of the household heads are in the 46-60 age group, accounting for 56% (223 people); 108 household heads are more than 60, making up 27.2% while the number of AH heads in the 31-46 age group is 67, equivalent to 16.8%. None of the AH heads is in the 18-30 age group.

Figure 4 - Age Structure of the AH Heads



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

Age Structure of the PAPs

54. Of the total 1,701 affected people, 438 people are in the 18-30 age group, accounting for 25.7%; 405 people in the 46-60 group (23.8%). Followed is the number of people in the 31-45 age groups with 297 people, equivalent to 17.5%. The number of people above 60 is 191 or 11.2% while the number of people in the 6-17 age groups is 241 (14.2%). Children under 6 account for 7.6% (or 129 people).

Table 8 - Age Structure of the PAPs

No.	Area	No. of surveyed HHs	No. of persons	Age group (%)						Total
				<= 6	Above 6 to <18	18-30	31-45	46-60	>60	
I	BinhXuyen	330	1,353	6.9	14.3	25.6	17.4	24.2	11.5	100.0
1.1	Tam Hop	50	223	8.1	12.6	25.1	18.4	23.8	12.1	100.0
1.2	Son Loi	103	452	7.3	16.2	25.7	18.1	22.3	10.4	100.0
1.3	ThienKe	20	88	10.2	10.2	35.2	11.4	27.3	5.7	100.0
1.4	Huong Canh	80	300	4.7	15.3	23.3	19.0	26.3	11.3	100.0
1.5	Ba Hien	74	273	6.6	12.8	24.5	16.1	24.5	15.4	100.0
1.6	Huong Son	3	17	11.8	11.8	41.2	11.8	23.5	0.0	100.0
II	Phuc Yen	68	348	10.0	13.8	26.1	17.6	22.2	10.3	100.0
2.1	Nam Vien	33	175	8.0	20.6	20.6	22.9	20.6	7.4	100.0
2.2	Cao Minh	17	97	13.4	9.3	34.0	12.4	21.6	9.3	100.0
2.3	Tien Chau	18	76	10.2	4.1	28.6	12.2	26.5	18.4	100.0
	TOTAL	398	1,701	7.6	14.2	25.7	17.5	23.8	11.2	100.0

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

55. The data above show that the majority of the populations, 67%, are in the working age (1,140 people). The percent of population group above 60 and those from 6 to 17 only accounts for 25.4%; however, people in this group are still engaged in agricultural activities.

2.3. Level of Education

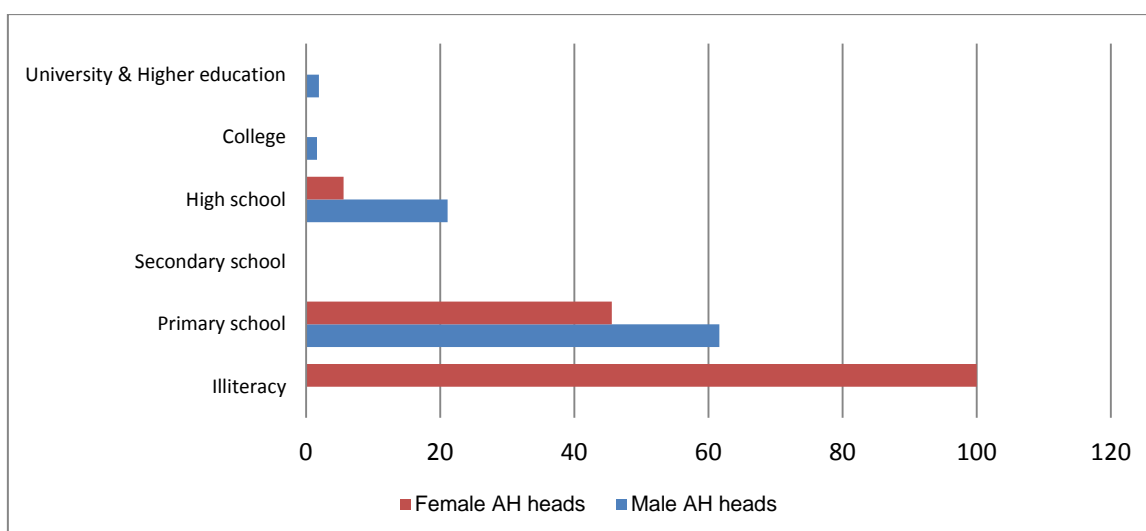
56. The level of education of the PAPs is considered in two aspects, which are (i) education level of the household heads; and (ii) education level of the AH members. These indicators will support the design of dissemination and communications activities as well as livelihood restoration programs.

Education of AH Heads

57. Of the total 398 AH heads, 308 are males while 90 are females. In which, none of the household heads have secondary school education. The majority of the AH heads, 231 people, are primary school graduates, representing 58% of the surveyed. At higher education level, 65 household heads finished high school, accounting for 16.3%. The number of AH heads with college and vocational school education is five, equivalent to 1.3% while the number of AH heads with university or higher education is six people, occupying 1.5%. There are seven household heads who are illiterate (1.8%).

58. By sex, among 231 household heads with primary education, 190 are males, representing 47.4%. Of the total surveyed male heads, this figure accounts for 61.6%. The number of female heads with the same level of education is 41, making up 10.3% of the total AH heads and 45.6% of the total female heads.

Figure 5 - Level of Education of the AH Heads by Sex



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

59. The number of male AH heads finished high school education is significantly higher than the number of female heads. Of the total 65 AH heads with this educational attainment, the number of male heads represent 60, or 15.1% while the number of female heads is five, equivalent to 1.3% of the total AH heads. By sex, the percentage of male AH heads with high school education represents 21.1% of the total 308 male AH heads while the percentage of female heads with the same level of education is 5.6% of the total 90 female heads.

60. The most obvious division is shown in the higher level of education as well as in illiteracy rates. Only five household heads had college education and all of whom are males. With regards to university level, all of the six household heads with this educational attainment are also males. On the contrary, all of seven household heads who are illiterate are females (Figure 5).

Education level of the AH members

61. 398 affected households are made up of 1,701 persons including 854 male members and 847 female members. The percentage of children under school age represents 7.4%.

62. The proportion of AH members with high school education is 34.7% (590 members), in which male members surpass female members by 2.8 percentage point. The number of AH members with secondary school education is 33.2% (565 people) with a slightly difference between males and females (1.5 percentage point higher for female members). The percentage of AH members who are enrolled in or finished primary school represents 15.6% (or 266 people) with small division, 1.5 percentage point in favor of the female AH members.

63. Regarding higher levels of education, in the subproject area, there is no significant difference between males and females. At the college and university levels, the total percentage of 4.9% including 2.59% for males (44 people) and 2.35% for females (40 people).

64. Two percent of the AH members, or 35 people, are participating in vocational schools, including 19 male members and 16 female members.

65. The number of illiterate AH members represent 2.1% of the total PAPs; in which, the number of female members is 3.4 times higher than that of the male members (male-female ratio is 8:27).

Table 9 - Education Level of the PAPs by Sex

No.	Area	No. of surveyed PAPs	No. of surveyed PAHs	Level of education													
				Illiterate		Primary school		Secondary school		High school		Vocational training		College/ Uni.		Under school age	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I	BinhXuyen	1,353	330	6	26	89	115	212	238	258	212	15	12	40	36	53	41
1.1	Tam Hop	223	50	1	3	7	15	35	34	47	39	6	5	6	7	7	11
1.2	Son Loi	452	103	2	14	33	49	66	66	88	77	6	3	8	7	19	14
1.3	ThienKe	88	20	-	1	6	5	12	16	18	19			2	-	6	3
1.4	Huong Canh	300	80	2	3	20	23	54	70	52	31			15	16	9	5
1.5	Ba Hien	273	74	1	5	22	22	41	49	51	45	3	2	9	5	11	7
1.6	Huong Son	17	3			1	1	4	3	2	1	-	2	0	1	1	1
II	Phuc Yen	348	68	2	1	31	31	58	57	61	59	4	4	4	4	18	14
2.1	Nam Vien	175	33			16	19	24	24	33	33	3	3	2	4	5	9
2.2	Cao Minh	97	17			9	9	21	17	12	14	0	1	1	0	10	3
2.3	Tien Chau	76	18	2	1	6	3	13	16	16	12	1	0	1	0	3	2
	TOTAL	1,701	398	8	27	120	146	270	295	319	271	19	16	44	40	71	55

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

2.4. Livelihood Occupational Structure

66. Like the above-mentioned indicator, the occupational structure in the subproject area is also assessed in two aspects, which are (i) livelihood occupations of the household heads; and (ii) occupations of the household members.

Livelihood occupations of the AH heads

67. The survey results of the occupational profile of the 398 AH heads show that:

- 240 household heads, accounting for 60.3%, are engaged in agriculture, including 178 male heads and 62 female heads. The number of AH heads engaged in agricultural activities are distributed quite evenly among the affected communes and

town, except for Ba Hien Commune where none of the AH heads is engaged in farming as main occupation.

- 54 household heads, making up 13.5%, are involved in livestock raising, including 38 male heads and 16 female heads. Most of them are in Ba Hien Commune with 51 people comprising 35 male heads and 16 female heads.
- 54 AH heads have other occupations including retired government cadres, housewives, and those engaged in handicrafts such as vermicelli and pie making, mechanics, etc. These household heads account for 13.5% of the total AH heads including 45 male heads and 9 female heads.
- 24 household heads are hired labors. All of them are males. The highest number of AH heads who are engaged in these seasonal works is found in Son Loi Commune with 10 AH heads. They are mainly working for construction units as bricklayers.
- 32 household heads are workers at the industrial parks, comprising 11 male AH heads and only one female head. The majority of them are in 31-45 age group.
- Six household heads are government officials and all of whom are males. Most of them are living in two communes and town in BinhXuyen District, namely Huong Canh (three people), Son Loi (two people), and Huong Son Commune (one person) while other five heads are engaged in small business, selling food and groceries (four male heads and one female head). Two AH heads are involved in transportation sector such as driver and driver assistant.

68. In support of the above-mentioned main occupations, the household heads are also engaged in secondary occupations. The highest number of AH heads, 184 people are raising livestock and most of them are above 55; while 80 household heads are involved in cultivation, mainly growing vegetables and other seasonal crops. 41 household heads are motorbike taxi drivers or working at the markets as their secondary occupations whenever they have time.

69. All of the affected people belong to the Kinh ethnic group or the mainstream society of Vietnam.

Table 10 - Main Occupations of the Household Heads in the Working Age (by Sex)

No.	Area	No. of surveyed HHs	Main occupations of the AH heads															
			Agriculture		Livestock raising		Small business		Workers		Government officials		Transportation		Hired labors		Other	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I	BinhXuyen	330	131	48	36	16	4	1	10	1	6	-	2	-	23	-	43	8
1.1	Tam Hop	50	27	12	1				1						2		4	3
1.2	Son Loi	103	58	16	0	0	1		2	1	2				10		12	1
1.3	ThienKe	20	9	7											3		1	
1.4	Huong Canh	80	34	13			1		5		3				7		14	3
1.5	Ba Hien	74			35	16	2	1	2		1		2		1		12	1
1.6	Huong Son	3	3															
II	Phuc Yen	68	47	14	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
2.1	Nam Vien	33	21	7					1						1		2	1
2.2	Cao Minh	17	13	2	2													
2.3	Tien Chau	18	13	5														
	TOTAL	398	178	62	38	16	4	1	11	1	6	-	2	-	24	-	45	9

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

Occupational structure of the AH members

70. A total 1,129 AH members in the 18-60 age group were surveyed with respect to livelihood occupations, comprising 567 male members and 562 female members.

Figure 4 - Occupational Structure of the AH Members in the Subproject Area



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

71. The number of people as workers in the private enterprises and factories is rather high. 356 surveyed people, accounting for 31.5%, including 148 males and 208 females are workers. They mostly work at the industrial parks in BinhXuyen area.

72. 275 AH members, including 168 males and 107 females, are engaged in agriculture, representing 24.4% of the total members in the working age. The percentage of affected people engaged in agriculture (24.4%) is lower than the average in the subproject area, which is about 30% in all communes with available data.

73. 178 people are engaged in livestock rising, including 50 males and 28 female members, making up 15.8%. In the subproject area, Ba Hien Commune has the highest number of PAPs engaged in livestock rising with a total 65 people.

74. 7.3% (82 people, comprising 72 male members and 10 female members) are hired labors in different sectors such as in mechanical workshops (mostly youth) and food making/processing for the demands of the households in the commune area.

75. 26 people are working in public sector, equivalent to 2.3%. In which, the male-female ratio is a 50-50 split (13:13). Most of them are in 25-40 age group.

76. 14 APs are engaged in small business (1.2%) and 10 members (0.8) are working in transportation sector such as drivers or driver assistants. Apart from above-mentioned main occupations, 90 people, or 8%, including 62 male members and 24 female members are retired, or lost working capacity, housewives, and work at the markets during off-season.

77. 98 people are students including 38 male and 60 female members. This number represents 8.7% of the total surveyed PAPs in the working age.

Table 11 - Occupations of the PAPs in the Working Age

No	Area	Occupations of the PAPs in the working age																	
		Agriculture		Livestock raising		Small business		Workers at private enterprises		Government officials		Transportation		Hired labors		Students		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I	BinhXuyen	129	83	43	99	6	7	102	160	13	13	7	1	57	9	35	55	54	27
1.1	Tam Hop	20	21	2	8			30	24	4	3	1		8	4	9	8	8	5
1.2	Son Loi	48	23	6	13	4	1	23	54	2	2			29	5	11	33	30	14
1.3	ThienKe	9	14	0	5			13	14					4		1	2	1	2
1.4	Huong Canh	18	15	2	39	1	4	36	31	3	6	2		9		10	10	7	1
1.5	Ba Hien	31	8	33	32	1	2		35	4	2	4		5		4	2	8	5
1.6	Huong Son	3	2		2				2				1	2					
II	Phuc Yen	39	24	7	29	1	-	46	48	-	-	2	-	15	1	3	5	8	1
2.1	Nam Vien	19	10	4	13	1		23	27			1	0	5	1	2	4	2	
2.2	Cao Minh	10	5	3	11			13	14			1	0	5	0	1	1	2	
2.3	Tien Chau	10	9		5			10	7					5	0			4	1
	TOTAL	168	107	50	128	7	7	148	208	13	13	9	1	72	10	38	60	62	28

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

2.5. Income Levels

78. The average monthly per household income of 398 PAHs is VND 8,801,172. In which, on average, the contribution to the household income of the male AH heads is VND 2,596,185 per month while the average contribution of the female heads is only VND 980,222 per month. The average monthly income level of the household per member is VND 2,059,298.

79. By commune, it is noted that the highest average household income level is found in Nam Vien Commune with VND 10,773,181; followed by Cao Minh and Huong Son with average incomes of VND 10,332,254 and VND 10,128,498, respectively. The second ranking group of communes is ThienKe Commune with the average monthly household income of VND 9,728,195, Tam Hop with VND 9,604,434, and Son Loi with VND 9,040,422. The lowest monthly incomes are found in Tien Chau with VND 8,033,333, Ba Hien with 7,984,941, and Huong Canh with VND 6,671,458.

Table 12 - Average Monthly Household Incomes in the Subproject Area

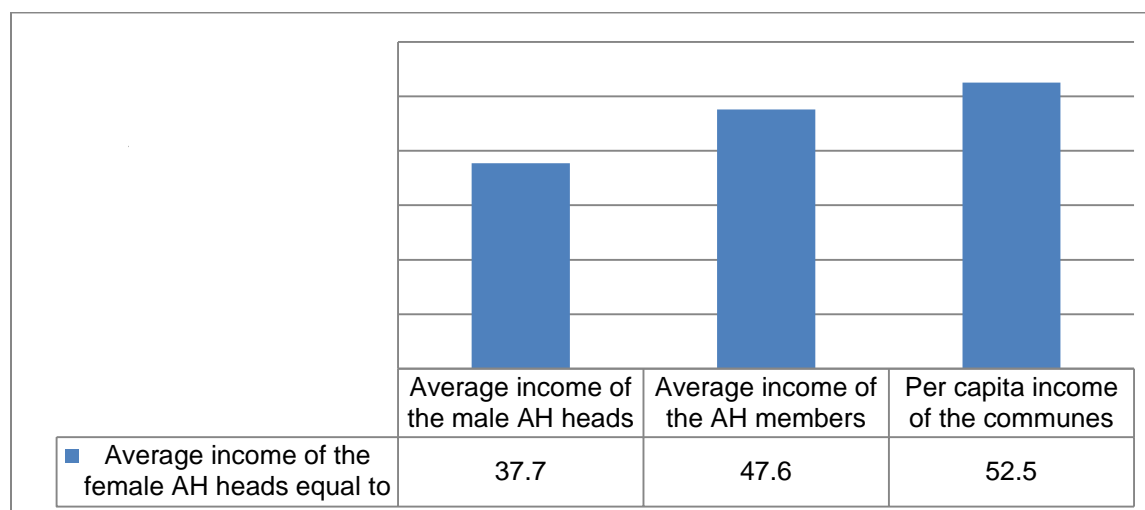
No.	Area	No. of surveyed pers.	No. of surveyed HHs	Average HH income (VND)	Average income of the HH members (VND)	Average income of the male AH heads (VND)	Average income of the female AH heads (VND)	< VND 2 mil. (HH)		VND 2-3 mil. (HH)		>3 VND 3 mil. (HH)		Total	
								HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
I	BinhXuyen	1,353	330	8,560,990	2,088,046	2,788,789	983.378	20	6.1	18	5.5	292	88.5	330	100
1.1	Tam Hop	223	50	9,604,434	2,153,460	2,915,571	780.000	-	-	3	6.0	47	94.0	50	100
1.2	Son Loi	452	103	9,049,422	2,062,147	2,837,411	1,069,444	5	4.9	3	2.9	95	92.2	103	100
1.3	ThienKe	88	20	9,728,195	2,210,953	2,307,692	1,085,714	1	5.0	1	5.0	18	90.0	20	100
1.4	Huong Canh	300	80	6,671,458	1,779,055	2,489,140	851,875	7	8.8	9	11.3	64	80.0	80	100
1.5	Ba Hien	273	74	7,984,941	2,164,416	2,926,785	1,143,888	7	9.5	2	2.7	65	87.8	74	100
1.6	Huong Son	17	3	10,128,498	1,787,382	5,833,333	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	3	100
II	Phuc Yen	348	68	9,937,696	1,941,848	1,647,980	965.625	3	4.4	1	1.5	64	94.1		100
2.1	Nam Vien	175	33	10,773,181	2,031,514	2,041,800	1,087,500	-	-	1	3.0	32	97.0	33	100
2.2	Cao Minh	97	17	10,332,254	1,810,807	1,532,142	950,000	-	-	-	-	17	100	17	100
2.3	Tien Chau	76	18	8,033,333	1,902,631	1,015,384	780,000	3	16.7	-	-	15	83.3	18	100
	TOTAL	1,701	398	8,801,172	2,059,298	2,596,185	980,222	23	5,8	19	4,8	356	89,4	398	100

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

80. In comparison with the average per capita income level of the communes and town, which is VND 1,867,708, the income level of the PAHs is 4.7 times higher. Specifically, the income of the PAHs in two communes, Cao Minh and ThienKe, is 6.1 times higher than the average of the entire communes. The income of the PAHs in Ba Hien and Son Loi is 5.5 times higher; in Huong Son and Tam Hop is 4.1 and 4.4 times higher; in Huong Canh is 3.8 times higher, and in Tien Chau is 3.6 times higher. Nam Vien Commune does not have data of per capita income in the commune.

81. The average per capita income of the female-headed households is VND 980,222 per month, equivalent to 37.7% of the average per capita income of the male-headed households, or 47.6% of the average income of the household members, or 52.5% of the average per capita income in the communes and town.

Figure 6 - Comparison of Income Levels among Male and Female AH Heads, AH Members and Average Income of the Communes



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

82. The incomes of the affected households are derived from six main sources, including agriculture, small business and services, wages, transportation, assistance from family members working in other areas, and other sources. In which, wages comprise of salaries of the household heads as well as AH members who are workers at the industrial parks or members working in public sector.

Table 13 - Annual Income Level from Different Income Sources of the PAHs

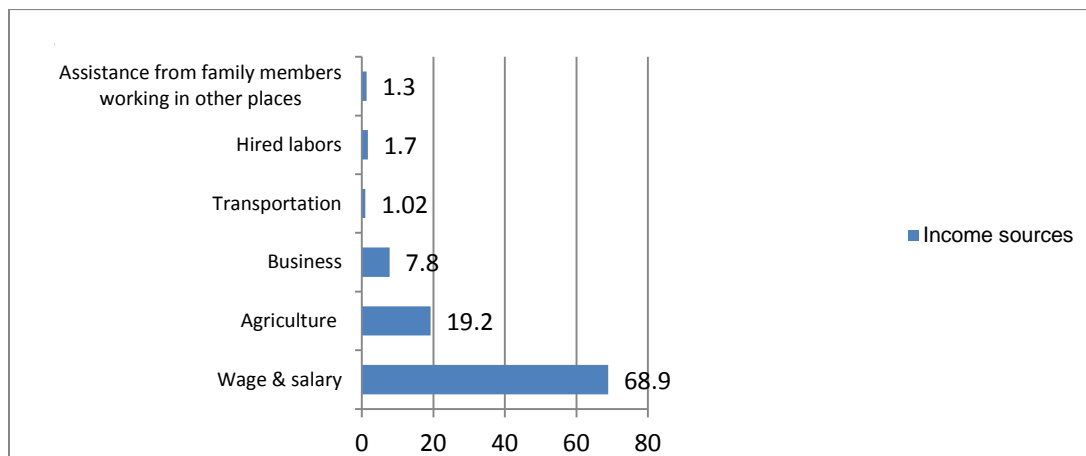
No.	Area	Agriculture	Business	Wage	Transportation	Remittance	Hired labors	Total
I	BinhXuyen	20,224,848	7,939,394	69,297,576	1,303,030	1,566,667	2,051,515	102,383,030
1.1	Tam Hop	21,936,000	8,220,000	78,976,000	1,200,000	280,000	882,000	111,494,000
1.2	Son Loi	19,980,583	13,533,981	72,095,146	-	679,612	4,608,738	110,898,058
1.3	ThienKe	20,650,000	12,000,000	78,800,000	-	300,000	300,000	112,050,000
1.4	Huong Canh	20,440,000	2,700,000	56,317,500	875,000	1,225,000	322,000	81,879,500
1.5	Ba Hien	19,245,946	4,851,351	69,259,459	4,054,054	4,445,946	1,708,649	103,565,405
1.6	Huong Son	15,666,667	-	95,666,667	-	-	-	111,333,333
II	Phuc Yen	19,990,882	9,707,353	88,331,471	-	676,471	546,176	119,252,353
2.1	Nam Vien	21,696,970	9,663,636	96,186,061	-	909,091	822,424	129,278,182
2.2	Cao Minh	19,081,176	20,070,588	84,611,765	-	-	223,529	123,987,059
2.3	Tien Chau	17,722,222	-	77,444,444	-	888,889	344,444	96,400,000
	TOTAL	20,184,874	8,241,457	72,549,598	1,080,402	1,414,573	1,794,322	105,265,226

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

83. Among these income sources, the largest proportion comes from wages and salaries, representing 68.9% of the total incomes of the PAHs in the subproject area. Ranked second is the income derived from cultivation and livestock raising, accounting for 19.2%. Income from small business and services contribute 7.8% of the total income.

84. Other sources of income have insignificant contributions to the total income of the affected households due to their instability. For example, income from hired labors and seasonal works only represents 1.7%, and from transportation contributes to 1.02%, of the total income.

Figure 7 - Income Source Structure



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

85. Other incomes of the PAHs in the area come from allowances provided by the government and money sent by family members working in other areas. Most of the recipients are elder women or families of the martyrs and wounded soldiers. The proportion of this income source represents 1.3% of the total income of the households in the subproject area.

2.6. Vulnerable Households

86. Of the total PAHs, 45 households belong to the vulnerable group as defined in the RPF. By commune, Huong Canh Town has 11 households, Ba Hien has 10 households, Son Loi has eight households, Tam Hop has five households, Tien Chau and Cao Minh each have four households, Nam Vien has two households, and ThienKe has one household. Huong Son Commune does not have any PAH belonging to the vulnerable group.

Table 14 - Vulnerable Households by Communes/Town

No.	Area	Single woman-headed HH	Ethnic minority HH	HH headed by the disable	Poor HH	Single elderly HH	Martyrs and wounded soldiers' HH	Total
I	BinhXuyen	-	-	3	6	9	17	35
1.1	Tam Hop			1	1		3	5
1.2	Son Loi			1	2	1	4	8
1.3	ThienKe			1				1
1.4	Huong Canh				1	3	7	11
1.5	Ba Hien				2	5	3	10
1.6	Huong Son							-
II	Phuc Yen	1	-	1	1	2	5	10
2.1	Nam Vien					1	1	2
2.2	Cao Minh					1	3	4
2.3	Tien Chau	1		1	1		1	4
	TOTAL	1	-	4	7	11	22	45

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

87. By vulnerability categories, only one household is headed by single woman with dependents in Tien Chau Commune.

- Four household heads are the disabled, each in four communes, namely Tien Chau, Son Loi, Tam Hop and ThienKe.
- The number of poor households with poverty certificates is seven, comprising two households in Ba Hien, two households in Son Loi, one in Tam Hop, one in Huong Canh, and one household in Tien Chau Commune.
- 11 households are led by single elderly; most of them are single women. Five of them are residents of Ba Hien Commune, three households in Huong Canh, and each of the remaining three households in Son Loi, Nam Viem, and Cao Minh.
- 22 households are families of martyrs and wounded soldiers, including seven households in Huong Canh, four households in Son Loi, three in Tam Hop, three in Cao Minh, and two households in Nam Viem and Tien Chau communes.

2.7. Energy and Clean Water

88. 100% of the PAHs are connected to the national power grid. 100% of the households use electricity for lighting purpose while one household uses extra battery.

89. As for cooking purpose, the energy sources used by the PAHs include electricity, gas, biogas, and coal. In which, 73.9% of the households use gas while 23.6% use coal, and 1.3% use energy from biogas. The percentage of households using electricity for cooking is 0.5%.

90. With regards to water resources, 97.5% of the PAHs take water from drilled wells for domestic use (including cooking and drinking). All households have filters for water from drilled wells. The rest uses tap water.

3. Impacts of the Subproject

91. According to assessment, the impacts caused by the Project include: permanent land acquisition, temporary impacts on land, impacts on trees and crops, and impacts on livelihoods.

3.1. Impacts on Land

Permanent land acquisition

92. The subproject consists of the dredging of river network in BinhXuyen and improvement of two control gates, Cau Ton and Cau Sat. The scope of impacts caused by each component of the subproject is as follows:

- The improvement of Cau Ton control gate will affect two communes in BinhXuyen District, namely Son Loi and Tam Hop;
- The improvement of Cau Sat control gate will affect two communes in BinhXuyen District, namely Tien Chau and Tam Hop;
- The dredging of three river networks will cause impacts on eight communes and one town, including Huong Canh Town, Tam Hop Commune, Son Loi, ThienKe, and Ba Hien Commune in BinhXuyen District, and Nam Viem, Cao Minh, and Tien Chau communes in Phuc Yen Township.

93. The subproject implementation requires the permanent acquisition of 643,570.6 m² of land. This total land area is under the management of nine institutions, which are Huong Canh Town PC and eight CPCs of Tam Hop, Son Loi, ThienKe, Ba Hien (BinhXuyen District), Nam Viem, Cao Minh, and Tien Chau (Phuc Yen Township), and belongs to the affected households (Table 16). By subproject component, the total acquired area is distributed as follows:

- The dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen will permanently acquire 643,570.6 m² in eight communes and one town listed above;
- The improvement of Cau Ton control gate will acquire 12,312.3 m² of land in Son Loi and Tam Hop communes of BinhXuyen District; and
- The improvement of Cau Sat control gate will acquire 10,566.3 m².

Table 15 - Permanently Acquired Land Area

No.	Land types	BINH XUYEN DISTRICT												PHUC YEN TOWNSHIP						TOTAL		
		Tam Hop Acquired area (m ²)		Ba Hien Acquired area (m ²)		Son Loi Acquired area (m ²)		Thien Ke Acquired area (m ²)		Huong Son Acquired area (m ²)		Huong Canh Acquired area (m ²)		Nam Viem Acquired area (m ²)		Cao Minh Acquired area (m ²)		Tien Chau Acquired area (m ²)				
		HH	CPC	HH	CPC	HH	CPC	HH	CPC	HH	CPC	HH	Town PC	HH	CPC	HH	CPC	HH	CPC	HH	CPC	Total land area (m ²)
1	Rice growing land	7.720,3	766,1	9.326,3	1.543,2	33.014,2	25.366,6		-		-	7.097,5	19.637,1	494,1	1.653,3	1.018,0	2.240,4	454,9		9,0	218.018,8	110.341
2	Irrigation	-	84,2		309,0	-	200,2		16,0		-		416,0		-		8,0			322,4	27.754,2	1.355,8
3	Transportation	-	-		876,7	-	9.545,4		-		191,0		20,0		3.317,2		645,8			-	25.042,5	14.596,1
4	Aquaculture	-	-		-	456,7	2.905,9		-		-		96,7		-		-			431,5	23.573,3	3.890,8
6	Unused land	-	67,9		208,6	-	10.280,5		-		-		5,0		194,2		949,8			-	11.927,3	11.706,0
7	Perennial land	-	-		-	-	-		-		-	75,2	530,2		-		-			-	2.328,3	605,4
8	Annual cropland	-	-	4.376,4	978,0	3.453,7	1.673,1	1.080,6	-	80,3	-	70,7	-	170,7	-		-	1.797,3		173,8	58.948,9	13.854,6
10	River	-	29.590,1		103.461,3	-	43.371,0		23.570,4		75.699,9		85.681,0		41.113,7		98.742,4			2.217,2	503.447,0	503.447
11	Pottery	-	-		55,0	-	-		-		-		-		-		-			-	18.752,0	55,0
12	Industrial parks	-	1.271,3		-	-	3.359,6		-		-		-		-		-			-	370.339,8	4.630,9
13	Residential land in urban area	-	-		-	-	-		-		-	693,3	-		-		-			-	2.662,3	693,3
14	Alluvial land	-	-		-	-	-		-		-		-	917,4	255,9		100,0			-	5.742,0	1.273,3
TOTAL		7.720,3	31.779,6	13.702,7	107.431,8	36.924,6	96.702,3	1.080,6	23.586,4	80,3	75.890,9	7.936,7	106.386,0	1.582,2	46.534,3	1.018,0	102.686,4	2.252,2		3.153,9	1.268.536,4	666.449,2

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

94. By land use, the affected area comprises 11 types of land, including land grown to rice, irrigation land, transportation land, aquaculture land, alluvial land, perennial cropland, unused land, other annual cropland, industrial park land, land for pottery trade villages, and river land (Table 17).

- The acquired area of land grown to rice is 110,341 m², accounting for 16.9% of the total permanently acquired area. In which, 51,215.7 m² are under the management of the CPCs and Town PC while 59,125.3 m² are belong to the PAHs. By area, Son Loi Commune will be affected the most with an aggregate 58,380.8 m² including 25,366.6 m² under the management of the CPC and 33,014.2 m² belonging to the PAHs, followed by Huong Canh Town with 26,734.6 m² including 19,637.1 m² under the management of the CPC and 7,097.5 m² belonging to the PAHs. The total acquired area of land grown to rice in Ba Hien Commune is 10,869.5 m² (1,543.2 m² under CPC's management and 9,326.3 m² belonging to the PAHs), in Tam Hop Commune is 8,486.4 m² (766.1 m² under CPC's management and 7,720.3 m² belonging to the PAHs). The rest has an aggregate acquired area less than 4,000 m².

Table 16 - Land Types and Affected Land Area in the Subproject Communes and Town

N o.	Land types	BinhXuyen District						Phuc Yen Township			Total affected area of the CPCs (m ²)
		Tam Hop CPC	Ba Hien CPC	Son Loi CPC	ThienKe CPC	Huong Son CPC	Huong Canh Town PC	Nam Viem CPC	Cao Minh CPC	Tien Chau CPC	
1	Land grown to rice	766.1	1,543.2	25,366.6	-	-	19,637.1	1,653.3	2,240.4	9.0	51,215.7
2	Irrigation land	84.2	309.0	200.2	16.0	-	416.0	-	8.0	322.4	1,355.8
3	Transportation land	-	876.7	9,545.4	-	191.0	20.0	3,317.2	645.8	-	14,596.1
4	Aquaculture land	-	-	2,905.9	-	-	96.7	-	-	431.5	3,434.1
5	Unused land	67.9	208.6	10,280.5	-	-	5.0	194.2	949.8	-	11,706.0
6	Perennial cropland	-	-	-	-	-	530.2	-	-	-	530.2
7	Annual cropland	-	978.0	1,673.1	-	-	-	-	-	173.8	2,824.9
8	River land	29,590.1	103,461.3	43,371.0	23,570.4	75,699.9	85,681.0	41,113.7	98,742.4	2,217.2	503,447.0
9	Pottery trade village	-	55.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.0
10	Industrial park	1,271.3	-	3,359.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630.9
11	Alluvial land	-	-	-	-	-	-	255.9	100.0	-	355.9
TOTAL		31,779.6	107,431.8	96,702.3	23,586.4	75,890.9	106,386.0	46,534.3	102,686.4	3,153.9	594,151.6

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

- 4,630 m² of affected land area is industrial park area in Tam Hop and Ba Hien communes. However, the acquisition of this area does not cause disruption to the operation and production of any plant, factory or enterprise.
- The permanently affected area of aquaculture land is 3,890.8 m² including 3,434.1 m² under the management of Tien Chau and Son Loi CPCs and Huong Canh Town PC, and 456.7 m² belonging to the affected households.
- 13,854.6 m² of other annual croplands will be acquired including 2,031 m² under the management of Ba Hien, Son Loi, and Nam Viem CPCs while the rest belongs to the PAHs.

- 1,273.3 m² of alluvial land are also acquired; these comprise 355.9 m² of land under the management of Cao Minh and Nam Viem CPCs and 917.4 m² belong to the PAHs in Nam Viem Commune.
- 693.3 m² of residential land in urban area belonging to six households will be permanently acquired in Huong Canh Town.
- 55 m² of land of pottery trade village in Ba Hien Commune will be acquired. This area is under the management of the CPC and thus will not cause any impact on the handicraft households.

95. The total affected area belonging to the PAHs is 72,297.6 m². These comprise six types of lands including land grown to rice (59,125.3 m²), aquaculture land (456.7 m²), perennial cropland (75.2 m²), annual cropland (11,029.7 m²), urban residential land (696.3 m²) and alluvial land (917.4 m²) (Table 18).

96. Of an aggregate 72,297.6 m² of permanently acquired land, the PAHs in Son Loi Commune will be acquired 36,924.6 m² of land grown to rice, aquaculture land and annual cropland. In Ba Hien Commune, 13,702.7 m² of land belonging to the PAHs will be acquired, including land grown to rice and other annual cropland. Huong Canh Town will be acquired 7,936.7 m² of land belonging to the PAHs, comprising rice growing land, other annual cropland, perennial cropland, and residential land in urban area. In Tam Hop, only 7,720.3 m² of land grown to rice are acquired. The rest is affected less than 2,500 m² of different types of lands.

Table 17 - Land Types of Affected Land Area of the PAHs

No.	Area	Unit	Permanently acquired area by land types						Total
			Urban residential land	Perennial cropland	Annual cropland	Land grown to rice	Aquaculture land	Alluvial land	
I	BinhXuyen	HH	6	1	123	307	1	-	
		m ²	693	75	9,062	57,158	457	-	67,445
1.1	Tam Hop	HH				50			
		m ²				7,720.3			7,720
1.2	Son Loi	HH			14	103	1		
		m ²			3,453.7	33,014.2	456.7		36,925
1.3	ThienKe	HH			20	-			
		m ²			1,080.6	-			1,081
1.4	Huong Canh	HH	6	1	12	80			
		m ²	693.3	75.2	70.7	7,097.5			7,937
1.5	Ba Hien	HH			74	74			
		m ²			4,376.4	9,326.3			13,703
1.6	Huong Son	HH	-		3	-			
		m ²	-		80.3	-			80
II	Phuc Yen	HH	-	-	21	68	-	18	122
		m ²	-	-	1,968	1,967	-	917	4,852
2.1	Nam Vien	HH			3	33		18	
		m ²			170.7	494.1		917.4	1,582
2.2	Cao Minh	HH				17			
		m ²				1,018.0			1,018
2.3	Tien Chau	HH			18	18			
		m ²			1,797.3	454.9			2,252
	TOTAL	HH	6	1	144	375	1	18	
		m ²	693	75	11,030	59,125	457	917	72,298

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

97. An aggregate 456.7 m² of aquaculture land will be acquired in Son Loi Commune. This is freshwater fish keeping area (tilapia and carp) belonging to one household. Six PAHs in Huong Canh Town will be acquired 693.3 m² of residential land in urban area and one PAH is acquired 75.2 m² of perennial cropland. 18 households in Nam Viem Commune will be permanently affected on 917.4 m² of alluvial land.

Severity of land impacts and Land tenure status

98. The total 398 affected households will lose an aggregate 71,604.3 m² of agricultural land of the total 72,297.6 m² of affected area.

99. In which, 344 households, accounting for 86.4% of the total PAHs, are insignificantly affected with less than 20% of their agricultural landholdings to be acquired.

100. The number of households who will experience acquisition impacts of 20% or more on their productive landholdings is 54, in which there are 2 poor households in Ba Hien commune. As defined by the RPF of the Project, these households are severely affected households.

Table 18 - Severity of Impacts on Productive Land

No.	Area	Total agricultural land area	Acquired agricultural land area	No. of PAHs	PAHs by severity of impacts					
					<20%	20% - 30%	More than 30%-50%	More than 50% - 70%	More than 70%	No. of severely AHs
I	BinhXuyen	818,355.2	6,751.9	330	278	19	18	8	7	52
1.1	Tam Hop	87,786.3	7,720.3	50	45	2	3			5
1.2	Son Loi	248,708.0	36,924.6	103	73	11	9	6	4	30
1.3	ThienKe	76,778.7	1,080.6	20	20					0
1.4	Huong Canh	206,286.6	7,243.4	80	78	1	1		-	2
1.5	Ba Hien	197,507.9	13,702.7	74	59	5	5	2	3	15
1.6	Huong Son	1,287.7	80.3	3	3					0
II	Phuc Yen	175,076.2	4,852.4	68	66	2	-	-	-	2
2.1	Nam Vien	116,166.9	1,582.2	33	33					0
2.2	Cao Minh	52,308.3	1,018.0	17	17					0
2.3	Tien Chau	6,601.0	2,252.2	18	16	2				2
	TOTAL	993,431.4	71,604.3	398	344	21	18	8	7	54

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

101. The severely affected households will be classified into different levels of impacts as followings:

- 21 households, including 11 households in Son Loi, five households in Ba Hien, two in Tam Hop, two in Tien Chau, and one AH in Huong Canh Town, will lose from 20% to 30% of their productive landholdings.
- 18 households, including nine households in Son Loi, five HHs in Ba Hien, three PAHs in Tam Hop, and one household in Huong Canh Town, will experience land loss of 30% to 50% of their productive landholdings.
- Eight households, comprising six in Son Loi, and two households in Ba Hien, will be acquired from more than 50% to 70% of their total productive landholdings.
- Seven households, including four AHs in Son Loi, and three in Ba Hien, will lose more than 70% of their total productive landholdings.

102. Hence, by area, it is noted that most of the severely affected households are in Son Loi Commune with 30 PAHs, followed by Ba Hien with 15 households, and Tam Hop Commune

with five households. As to Huong Canh Town and Tien Chau Commune, each have two severely PAHs.

103. Of the total 398 households whose agricultural land area will be acquired, 240 households have land use right certificates (LURCs) over their affected area.

- 156 households are without LURCs but eligible to apply for land certificates.
- Two households did not give information concerning their legal status over their affected area.

Table 19 - Land Tenure Status

No.	Area	Affected agricultural land area (m ²)	No. of PAHs	Land tenure status					
				With LURCs	Without LURCs but eligible to the issuance of LURCs	Ineligible to the issuance of LURCs	Waiting for approval of legal use	N/A	No. of PAHs losing agricultural land
I	BinhXuyen	66,751.9	330	177	152	-	-	1	330
1.1	Tam Hop	7,720.3	50	47	3				50
1.2	Son Loi	36,924.6	103	52	50			1	103
1.3	ThienKe	1,080.6	20	19	1				20
1.4	Huong Canh	7,243.4	80	8	72				80
1.5	Ba Hien	13,702.7	74	48	26				74
1.6	Huong Son	80.3	3	3					3
II	Phuc Yen	4,852.4	68	63	4	-	-	1	68
2.1	Nam Vien	1,582.2	33	29	3			1	33
2.2	Cao Minh	1,018.0	17	16	1				17
2.3	Tien Chau	2,252.2	18	18					18
	TOTAL	71,604.3	398	240	156	-	-	2	398

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

Temporary impacts

104. The dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen and improvement of Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gates will require area for construction activities, including area for worker's camps, materials transportation and storage, etc. These activities will require temporary acquisition of 11 ha during the construction period. It is anticipated that about 20 EM households could be affected by temporary land acquisition and/or fishing activities as a result of dredging of river and establishment of construction sites near the rivers which may affect temporary local people's agricultural land. These impacts will be confirmed and updated during subproject implementation. If the impact is not avoidable, compensation will be made to the affected EM, as per project's RPF through RAP and this RAP will be updated to reflect this impact, if any.

105. 3.2. Impacts on Assets Attached to Land

106. An aggregate 59,125.3 m² of land grown to rice belonging to the PAHs in eight communes and one town will be acquired including 57,158.3 m² of rice growing land in five communes and Huong Canh Town in BinhXuyen District and 1,967 m² of land grown to rice in three affected communes in Phuc Yen Township.

107. The subproject will also cause impacts on trees including 13 banana trees, four mango trees, two longan trees, two grapefruit trees, one guava tree, one pineapple plant, and one luffavine. All of them belong to the PAHs in Huong Canh Town.

108. In Huong Canh, 100m offence of seven households and one animal shelter with an area of 65m² of one household will be affected. All of these structures are built on the affected urban residential land.

109. An aggregate 1,355.8 m² of irrigation land will be acquired permanently for the subproject implementation. This area belongs to the inlet culvert area along the river network in BinhXuyen and of Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gates. The acquisition of this area will not affect the irrigation and drainage of the agricultural land area. The CPCs thus will be compensated for the affected irrigation land so that they would invest in rehabilitating infield canals in other areas.

3.3. Impacts on Livelihoods

110. The most affected source of livelihoods of the PAHs is the permanent acquisition of agricultural land although the affected land is grown to only one crop of rice, other seasonal crops and aquaculture land.

111. 54 households will be affected by this impact (including 2 poor HHs). It is noted that 16 households will lose a large proportion of income derived from agricultural activities as these households will experience land loss of more than 50%.

Table 20 - Impacts on Livelihoods of the Severely Affected Households

No.	Area	Losing 20% or more of productive landholdings				
		No. of PAHs	No. of PAPs	Annual income from agriculture	Annual income from non-agricultural activities	Total annual income
I	BinhXuyen	52	224	881,900,000	5,202,700,000	6,084,600,000
1.1	Tam Hop	5	23	40,000,000.0	564,000,000.0	604,000,000
1.2	Son Loi	30	131	509,000,000.0	2,903,200,000.0	3,412,200,000
1.3	Huong Canh	2	8	45,000,000.0	182,000,000.0	227,000,000
1.4	Ba Hien	15	62	287,900,000.0	1,553,500,000.0	1,841,400,000
II	Phuc Yen	2	9	45,000,000	222,000,000	267,000,000
2.1	Tien Chau	2	9	45,000,000.0	222,000,000.0	267,000,000
	TOTAL	54	233	926,900,000	5,424,700,000	6,351,600,000

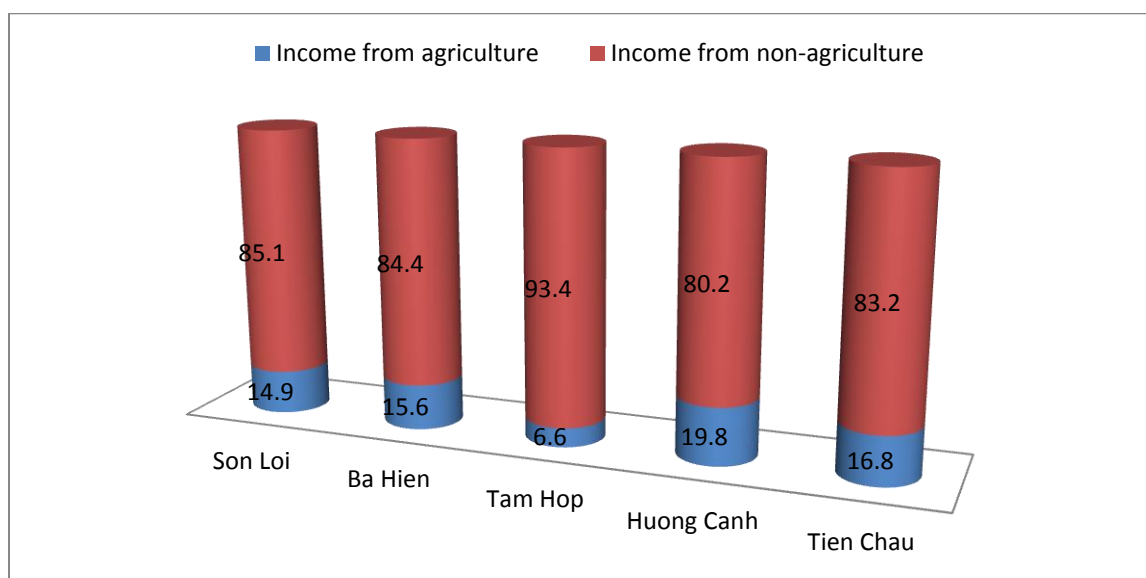
Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

112. The proportion of income from agricultural activities compared to the total income of the severely PAHs in the four communes and one town represents 14.6%. The average per capita income of these 54 households which are made up of 233 persons is VND 1,271,673 per month. However, there are differences among severely PAHs in the communes and town.

- 30 severely affected households (131 persons) in Son Loi Commune have income from agriculture, contributing 14.9% to the total income of these households. The average monthly per capita income of these households is VND 2,170,610.
- 15 severely PAHs (62 members) in Ba Hien Commune have income from agricultural activities which represent 15.6% of their total income. The average monthly per capita income is VND 2,475,000.
- Income from agriculture of five severely affected households (23 persons) in Tam Hop Commune has made up 6.6% of the total income. The average per capita income is VND 2,188,405 per month.

- Two severely PAHs made up of eight people in Huong Canh Town have income from agriculture, representing 19.8% of their total income. The average per capita income is VND 2,364,583 per month.
- Lastly, income from agriculture of two severely AHs (nine people) in Tien Chau Commune has contributed up to 16.9% to the total income of these households. The average monthly per capita income is VND 2,472,000.

Figure 8 - Ratio of Affected Livelihood Sources to Non-Affected Sources of the Severely PAHs



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

113. The other sources of livelihoods of the severely PAHs are not affected.

114. Among 45 vulnerable households of the project, nine households will lose 10% or more of their agricultural landholdings, in which there are 4 poor HHs. The proportion of annual income from agriculture of these households is considerably smaller than annual income level from non-agricultural activities, which represents 13.5% of the total income of these households.

Table 21 - Impacts on Livelihoods of the Vulnerable Households

No.	Area	Vulnerable HHs losing 10% or more than 10% of productive landholdings				
		No. of PAHs	No. of PAPs	Annual income from agriculture	Annual income from non-agricultural activities	Annual per capita income
I	BinhXuyen	9	42	108,400,000.0	802,400,000.0	21,685,714.3
1.1	Tam Hop	1	5	40,000,000.0	96,000,000.0	27,200,000.0
1.2	Son Loi	3	13	45,000,000.0	258,200,000.0	23,323,076.9
1.5	Ba Hien	5	24	68,400,000.0	706,400,000.0	32,283,333.3
	TOTAL	9	42	108,400,000	802,400,000	21,685,714

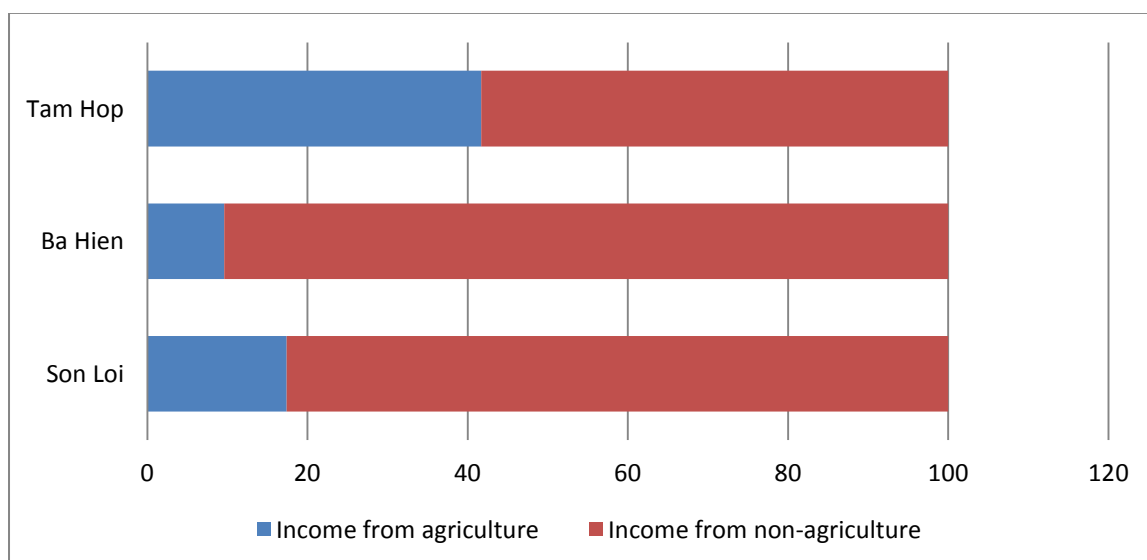
Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

115. By area, in Ba Hien Commune, the income level from agriculture of five vulnerable households represents 9.6% of the total income. In Son Loi, the agricultural incomes of three households account for 17.4%. It is noted that one household in Tam Hop earns income from

agricultural activities which make up 41.7% of their total income. This household is classified as poor household.

116. However, the average per capita income of these households is higher than the average of the communes. 42 members of the vulnerable households losing more than 10% of their productive landholdings have an average per capita income of VND 1,807,142 per month. In which, five members from the poor household (with poverty certificate granted by Tam Hop CPC) have a total income of VND 136,000,000, or monthly per capita income of VND 2,266,666.

Figure 9 - Ratio of Affected Livelihood Sources to Non-Affected Sources of the Vulnerable Households



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

3.4. Accumulative Impacts

117. In Huong Canh Town, 13 households will be affected by land acquisition for Dong Mong sludge landfill subproject as well as for the dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen. The total productive landholdings of these PAHs are 38,976.00 m². The total acquired area for both subprojects of these 13 households is 13,569.7 m². In which, 12,379.9 m² will be acquired for the construction of Dong Mong landfill and all of which are land grown to rice. The remaining 1,189.8 m² of agricultural land will be affected by the dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen.

Table 22 - Households Affected by Accumulative Impacts of Two Subprojects

No.	Subproject	HHs affected by accumulative impacts	<20%	20% - 30%	>30%- 50%	>50% - 70%	>70%	100%	No. of severely PAHs
1	Dong Mong Landfill	13	4	1	7	1	0	0	9
2	Dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Accumulative impacts	13	3	2	6	2	0	0	10

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

118. Nine out of 13 households are severely affected by land acquisition for the construction of Dong Mong sludge landfill. In which, one household will lose from 20% to 30% of their productive landholdings; seven PAHs will experience land loss from 30% to 50% while one household is affected from more than 50% to 70% of their productive land area. These households are not severely PAHs of this subproject.

119. Due to accumulative impacts caused by both subproject, one severely PAH is emerged, which increases the number of severely PAHs to 10 households. The severity of impacts is also increased. Specifically, the number of severely PAHs losing from 20% to 30% has increased by one household while the number of severely PAHs losing from 50% to 70% has also increased by one household.

120. Nine severely PAHs are among the targets of the income restoration program of Dong Mong sludge landfill subproject while one emerging household is among the targets of the income restoration program of this subproject. Hence, the total number of severely PAHs of this subproject is 55.

IV. Principles and Policy for Resettlement, Compensation and Rehabilitation

1. General Principles

120. 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.

- (a) 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
- (b) 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, Vinh Phuc ODA 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) PAPs who prefers “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.

- (e) 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).
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.
- (i) Financial services (such as loans or credits) will be provided to PAPs if necessary. The installment amounts and the schedule of payments will be within the repayment capacity of PAP.
- (j) 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.
- (k) The previous level of community services and resources, encountered prior to displacement, will be maintained or improved for resettlement areas.

2. Compensation Policies

2.1 Compensation Policies for Permanent Impacts

2.1.1. For Loss of Agricultural Land

Legal Land Users

121. 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 not economically 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.

122. 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, credit access, provision of non-agricultural land at a location appropriate for running off-farm business or services (*Article 83,84 of Land Law and Item 1, Article 15 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014*). 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.

123. For agricultural land located intermixed with residential areas, and/or garden and pond land located adjacent to residential areas, apart from compensation at the price of agricultural land having the same use purpose, monetary support shall also be provided. The specific support levels being decided by the Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees to suit local conditions (*Item 1, Article 17 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

Users with Temporary or Leased Rights to Use Communal/Public Land (PAPs who Rent Communal or Public Land):

124. Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remained investment put on the land or corresponding to the remained value of the land leased contract, if it exists (Item 1, Article 76, Land Law 2013 and Item 3, Article 17 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

125. 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 (Item 3, Article 14 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

Land Users Who Do Not Have Formal or Customary Rights to Affected Land.

126. 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.

127. In cases (i) 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 VP ODA PMU shall assist the renter to find similar land to rent; (ii) 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.

128. The social and baseline assessment should consider if a physical impediment caused by the VPFRWMP will impose additional costs on PAPs, and whether additional compensation is required to offset these costs.

2.1.2. For Loss of Residential Land

Loss of Residential Land W/O Structures Built Thereon

129. 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 Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees (Article 79 of the Land Law and andArticle 3 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

Loss of Residential Land with Structures Built Thereon, Where The Remaining (Non-Acquired) Land Is Adequate To Rebuild The Structure (Re-organizing PAP):

130. 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 (*Article 86 and 87 of Land Law, and Item 1, Article 18 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

OR,

- On request of and with full consultation with the PAP, cash compensation at full replacement cost. In case, the household is expected to relocate themselves, it will plus an amount equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investments calculated as an average for each household in a resettlement site (*Item 2, Article 18 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

131. 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 support with the difference needed to allow them to acquire the new land plot/apartment at no additional cost. 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 (Item 4, Article 86 of Land Law).

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

- Financial assistance of an amount to be determined by Vinh Phuc Province 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.

132. 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.

2.1.3. For Loss of House/Structures

133. 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/licence 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.

134. 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.

2.1.4. For Loss of Standing Crops and Trees or Aquaculture Products

135. 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.

2.1.5 For Loss of Income and/or Business/Productive Assets

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

- *Allowance for Business Loss:* 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 the support will be based on their tax obligations.
- 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 City 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 provide 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.

2.1.6. Compensation for Graves

137. Compensation for the removal of graves/ tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs which are necessary to satisfy customary requirements. 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.

2.1.7. Compensation for Other Assets

138. In the case of the affected households is equipped with telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), well shall be compensated according

to unit price of installing new units offer service announcement or relocation costs due to service providers regulations.

2.1.8. Compensation for Loss of Public Structures

139. 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.

2.2. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impact during Construction

140. 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;
- Aqua-culture households and fishing as secondary income generating activity in Sau Vo, So, Nhi Hoang and Rung retention lakes, who are likely to be impacted, will be involved in public consultations and socio-economic survey. These results are reserved as basis for calculation of compensation and rehabilitation measures to ensure that their livelihood will not be worsened resulting from the project construction

141. **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.

142. **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.

143. **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.

144. **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.

2.3 Allowances and Rehabilitation Assistance

145. 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:

- a. *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. (*Item 10, Article 17 of Decision 35/2014/QĐ-UBND dated August 15 2014*).
- b. *House Renting Allowance* or temporary accommodation will be provided to PAPs (i) who may be forced to relocate from their original homes and are still awaiting the replacement land plots or apartments, or (ii) who are re-organizing, but remaining land is not viable for continued living and need for re-building, with amount of 2,000,000VND per month, for period of 6 months. 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 three hundred (300) thousand VND /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 2.5 times the agricultural land prices established by Vinh Phuc 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 VP 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:** will be supported in cash equivalent 40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot.

Other allowances/ assistance:

- **Incentive Bonus:** All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance, the specific support levels being decided by the Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees to suit local conditions.
- **Relocated households which eligible for resettlement, but self accommodation (not wish to receive land in project resettlement site):** will be provided with one-time support. The support is divided into 03 categories, including: (i) VND 50 million for Vinh Yen city and Phuc Yen district town; (ii) VND 60 million for Tam Dao district town and (iii) VND 40 million for other areas (Item 2, Article 18, Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014)
- **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 in 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 will be provided with support from 03 to 07 million VND per household as regulated by the Vinh Phuc PPC: (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 is rendered unviable: 03 mil/HH (to be certified by local authority).
- **Other vulnerable groups:** Female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support and ethnic minority households will get the same additional support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy but not less than VND 3 mil per household.
- 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.

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

3. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

147. **Project Affected People (PAP).** People directly affected by a project through the loss of land, residences, other structures, business, assets, or access to resources, specifically are:

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;

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

148. *Identification of vulnerable groups or Households (HHs): the initial rapid socioeconomic surveys, the vulnerable groups will generally include the following:*

- Poor and poorest households as identified by DOLISA and other pertinent national survey results. Poor rural landless households, especially those that are heavily natural resource dependent;
- Poor landholders that have limited productive land (this will be determined by the minimum amount of farm land needed to be a viable farmer in the project area)
- Ethnic minority Households
- Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children and women without assistance;
- Poorest women-headed households or women-headed households with no other support;
- Other PAP identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or
- Any additional groups identified by the socio economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation.

149. *Eligibility:* The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria:

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

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

151. **Replacement Cost.** For agricultural land, it 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. 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. For 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, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to 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

152. **Entitlements:** With respect to a particular eligibility category, entitlements are the sum of compensations and other forms of assistance provided to project affected persons. Please refer to Annex 1 for the Full Entitlement Matrix.

Newly-identified Households after the Cut-Off-Date:

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

- a. Households splitting from a family with minimum of two couples and having minimum of six persons; and
- b. Endorsement by the District authority, with verification of commune's People's Committee that the household has split.

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

V. Income Restoration Strategy

1. Objectives

121. Income restoration program will be implemented to support the PAPs to improve, or at least restore, their living standards, income, and production capacity, to the pre-project level.

122. The overall objective of the project is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject can maintain, or improve living standards and income earning capacity of the compensation and rehabilitation support for all types of assets they lost.

2. Principles

123. According to the policy framework for compensation and resettlement for the subproject and the decision on support and resettlement when the State recovers land in the province of VinhPhuc and inventory results, a total of 62 households, including 55 households will lose 20% or more (one severely affected household due to accumulative impacts and two vulnerable households losing more than 20%) and seven vulnerable households will lose from 10% of their productive landholdings. Hence, the livelihood restoration program is designed and implemented in consultation with those affected during the project implementation.

3. Income Restoration Strategy

Financial Source

124. Funding sources for implementation of compensation and resettlement include funds for paying compensation and support, building resettlement sites (if necessary), restoring livelihoods and income, and managing implementation of resettlement as counterpart funds of VinhPhuc Province.

Program

125. Households affected from 20% of productive land (from 10% for vulnerable households) or more, will be receiving support of livelihood rehabilitation:

126. Support for production and life stability in cash equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month for a maximum period of 12 months for each specific case.

127. Support for vocational training to change job for all affected people in working age (men: 18-55 years old, women: 18-50 years old) who are farming, fishing or similar profession and bear significant impact or major loss of revenue.

128. Facilitating participation in the construction work (the manual work such as excavation, embankment) to increase income.

129. In addition to the above-mentioned support, the implementation phase of resettlement will hold intensive consultation for affected households to understand the aspirations of households on livelihood restoration, thereby building livelihood rehabilitation plan for the affected households and monitor the recovery process to ensure the livelihood of the household income as before the project.

4. Vulnerable Group

130. The vulnerable households are poor households defined by the government regulations; households led by single women with dependents, ethnic minorities, households who are beneficiaries of the social policies such as martyrs' and wounded soldiers' families, the elderly, and the disable. These households will be provided with assistance to rehabilitate and improve their livelihoods and income on the case-by-case basis. Assistance will include food and vocational training supports.

131. The vulnerable households or severely affected households who fall under two or more than two categories of vulnerability (for example, poor household who is also beneficiary of social policy, or woman-headed household) will receive an assistance package suitable to their type of vulnerability.

5. Gender Strategy

132. The survey and consultation result showed that the female head-household have income resources lower than the male head-household. In the sub-project area, most female head-household are in 55 year old or more, their income recourses from agriculture and livestock. The project will affect agricultural land/aquaculture land and thus increase the risk of unemployment for women.

133. Gender strategies designed below will ensure to attract the participation of women in planning and implementing RAP as well as livelihood restoration program. The monitoring consultants, social development experts, and project managers are responsible for developing

and guiding the implementation of gender strategies to ensure that these activities are carried out accordingly.

134. The gender strategy incorporating the following gender related issues will be implemented:

- (i) Create employment opportunities for women to be paid during the construction sub-project;
- (ii) Give priority to vocational training for female headed-households and female members of the families affected to help them have access to the activities of non-agricultural income.
- (iii) Support the expansion of animal husbandry will be implemented for older affected woman;
- (iv) Consult women to determine criteria for replaced land or improving current land, especially in planning for current lands and maintain the family as well as set up the relationship with services and public facilities such as school, health organization, market and economic activities.
- (v) AHs consultation about proprietary arrangement will ensure that women (including female heads or members of family) know thoroughly about their selections and obligation; and women's opinions are reviewed for decision making.
- (vi) The payment of compensation will be signed by both wife and husband or women who are household heads.
- (vii) Project construction contract includes gender equal commitment: i) ensure not to use child and illegal labor as labor force; ii) not distinguish, against woman labor; and iii) not pay differently between woman and man if they have the same qualifications and work in the same positions.

135. Female AH heads as well as members of Compensation Committee are encouraged and supported to fully participate in the RAP implementation process. These activities are in consistent with the policies on participation defined in the RPF, including:

- DCARB and CPCs will ensure that the grievance redress process will involve the representatives of the Women's Union as well as women who are household heads or members of AHs;
- Representatives of women in the District and Commune CARB will be facilitated to exchange experiences with other projects;
- The affected women and representatives of the Women's Union will provide recommendations in minimizing environmental and social related impacts.

VI. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

1. World Bank Disclosure Policy (BP 17.50)

136. Information disclosure for the affected people and involved departments/ organizations is an important part of the project preparation and implementation process. Consultation with the APs and ensure their active participation will reduce the risks of conflicts and delay of the project. This also enables the Project to design the resettlement and restoration program as a comprehensive development program which is appropriate to the needs and priorities of the

affected people, thereby maximize the socioeconomic efficiency of the investment funding. The objectives of the information disclosure and public consultation program include:

137. Ensure that the competent authorities as well as local representatives of those affected, were involved in planning and decision making. VinhPhuc ODA PMU will work closely with the Province People's Committee, district and communes/town in the project implementation process. The participation of the affected people during implementation were continued by requesting the district to invite representatives of the affected people to be the members of district Compensation and resettlement Council/Board and to participate in resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring).

- Share information on all items and activities expected of the project affected persons.
- Collect information on needs and priority of those affected, as well as receive information about their reaction on policies and activities planned.
- Ensure that those affected can be fully informed decisions directly affect the incomes and living standards, and they had the opportunity to participate in the activities and decisions about issues directly affecting them.
- Achieve coordination and participation of affected people and communities in activities necessary for planning and implementing resettlement.
- Ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and restoration.

2. Information Disclosure

138. The purpose of the information disclosure is to provide information regarding compensation, impacts and assistances to the affected people as well as local communities. In fact, due to the limited social relationships of the farmers and their hesitance when contacting with the local authorities, the concerns related to policies are rarely exchanged between the local authorities and PAPs. Affected people feel comfortable asking about compensation policies and receive documents related to the project at any time; they do not have to wait to hear information dissemination.

2.1 Information Disclosure during RAP Preparation

139. Information disclosure and public consultations are conducted during the project preparation and implementation processes to ensure that the PAHs and stakeholders are timely informed about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. This is also an opportunity for the PAPs to participate and express their opinions with regards to resettlement implementation programs. The Resettlement specialist DPCs, Town PC and CPCs in the subproject area, and leaders of the villages organize public meetings and consultations in order to provide information and guide the next steps to ensure that the PAHs are informed in a timely manner.

140. In addition, organizations and individuals concerned about land acquisition and impacts on assets attached to land and resettlement can also take part in the public meetings and consultations. Representatives of mass organizations in the subproject area have also attended the meetings and consultations, such as Vietnam Women's Union, Fatherland Front and Vietnam Farmers' Union.

Key topics covered in the public consultations are as followings:

- i. Dissemination of key information related to policies of the World Bank, the Government, and VP-FRWMP applied to the subproject.
- ii. Project information and World Bank policies on resettlement, environment, gender as well as ethnic minority issues through village loudspeaker system and project information brochures/leaflets.
- iii. Collect opinions and feedback of the local communities regarding the project implementation.
- iv. In the public consultations, information related to the project and safeguard policies of the World Bank is provided. Opinions and comments of the residents on design and resettlement options as well as their aspirations and expectations are recorded.
- v. Questions of the local communities concerning the project and safeguard policies were responded to.
- vi. CPCs and VP-PMU have also provided answers to specific questions of the local residents related to project details or local policies.
- vii. The opinions of local communities and representatives of the CPC as well as other stakeholders were recorded in the meeting minutes.

2.2 Information Disclosure during RAP Implementation

141. The purpose of information disclosure is to inform the affected households and local communities about the impacts, compensation and assistances. There is undeniable fact that, due to limited social relationships and exchanges with the local authorities of the farmers, issues and concerns related to policy are not discussed in a regular and direct manner with the people.

142. As mentioned above, the Resettlement Consultant has coordinated with the local authorities in the subproject area to organize public meetings and consultations with the affected households in order to share information and discuss the positive as well as adverse impacts likely to occur during the subproject implementation process, the implementation schedule, resettlement, compensation and assistance progress, compensation procedures, and specific policies related to compensation which were included in the RPF. The documents related to the subprojects are distributed to the affected households in the meetings.

3. Public Consultation

3.1 Public Consultation during RAP Preparation

143. Public consultations were conducted in September 2015 in subproject communes and town, covering the following topics:

- Inform the local authorities as well as affected people in the subproject area about the subproject in a fully, freely and democratic manner.
- Send RAP preparation announcement to the local authorities at city/district and ward/commune levels.
- Collect feedback from the potentially affected households, including those who are not adversely affected but are beneficiaries.

144. Survey of the affected households, including:

- Impacts of the subproject on people's lives in the area; advantages and difficulties of resettlement. Opinions on compensation and resettlement plan.
- Impacts of construction on people's lives, local infrastructure.
- Comments on the proposed compensation and resettlement plan.

145. The public consultations were attended by the 333 representatives of the PAHs, CPCs, and mass organizations such as Farmers' Union and Women's Union (table 24). The purpose of the consultations was to discuss the proposed subproject and collect opinions of the local communities on design alternatives.

146. Key information disseminated in the meetings included (i) Scope and objectives of the subproject; (ii) processes and procedures related to compensation, assistance and resettlement; and (iii) resettlement impacts.

Table 23 - Public Consultations in the Subproject Area

Area	No. of participants				Consultation contents
	Male	Female	Representatives of local authorities	Representatives of mass organizations	
Tam Hop	25	17	6	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disseminate project information; ✓ Introduce the impacts caused by the project; ✓ Introduce the compensation policies to be applied; ✓ Collect opinions and aspirations of the affected households with respect to compensation, assistance policies, and income restoration programs.
Son Loi	14	27	3	3	
ThienKe	7	4	4	1	
Ba Hien	29	9	6	2	
Huong Son	10	2	5	2	
Huong Canh	28	35	10	3	
Nam Viem	13	14	6	2	
Cao Minh	8	6	5	2	
Tien Chau	14	6	3	1	
Total	148	120	48	17	

Source Summary from consultation minutes (Oct, 2015)

The opinions of the participants included:

147. The PAPs, local authorities, and mass organizations expressed their supports towards the project implementation. Their opinions are summarized as followings.

148. The PAPs:

- a. The PAPs are concerned about temporary impacts due to the impoundment for dredging/construction activities. They request the PMU to calculate carefully these impacts and prepare the compensation plan.
- b. The detailed measurement survey must be conducted in close coordination with the local authorities.
- c. It is requested to acquire the area indirectly affected by the project.
- d. Detailed impacts on each household are not clear, it is requested that the project can provide more details.
- e. The compensation rates must be close to the actual prices in the locality.

149. The representatives of local authorities and mass organizations as well as PAHs request that (i) the design units to closely coordinate with the authorities; (ii) local authorities and people would like to add more project components; (iii) it is requested to add the gravity control gate at ThichTrung (Go River) and Dam Guoc and embankment for ThichTrung, Van Giao and De Hen hamlets in order to enhance the effectiveness of the project.

150. The commune authorities request the project owner to closely coordinate with the authorities during the land acquisition process. The project owner should send the local authorities the detailed design, construction plan and commit to comply with the environmental protection measures.

151. Public consultations after the completion of the draft RAP will be organized with the aims to provide information and consult with the PAPs and concerned organizations and individuals regarding (i) results of impact calculations; estimated compensation rates; and entitlements; (ii) compensation payment procedures and resettlement activities. Opinions and comments of the PAPs will be collected fully and accurately, thereby, creating opportunities for the PAPs to take part in developing their resettlement plan in order to ensure transparency and democracy in development.

3.2 Public Consultation during RAP Implementation

152. Prior to RAP updating according to the detailed designs, the PMU/PCARC/DCARC will organize public meetings in each affected commune to provide additional information for the APs and give them opportunities to discuss publicly about the resettlement policies and procedures. Invitations are sent to all APs prior to each meeting. The purpose of these meetings is to clarify available information and give APs chance to discuss issues they are concerned. Other information disclosure channels should also be used including posting at the public places, district and commune People's Committees, using local loudspeaker system, radio and newspapers. Both male and female members of the affected households as well as community members who are interested in are encouraged to participate. In the meetings, project information, entitlements of the APs will be explained. The meetings are also a chance for APs to ask questions and raise their concerns. Such meetings will be periodically organized during the project cycle.

3.3. Project Information Brochure (PIB)

153. A Project Information Brochure (PIB) will be prepared by PMU and distributed to the PAPs during the preparation as well as implementation period to ensure that people are aware of the benefits brought by the Project. The PIB also provides details of compensation and assistance policies as stated in the RPF as to minimize social impacts when the subproject involves land acquisition and clearance.

4 Public Disclosure

154. Apart from information disclosure to the APs and their communities, RAP will be disclosed locally in Vietnamese at the project areas and in English at Bank's Infoshop prior to commencing project appraisal.

VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

155. 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. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and grievance redress. 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. This cost is included in the budget for implementation of RAPs. The mechanism of complaint and complaint and grievances resolution steps are as below:

First Stage - Commune/Ward People's Committee

156. 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)

157. 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 Provincial People's Committee (VinhPhuc PPC)

158. 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 VP PPC or lodge an administrative case to the District People's Court for solution. The VP PPC has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The VP 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 - Court of Law Decides

159. If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the VP PPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the VP 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.

160. 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.

161. 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;

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

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

164. Environmental and Resettlement personnel selected by VP ODA PMU will develop and maintain a database of the affected people's complaints received related to the Project which will contain the following information: nature of the complaint, source & date of receiving complaints, name and address of complainant, action taken, and current status.

165. The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The independent monitoring agency 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;

166. 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 Office.

167. 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.

VIII. Implementation Arrangements

168. The following section specifies the key responsibilities of relevant stakeholders with respect to implementation of Resettlement Action Plan for Dredging of Three River Network in BinhXuyen and Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject that will be finalized/determined during project implementation.

1. Responsibilities of Stakeholders

1.1 VinhPhuc Provincial People's Committee

169. As a line agency, VinhPhuc PPC is responsible for the overall outcome of any RAP that will be prepared and implemented under this project. VP PPC will maintain an overall oversight of the RAP preparation and implementation, and will provide guidance to relevant Departments, District People's Committee to ensure effective and timely collaboration and coordination between these agencies in the preparation and implementation of site specific RAP. When a Resettlement Action Plan is prepared, VP PPC will ensure the RAP is prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in the RPF. Once a RAP is concurred by the World Bank (via a No Objection), VP PPC will approve the final RAP, or designate a relevant District PC to ratify the RAP to enable RAP implementation. The VP PPC will also assure it will cover all the costs related to compensation to affected, and their resettlement, if any, under this Project, and ensure the compensation. Resettlement and livelihoods restoration of affected households will be implemented and monitored in accordance with the RPF.

1.2. Department of Planning and Investment

170. The VinhPhuc Department of Planning and Investment is the project owner that is fully responsible for managing and supporting VinhPhuc ODA PMU in the project implementation, which includes approval of updated RAP and managing the implementation of RAP.

1.3. Relevant Provincial Departments

171. The Department of Finance (DOF) will be responsible for appraising the compensation rate proposed by the relevant authorities based on results of independent land price appraisal and submitting to the PPC for approval. In the beginning of RP implementation, the DOF will closely coordinate with DOC, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Transport, Department of Industry, District People's Committee in appraising unit prices and proposing PPC to adjust if necessary to ensure that compensation rate is replacement cost at time of compensation for the project-affected persons.

Department of Finance:

- a) Coordinate with the relevant agencies to submit prices of land and assets to the PPC for approval.
- b) Coordinate with Department of Natural Resources and Environment to appraise compensation, assistance and resettlement plan and compensation cost.
- c) Checking the compensation payment, assistance and related costs.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment:

- a) Guiding to determine categories and area of land as well as entitlements to compensation when the State acquires land.
- b) Coordinate with DPI, DOC, and DOF to submit to the PPC for making decision on land acquisition scope.
- c) Being chairman for appraising the compensation, assistance and resettlement option, evaluating and selecting compensation, assistance and resettlement plan and compensation cost.
- d) Submitting to VinhPhuc Provincial People's Committee for making decision on land acquisition scope.

Department of Construction:

- a) Guiding to determine scope, area and legal status of the structures attached to the acquired land.
- b) Re-appraising quality of houses, structures, museums, ports and other construction works.
- c) Determining price of houses and structures built on land for calculating compensation value to submit to the PPC for approval.
- d) Coordinate with the competent authorities to determine position and scope of the resettlement sites.

1.4. VinhPhuc ODA PMU

172. VinhPhuc ODA PMU will take general responsibility for the project's operations, including resettlement. The PMU includes technical, financial, accounting, social and resettlement divisions. PMU will be responsible for:

During RAP preparation:

- a) Work closely with the WB to prepare the agreed RAP in accordance with the RPF.
- b) Develop and provide orientation training on the requirements of the RPF to ensure District PC, and relevant stakeholders involved in RAP planning and implementation understand the requirement for RAP – as set forth in the RPF.
- c) Coordinate with the relevant departments under VP PPC and relevant District PC to obtain their comments/suggestions, and their consensus on RAP preparation and implementation.
- d) Ensure the RAP is prepared in accordance with the RPF.

During RAP implementation:

- a) Take lead in recruitment of consultants who will carry out a replacement costs survey, and independent monitoring of RAP implementation.
- b) Ensure the required budget for RAP implementation is timely allocated and available for compensation payment/resettlement. Update RAP and conduct internal monitoring of RAP implementation as per requirements set out in the RPF.
- c) Designate staff with profound experience in resettlement and familiar with Bank's OP 4.12 as a social focal point for PMU. This/these staff will provide regular support to provincial governments in RAP implementation. If such experienced staffs are not available, a consultant should be recruited. ToR for this consultant is subjected to Bank's prior review.
- d) Prepare bi-annual progress reports and submit to the WB
- e) Conduct training on requirements of project's RPF and RAP; work closely with District's People's Committee and District Resettlement Board in updating RAPs following the completion of detailed measurement survey, consultation, and replacement costs survey.
- f) RAP of the VinhPhuc PPC must reflect the replacement costs surveys, local compensation rates, and consultation with affected households. The RAPs must be submitted to the Bank for prior review and no-objection prior to proceeding with civil works and compensation payment

1.5. BinhXuyen District People's Committee and Phuc Yen Town People's Committee

- a) Directing, organizing, disseminating propaganda and motivating all concerned organizations and individuals to comply with the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies.
- b) Directing the DRC to support the Provincial LFDC to prepare and implement the compensation plan.
- c) Coordinating with the departments, divisions, organizations and the Employer to implement the project.
- d) Solving grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement.

1.6. Provincial Center for Land Fund Development (LFDC)

173. VinhPhuc PPC makes decision on establishing LFDC as resettlement unit fully responsible for the project resettlement implementation. Responsibilities of the LFDC is as following:

- a) Preparing and organizing the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.
- b) Inspecting and taking responsibility for the compensation calculation for households and summarizing volume of compensation payment to submit to the PPC for appraisal and approval, then directly payment to the affected households right after receiving the compensation fund.
- c) Reflecting expectations and participating in solving DPs' grievances related to compensation entitlements and policies.
- d) Closely coordinating with the independent monitoring agency.
- e) Working under the principle of collective decision by majority rule.

1.7. People Committees of Subproject Communes and Towns

174. The Town/Commune PC will assist the LFDC in implementing the RAP. Specifically, the Town/Commune People's Committee will be responsible for the followings:

- a) Assist the DPC, LFDC in organizing public meetings, consultations and information dissemination during RAP implementation;
- b) Form working groups at the commune and direct their functions, assign commune officials to assist the LFDC to conduct Detailed Measurement Survey, prepare land acquisition dossiers for the project, prepare and implement resettlement activities;
- c) Identify replacement land for the affected households who are eligible and propose income restoration programs appropriate to the conditions of the people and the locality;
- d) Supervise and implement the resettlement support measures and cooperate with LFDC to find resettlement land for the relocating households;
- e) Resolve complaints at the first level as prescribed by the existing law;
- f) Actively participate in the land acquisition, compensation payments, and in other related-resettlement activities and concerns.

2. Replacement Cost Survey

175. As required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, Replacement Costs Survey (RCS) will need to be done to establish basis for calculation of replacements costs for all the lands/crops/structures/assets that will be affected by the Project. An independent price appraisal consultant is specialized in assessing costs of land/assets/structures to be affected under the Project, will be engaged by VinhPhuc ODA PMU to conduct replacement costs survey.

176. With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it 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. 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. 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, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

177. District People's Committee, and Land Fund Development Center will ensure compensation payment proposed to affected households is at the replacement costs (for land and structures), and at market prices (for crops/trees).

3. Implementation Procedures

Implementation Steps

178. The process and procedures for the implementation of compensation and resettlement are in compliance with the Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15 2014, Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated August 13 2009 by the Government, and Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated October 1 2009 by MONRE.

179. 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

180. 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 VinhPhuc PPC for approving and issuing land acquisition notices (including reasons for land acquisition, area and location of land recovery on the basis of the existing cadastral or detailed approved construction planning; to assign the DPCs for land acquisition notification to the public, to guide compensation, assistance and resettlement in the district level to perform inventory tasks, establish compensation plans). DPCs 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.

181. CPCs are responsible to post up a public notice about land acquisition policies at the CPC Offices and at public places in the area involving land acquisition, and broadly announce through commune available loudspeaker system.

Step 2: Prepare cadastral dossiers for land acquisition area

182. Based on documents on land acquisition of the PPC, DONRE will direct the LURC Registration Office at the same level to prepare for cadastral dossiers.

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

184. Complete and make copies of cadastral records (land register) to send to the DRCs.

185. Make a list of land parcels to be acquired, covering the followings: number of map, number of land parcel, name of land user, area of the land parcel that has the same land use purpose, and land use purpose.

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

186. The VinhPhuc ODA PMU guides the consultant to prepare the general compensation, assistance and resettlement plan (hereinafter referred to as General Plan) based on field survey data and available documents provided by DONRE to be appraised and approved along with approved project investment. The General Plan will contain the followings:

- a. Rationale for plan development;
- b. Integrated data on area of different types of lands, land classifications as to agricultural land, number of map, number of parcel, and estimated value of existing assets attached to land;
- c. Data on the number of households, number of household members, number of labors in the land acquisition area, in which the number of labors that have to change jobs and number of relocating households should be pointed out;
- d. Estimated compensation and assistance and expected locations and area of the resettlement sites or resettlement houses, and resettlement options;
- e. Anticipated job creation measures and training plan for job conversion;
- f. List of structures and scale of structures of the state, organizations, religious establishments, and local communities to be relocated and expected locations;
- g. Number of graves to be relocated and locations;
- h. Estimated cost for plan implementation;
- i. Budget for plan implementation; and
- j. Implementation schedule.

Step 4: Identifying land clearance demarcation

187. After the investment project is approved by the competent authorities, the VinhPhuc ODA PMU will base on the basic design to determine land clearance demarcation and then hand over to the organization in charge of compensation to implement the next steps of site clearance. During the process of developing and approving technical design (or construction drawing), in case of adjustment of clearance boundary, the VinhPhuc ODA PMU will coordinate with the implementing agency to adjust accordingly and inform the local authorities regarding the adjustment in a timely manner.

Step 5: Preparing compensation, assistance, and resettlement plan

1. Conducting Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

188. Based on the land acquisition announcement and site clearance demarcation of the project, the implementing agency will conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) and prepare the DMS records for each land acquisition case. The records should cover the following contents: Name, registration of permanent address or temporary address, current address, number of household members, number of members in the working age, number of social policy beneficiaries (if any); area and location of acquired land plot; amount of affected trees and crops, livestock; shape, dimensions, weight, structure, and basic features of assets on land; on-ground and underground structures associated to the acquired land.

2. Identifying land origin of each acquired land plot

189. The organization in charge of compensation co-operates with the LURC Registration Office and Town/Commune PCs, based on the papers related to land use, cadastral records, cadastral map, inventory documents, cadastral books, statistical registration books, LURC issuance books, and tax registration books of the acquired land plot, to identify land origins of each land plot as well as its legal land users.

3. Preparing compensation and assistance plan

190. Pursuant to the DMS records, land origins of the acquired land plots, compensation rates and policies, the implementing agency will prepare the compensation and assistance plan, covering the 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 compensation and assistance costs including land compensation rates, rates of compensation for houses and structures, number of members, number of people in the working age, number of social policy beneficiaries;
- Amount of compensation and assistance;
- Resettlement arrangement;
- Relocation of governmental works, religious organizations and communities;
- Grave's displacement.

4. Collecting opinions regarding compensation, assistance and resettlement plan:

- The compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is posted at Town/Commune PC Offices and public places in the area where land acquisition is required so that the PAPs and concerned people can give their feedback and comments;
- The posting must be made in written form confirmed by representatives of Town/Commune PCs, Town/Commune Fatherland Front, and representatives of the PAPs;
- The period of posting and receiving comments lasts at least twenty (20) days as from the date of posting.

5. Finalizing the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan:

191. At the end of the plan posting and comments receiving period, the implementing agency is responsible for summarizing the comments in a written document, stating the number of agreements/disagreements and other opinions regarding the compensation plan; then finalizing and submitting the finalized plan including the summary table of comments to the DONRE for appraisal.

192. In case of several disagreement opinions towards the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, the implementing agency need to clarify or review and adjust the plan before submitting to the DONRE for appraisal.

Step 6: Appraisal and approval of the compensation and assistance plan

193. The DONRE is responsible for taking the lead and coordinating with the concerned district departments to appraise the compensation and assistance plan as regulated; then submitting to the DPC for approval of the compensation plan.

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

194. Based on land acquisition announcement, compensation, assistance and resettlement plan which is prepared and approved by the competent authorities, and copies of the cadastral maps, DPC will issue land acquisition decision to the affected households, individuals and communities.

195. During the implementation of land acquisition, if there is any question or complaint from citizens, the Town/Commune PCs will gather queries and complaints and send to the competent authorities' for solutions.

196. While a decision of grievance redress is yet issued, the implementation of decision on land acquisition must be continued. In case the responsible state agency concludes that the land acquisition process is not compliant with the laws, land acquisition must be halted. The state agency that issued the land acquisition decision must issue new decision to cancel the previous one and compensate for losses caused by land acquisition decision (if any). In case the responsible state agency concludes otherwise, the AP has to abide by the land acquisition decision.

Step 8: Approval and disclosure of the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

197. The DPC approves the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan as regulated.

198. Within three (03) days from the date of receipt of the approved compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, the implementing agency is responsible for coordinating with the Town/Commune PC to disseminate and post the approved plan at the Town/Commune PC Offices as well as at public places in the area where land acquisition is required. The compensation, assistance and resettlement decision will be sent to the people whose land is acquired. The decisions should clearly state the compensation and assistance amount, resettlement arrangement (if any), time and place of compensation payment, and time for handing over land to the implementing agency in charge of compensation and land acquisition.

Step 9: Compensation payment

199. The Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee will provide compensation and assistance after the decision approving compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is issued.

Step 10: Handover and enforcement of land acquisition

200. Within twenty (20) days since the date when the implementing agency completes the compensation and assistance payment for the PAPs in accordance with the approved plan, the PAPs is responsible for handing over land to the implementing agency.

201. In case the PAPs do not comply with the land acquisition decision, the competent authorities who issued land acquisition decision will issue coercive decision. The forcible land acquisition is implemented in compliance with the Article 32 of Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated August 13 2009 by the Government.

4. RAP Updating

202. DMS has not been conducted at the moment. When DMS is implemented, DMS data will be included and updated in RAP. The local authorities, based on RAP, will prepare compensation plan to update compensation rates of affected land, assets and assistances. This will be submitted to the Project Owner and WB for review and clearance before conducting compensation payment.

203. Draft RAP and updated RAP, according to the Bank Policy BP 17.50, will be disclosed to the affected communities and at the WB Information Center (Infoshop). Draft RAP will be submitted to the WB for clearance before disclosing to the affected people.

IX. Implementation Schedule

204. The implementation schedule for the resettlement activities if the subproject is summarized in the following table, including (i) consultation activities; (ii) completed activities for the preparation of RAP; and (iii) external monitoring activities.

Table 24 - Implementation Schedule

Activities	Responsible agencies	Timeframe
Preparation		
Approving social safeguard policy documents at the project level and RAP of the subproject	WB and Government/VinhPhuc PPC	Q4/ 2015
Uploading the social safeguard documents at the project level and subproject RAP on the website of PPC, and Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC)	VP-ODA PMU	Q4/ 2015
Training and strengthening capacity for the project staff and District Compensation Committees	VP-ODA PMU and Resettlement Consultant	By the end of Q1/2016
Recruiting independent monitoring consultant (IMC)	VP-ODA PMU	Q2/2016
Updating RAP	VP-ODA PMU and Resettlement Consultant	By the end of Q2/2016
RAP Implementation		
Disseminating project information to the affected people	LFDC and CPCs	Q2/2016
Conducting DMS and preparing compensation plan	LFDC and CPCs	Q2/2016
Providing compensation and clearing site	VP-ODA PMU, LFDC and CPCs	Q3/2016
Conducting monthly resettlement internal monitoring and preparing quarterly report	VP-ODA PMU	Q2/2016
Conducting resettlement external monitoring every six month and preparing monitoring report	EMA	Q3/2016

X. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Purpose

205. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP are important. Good monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will not only enable IMA to identify shortcomings during implementation, thereby making timely corrective actions but also enable them to make sure the objective of the RAP is met when RAP implementation is completed.

206. Good monitoring enables timely and sufficient collection of the right information related to RAP implementation whereas good evaluation of the RAP implementation outcome enables IMA to determine if the objective of the RAP is met upon completion of RAP, and whether or not the livelihoods of affected households have restored to the pre-project level, or even better.

2. Monitoring Methods

207. Monitoring could be done in two ways – internal monitoring by the IMA, and external monitoring by an independent monitoring agency.

Internal Monitoring

208. Internal monitoring of the RAP implementation is the main responsibility of the PMU, inter alia, in addition to project implementation and management. Monitoring of RAP implementation does not only focus on actual RAP implementation, but also on RAP preparation to ensure the RAP is timely and appropriately prepared and implemented in accordance with the project's RPF. Monitoring of RAP implementation is required by PMU, on a monthly and quarterly basis, to ensure the RAP implementation is on track and that any emerging issues/shortcomings, including complaints from affected households are timely solved.

209. Internal monitoring aims to:

- a. Make sure the RAP is disclosed and disseminated to the PAHs and affected organizations by provincial government prior to compensation payment.
- b. Replacement costs survey is done to establish the compensation rates for affected households, and inform design of the livelihoods restoration.
- c. Ensure that a baseline of living standard of affected households is established (prior to compensation payment/resettlement) to enable monitoring and additional support/intervention from PMU side, if needed.
- d. To ensure all affected households, particularly those severely affected, restore their living standards to the pre-project level, or even improve, as a result of the support from the project.
- e. Ensure a livelihood restoration plan is prepared and implemented, taking into the account the feedback from the affected households, particularly those who are severely affected, to ensure their livelihood is restored to the pre-project level.
- f. Funds for implementing the RAP are provided in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.
- g. Monitor all grievances and their resolution and coordinate with the relevant parties to ensure that complaints are solved satisfactorily in a timely manner.
- h. Monthly and Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports should be submitted to Bank for implementation support, information sharing and coordination purposes.

Independent/External Monitoring and Evaluation

210. In addition to internal monitoring by PMU, an independent monitoring consultant (an academic or a consulting firm with proven track record in resettlement monitoring and evaluation) will be recruited by PMU to carry out monitoring of the RAP implementation.

211. The contracted independent monitoring agency will provide independent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the two RAPs, focusing on the criteria set forth in Annex 4. The service of independent monitoring will be maintained during project implementation until restoration of livelihoods of affected households has been re-established to pre-project levels.

212. The main indicators of independent monitoring include:

- a. Full payment of compensation for land, housing and other assets to PAPs prior to land acquisition.
- b. Adequacy of compensation in enabling PAPs to replace affected assets.
- c. Provision of technical support for house construction to affected households who rebuild their structures on their remaining land, or build their own structures in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- d. Provision of income restoration support.
- e. Restoration of productive activities.
- f. Restoration or replacement of community infrastructure and services.
- g. Operation and results of grievance procedures (to check if the GRM functions properly and if grievances are fully and timely addressed to ensure the objective of RAP is met).
- h. Throughout the implementation process, household income trends will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

213. During RAP implementation, PMU (internal monitoring), PMU's consultant (independent monitoring), and the World Bank's Task Team are expected to work closely with each other. A Terms of Reference for the Independent Monitoring Consultant will be prepared by PMU and approved by the World Bank. Technical support will be provided by the Bank in the finalization of the ToR. Monthly and Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports should be submitted to Bank for coordination and support purpose.

XI. Budget

214. For purpose of preparing the Project costs, a preliminary budget estimate is prepared. Compensation rates for residential and agricultural land, houses, structures, trees and crops used to estimate resettlement budget are based on a quick replacement cost survey conducted by consultants and staffs of VinhPhuc ODA PMU. In order to establish a set of reference market prices, affected people and LFDC were consulted on compensation rates. Following Table summarize the estimated resettlement budget of the project.

Table 25 - Summary of Cost Estimate for Compensation and Resettlement

No.	Type of Impacts	Quantity/ Area	Rates	Unit	In amount (VND)
I	Compensation and Assistance			VND	24,967,813,950.0
1	Compensation			VND	11,077,604,850.0
1,1	Compensation for productive land	71,604.30	60,000	VND	4,296,258,000.0
1,2	Compensation for residential land in urban area	693.30	4,000,000	VND	2,773,200,000.0
1,3	Compensation for business land	4,685.90	60,000	VND	281,154,000.0
1,4	Compensation for trees and crops	141,671.10	5,500	VND	779,191,050.0
1,5	Compensation for aquatic products	3,890.80	7,500	VND	29,181,000.0
1,6	Assistance for public land	60,804.60	48,000	VND	2,918,620,800.0
1,7	Compensation for temporary land acquisition (3 rice crops)	110,000	5,500	VND	1,815,000,000
2	Assistance			VND	12,075,209,100.0
2,1	Training, job changing and finding supports	71,604.30	150,000	VND	10,740,645,000.0
2,2	Life stability support			VND	1,042,489,500.0
2.2.1	Less than 30%	44,443.30	15,000	VND	666,649,500.0
2.2.2	From 30% to 70%	98	12,000	VND	211,680,000.0
2.2.3	More than 70%	38	12,000	VND	164,160,000.0
2,3	Site clearance support (bonus)			VND	157,074,600.0
2.3.1	Residential land	693.30	20,000	VND	13,866,000.0
2.3.2	Productive land	71,604.30	2,000	VND	143,208,600.0
2,4	Assistance for vulnerable households	45	3,000,000	VND	135,000,000.0
II	External monitoring cost			VND	600,000,000.0
III	Management cost			VND	511,356,279.0
1	Cost of implementing unit (2%)			VND	511,356,279.0
IV	Subtotal (I+II+III)			VND	26,079,170,229.0
V	Contingency cost (15%)			VND	3,911,875,534
VI	TOTAL (V+VI)			VND	29,991,045,763

Equivalent to USD
Exchange rate: 1\$ = VND 22,400

USD **1,338,886**

215. The cost for the allowances and resettlement assistance includes of the items which were described in the entitlement matrix.

216. Regarding monitoring cost, VinhPhuc ODA PMU is responsible for contracting with a monitoring consulting firm, specialized on social sciences or anthropology to carry out the independent monitoring of the project resettlement implementation. Because the cost of monitoring work has not yet detailed norms set by the Government, it is estimated as 4.1 billion VND for 6 quarterly monitoring reports and one post-resettlement evaluation. An/some interested independent monitoring institution(s) will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent monitoring.

Annex 1 - Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
1. Productive land ⁴ (Agricultural, garden, pond land, etc.) either in or out of the residential area.	Legal land users 1.1. Marginal loss (<20% of land holding or <10% for vulnerable group) <i>The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.</i> (344 AHs)	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 >20% or >10% for vulnerable groups (62 AHs)	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 compensation and other allowances in full. For poor, vulnerable and severely affected farmers, including landless, allocation of arable land equal to per capita arable land in commune, or if there no land available for allocation or, on the PAPs request through informed choice, training/ rehabilitation programs will be provided to at least restore, if not improve, their income and living standards.
	Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land.	Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment on the land.	

⁴The 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>(0AH)</p> <p>Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land</p> <p>(AHs)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Other cases will be considered by VP PPC to provide supports according to Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Decree 47 for ensuring the entitlements of PAPs.</p> <p>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.</p>	
2. Residential land	<p>2.1. Marginal loss (i.e., land is still viable for use and not requiring relocation).</p> <p>(6 AHs)</p>	<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 are entitled to financial support for dismantling, relocating and re-installation of the establishment, and also receive a house rental allowance for 6 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 LFDC has paid compensation in full.</p>
	<p>2.2. Relocated PAPs</p> <p>(0 AH)</p>	<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>Or, on request of the PAPs through informed choice, cash compensation at full replacement cost. In case, the household is expected to relocate themselves, it will plus an amount equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investments calculated as an average for each household in a resettlement site</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>(ii) PAPs who do not have formal, or customary rights to the</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 site will be as follows:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>affected land: 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 able to relocate and re-establish by themselves to a new site.</p>	<p>The planning and detailed design for the relocation sites will be done by consultant of LFDC in consultation with stakeholders and then approved by the PPC.</p> <p>Detailed regulation on plot/apartment allocation will be developed by LFDC 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 50m², 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>
			<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</p>
<p>3. Houses</p>	<p>3.1. Partial impact: Unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and could be remained from the technical viewpoints, therefore, require no relocation. (0 AH)</p>	<p>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 PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions.</p> <p>Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full replacement cost and will be in cash.</p>	<p>The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.</p>
	<p>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). (0 AH)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full</p>	<p>The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>replacement cost and will be in cash.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
4. Crops and Trees, aquaculture products	Owners regardless of tenure status (398 AHs)	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 start of works.
7. Graves	Have to move the graves or tombs (0AH)	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	Impacts due to permanent loss of 20% or more of their total productive land or where <20% land affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable. (Legal, legalizable land users	Allowance for Loss of Livelihood: (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	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	<p>and PAPs with lease agreement over the affected land) (398 AHs)</p>	<p>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 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>Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land in the residential area adjacent to residential land, but not recognized as residential land: will be supported in cash equivalent 40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot.</p> <p>In case of land-for-land compensation, PAP will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.</p> <p>Vocational conversion assistance: Every PAP affected by loss of productive land, irrespective of the degree of impact, will be provided with additional assistance equivalent to at most 2.5 times the agricultural land price established by PPC/CPC.</p> <p>Support for vocational training and job creation: 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 city. 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>	
<p>9. Loss of Income/</p>	<p>Marginal impacts</p>		

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
Livelihood due to relocation of business	<i>Owner of the affected business and employees (0AH)</i>	For PAPs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be: (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 30% 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 30% 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.	
	<i>Relocating shop owners regardless of tenure status. (0 AH)</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 Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts. The vulnerable groups were defined as in Terms of Terminology (45 AHs)	Specific assistance to vulnerable groups would be as follows: 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 from 2 million to 7 million VND per household; (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: 3 mil/HH (to be certified by local authority). Other vulnerable groups affected by the Project, whether they have to relocate or not, (female headed households with	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>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 but not less than VND 3 mil per household.</p> <p>These households are entitled to take part in Income Restoration Program</p>	
11. Other Allowances/ Assistancess	Loss of land and non-land assets 398 AHs	<p>Incentive Bonus: All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance, the specific support levels being decided by the VinhPhuc Province People's Committees to suit local conditions</p> <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 VP PPC Chairman issues other allowances to ensure accommodation and livelihood restoration for PAPs.</p>	
12. Temporary impacts	Temporary loss of land and assets. (20 HHs)	<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.
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>	In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAPs, the contractors, construction units have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.

**Annex 2 - Detailed List of Identified Project Components
and Locations**

No	Components	Construction location (commune)	District
I	Kim Xa pumping station basin area of 8,640 ha		
1	Kim Xa pumping station, estimated capacity of 45m³/s	Hoang Lau	Tam Duong
	Scale of headwork 45 m ³ /s + Culvert through dyke	Hoang Dan	Tam Duong
	Diversion canal	Kim Xa	VinhTuong
2	Dredging So and Nhi Hoang retention lakes	Hoang Lau	Tam Duong
		Hoang Dan	Tam Duong
		Kim Xa	VinhTuong
3	Improving Yen Lap 8-gate culvert	Yen Lap	VinhTuong
4	Spoil landfill	Kim Xa	VinhTuong
II	NguKien pumping station basin area of 11.000 ha		
1	NguKien pumping station, estimated capacity of 45m³/s	NguKien	VinhTuong
	Scale of headwork 45 m ³ /s + Culvert through dyke		
	Outlet canal	NguKien	VinhTuong
		Dai Tu	Yen Lac
		Lien Chau	Yen Lac
2	Phan river from Thuong Lap bridge to Lac Y		
	Dredging	Lung Hoa	VinhTuong
	Embankment	Tho Tang	VinhTuong
		Tan Tien	VinhTuong
		Cao Dai	VinhTuong
		ThuongTrung	VinhTuong
		Vinh Son	VinhTuong
		Binh Duong	VinhTuong
		Vu Di	VinhTuong
		Trung Nguyen	Yen Lac
		BinhDinh	Yen Lac
		Dong Cuong	Yen Lac
		Hoi Hop	Vinh Yen City
		Thanh Tru	Vinh Yen City
3	Diversion canal from Phan river to Rung retention lake	Vu Di	Yen Lac
		TuTrung	VinhTuong
		NguKien	VinhTuong
		Van Xuan	VinhTuong
		Yen Dong	Yen Lac
4	Dredging Rung retention lake of 50 ha	NguKien	VinhTuong
5	Spoil landfill	VinhNinh	VinhTuong
III	NguyetDuc pumping station basin of 19,700 ha		
1	NguyetDuc headwork pumping station outlet to Red river, estimated capacity of 75m³/s	NguyetDuc	Yen Lac
	Headwork 75 m ³ /s + Culvert	NguyetDuc	Yen Lac
	Diversion canal	NguyetDuc	Yen Lac
	Outlet canal	TrungKien	Yen Lac
		Trung Ha	Yen Lac

			Hong Phuong	Yen Lac
	2	<i>Vo detention lake and access road</i>	Tan Phong	BinhXuyen
			Thanh Lang	BinhXuyen
			Minh Tan	Yen Lac
			Dao Duc	BinhXuyen
			BinhDinh	Yen Lac
			Thanh Tru	Vinh Yen City
	3	<i>Phan river from Lac Y to Sat bridge</i>	Thanh Tru	Vinh Yen City
		Dredging	Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
		Embankment	Son Loi	BinhXuyen
			Dao Duc	BinhXuyen
			Nam Viem	Phuc Yen
	4	<i>Improving Sau Vo culvert</i>	Thanh Tru	Vinh Yen City
	5	<i>Spoil landfill</i>	Huong Canh	Vinh Yen City
IV		Tam Dao zone 4, BX, PY (Flv= 32.160ha)		
	1	<i>Improving, dredging and embankment of low-lying areas, 3-river network in BinhXuyen district</i>	Huong Son	BinhXuyen
			Ba Hien	BinhXuyen
			ThienKe	BinhXuyen
			Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
			Son Loi	BinhXuyen
			Tien Chau	Phuc Yen
			Nam Viem	Phuc Yen
			Tam Hop	BinhXuyen
		<i>Embankment</i>	Huong Son	BinhXuyen
			Ba Hien	BinhXuyen
			ThienKe	BinhXuyen
			Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
			Son Loi	BinhXuyen
			Tien Chau	Phuc Yen
			Nam Viem	Phuc Yen
			Tam Hop	BinhXuyen
	2	<i>Building Cau Ton control gate of 80 m3/s</i>	Tam Hop	BinhXuyen
			Son Loi	BinhXuyen
	3	<i>Building Cau Sat control gate of 150m3/s</i>	Tien Chau	Phuc Yen
			Son Loi	BinhXuyen
	4	<i>Sludge landfill</i>	Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
V		<i>Construction of wastewater treatment stations at four townships</i>		
	1	Construction of 3 wastewater treatment stations at Tam Hong Town	Tam Hong Town	Yen Lac
	2	Construction of 3 wastewater treatment stations at Yen Lac Town	Yen Lac Town	Yen Lac
	3	Construction of 2 wastewater treatment stations at ThoTangTown	Tho Tang Town	VinhTuong
	4	Construction of 2 wastewater treatment stations at Huong Canh Town	Huong Canh Town	BinhXuyen
VI		<i>Construction of 50 small-scale wastewater collection and treatment points</i>	<i>Villages/residential groups in the communes along Phan River</i>	

Annex 3 - Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings of the Dredging of Three River Network in BinhXuyen and Improvement of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject.

Area	Feedback/Opinion
Tam Commune Hop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Please provide solution to the cases in which the actual area of the household is different from the area stated in the LURC; ✓ As to the impacts caused by the project implementation, the project owner should have suitable policies as well as implementing mechanism to avoid adverse impacts on people's lives. ✓ The temporary impacts caused by the impoundment for dredging/construction must be calculated carefully to prepare compensation plans.
Son Commune Loi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The local authorities and people of Son Loi totally support the project and will comply with the policy of the project implementation; ✓ Son Loi is a low-lying area; therefore, the dredging and rehabilitation of the river will have significant importance and impacts as well as meet the agricultural production demands. Hence, the local authorities and people think of the project as a century project. ✓ The detailed measurement survey should be carried out seriously and in close coordination with the local authorities. ✓ It is requested that the project should acquire the indirectly affected area. ✓ The local authorities request the design and survey units to contact and closely work with the local authorities and people to have the most suitable design. Survey should base on actual situations, avoid impacts during construction period.
ThienKe Commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Totally support the rehabilitation and dredging of rivers for the flow to avoid flooding; ✓ The project should commit to implement the compensation and land acquisition policies adequately.
Ba Commune Hien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Is it possible to add components to the project? ✓ Is the data on detailed impacts of each household not available? ✓ As to ThichTrung, Van Giao and De Hen hamlets along Ba Hanh River, when Dai Lai reservoir discharges flood or when it rains for 2-3 days, the hamlets will be flooded. Therefore, the local authorities and people expect the project to carry out embankment for these hamlets to avoid flooding. In case of embankment from De Hen to La Han, about 50ha will not be flooded. ✓ It is requested to add gravity control gate at ThichTrung (Go River) and Dam Guoc to the project components.
Huong Commune Son	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Local authorities and people totally support the project implementation. ✓ The detailed impacts of each household are unclear; it is expected that the project can provide the details. ✓ The compensation rates should be close to the actual prices in the locality.
Tien Commune Chau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The main objective of the project to serve and improve people's living conditions; therefore, the local authorities and people totally agree and support the project implementation. ✓ Please clarify the compensation rates applied by the project. ✓ The compensation rate in the commune is being applied with the coefficient 1.1 (coefficient of Phuc Yen Township), which is disadvantage to the people in the area. ✓ We hope that the impacts caused by the project will be compensated adequately so that the people's lives will not be adversely affected. ✓ It is requested that the project should acquire small and scattered remaining land area. ✓ The information of the project design is not clear. ✓ The detailed design of the project should be disclosed.
Nam Viem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ People agree and support the project and are happy that there is an ODA-

Commune	<p>funded project to be implemented in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It will be perfect if all measures as well as plan of the project are carried out according to the process and commitments. ✓ The list of affected households is missing. Please provide in a timely manner. ✓ The detailed design of the project should be provided for the locality. ✓ The small and scattered remaining area should be acquired. ✓ It is requested that the project should build a bridge at Ngoi Bridge location to cross the river of the residential group No. 6.
Huong Town	<p>Canh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Please clarify the compensation rates? ✓ Are the compensation rates different for land grown to two-crop rice and land grown to one-crop rice? ✓ How's about reclaimed land? Will it be compensated? ✓ As for the small and scattered remaining area, if it is acquired, will the compensation be at 100% of the original rate? ✓ For the temporary impacts, it's requested that the project should compensate at 1.5 times higher than the compensation rates. ✓ During construction period, if the construction unit causes damage to public structures (canals, infield pathways, etc.), they should restore and return to the locality.

Annex 4: Master List of Affected Households

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
Tam Hop commune		
1	Đỗ Thị Thê	118.0
		438.3
2	Dương Văn Thuật-Nguyễn Thị Mây	146.1
		84.0
		164.6
		84.6
		42.1
3	Hà Quang Năng-Nguyễn Thị Na	56.0
4	Kiều Thị Mai	26.0
		223.0
5	Lương Xuân Bằng-Phan Thị Cư	47.0
6	Ngô Quang Dũng-Nguyễn Thị Thạch	32.0
7	Ngô Thị Tịch	139.6
8	Ngô Thị Toán-Hoàng Bá Dũng	94.0
9	Nguyễn Đình Dương-Nguyễn Thị Lan	7.4
10	Nguyễn Đức Chính-Diệp Thị Đào	133.0
11	Nguyễn Đức Nghiệp-Nguyễn Thị Phượng	101.7
12	Nguyễn Hải Thịnh-Nguyễn Thị Lý	155.1
13	Nguyễn Thị Duyệt	10.0
14	Nguyễn Thị Hảo	293.0
15	Nguyễn Thị Hoà	104.2
16	Nguyễn Thị Mơ	246.0
17	Nguyễn Thị Ngâu	170.0
18	Nguyễn Thị Ngâu+Trí Hòa	210.0
19	Nguyễn Văn Bính-Nguyễn Thị Dung	43.0
20	Nguyễn Văn Bình-Nguyễn Thị Nhâm	54.0
21	Nguyễn Văn Cường-Nguyễn Thị Hảo	29.0
22	Nguyễn Văn Đàng-Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	114.0
23	Nguyễn Văn Đông-Nguyễn Thị Thơm	43.3
24	Nguyễn Văn Hạnh-Phạm Thị Hòa	294.0
25	Nguyễn Văn Hậu-Trần Thị Oanh	79.6
		69.7
26	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn	44.0
27	Nguyễn Văn Hùng-Nguyễn Thị Nhi	33.0
28	Nguyễn Văn Nhân-Nguyễn Thị Nhân	54.5
29	Nguyễn Văn Quý-Nguyễn Thị Hường	102.4

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
30	Nguyễn Văn Thành-Đặng Thị Nguyên	247.7
31	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn-Nguyễn Thị Liên	40.0
		12.0
32	Nguyễn Xuân Nghị-Trần Thị Tiến	50.0
		370.4
33	Nguyễn Xuân Triệu-Trần Thị Trang	24.9
34	Phạm Thị Tuyền-Phan Văn Hoà	332.0
35	Phan Thị Hoàng-Nguyễn Thanh Sơn	41.0
36	Phan Văn Hưng-Vũ Thị Phương	288.7
37	Phan Văn Khái-Đoàn Thị Ngân	301.5
38	Phan Văn Minh-Nguyễn Thị Sen	296.0
39	Phan Văn Sách-Nguyễn Thị Yên	291.0
40	Phan Văn Thạch-Nguyễn Thị Thuận	36.0
41	Phan Xuân Tiến-Nguyễn Thị Ngân	297.0
		98.0
42	Quang Văn Sỹ-Nguyễn Thị Đông	32.0
43	Tạ Quang Dương-Phan Thị Dường	176.0
44	Tạ Thị Á	100.0
45	Tạ Văn Đồng-Nguyễn Thị Thị	268.0
46	Tạ Văn Hoạch-Ngô Thị Hợp	34.0
47	Tạ Văn Nghị	252.9
48	Trần Văn Vinh-Nguyễn Thị Sâm	45.0
Ba Hien commune		
1	Đặng Thị Chinh	15.0
		215.0
2	Đặng Thị Tiến	11.0
3	Đặng Tuấn Nghĩa (Nhường)	113.0
		50.5
		688.2
4	Đào Văn Kiên (Niên)	321.1
5	Đào Văn Trình (Quang)	85.0
6	Đất Nhiều Chủ	1,059.1
7	Đỗ Thị Dần (Vinh)	113.6
8	Đỗ Văn Chúc (Mai)	15.0
9	Đỗ Văn Kỳ (Tú)	29.0
		104.5
10	Đỗ Văn Phúc (Tuyền)	13.0
11	Đỗ Văn Tiến	349.0
12	Dương Đình Thành (Quay)	10.0
13	Dương Văn Chúc (Cúc)	273.0

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
		119.0
		33.2
14	Dương Văn Khê (Thông)	65.0
		51.0
		119.0
15	Dương Văn Làn (Bồng)	8.5
		44.6
		33.0
		19.2
16	Dương Văn Lương (Lan)	83.4
		152.0
		328.0
		24.3
		400.2
		46.4
17	Lê Văn Dân (Nhàn)	18.0
		161.5
18	Lê Văn Phệ (Mạnh)	23.0
19	Nguồn Văn Trinh (Kính)	85.0
20	Nguyễn Đăng Ninh (Tơi)	23.0
21	Nguyễn Đình Liệu (Hà)	19.0
22	Nguyễn Đức Hảo (Tiếp)	37.0
23	Nguyễn Hoàng Giang (Toán)	264.2
24	Nguyễn Huy Giảng (Giang)	60.0
		47.6
25	Nguyễn Thị Lê (Thế)	25.0
		368.3
		137.4
26	Nguyễn Thị Sấn (O)	212.2
27	Nguyễn Thị Tư (Thiêm)	44.9
28	Nguyễn Văn Bê (Trần)	534.3
29	Nguyễn Văn Bích (Lại)	190.4
30	Nguyễn Văn Bình (Phấn)	37.0
31	Nguyễn Văn Bộ (Duyên)	25.0
32	Nguyễn Văn Chử (Thanh)	81.0
33	Nguyễn Văn Công (Hạnh)	43.0
34	Nguyễn Văn Công (Vân)	75.2
35	Nguyễn Văn Đoán (Sách)	75.0
36	Nguyễn Văn Đức (Điều)	264.4
		157.5

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
		12.0
		55.0
		17.0
37	Nguyễn Văn Hải (Huệ)	81.7
38	Nguyễn Văn Huy (Dung)	49.9
		85.8
		65.0
		215.8
		247.0
39	Nguyễn Văn Khoát (Kế)	9.0
40	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ (Hòa)	58.6
41	Nguyễn Văn Lai (Hương)	42.3
42	Nguyễn Văn Nhiên (Biên)	55.0
43	Nguyễn Văn Niên (Tĩnh)	8.0
44	Nguyễn Văn Phán (Vân)	127.0
		119.2
		108.7
45	Nguyễn Văn Phòng (Mến)	83.8
		328.8
46	Nguyễn Văn Quý (Hoan)	40.0
47	Nguyễn Văn Quỳnh (Tiếp)	35.0
48	Nguyễn Văn Sinh (Mạ)	169.9
49	Nguyễn Văn Sự (Cầu)	53.0
50	Nguyễn Văn Tâm (Hội)	145.0
51	Nguyễn Văn Thanh (Loan)	109.3
52	Nguyễn Văn Toàn (Tuất)	341.6
53	Tạ Ngọc Sách (Lựu)	94.3
54	Tạ Ngọc Sách (Mùi)	177.2
55	Tạ Thị Gái	45.0
56	Tạ Văn Đạm (Sen)	83.0
57	Tạ Văn Đông (Bảy)	25.0
58	Tạ Văn Dương (Lâm)	107.4
59	Tạ Văn Hương (Mùi)	139.6
60	Tạ Văn Mừng (Minh)	56.0
61	Tạ Văn Nhân (Nghị)	17.4
62	Tạ Văn Sơn (Liên)	41.0
63	Tạ Văn Sỹ (Khuyên)	112.0
64	Tạ Văn Thời (Lan)	18.0
65	Trần Thị Phu (Chất)	25.2
66	Trần Thị Xuyên	102.5

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
67	Trần Văn Độ (Lan)	140.0
68	Trần Văn Huynh (Là)	230.0
69	Trần Văn Quyền (Thúy)	100.0
70	Trần Văn Thức (Thoa)	36.2
71	Trần Văn Tường (Lâm)	394.8
		49.9
72	Trần Văn Vân (Yến)+	310.0
73	Trịnh Dậu (Mỹ)	75.0
74	Vũ Văn Đáng (Lịch)	633.1
75	Vũ Văn Sáng (Ngâm)	26.0
Son Loi commune		
1	Đặng Văn ánh - Đặng Thị Mừng	140.5
2	Đặng Văn Công - Loan	304.2
3	Đặng Văn Minh	117.1
		89.3
4	Đặng Văn Mỹ - Nguyễn Thị Oanh	17.8
5	Đặng Văn Nghiên - Đỗ Thị Thuý	27.6
6	Đặng Văn Nghiệp - Đặng Thị Đen	90.0
		126.7
7	Đặng Văn Nhiễm - Đỗ Thị Khánh	113.9
8	Đặng Văn Phượng - Trần Thị Vượng	258.6
9	Đặng Văn Quỳnh - Nguyễn Thị Quý	207.8
		49.2
10	Đặng Văn Tới - Đỗ Thị minh	20.3
11	Đặng Văn Trị	293.0
		63.0
12	Đỗ Cao Hân - Vũ Thị Cư	368.1
13	Đỗ Cao Văn - Đặng Thị Nho	238.1
14	Đỗ Thị Kền	190.0
15	Đỗ Văn Bảy - Đỗ Thị Hà	55.0
16	Đỗ Văn Bình	329.2
17	Đỗ Văn Chung - Nguyễn Thuý Miền	76.0
18	Đỗ Văn Hoàn - Lê Thị Nga	165.3
19	Đỗ Văn Huấn	115.0
20	Đỗ Văn Ngà - Trần Thị Nguyệt	124.2
21	Dương Thành Tựu	257.4
		236.4
22	Dương Văn Biên - Phan Thị Hiền	308.7
		52.8
23	Lê Thị Hoa	53.2

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
		34.5
24	Nguyễn Duy Phiên - Nguyễn Thị Minh	122.6
25	Nguyễn Huy Bảng - Nguyễn Thị Tính	78.4
		256.1
26	Nguyễn Huy Hải - Bùi Thị Chuyền	164.0
		123.6
		342.5
		171.8
		113.0
27	Nguyễn Huy Hán - Dương Thị Biểu	146.3
28	Nguyễn Huy Tám - Nguyễn Thị Hưng	331.0
29	Nguyễn Huy Thêm - Đỗ Thị Minh	47.9
30	Nguyễn Huy Thuần - Đặng Thị Hương	74.2
31	Nguyễn Huy Trường - Nguyễn Thu Nga	147.8
		430.2
32	Nguyễn Huy Vượng - Ngô Thị Đạt	70.1
		59.7
33	Nguyễn Thị Canh	17.5
		180.3
		243.0
34	Nguyễn Thị Chỉ	270.0
35	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	515.0
36	Nguyễn Thị Hương - Bộ	144.0
		722.6
		391.4
37	Nguyễn Thị Mai	68.2
38	Nguyễn Thị Sở	31.6
39	Nguyễn Văn Bắc - Nguyễn Thị Ngân	167.3
40	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Phượng	66.0
41	Nguyễn Văn Chung	175.4
42	Nguyễn Văn Cư - Lễ	71.2
43	Nguyễn Văn Đoàn - Nguyễn Thị Hải	25.8
44	Nguyễn Văn Đức - Mạn	38.0
45	Nguyễn Văn Hà - Xuân	15.0
46	Nguyễn Văn Hiền - Phạm Thị Hương	229.8
47	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn - Khuyên	220.0
48	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Luyến	126.2
		112.5
		194.3
49	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Thùy	285.7

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
		115.4
50	Nguyễn Văn Huân - Dương Thị Lan	87.5
51	Nguyễn Văn Huynh - Phan Thị Mận	159.6
		51.2
52	Nguyễn Văn Lâm - Phạm Thị Phượng	360.8
53	Nguyễn Văn Lập - Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	53.8
54	Nguyễn Văn Lễ - Dương Thị Cống	97.5
55	Nguyễn Văn Lễ - Dương Thị Cống	228.2
56	Nguyễn Văn Lệ	911.0
57	Nguyễn Văn Luận - Phạm Thị Tình	156.4
58	Nguyễn Văn Lý - Nguyễn Thị Liên	37.1
59	Nguyễn Văn Mạc - Bảo	108.4
		49.0
60	Nguyễn Văn Mạc - Nguyễn Thị Bảo	465.8
		212.6
		320.3
		147.9
		125.5
		94.7
		137.9
		144.2
		11.0
		108.9
61	Nguyễn Văn Minh - Thủy	25.9
62	Nguyễn Văn Nam - Nguyễn Thị Thuê	37.0
63	Nguyễn Văn Quát - Lưu	52.0
		37.0
64	Nguyễn Văn Quý - Nguyễn Thị Nhã	92.0
65	Nguyễn Văn Quyết	323.4
66	Nguyễn Văn Tài - Phạm Thị Miến	130.8
67	Nguyễn Văn Tân - Hằng	325.0
68	Nguyễn Văn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Chất	941.8
		666.9
69	Nguyễn Văn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Tình	168.0
70	Nguyễn Văn Thanh - Dương Thị Hạnh	75.7
71	Nguyễn Văn Thành - Thẩm	238.1
72	Nguyễn Văn Thêm - Dương Thị Mai	90.9
73	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh - Hải	1,060.8
74	Nguyễn Văn Thọ - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	22.0
		290.4

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
		213.5
75	Nguyễn Văn Thông - Nguyễn Thị Diện	91.5
76	Nguyễn Văn Thủy - Nguyễn Thị Minh	175.0
77	Nguyễn Văn Thủy	73.3
78	Nguyễn Văn Thuyết - Cao Thị Thỉnh	51.0
79	Nguyễn Văn Tính	87.6
80	Nguyễn Văn Tình - Bốn	116.4
		456.7
		210.2
		137.3
		539.1
		253.0
81	Nguyễn Văn Trường - Nguyễn Thị Phượng	53.6
		224.8
		322.8
		246.5
		166.7
		167.7
		194.5
82	Nguyễn Văn Tuyên - Nguyễn Thị Sinh	73.9
		386.0
83	Nguyễn Văn Viên - Nguyễn Thị Liên	171.3
84	Nguyễn Văn Việt - Minh	272.0
		423.3
85	Nguyễn Văn Vinh - Phạm Thị Thơm	111.0
		11.0
86	Nguyễn Văn Vở	930.2
87	Nguyễn Văn Xây - Nguyễn Thị Thu	64.7
88	Nguyễn Văn Xuân - Nguyễn Thị Lại	254.0
89	Phạm Minh Tuấn - Dương Thị Báu	63.5
		382.3
90	Phạm Ngọc Khoát - Nguyễn Thị Mơ	135.3
91	Phạm Thị Xa - Nguyễn Văn Hà	177.5
92	Phạm Văn Cẩm - Thu	25.5
93	Phạm Văn Đệ - Nguyễn Thị Bẩy	83.4
94	Phạm Văn Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	79.1
95	Phạm Văn Quý - Nguyễn Thị Lý	99.8
		167.4
96	Phạm Văn Tạ	129.0
97	Phạm Văn Việt - Nguyễn Thị Đáng	14.5

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
98	Phạm Văn Việt - Nguyễn Thị Đáng	93.2
99	Phan Thị Mẫn	2,318.6
100	Phan Văn Ba - Trần Thị Yên	272.5
		357.2
101	Phan Văn Bốn - Nguyễn Thị Tình	85.0
		81.4
102	Phan Văn Dụng - Nguyễn Thị Thân	103.0
103	Phan Văn Hòa - Nguyễn Thị Tình	7.0
104	Phan Văn Phương - Nguyễn Thị Minh	103.5
105	Tạ Quang Bảy - Nguyễn Thị Liên	521.4
		82.2
		333.8
		144.4
106	Trần Duy Hưng - Đỗ Thị Quảng	57.2
107	Trần Ngọc Huấn	40.5
108	Trần Thị Biện	47.0
109	Trần Thị Tám	151.9
		2,935.0
110	Trần Văn Cẩn - Trần Thị Huệ	248.1
111	Trần Văn Độ - Tạ Thị Hiền	430.1
112	Trần Văn Linh - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	31.0
113	Trần Văn Lương	86.4
114	Trần Văn Ly - Vấn	61.2
115	Trần Văn Quy - Nguyễn Thị Phương	239.0
116	Trần Văn Thà - Trần Thị Khuyến	210.0
117	Trần Vương Soạn - Đặng Thị Phương	98.2
		11.0
118	Vũ Văn Lớn - Ngô Thị Be	43.6
		68.2
		345.0
Thien Ke commune		
1	Đặng Thị Tư	7.3
2	Đặng Văn Liệu	8.8
3	Đặng Văn Xuyên	3.0
4	Đỗ Văn Thính	4.5
5	Đỗ Văn Vệ(Nhung)	77.3
6	Hoàng Văn Căn(Thục)	14.3
7	Kiều Văn Hà(Mến)	32.5
8	Kim Thị Dún	3.0
9	Kim Văn Soạn (Tý)	33.5

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
10	Lê Văn Thính (Nga)	28.2
		35.0
11	Nguyễn Thị Biên	1.0
12	Nguyễn Thị Khoa	6.5
13	Nguyễn Thị Lan	4.6
14	Nguyễn Thị Loan	3.2
15	Nguyễn Thị Thi	3.0
16	Nguyễn Văn Đình	7.3
17	Nguyễn Văn Dương	5.5
18	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	3.3
19	Nguyễn Văn Tôn(Kiến)	13.7
20	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn(Liễu)	18.0
21	Phạm Văn Tuyên	3.4
22	Trần Văn Lực(Quyền)	17.1
23	Tam Đảo Farm	64.0
24	Tam Đảo Farm	20.0
25	Tam Đảo Farm	244.0
26	Tam Đảo Farm	78.2
27	Tam Đảo Farm	44.6
28	Tam Đảo Farm	16.6
29	Tam Đảo Farm	63.2
30	Tam Đảo Farm	6.7
31	Tam Đảo Farm	5.9
32	Tam Đảo Farm	69.9
33	Tam Đảo Farm	133.5
Huong Son commune		
1	Kim Văn Bằng	45.5
2	Kim Văn Cường	29.0
3	Kim Văn Nam	5.8
Huong Canh town		
1	Bùi Văn Hán - Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	20
2	Đặng Tuấn Hiệp - Nguyễn Thị Loan (affected house)	110
3	Đặng Xuân Âm - Hoàng Thị Thuộc (affected house)	317
4	Đỗ Việt Phúc -	75
		75
5	Đường Thế Hải - Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	18
6	Dương Văn Tửu - Nguyễn Thị Hải	28.9
7	Hoàng Ngọc Căn - Nguyễn Thị Bình	48

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
		490.4
8	Hoang Ngoc Cường - Nguyễn Thị Dung	6
9	Hoàng Ngọc Tăng - Đặng Thị Toan	64.7
10	Hoàng Ngọc Trí - Trần Thị Lưu	53.5
11	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ - Đỗ Thị Hiền	19
12	Nguyễn Đức Sáu - Nguyễn Thị Lục	1
		8.3
13	Nguyễn Duy Chất - Nguyễn Thị Minh	67
		153.2
14	Nguyễn Duy Hải - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	126.7
15	Nguyễn Duy Vượng - Hoàng Thị Cơ	21
		256.5
16	Nguyễn Hoàng Long - Nguyễn Thị Tư	21
17	Nguyễn Hữu Oanh - Trần Thị Được	57
		49
18	Nguyễn Hữu Tuyên - Trần Thị Tuệ	212.7
19	Nguyễn Hữu Vị - Nguyễn Thị Hà	25
		31
20	Nguyễn Hữu Vỹ - Hoàng Thị Hương	32
21	Nguyễn Thế Bình - Nguyễn Thị Vân	64
22	Nguyễn Thế Căn - Nguyễn Thị Sinh	48.5
		102.8
23	Nguyễn Thế Nguyên - Nguyễn Thị Tuất	43
24	Nguyễn Thế Tý - Nguyễn Thị Lợi	55
		124.7
25	Nguyễn Thị Cơ -	115.6
26	Nguyễn Thị Đình - Nguyễn Văn Vân	43.5
27	Nguyễn Thị Kim Ba -	63.6
28	Nguyễn Thị Nguyên -	95.5
29	Nguyễn Thị Sáu -	32.5
30	Nguyễn Thị Thái - Phạm Văn Minh	45
31	Nguyễn Thị Thắm - Nguyễn Văn Cơ	77.6
		218.1
32	Nguyễn Thị Thanh - Trần Đăng Sơn	42.4
33	Nguyễn Thị Thục -	31
34	Nguyễn Thị Vít -	89.1
35	Nguyễn Trung Đào - Nguyễn Thị Tiến	34
36	Nguyễn Văn Bể - Nguyễn Thị Đào	135
		50.7
37	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Liên	14.5

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
38	Nguyễn Văn Căn - Lê Thị Toán	56.1
39	Nguyễn Văn Cầu - Nguyễn Thị ThanChâm Châm	26
40	Nguyễn Văn Chí - Nguyễn Thị Lan	343.4
		15
41	Nguyễn Văn Điền - Nguyễn Thị Liên	280
42	Nguyễn Văn Đức - Đường Thị Sen	53
43	Nguyễn Văn Hoà - Trần Thị Thanh	51
		69.3
		169.9
		103.9
44	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn - Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	16
		117.2
45	Nguyễn Văn Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Vượng	56
46	Nguyễn Văn Long - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	56.2
47	Nguyễn Văn Luật - Nguyễn Thị Ngọt	4
		6
48	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc - Bùi Thị Sâm	75.2
49	Nguyễn Văn Tàn - Nguyễn Thị Bích	93
50	Nguyễn Văn Thành - Dương Thị Vỹ	27
51	Nguyễn Văn Tính - Phạm Thị Sự	15
52	Nguyễn Văn Tôn -	16
53	Nguyễn Văn Trì - Đào Thị Hồng	6
54	Nguyễn Văn Vân - Nguyễn Thị Lợi	69
55	Nguyễn Văn Việt - Nguyễn Thị Chí	54
56	Nguyễn Văn Xuyên - Nguyễn Thị Canh	70.6
57	Nguyễn Xuân Thuỷ - Nguyễn Thị Lan	14
58	Phạm Quang Tuấn - Phạm Thị Chanh	163.3
59	Phạm Thị Đồng -	168.9
		10
60	Phạm Văn Điền - Nguyễn Thị Yên	4
61	Tạ Thị Tiên -	109.7
62	Trần Cao Tường - Nguyễn Thị Đợi	5
63	Trần Hải - Trần Thị Thành	10
64	Trần Minh - Trần Thị Thoa	17
65	Trần Minh Chính - Trần Thị Thể	196.7
		11.5
66	Trần Thị Cong -	95
67	Trần Thị Hảo -	93
68	Trần Thị Thìn - Nguyễn Văn Tân	44.3
69	Trần Thị Viễn -	145

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
70	Trần Văn Bằng -	65
71	Trần Văn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Sáu	22
72	Trần Văn Gia - Lê Thị Minh	59
		114.2
73	Trần Văn Hạnh - Trần Thị Tuệ	17
74	Trần Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Liên	46.3
75	Trần Văn Lưu - Nguyễn Thị Loan	85
		136.1
		19.7
76	Trần Văn Lưu - Nguyễn Thị Toán	73
77	Trần Văn Nguyên - Dương Thị Tuyết	51.9
78	Trần Văn Sơn - Tạ Thị Lệ	51.3
79	Trần Văn Vinh - Phạm Thị Thứ	133
80	Trần Văn Xuân - Nguyễn Thị Thu	24
		12
81	Trần Văn Ý – Đường Thị Hoan	36.3
		141.7
Nam Viem commune		
1	Bùi Văn Cơ	17.9
2	Đào Thị Chính	12.2
3	Đào Văn An	28.7
4	Đào Văn Thanh	11.3
5	Đào Văn Thuyết	25.2
6	Đào Xuân	88.4
7	Nguyễn Thị Côi	18.5
8	Nguyễn Thị Oanh	85.2
9	Nguyễn Văn Chút	158.8
		1.0
10	Nguyễn Văn Diệp	21.9
11	Nguyễn Văn Hiệp	44.2
12	Nguyễn Văn Huệ	51.5
13	Vũ Thị Anh	60.9
14	Vũ Thị Bê	55.7
15	Vũ Thị Văn	21.3
16	Vũ Thị Xế	40.3
17	Vũ Tiến Kĩ	45.0
18	Vũ Văn Bình	43.9
		1.0
19	Vũ Văn Ca	31.3
20	Vũ Văn Chấn	29.0

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
21	Vũ Văn Châu	8.4
22	Vũ Văn Chuyển	40.0
23	Vũ Văn Dự	58.4
24	Vũ Văn Dung	22.1
25	Vũ Văn Dũng	74.2
26	Vũ Văn Hà	1.0
27	Vũ Văn Hiến	8.0
28	Vũ Văn Kê	18.0
29	Vũ Văn Nam	29.7
30	Vũ Văn Phố	32.1
31	Vũ Văn Sinh	29.0
32	Vũ Văn Tất	45.7
33	Vũ Văn Tàu	21.4
34	Vũ Văn Thắng	127.7
35	Vũ Văn Thập	88.0
36	Vũ Văn Thìn	22.2
37	Vũ Văn Tĩnh	27.5
38	Vũ Văn Trung	35.6
Cao Minh commune		
1	Đặng Văn Bộ	4.0
2	Đỗ Đình Đạo	2.0
3	Đỗ Đình Tuyên	109.0
		57.0
4	Đỗ Duy Han	16.0
5	Đỗ Văn Thông	109.0
6	Đỗ Văn Truyền	8.0
7	Đoàn Văn Hoà	7.0
8	Hà Văn Kết	27.0
9	Hà Văn Thắng	10.0
10	Hồ Chí Công	231.0
11	Nguyễn Thế Nụ	117.0
12	Nguyễn Văn Đào	17.0
13	Nguyễn Văn Hoa	35.0
14	Nguyễn Văn Mận	183.0
15	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	23.0
16	Nguyễn Văn Tý	20.0
17	Trần Văn Hồng	16.0
		24.0
18	Trần Văn Quảng	3.0
Tien Chau commune		

Or.	Owner	Affected land area
1	Nguyễn Hữu Bơ	228.2
2	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	159.2
3	Nguyễn Hữu Nga	265.0
4	Nguyễn Thị Liễu	65.0
5	Nguyễn Tiến Năm	94.6
6	Nguyễn Văn Bắc	280.2
7	Nguyễn Văn Chính	239.5
8	Nguyễn Văn Điều	33.4
9	Nguyễn Văn Hà	65.5
10	Nguyễn Văn Hoa	233.2
11	Nguyễn Văn Năm	49.7
12	Nguyễn Văn Phong	22.4
13	Nguyễn Văn Sử	30.8
14	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	94.6
15	Nguyễn Văn Tiến	100.2
16	Nguyễn Văn Toán	118.8
17	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	42.3
18	Nguyễn Văn Tôn	82.9
		46.7

ANNEX 5 - RAPID ASSESSEMENT REPLACEMENT COST

SUMMARY OF PROJECT

The Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP) is to provide a sustainable water environment for the long term economic and social development of Vinh Phuc Province. In particular, the project would focus on ensuring flood control in the central catchment of the province and halting the rapid deterioration of surface water quality. The project development objective will be achieved through (i) supporting structure measures for flooding control and river rehabilitation; (ii) improving wastewater collection and treatment in districts small towns and rural villages; (iii) establishing water resource and water quality monitoring and flooding and emergency response system; and (iv) institutional development and training for strengthening management capacity for staff of the local government departments and water sector practitioners aimed at managing the river basin and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

The priority subprojects are:

- i) constructing the Dong Mong landfill;
- ii) Improving and Dredging of Three-River Network in Binh Xuyen and Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject; and
- iii) Sau Vo Detention Lake and Sau Vo Access Road Components

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

With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it 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. 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. 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, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

Objective: Develop a compensation unit price set for land and property on land applied for the project. The compensation unit price shall ensure close to real value and in accordance with market price. This is required in order to comply with the project policy framework of compensation at replacement cost at current market value, and to meet one of the project principles which is to ensure that (a) no one is left worse off with the project than without it, and (b) people affected by the project should be able to maintain, if not improve, their pre-project standard of living.

Scope of work: In the report should only conduct survey the unit price of land types and property on land (house, structure, tree and crop) which is equivalent to the affected land types and property on land by the priority subprojects.

BASIS FOR CONDUCTING REPLACEMENT COST

Land price is defined on the basis of popular market land price: This is the price that appears with maximum transaction frequency occurs in the transaction in the market, winning the auction on land use, land price is defined from cost, income of the land portion with same use purpose at the location and in the certain period of time.

Tree and crop price is defined on the basis of actual compensation rate of the other project in locality and local people's satisfaction.

House and structure price is defined on the basis of raw material price and labor price, especially interviews directly building workers in the locality.

Compensation unit price for land and property on land issued by Vinh Phuc through following documents:

- i) Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND of the Vinh Phuc PPC dated 15 August 2014 on issuing regulations on compensation and resettlement assistance when the State acquires land in Vinh Phuc Province;
- ii) Decision No. 61/2014/QD-UBND dated December 31 2014 by Vinh Phuc PPC on land prices in Vinh Phuc Province for the 2015-2019 period.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND METHOD

The rapid assessment on replacement cost is conducted in parallel with inventory of loss, social survey of affected households. Conduct interview with: i- Person who is affected directly by the project. ii- Person who is not affected by the Project; iii- building worker teams in the locality; iv- Representative of local authorities and mass organizations.

SURVEY RESULT OF REPLACEMENT COST

From the results showed that:

- Residential land: No sale activities, auction take place in recent time in the project area, therefore the majority of respondents did not identify the specific land price at each location.

- Perennial crops land: Perennial crops land price varies from 69.000 to 120.000VND/m² for site 1 from 58.000 to 90.000đ/m² for site 2.

- Tree and crop: Besides the sale of seeding, in the project did not take place any sale activities of timber trees, fruit trees (which have been harvested), thus most local people agreed in using the unit price of PPC at same time of compensation, some suggests for unit price equal to 1.39to 1.54time for current the unit price of PPC.

The result of replacement cost survey is summarized in following table:

Table 1. Land price

TT	Land type	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10 ³ VND)		Replacement cost (10 ³ VND)		Difference ratio (%)	
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2
1	Residential land							
	Hương Canh Town							
	Zone 1	VND/m	3600	3000	3800	3200	1.056	1.067
	Zone 2	VND/m	2700	2200	3000	2400	1.11	1.09
2	Annual crops land							
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m	60		63		1.05	
	Yen Lac district	VND/m ²	60		62		1.03	
	Phuc Yen Town	VND/m ²	60		62		1.03	
3	Perennial crops land							
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m ²	60		64		1.067	
	Yen Lac district		60		62		1.03	
	Phuc Yen Town		60		63		1.05	

Table 2. Unit price of house, structure and tree and crop

No.	Property	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10³VND)	Replacement cost (10³VND)	Difference ratio (%)
1	Annual crops				
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m ²	5	7	1.4
	Yen Lac district	VND/m ²	5	6	1.2
	Phuc Yen Town	VND/m ²	5	7	1.4
2	Aquacultural land	VND/m2	7.5	9	1.2
3	House and structure				
	1 storey house	VND/m ²	3385	4000	1.18
	House level 4				
	- Type 1	VND/m ²	2097	2300	1.1
	- Type 2	VND/m ²	1460	1700	1.16
	Temporary house	VND/m ²	673	950	1.26

ANNEX 6 – SES AND IOL QUESTIONNAIRE

VINH PHUC FLOOD RISK AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Form VP01

Household Code Survey Date: __ / __ /2015
 Group..... Commune..... District..... Vinh Phuc Province
 Affected by Sub-project:.....

A. INFORMATION OF OWNER

- 1. Full name of owner:**; Age.....; Gender [] Male=1; Female=2;
 1.1 Ethnic: [] ; 1.2 Main occupation [] ; 1.3 Sub-occupation [] ;
 1.4 Educational level, [] ;
 1.6 The monthly income of the household owner: VND;
 1.7 Is poor household (poor household certified by local government)? : [] (1=Yes; 2=No)
 1.8 Household with policy, social benefits: []
 (1=Single woman; 2=Handicap; 3=Alone Elder; 4=People with social benefits; 5=Ethnic minority)
 1.9 Affected areas of the project (if household with land plots and assets on different areas, then clearly mark all areas where affected household).
 1) Sau Vo Lake and Access road []
 2) Dong Mong Landfill []
 3) Dredged area of Phan River (from Thuong Lap – Lap Y) []
 4) Three rivers of Binh Xuyen (including Cau Ton and Cau Sat) []
 5) Other (Specify)[].....

B. ECONOMIC SURVEY ON THE AFFECTED AREAS

2. Household member

No	Name	Gender 1- Male 2- Female	Relationship with household owners 1- husband/wife 2- Mother/father 3- offspring 4- offspring in law 5- Grand children 6- Other brothers/sisters	Age	Minority 1=Kinh 2=Thai 3=Tay 4=Nung 5=Muong 6=Hoa 7=Other (specified)	Main job 1= Nông nghiệp (làm ruộng) 2=Chăn nuôi 3=Bán hàng 4=Dịch vụ ăn uống, 5=Công nhân tại nhà máy, SX xưởng 6=Cán bộ, nhân viên chính phủ 7=Làm việc cho công ty tư nhân 8=Làm việc cho lĩnh vực vận tải 9= Học sinh, sinh viên 10=Phục vụ công việc nhà 11=Làm thuê 12=Khác(ghi rõ)	Education Level 0 = Illiteracy 1 = Primary 2 = Secondary 3 = Economy 4 = Intermediate and College 5 = University and graduates 6 = Other (specify)	Note
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

3. Annual income of household (on average) : VND

The main source of income contributed to the annual income of the household:

- 1) 1) The agricultural activities (cultivation, _____ VND
breeding)
- 2) 2) Trade, sales _____ VND
- 3) 3) From salary _____ VND
- 4) 4) From other sources (such as _____ VND
remittances, ...)

4. The average monthly expenditure of households

- 5) 1) monthly living Meals _____ VND
- 6) 2) Family Health Care _____ VND
- 7) 3) Expenditure on education _____ VND
- 8) 4) Accrued visit, travel, lodging _____ VND
- 9) 5) Other expenses (specify)

5. The household loans

Loans	Loan amount	Loan Purpose 1 = Agricultural Production 2 = Business sale 3 = Family expenditures 4 = Building, repairing house 5 = Other (specify)
1) Loan from bank		
2) Loan from other organization		
3) Loan from relatives and friends		
4) Other		

6. Could you please tell me the number of existing assets and other facilities in your family?

Assets type	Quantity	Asset type	Quantity	Asset type	Quantity	Asset type	Quantity
1. Radio		4. Bicycle		7. Refrigerator		10. Gas Cooker	
2. Tivi/Video		5. Electric Fans		8. Pump		11. hot water containers	
3. Motorbike		6. Rice Cooker		9. Washing machine		12. Computers	

7. Do you have private toilet?

- Yes []
- No []

8. If yes, is it indoor or outdoor? (investigators should also observe by themselves)

- Indoor []
- Outdoor []

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (1) Septic | (2) Semi-septic |
| (3) Two part | (4) One part |
| (5) Bypass | (6) Other (specify) |

9. Use of water: water main source or daily use in each household? (tick the box corresponding x)

- 1) Dug wells, wells []
- 2) Tap water []
- 3) Rivers, streams, ponds, lakes []
- 4) Water from ravine []
- 5) Well villages, public []
- 6) Rainwater []
- 7) Water to buy []
- 8) Other (Specify) []

10. The main lighting energy used by households?

- 1) Grid []
- 2) Battery and Battery []
- 3) Wood / Coal []
- 4) Generator []
- 5) Oil Lamps []
- 6) Other []

11. Main energy used for cooking?

- 1) Grid []
- 5) Biogas []

1. Villas 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary Buildings)	1. With construction permit 2. Without construction permit 3. Building on agricultural land 4. Rent 5. Building on HLAT	1. Using 2. For rent 3. Using and combining rental 4. Using and combining trade 5. Trading	Affected areas (m ²)	1=Partly affected 2 = Whole Affected	1= Road 2=Sau Vo Lake 3= Landfill 4 = Dredged River 5= Three rivers of Binh Xuyen 6=Other (specify)
---	---	---	--	----------------------------------	---	--

Note: A household may have one affected building, so complete the information of all the affected building.

20. Impacts of business (in Project Area)

- 1) **Impacts of business** [] (1=Yes; 2= No, If Yes, then continue following questions)
- Business Location [] (1=in building; 2=not in building)
 - Business Mode [] (1=Company; 2=Store; 3=Household)
 - Business Registration [] (1= Yes; 2=No)
 - Business Type:.....
 - Monthly income from business activities: _____ VND (Just ask household with affected business)

21. All buildings and other structures on affected land and facilities

(Audit of independent buildings outside the affected buildings listed above, and the living facilities)

Buildings/ other facilities	Construction (corresponding to type sub-structures)	Unit	Quantity	Items of Building 1= Road 2= Sau Vo Lake 3= Landfill 4 = Dredged River 5= Three rivers of Binh Xuyen 6=Other (specify)
1. Independent kitchen outside the main house	1. Temporary 2. Equivalent to a Class 4 building	m ²		
2. Pigpen/beef/chicken house	1. Temporary 2. Equivalent to a Class 4 building	m ²		
3. Power meter		Piece		
4. Water meter		Piece		
5. Estimated Length of Water piping		m		
6. Fixed Phone with wire		Piece		
7. Fences	1. Brick 2. Steel thorns or wood	m ²		
8. Gates	1. Wall 2. Steel 3. Wood / Bamboo	m ²		
9. Restrooms, showers (separate from the house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboo	m ²		
10. Land Tomb a) at cemetery b) isolated		Piece		
11. Other Tomb (by brick, cement) a) at cemetery b) solated		Piece		

12. Well	1. Drilling 2. Dig	m		
13. Water tank	1. Brick / concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m ³		
14. Courtyard (only cement or tiled courtyard)		m ²		
15. Fishpond (volume of digging)		m ³		
16. Other buildings (name of the building and the area affected)				

22. Types of trees and crops affected

(Only audit old trees affected)

Type of Tree and Group of agricultural products	Specification	Unit	Quality	Remark
a) Fruit tree (Main tree)	Years of planting	Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
b) Wood tree (Main tree)	Years of planting	Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
c) Decoration Tree (Main tree)	Growing on pot / land			
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
d) Crops (Main Tree)		m²		
1) Rice				
2) Corn				
3) Potatoe				
4) Groundnut				
5) Bean				
e) Water surface areas for Fishery & Aquaculture		m²		

D. CONSULTING QUESTIONS

23. If agricultural land or other productive land is affected (reclaimed), which compensation families will choose?

- a) Land-for-land (if existing alternative land in the commune) with same type of land and area/profitability []
- b) Cash []
- c) Not yet decided []

24. Just ask those that have affected residential land:

If they cannot rebuild houses on the remaining residential land (an urban area smaller than 80m2 or 100m2 of rural land, which form households will choose to relocate?

- a) Self relocated to other places belonging to the family []
- b) Self relocated to other places where family choose []
- c) Move to the resettlement area of the project []
- d) Relocation to resettlement site arranged by local authorities []
- e) Undecided []

25. How does the family plan to use the land compensation?

- 1) Build or repair homes []
- 2) Buy new land []
- 3) Purchase other property []; Property name _____
- 4) Investments in small businesses []
- 5) Savings in bank []
- 6) Expense on the study of children []
- 7) The other provisions []; Specify _____

E. LIVELIHOODS

If they are supported, what will the family do?

- 1) Investment in agriculture []
- 2) Livestock []
- 3) Build House []
- 4) Start the business at home []
- 5) Other business []
- 6) Purchase motorcycles and automobiles []
to run business
- 7) Expense on employment for children []
- 8) Other []

Thank you for helping us with the questionnaire!

Surveyor

Household owner/family representative

ANNEX 7 – SOME OF CONSULTATION PICTURES



ANNEX 8 – LIST OF PARTICIPATED PEOPLE IN THE CONSULTATION MEETING

No.	Full name	Address/Unit	Male	Female
I. Phuc Yen Town				
I.1. Cao Minh Commune				
1	Do Thi Tat	Go Gia Village		1
2	Ha Thi Tu	Go Gia Village	1	
3	Do Van Thoong	Go Gia Village		1
4	Duong Thi Phuong	Go Gia Village		1
5	Ha Thi Nghia	Go Gia Village	1	
6	Dau Van Bo	Go Gia Village	1	
7	Tran Van Quang	Go Gia Village	1	
8	Dinh Khoa Huon	Cadastral official	1	
9	Dinh Phy Dong	Environmental staff	1	
10	Hoang Van Khuong	Chairman of the Communal People's Assembly		1
11	Dinh Thi Luon	WU President		1
12	Dao Thi Le Thu	Youth Union of Secretary		1
13	Ho Cho Lap	Chairman of Veterans	1	
14	Dao Van Bo	Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
Total			8	6
II.2. Nam Viem Commune				
1	Vu Hong Thai	Nam Viem Commune	1	
2	Nguyen Thi Oanh	Nam Viem Commune		1
3	Vu Thi Tha	Nam Viem Commune		1
4	Vu Van Sinh	Nam Viem Commune	1	
5	Nguyen Cong Chat	Nam Viem Commune	1	
6	Nguyen Dinh Hiep	Nam Viem Commune	1	
7	Vu Hien	Nam Viem Commune	1	
8	Dao Van An	Nam Viem Commune	1	
9	Nguyen Van Hue	Nam Viem Commune	1	
10	Vu Van Thanh	Nam Viem Commune	1	
11	Vu Van Ky	Nam Viem Commune	1	
12	Vu Van Thap	Nam Viem Commune	1	
13	Nguyen Thi Thu	Nam Viem Commune		1
14	Ddao Thi Hien	Nam Viem Commune		1
15	Nguyen Thi Oanh	Nam Viem Commune		1
16	Vu Thi Ly	Nam Viem Commune		1
17	Vu Thi Chu	Nam Viem Commune		1

18	Vu Thi Binh	Nam Viem Commune		1
19	Vu Thi Van	Nam Viem Commune		1
20	Dao Thi Doi	Nam Viem Commune		1
21	Dao Thi Lien	Nam Viem Commune		1
22	Vu Thi Tan	Nam Viem Commune		1
23	Vu Thi Nam	Nam Viem Commune		1
24	Dao Thi Chinh	Nam Viem Commune		1
25	Bui Xuan Luong	Nam Viem Commune	1	
26	Vu Van Chung	Nam Viem Commune	1	
27	Ngo Van Dien	Vice Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
Total			13	14
I.3 Tien Chau Commune				
1	Nguyen Van Toan	Dai Loi Village	1	
2	Nguyen Tien Thang	Dai Loi Village	1	
3	Nguyen Thi Luyen	Dai Loi Village		1
4	Nguyen Thi Xuyen	Dai Loi Village	1	
5	Nguyen Van Nam	Dai Loi Village	1	
6	Nguyen Huu Nga	Dai Loi Village	1	
7	Nguyen Thi Kha	Dai Loi Village		1
8	Nguyen Van Bac	Dai Loi Village	1	
9	Nguyen Van Dieu	Dai Loi Village	1	
10	Nguyen Van Khue	Dai Loi Village	1	
11	Nguyen Thi Hy	Dai Loi Village		1
12	Nguyen Thi Thanh	Dai Loi Village		1
13	Nguyen Thi Hau	Dai Loi Village		1
14	Nguyen Van Su	Dai Loi Village	1	
15	Nguyen Tien Nam	Dai Loi Village	1	
16	Nguyen Dang Hong	Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
17	Nguyen Thi Thanh Nhung	WU President		1
18	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Chairman of the People's Assembly	1	
19	Nguyen Van Thanh	Secretary of the Dai Loi Village	1	
20	Nguyen Duc Chinh	Deputy secretary of the Dai Loi Village	1	
Total			14	6
II. Binh Xuyen District				
II.1. Huong Son Commune				
1	Dao Xuan Binh	Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
2	Chu Duc Phuong	Party secretary of the communal People's Communittee	1	

3	Kim Van Dong	Deputy party secretary of the communal People's Communittee	1	
4	Duong Van Nam	Vice Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
5	Trinh Thi Kim Thoa	Vice Chairwoman of the People's Assembly		1
6	Chu Van Tuyen	Youth Union of Secretary	1	
7	Nguyen Tien Manh	Chairman of the People's Assembly	1	
8	Nguyen Van Khanh	Deputy Secretary of CPC	1	
9	Chu Thi Quynh	Office Staff		1
10	kim Van Cuong	Households	1	
11	Kim Van Bang	Households	1	
12	Nguyen Van Nam	Households	1	
Total			10	2
II.2. Thien Ke Commune				
1	Nguyen Ngoc Hoang	Vinh Phuong Village	1	
2	Nguyen Van Den	Vinh Phuong Village	1	
3	Nguyen Thi Khoa	Vinh Phuong Village		1
4	Nguyen Van Duong	Vinh Phuong Village	1	
5	Le Thi Lam	Vinh Phuong Village		1
6	Nguyen Thi Thi	Vinh Phuong Village		1
7	Hoang Van Can	Go Dau Village	1	
8	Nguyen Van Ton	Go Dau Village	1	
9	Dang Thi Tan	Go Dau Village		1
10	Hoang Van Nam	Go Dau Village	1	
11	Dao Trong Tuan	Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
Total			7	4
II.3. Son Loi Commune				
1	Nguyen Huy Them	Ai Van Village	1	
2	Phan Van Mac	Ai Van Village	1	
3	Phan Van Bo	Ai Van Village	1	
4	Phan Van Bon	Ai Van Village	1	
5	Pham Thi Sang	Ai Van Village		1
6	Nguyen Thi Luyen	Ai Van Village		1
7	Phan Thi Tam	Ai Van Village		1
8	Nguyen Thi Thaan	Ai Van Village		1
9	Pham Thi Mien	Ai Van Village		1
10	Phung Thi Nga	Ai Van Village		1
11	Duong Thi Bieu	Ai Van Village		1
12	Phan Thi Ha	Ai Van Village		1
13	Phan Van Ba	Ai Van Village	1	

14	Nguyen Van Le	Ai Van Village	1	
15	Phan Thi Man	Ai Van Village		1
16	Nguyen Thi Ngan	Ai Van Village		1
17	Do Van Quang	Ai Van Village	1	
18	Nguyen Thi Thue	Ai Van Village		1
19	Nguyen Thi Hy	Ai Van Village		1
20	Nguyen Thi Tinh	Ai Van Village		1
21	Nguyen Thi Mai	Ai Van Village		1
22	Duong Thi Lan	Ai Van Village		1
23	Nguyen Thi Hai	Ai Van Village		1
24	Nguyen Thi La	Ai Van Village		1
25	Duong Thi Bau	Ai Van Village		1
26	Nguyen Van Le	Ai Van Village	1	
27	Nguyen Thi Hong	Ai Van Village		1
28	Phan Thi Tinh	Ai Van Village		1
29	Phan Thi Phuong	Ai Van Village		1
30	Nguyen Thi Ly	Ai Van Village		1
31	Nguyen Thi Anh Mai	Ai Van Village		1
32	Tran Thi Quyen	Ba Cau Village		1
33	Do Thi Thuy	Ba Cau Village		1
34	Le Thi Nga	Ba Cau Village		1
35	Dang Thi Mung	Ba Cau Village		1
36	Dang Van Cong	Ba Cau Village	1	
37	Do Van Tai	Ba Cau Village	1	
38	Tran Vuong Soan	Ba Cau Village	1	
39	Nguyen Manh Luong	Luong Cau Village	1	
40	Duong Van Thu	Luong Cau Village	1	
41	Nguyen Van Hoi	Chairman of the Communal People's Communittee	1	
Total			14	27
II.4. Tam Hop Commune				
1	Do Thi The	Tay Dinh Village		1
2	Phan Thi Hoang	Tay Dinh Village		1
3	Nguyen Thi Ngau	Tay Dinh Village		1
4	Nguyen Thi Dut	Ngoai Trach II Village	1	
5	Nguyen Van Nhan	Huu Bang Village	1	
6	Nguyen Xuan Dinh	Tay Dinh Village	1	
7	Nguyen Van Hau	Huu Bang Village		1
8	Duong Thi Hao	Ngoai Trach II Village		1
9	Nguyen Thi Nham	Ngoai Trach II Village	1	
10	Nguyen Van Truu	Huu Bang Village		1
11	Nguyen Thi Nhi	Ngoai Trach II Village		1
12	Nguyen Thi Thinh	Ngoai Trach II Village	1	
13	Ngo Van Quang	Doi Chua Village	1	
14	Tran Thi Tien	Doi Chua Village		1

15	Ha Quang Nang	Huu Bang Village	1	
16	Nguyen Thi Thi	Doi Chua Village		1
17	Pham Thi Hoa	Doi Chua Village		1
18	Ta Van Hoach	Tay Dinh Village	1	
19	Ta Van Nghi	Tay Dinh Village	1	
20	Luong Xuan Bang	Tay Dinh Village	1	
21	Hoang Ba Dung	Huu Bang Village	1	
22	Nghiem Thi Khanh Hoa	Thôn Ngoại Trạch II		1
23	Pham Xuan Truong	Tay Dinh Village	1	
24	Nguyen Duc Chinh	Tay Dinh Village	1	
25	Nguyen Thi Yen	Tay Dinh Village		1
26	Kieu thi Mai	Tay Dinh Village		1
27	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Huu Bang Village		1
28	Duong Van Thuat	Huu Bang Village	1	
29	Nguyen Hai Thinh	Huu Bang Village	1	
30	Nguyen Van Quy	Tay Dinh Village	1	
31	Nguyen Van Mai	Tay Dinh Village	1	
32	Phan Van Khai	Huu Bang Village	1	
33	Nguyen Van Tinh	Huu Bang Village	1	
34	Nguyen Duc Nghiep	Tay Dinh Village	1	
35	Ta Quang Duong	Huu Bang Village	1	
36	Nguyen Van Thanh	Huu Bang Village	1	
37	Nguyen Thanh Tung	Tay Dinh Village	1	
38	Pham Xuan Tien	Tay Dinh Village	1	
39	Nguyen Thi Ngan	Tay Dinh Village		1
40	Pham Manh Toan	Tay Dinh Village	1	
41	Tran Thi Trang	Thôn Đồi Chùa		1
42	Ta Thi Ai	Tay Dinh Village		1
Total			25	17
II.5.Ba Hien Commune				
1	Nguyen Van Dinh	De Hien Village	1	
2	Tran Van Mung	Tan Ngoc Village	1	
3	Nguyen Dinh Lieu	Bac Ke Village	1	
4	Nguyen Huu Hien	Tan Ngoc Village		1
5	Duong Xuan Lam	Ba Huong Village	1	
6	Tran Van Nhi	Thong Nhat Village	1	
7	Duong Thi Men	De Hien Village		1
8	Nguyen Thi Duoc	Tan Ngoc Village		1
9	Nguyen Van Khoat		1	
10	Nguyen Van Toan		1	
11	Nguyen Van Thang		1	
12	Duong Van Cong		1	
13	Nguyen Thi Le			1
14	Nguyen Thi Lich			1
15	Nguyen Thi Ly			1
16	Dam Thi Hong Hanh			1

17	Nguyen Van Thao		1	
18	Nguyen Duc Thang		1	
19	Duong Xuan Nam		1	
20	Ta Van Tuan		1	
21	Do Van Muoi		1	
22	Duong Van Huong	Van Giao Village	1	
23	Duong Van Lai	Quang Vinh Village	1	
24	Duong Van Sy	Van Giao Village	1	
25	Duong Van Chuyen	Tan Lap Village	1	
26	Nguyen Van Du	Vinh Tien Village	1	
27	Nguyen Ngoc Han	De Hien Village	1	
28	Nguyen Van Lai	Bac Ke Village	1	
29	Nguyen Ngoc Bao	Thong Nhat Village	1	
30	Vu Van Tue	De Hien Village	1	
31	Dao Van Trinh	Bac Ke Village	1	
32	Duong Van Sang	Ba Huong Village	1	
33	Nguyen Thi Tu	Tan Ngoc Village		1
34	Nguyen Thi Su	Tan Ngoc Village		1
35	Do Van Phuc	Tan Ngoc Village	1	
36	Do Van Han	Tan Ngoc Village	1	
37	Do Van Hanh	Tan Ngoc Village	1	
38	Nguyen Van Tuy	Cadastral official	1	
Total			29	9