

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**VINH PHUC FLOOD RISK AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

# **RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

**Dong Mong Landfill subproject**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	Department of Finance
	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DONRE	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement
DCARC	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
IOL	Inventory of Lost
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
SA	Social Assessment
SES	Socio Economic Survey
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	Is the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. 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 Dong Mong Sludge Landfill Subproject under the “Vinh Phuc 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 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 Huong Canh Town in Binh Xuyen District of Vinh Phuc Province. Total land in Huong Canh Town is 955.15 ha, in which 479.12 ha are used for growing rice and other seasonal crops while 3.3 ha for growing perennial trees. Aquaculture and water surface lands account for 67.9 ha and residential lands represent 111 ha. Huong Canh has up to 245.58 ha of specially used land and 9.1 ha of unused land.

The construction of Dong Mong landfill will cause impacts due to land acquisition in the area of Huong Canh Town in Binh Xuyen District. The subproject will acquire 528,624.5 m<sup>2</sup> of land belonging to 413 households and Huong Canh Town People’s Committees (Town PC). By land use, seven types of land will be affected that comprising permanently land to be acquired; these comprise land grown to rice, irrigation land<sup>1</sup>, transport land, aquaculture land, cemetery land, unused land, and annual cropland.

- The total affected land grown to rice is 471,052.0 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 21,085.2 m<sup>2</sup> of transportation land will be affected. This area is pathway in the field.
- The area of affected aquaculture land is 14,975.9 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 16,649.8 m<sup>2</sup> of irrigational land (small irrigation ditch in the rice fields) are under the management of Huong Canh Town PC.
- Only 18.3 m<sup>2</sup> of annual cropland is permanently affected.
- 489.3 m<sup>2</sup> of unused land<sup>2</sup> under the management of the Town PC will also be acquired.
- 4,353.9 m<sup>2</sup> of cemetery land will be affected permanently; however, during the consultations and surveys, the PAHs have informed that there are graves in this area, which could not be identified.

(i) A total 413 households in the subproject area will be affected due to permanent land acquisition for the purpose of the subproject. In which

- 413 households are affected on 471.052,0 m<sup>2</sup> agricultural land;
- There is no household that will be affected on residential land; This sub- project won’t involve relocation of affected people.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> As Land Law 2013, unused land is the land that not yet identified used proposed.

- (ii) An aggregate 372,090 m<sup>2</sup> of rice will be affected.
- (iii) 335 households are severely affected by losing 20% or more of their productive landholdings;
- (iv) 57 households are identified as vulnerable households, including those headed by single women with dependents, poor households, households with the disabled, single elderly households, and social policy beneficiary households.
- (v) 12 households will be affected by temporary land acquisition;
- (vi) All of the affected people belong to the Kinh ethnic group or the mainstream society of Vietnam.

A detailed consultation and Social Assessment will be conducted for households that will be affected by the dredging of the three lakes and the river systems. The consultation and detailed SA will be done when the detailed design and the construction measures are available to facilitate the detailed social assessment – both scope, magnitude of the social impact of the subprojects on the affected households, and mitigation measures. These affected households will include those who do fishing and aquaculture activities in the subproject lakes and rivers, and those who do farming in the riparian, which are using lake and river water for their crops. The SA findings will be used to develop plan to address identified impacts on these households, including impacts related to livelihood, and impacts outside involuntary land acquisition, resettlement, among other things.

**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 people's 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.** In the area of Huong Canh Town, income generation from farming and livestock raising account for 19.5% of the total while income from wages and salaries represent more than 62.96% of the total income of the affected households. Poor and near-poor<sup>3</sup> households account for 3.41%, including 2.53% of poor households and 0.88% of near-poor households. The monthly income per household is about VND 7,565,811. The average household size is 3.9 members. The majority of the household members are secondary school graduates, representing 38.8% while 11.7% of the household members participated in vocational colleges, university and higher education.

**5. Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix.** A resettlement framework was prepared for the Project, based on the current policies and regulations of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank OP 4.12. This Plan was prepared based on the RPF.

**6. Consultation and community participation.** 255 affected people participated in the public consultation for information of the subproject, impacts, policies, and entitlements applied to the project. 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 Vinh Phuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center and Vinh

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<sup>3</sup> According 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.



Phuc 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 resettlement plan and after the implementation of resettlement action plan is completed.

**10. Cost Estimate.** It is estimated that the total cost for compensation and assistance is **VND 113,356,632,451.6** (equivalent to about **US\$ 5,060,563.9** with the exchange rate of US\$1=VND 22,400). This cost comprises compensation for residential land, agricultural land, crop cultivation lands and support for livelihood restoration and implementation of RAP. 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 Vinh Phuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center is mainly responsible for the implementation.

## I. Introduction

### 1. Project Background

#### Vinh Phuc Province

1. Vinh Phuc is a province located in the Northern key economic region. The province is bounded by Thai Nguyen and Tuyen Quang provinces to the North, by Phu Tho Province to the West, and by Hanoi Capital to the East and the South. The province has a total area of 1,231.76 km<sup>2</sup>. 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, Binh Xuyen, Vinh Tuong, and Yen Lac. The capital of the province is Vinh Yen City, 50 km from Hanoi and 25 km from Noi Bai International Airport.

2. According to the 2013 statistical data, Vinh Phuc has a total population of more than 1 million, 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%.



**Figure 1. Administrative Map of Vinh Phuc Province**

3. Vinh Phuc 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 Vinh Phuc remained about just one percent of the local receipt.

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

5. Located in the midstream of Red River system, Vinh Phuc 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.

6. 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.

7. 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, Vinh Phuc has very limited capacity in floods warning and emergency response. Currently, the Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) has 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.

8. The current drainage system in Phan River and Ca Lo River basin in Vinh Phuc 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 Vinh Phuc Province.

### ***1.1. Description Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project***

9. In order to support Vinh Phuc to address the issues related to water resources management, the central government and Development Partners (DP) are working with Vinh Phuc 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 5,000m<sup>3</sup>/day wastewater treatment plant and 34km of primary a secondary sewer in Vinh Yen City and plans to expand the second phase of an 8,000m<sup>3</sup>/day capacity wastewater treatment plants and related sewers.
- c. ADB has planned to help Vinh Phuc 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.

10. 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 Vinh Phuc 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 Vinh Phuc Province.

**11. 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.

**12. 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 USD117 million)***

13. 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 m<sup>3</sup> 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 USD17 million)***

14. 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 USD16 million)***

15. 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*

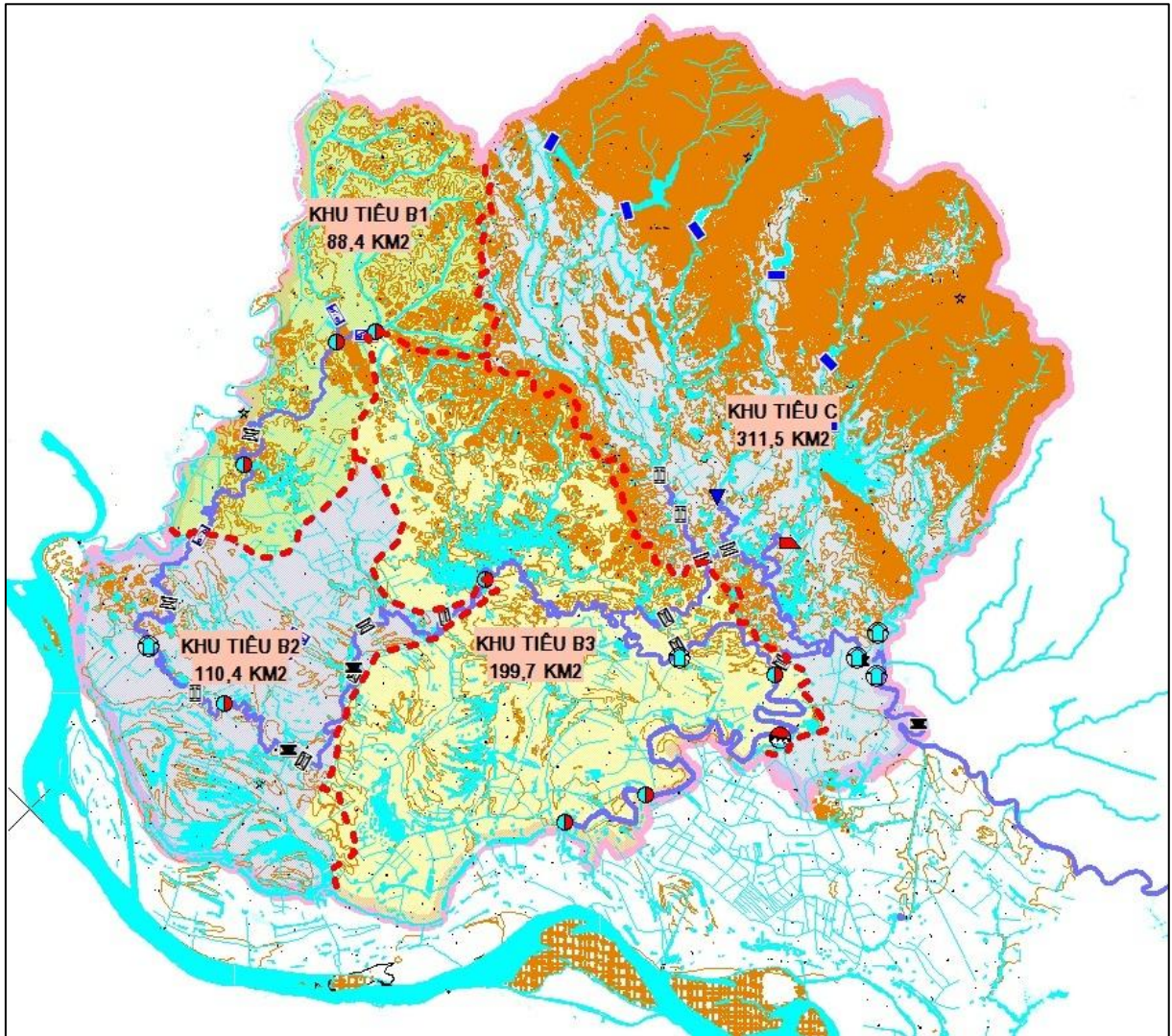
16. The estimated total project cost is USD220 million with USD150 million proposed to be financed by an IBRD loan. The estimated government counterpart funding is US\$70 million to cover the costs of resettlement, portion of construction, project overhead, front-end fee and interest during construction.

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

<b>Project Components</b>	<b>IBRD or IDA Financing (m)</b>	<b>% Financing</b>	<b>Counterpart Funding</b>
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%	
<b>Total Costs</b>			
Resettlement and land acquisition			USD35
Interest during construction			USD18
Taxes			USD15
Administrative costs		100%	USD2.0
Front-End Fees	USD 0.4		
Commitment Fee			
Interests during Construction			
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>	USD150.0		USD70.0

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





**Figure 2. Map of 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 Vinh Phuc 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. Dong Mong Sludge Landfill**

18. Dong Mong sludge landfill is located within the administrative boundary of Huong Canh Town, Binh Xuyen District. According to the plans, Dong Mong landfill will be composed of two landfill areas at two sides of Huong Canh-Tan Phong road. It is bounded by the National Highway 2A to the East, by the existing earth road to the South, by the existing earth road close to Canh River to the West, and by agricultural land to the North.

19. Dong Mong landfill site is originally agricultural land without any house or structure built thereon. Distance from the closest residential area to the Landfill is 500m. The landfill has the average elevation of about +5.8m; the lowest elevation is +4.6m (pond area) while the highest is +6.7m (field bund). The area for developing Dong Mong landfill is bounded by Canh River to the West and near the existing road with the elevation from +8.5m to +9.2m. The main drainage direction is toward the Canh River. Since this is gravity drainage, flooding always occurs when it rains and water level of Canh River rises.

20. In addition to the development of the sludge landfill, the subproject comprises the following: (i) access road to the landfill with the roadbed width of 5m; (ii) unloading area that will be arranged about 75m to 100m away from the landfill; and (iii) drainage system to the existing canal.

21. The total area of the landfill and auxiliary works is about 55ha.



**Figure 3. Map of Dong Mong Landfill Site**

## **2. Potential Impacts**

### **2.1. Positive Impacts**

22. Dong Mong sludge disposal site is developed in order to contain non-hazardous sludge and dredged soil. The use purpose of this site may be changed in the future for the development of residential area to meet housing demands in the area.



## **2.2. Adverse Impacts**

23. The development of the landfill and disposal activities will cause adverse impacts on the environment and ecosystem of Canh River basin and may affect the surrounding rice area. Furthermore, the sludge transportation will affect the traffic and traffic safety.

24. 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 and impacts on trees and crops. The project will not cause impacts on houses and structures or 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.

25. A detailed consultation and Social Assessment will be conducted for households that will be affected by the dredging of the three lakes and the river systems. The consultation and detailed SA will be done when the detailed design and the construction measures are available to facilitate the detailed social assessment – both scope, magnitude of the social impact of the subprojects on the affected households, and mitigation measures. These affected households will include those who do fishing and aquaculture activities in the subproject lakes and rivers, and those who do farming in the riparian, which are using lake and river water for their crops. The SA findings will be used to develop plan to address identified impacts on these households, including impacts related to livelihood, and impacts outside involuntary land acquisition, resettlement, among other things.

26. As part of census and detailed measurement survey, a detailed survey of graveyards in the subproject area will be undertaken during project implementation when the detailed design is available. The RAP will be updated to reflect findings related to graveyard prior to RAP approval and construction.

## **3. Mitigation Measures**

27. In order to minimize adverse impacts on land and livelihoods of the affected households, the Vinh Phuc ODA Project Management Unit (PMU) has reviewed and considered alternative designs, and selected the optimal alternative for the landfill subproject. The criteria for selection include the following:

- The selected land acquisition's location of the proposed landfill is agricultural land where rice is grown and on building embankments to prevent sludge from spilling out;
- The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has assessed the quality of the sludge as well as considered mitigation measures for environmental and social impacts.

28. . RAP preparation included conducting surveys and public consultations, in coordination with the PMU staff and sub- component designer to collect suggestions and comments on the construction of sludge disposal site

29. The opinions of the households in Huong Canh Town have been incorporated in the final design. Similarly, these comments have also been collected by the Environmental and Social team preparing the RAP and EMP. Based on the opinions of the PAPs during RAP preparation and information disclosure of policy framework, the compensation principles are established. In which, land-for-land compensation is given priority to those losing productive land. In case the PAPs do not want to receive land, cash compensation will be provided.



30. In order to minimize adverse impacts on land of the affected households, the construction solution applied is successive construction method, therefore, the subproject only have temporarily affected to 12 households.

#### **4. Objectives of RAP**

31. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the VP-FRWMP 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.

32. This RAP is prepared for the Dong Mong sludge landfill component, following the RPF.

33. 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 results 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.

## **II. Legal Framework for Resettlement Policy Framework**

### **1. The Legal Framework of the Government of Vietnam**

34. 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.
- Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information.
- Other regulations or administrative decisions related to resettlement plan to be issued by Vinh Phuc Province People’s Committee in relation to the Land Law 2014, and its relevant decrees and circulars: 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 and 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.

## 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

35. 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			

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
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.
<b>Compensation</b>			
Methods for determining compensation rates	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,	Independent land valuator are hired to determine compensation rates, these rates are equal to replacement cost 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 Vinh Phuc PPC dated 15 August 2014. For special structures, Independent land valuator is hired to determine compensation	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by. City People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
		rates.	
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.
<b>Grievance redress mechanism</b>			
	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.
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>			
	Internal and independent monitoring are required	Citizens have rights to supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013).	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

### III. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Population

#### 1. Subproject Area

36. Dong Mong landfill with the total area of 51.2 ha is located within the boundary of Huong Canh Town in Binh Xuyen District. Huong Canh Town has an area of 955.15 ha. The town has a total 4,418 households which are made up of 15,700 persons in 19 residential groups.

**Table 2. Area and Types of Land in Huong Canh Town**

No.	Land type	Area (ha)
	Total natural area	995.15
1	Land grown to rice and seasonal crops	479.12
2	Perennial cropland	3.3
3	Aquaculture land, water surface	67.9
4	Residential land	111
5	Specially used land (institution, national defense land, etc.)	245.58
6	Unused land	9.1

Source. Data is provided by CPCs and Town PC.

37. Of the total 955.15 ha of land in Huong Canh Town, 479.12 ha is used for growing rice and other seasonal crops while 3.3 ha is for growing perennial trees. Aquaculture and water surface lands account for 67.9 ha and residential lands represent 111 ha. Huong Canh has up to 245.58 ha of specially used land and 9.1 ha of unused land.

38. The total population in the Huong Canh Town is 15,700 people, in which the people in the working age, 16 to 60, is 7,596 people, including 3,568 men and 4,001 women. The number of population below 16 and above 60 is 8,131 comprising 3,833 males and 4,298 females. 100% of the population in Huong Canh belongs to King group from the mainstream society of Vietnam.

39. The poverty incidence of Huong Canh Town is 2.53% (or 112 poor households) while the near-poverty rate accounts for 0.88% (or 39 households). This poverty incidence is higher than the average poverty rate of Binh Xuyen District (2.2%).

40. In order to quickly integrate into the market economy, Huong Canh Town has mobilized people to develop businesses, services, and trades, etc. to create stable income sources for people, contributing to diversifying economic structure of the area. Since 2005 to present, there are 360 handicraft establishments and more than 1,170 individual production and business establishments in Huong Canh Town, with the total revenues of more than VND 235.2 billion from handicrafts, trade and services.

41. Huong Canh Town is developing and in the process of urbanization; the mass organizations such as the Women's Union, Veterans' Union, Farmers' Association, and Youth Union are present in the area. The people are member of one or two associations, depending on their gender, age or jobs.

42. People often support and help each other by group according to their residences or professions. In addition, kinship is relatively dense in the area; therefore, they often receive material and psychological supports from their relatives, families and associations of which they are members.

## 2. Affected Population

### 2.1. Features of the Affected Households

43. As the result of the socio economic survey shows, the total number of households affected by Dong Mong landfill is 413 made up of 1,635 persons. These households are distributed in 11 out of 19 residential groups of Huong Canh Town. The average household size of the AHs is 3.96. Specifically, 66.8% of the households are comprised of four members while 30.8% are made up of from five to seven persons. Only 2.4% of the households have eight or more than eight members.

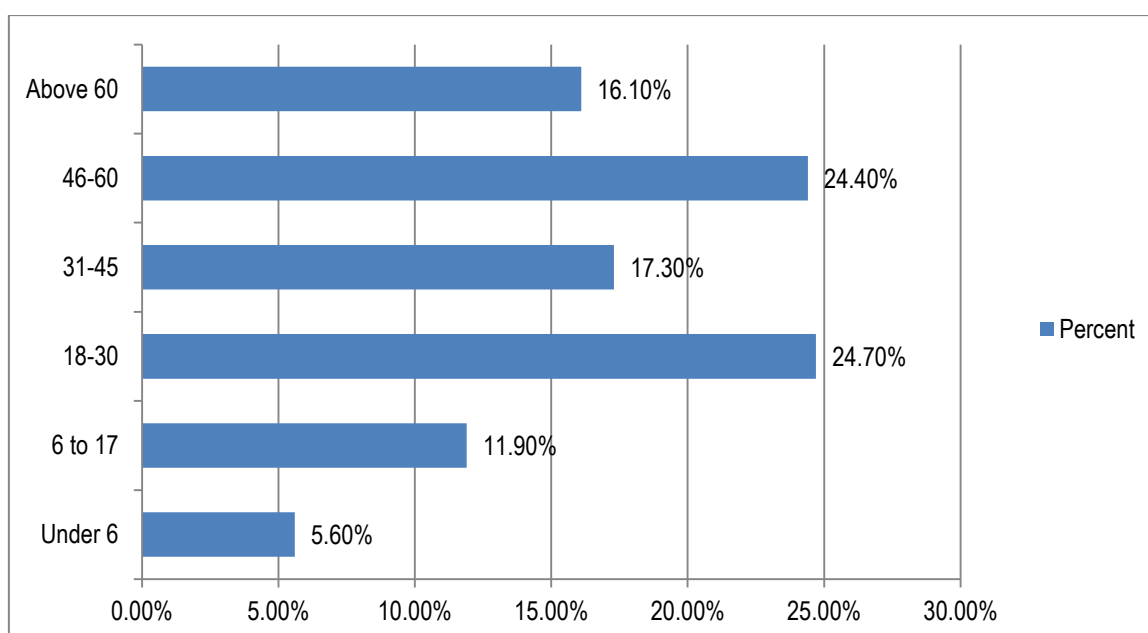
44. Of the total 1,635 affected people, the percent of male members of the AHs is 53.8% while of the female members are 46.2%. All of them are Kinh people.

45. Among 413 households, the male AH heads account for 75.5% (or 312 people) while female heads make up 24.5% (101 people).

### 2.2. Age Profile of the Affected Population

46. Of the total 1,635 affected people, 404 people are in the 18-30 age group, accounting for 24.7%; 283 people in the 30-45 group (17.3%). Followed is the number of people in the 46-60 age group with 399 people, equivalent to 17%. The number of people above 60 is 262, or 16.1% while the number of people in the 6-17 age group is 195 (11.9%). Children under 6 account for 5.6% (or 92 people).

Figure 4. Affected Population by Age Structure



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

47. The data above shows that the majority of the affected population, 64.4%, is in working age. The percent of population group above 60 and those from 6 to 17 only accounts for 25.6% are not working age; however, people in this group are still engaged in agricultural activities and undertake some steps in handicraft process.

### 2.3. Educational Attainment

48. 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

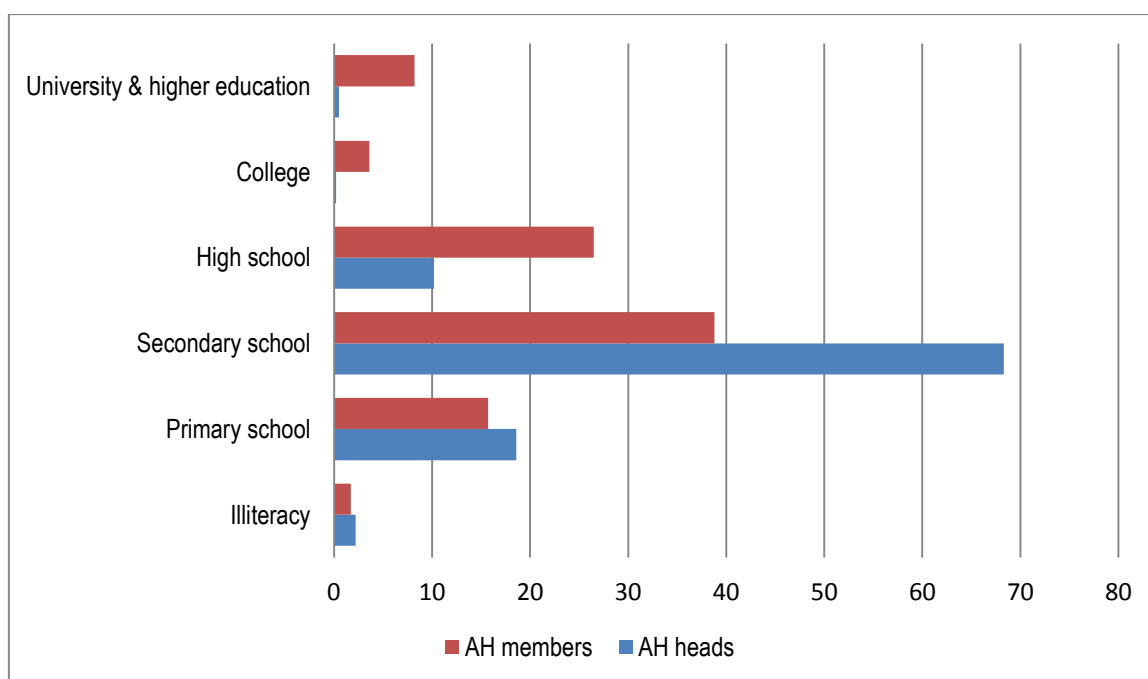
will support the design of dissemination and communications activities as well as livelihood restoration programs.

### Education of AH heads

49. Of the total 413 AH heads, the majority, 282 people, are secondary graduates, representing 68.3% of the surveyed. 77 AH heads, accounting for 18.6%, finished primary education. At higher level of education, the number of AH heads who finished high school is 42 AH heads, making up 10.2%. The number of AH heads with college education is small, only one person, equivalent to 0.2%, and the number of heads with university and higher education is two (0.5%). Particularly, in the subproject area, there are nine AH heads who are illiterate, making up 2.18%.

50. That the percent of female heads with lower education level is much higher than male AH heads. Among 282 household heads with secondary education, the male AH heads account for 55% while female heads represent 13% of the total AH heads. In other words, of the total 282 heads with secondary school, male AH heads at this level occupy 72.8% of the total male heads while female heads make up 54.5% of the total number of female heads.

**Figure 5. Educational Attainment of AH Heads and AH Members**



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

51. At the lower education levels, the percent of female AH heads with primary education is 34.6% of the total female heads while the percent of male heads at this level is 13.5% of the total male heads. Of the total AH heads who finished primary school, the percent of male AH heads represents 10.2 compared to 8.5% of the female heads.

52. The number of male AH heads finished high school education is significantly higher than the number of female heads. Of the total 42 AH heads with this educational attainment, the percent of male AH heads accounts for 90% while the percent of female heads is only 10%. By sex, the percentage of male AH heads with high school education represents 9.2% of the total 312 male AH heads while the percentage of female heads with the same level of education is 0.97% of the total 101 female heads.

53. The most obvious divergence is shown in the higher level of education as well as in illiteracy rates. Only one household head had college education and is male. With regards to

university level, of the total two household heads with this educational attainment, one is male while another one is female; however, the number of illiterate heads among females is doubles the number of illiterate male AH heads.

#### **Education level of the AH members**

54. 413 affected households are made up of 1,635 persons. The percentage of children under school age represents 8.02%.

55. The proportion of AH members with secondary education is 38.8% with insignificant difference among male and female members. The percentage of people with high school education is 26.5%. At this higher level, there is remarkable difference among male and female members. In which, the percentage of male members with high school level is higher by 3.3 percent. With respect to primary school education, the percentage of AH members attained this level is 15.7% with slightly higher proportion of female members.



**Table 3. Educational Attainment of the AH Members by Sex**

No.	AH Heads vs. AH Members	Total surveyed people	Level of education of the PAPs													
			Illiterate (%)		Primary school (%)		Secondary school (%)		High school (%)		College (%)		University and higher education (%)		Under school age (%)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	AH heads	413	0.7	1.45	10.17	8.47	54.96	13.32	0	0	9.20	0.97	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24
2	AH members	1,635	0.37	1.28	6.97	8.69	18.53	20.31	14.92	11.62	1.96	1.59	4.10	4.10	3.43	2.14

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

56. As to higher education a level, similarly to the trend among AH heads, the percentages of male and female members with college and university education are not significantly different. At the college level, the percentage of AH members is 3.55% in which the proportions of both men and women are approximately equal.

57. The illiteracy rate among AH members is 1.65% in which the number of illiterate female members is 3.5 times higher than that of male AH members (1.28 compared to 0.37).

#### **2.4. Livelihood Occupational Structure**

58. 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**

59. Among 413 AH heads, 54 heads including 36 male heads and 18 female heads are recorded to be engaged in “others” work category that includes retired officials and housewives.

- 315 household heads, accounting for 76.3%, are engaged in agriculture, comprising 238 male AH heads and 77 female AH heads.
- 14 household heads are workers at industrial parks, including 13 male heads and one female head. The majority of them are in the 30-45 age group.
- Four AH heads, including three males and one female, are government officials while 12 household heads are involved in business, selling food and beverage, and groceries. 10 household heads are drivers or driver assistants and four AH heads are seasonal workers.

##### **Occupational structure of the AH members**

60. A total 1,048 AH members in the 18-60 age group were surveyed with respect to livelihood occupations, comprising 510 male members and 538 female members.

61. A total 423 people including 167 male and 256 female members are engaged in agriculture (cultivation and livestock raising) as their main occupations, representing 40.7% of the total population in the working age. The number of people as workers in the private enterprises and factories is rather high, 291 people, accounting for 28%. They mostly work at the industrial parks in Binh Xuyen area. 3.4%, or 35 AH members, are hired labors in different sectors such as brick layers or porters.

62. 36 people are government officials, representing 3.5%, comprising 13 male and 23 female members. Two people are working at the restaurants in Huong Canh Town.

63. Apart from the above-mentioned occupations, 110 people are students, making up 10.6% of the total affected population in the working age.

**Table 4. Occupations of the AH Heads and Members in the Working Age (by Sex)**

No.	AH heads & members	Total surveyed HHs	Main occupations of the PAPs in the working age														Students (%)	Others	No. of PAPs in the working age	In which			
			Agriculture		Small business		Workers		Government officials		Transportation		Seasonal workers/Hired labors		Restaurant services								
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F
1	AH heads	413	238	77	9	3	13	1	3	1	10	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	36	18	250	214	36
2	AH members	1,635	167	256	12	35	165	126	13	23	36	1	27	8	-	2	50	60	40	27	1,048	510	538

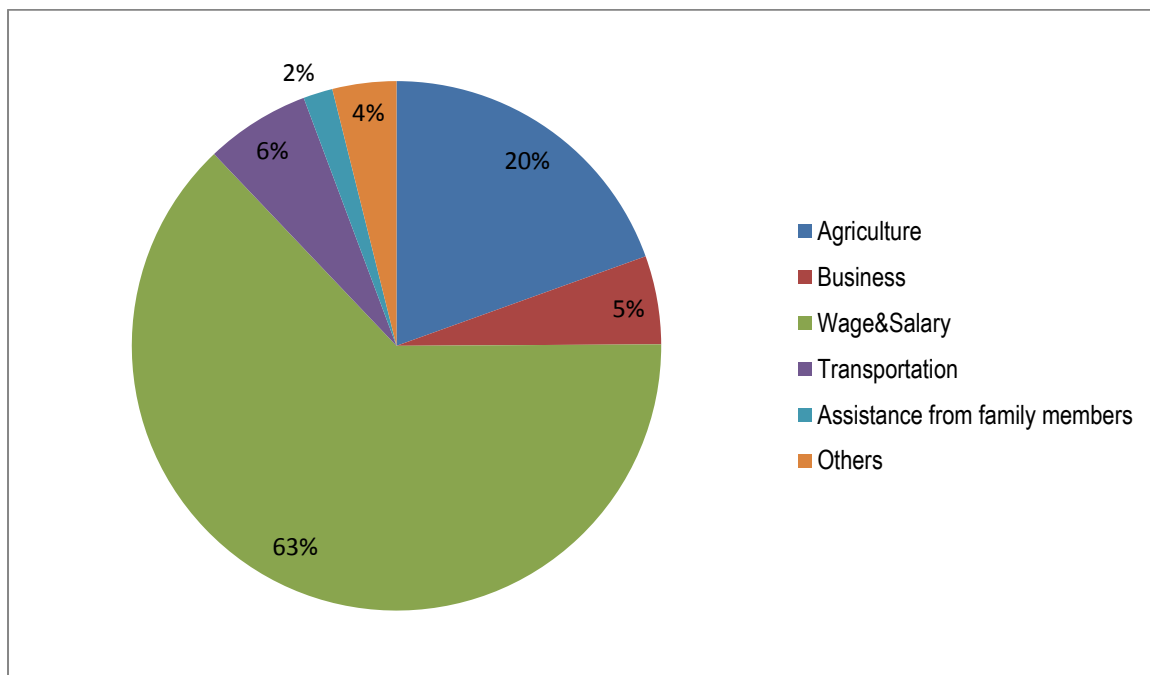
Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

## 2.5. Income Sources and Income Levels

64. The income sources of the affected households are derived from agriculture, business, wage and salary, driving, assistance from family members working in other areas, and hired labors. The proportions of the different sources are as follows:

- a. Incomes from wages and salaries are the main income sources of the PAHs, representing 62.96% of the total household incomes.
- b. Incomes from cultivation and livestock raising contribute with 19.5% of the total incomes of the affected households.
- c. Incomes from transportation of 37 PAPs account for 6.4% of the total incomes of the PAHs.
- d. Incomes from business only make up 5.4% of the total incomes. Other incomes represent 3.9% in which assistance from family members working in other areas contributes 1.8% to the total.

**Figure 6. Income Sources of the Affected Households**



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

65. The average monthly household income of 413 PAHs is VND 7,565,811. In which, on average, the contribution to the household income of the male AH heads is VND 2,159,919 per month while the average contribution of the female heads is only VND 1,004,504 per month (equal to 46.5% of the average of male heads). The average monthly income level of the household members is VND 1,911,119.27

66. In comparison with the average income level of the town, the income of the PAHs is 1.5 times higher.

67. In accordance with the poverty line established by the government, with the income level of more than VND 400,000/person/month, the household is not classified as poor. Therefore, in the subproject area, 30 households have income less than VND 400,000/person/month,

accounting for 7.26%. 53 households, or 12.8%, have average income levels while 79.9% have above-average income levels (330 households).

## **2.6. Vulnerable Households**

68. Of the total 413 households, 57 households belong to the vulnerable group as defined in the RAP. In which, 42 households are martyrs' and wounded soldiers' families, six households have the disables, five poor households, two single woman-headed households with dependents, and two single elderly households.

## **2.7. Energy and Clean Water**

69. 100% of the PAHs are connected to the national power grid. 100% of the households use electricity for lighting purpose.

70. As for cooking purpose, the energy sources used by the PAHs include electricity, gas, and coal. In which, 96.1% of the households use gas while 2.9% use coal, and the rest (1%) uses electricity.

71. With regards to water resources, 83.5% 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 remaining 16.5% of the households use tap water.

## **2.8. Social network and support network**

72. On the basis of a) the magnitude and nature of the subproject investment (as presented earlier), and b) the socioeconomic information of the affected households, the subproject impact (both land and non-land related) are assessed as minor for the affected households within this subproject area. The investment itself indeed brings about the intended benefit to the community. Thus, given the minor impact, the **existing social network** (both intra-household and inter-household) are not affected. In term of **social support network**, the existing local mass organizations such as Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Youth's Union, are already in place to support the affected households, if required. At this stage, given minor impact (there is no physical resettlement), the impact at households are addressed through compensation payment, and through additional support provided as per project's Resettlement Policy Framework. During implementation, when the detailed engineering design and the construction measures are available, the RAP will be updated to reflect feedback from affected households. Where required, in addition to compensation, support directly provided by PMU as per RAP, local mass organization – as existing local support network, will be mobilized to support affected households, particularly for those who are severely affected, or need to physically resettled, if any.

## **3. Impacts of the Project**

73. 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**

74. The project requires permanent acquisition of 528,624.5 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the subproject area. This total land area is under the management of Huong Canh Town PC, and belongs to 413 affected households.

75. By land use, the affected area comprises seven types of land, including rice field land, irrigation land, transportation land, aquaculture land, cemetery land, unused land, and annual cropland.

- The total affected land grown to rice is 471,052.0 m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 89.1% of the total permanently acquired area. The affected agricultural area can only grow one crop of rice due to flooding.
- 21,085.2 m<sup>2</sup> of transportation land accounting for 3.99% will be affected. All of these areas are the pathway in the rice fields.
- The area of affected aquaculture land is 14,975.9 m<sup>2</sup> accounting for 2.83% including the area under the management of the Town PC as well as area belonging to affected households. This area is ponds for keeping tilapia and carp of the households.
- 16,649.8 m<sup>2</sup> of irrigational land accounting for 3.15% (small irrigation ditch in the rice fields) are under the management of Huong Canh Town PC.
- Only 18.3 m<sup>2</sup> of annual cropland is permanently affected. These areas are used to grow vegetable.
- 489.3 m<sup>2</sup> of unused land accounting for 0.09% under the management of the Town PC will also be acquired.
- 4,353.9 m<sup>2</sup> of cemetery land accounting for 0.82% will be affected permanently; however, during the consultations and surveys, the PAHs have informed that there are graves in this area, which could not be identified.

**Table 5. Permanent Impacts on Land**

No.	Land types	Huong Canh Town		
		Total landholdings (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of affected area with total landholdings (%)
1	Rice fields growing land	501,077.7	471,052.0	94.01
2	Irrigation land	20,093.4	16,649.8	82.86
3	Transport land	21,085.3	21,085.3	100
4	Aquaculture land	49,562.9	14,975.9	30.22
5	Cemetery land	4,353.9	4,353.9	100
6	Unused land	489.3	489.3	100
7	Annual cropland	18.3	18.3	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>596,680.8</b>	<b>528,624.5</b>	<b>88.59</b>

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

76. The total affected area of the PAHs is 414,315.00 m<sup>2</sup>. By land use, these comprise land grown to rice (410,755 m<sup>2</sup>) and aquaculture land (3,560 m<sup>2</sup>). The remaining area, 114,309.53 m<sup>2</sup> is under the management of the Town PC.

**Table 6. Affected Area of Huong Canh Town PC and PAHs by Land Use**

No.	Land types	DONG MONG LANDFILL			
		HUONG CANH TOWN		Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
		Total landholdings	Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs (m <sup>2</sup> )	Town PC (m <sup>2</sup> )

		(m <sup>2</sup> )			
1	Rice growing land	501,077.70	471,052.00	410,755.0	60,297.0
2	Irrigation land	20,093.40	16,649.80	-	16,649.8
3	Transport land	21,085.33	21,085.33	-	21,085.3
4	Aquaculture land	49,562.90	14,975.90	3,560.0	11,415.9
5	Cemetery land	4,353.90	4,353.90	-	4,353.9
6	Unused land	489.30	489.30	-	489.3
7	Annual cropland	18.30	18.30	-	18.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>596,680.83</b>	<b>528,624.53</b>	<b>414,315</b>	<b>114,309.53</b>

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

77. The affected area of the surveyed households is 372,090.1 m<sup>2</sup>. All of which are land grown to rice. The remaining 38,664.9 m<sup>2</sup> of rice growing land and 3,560 m<sup>2</sup> of aquaculture land belong to 44 households whom the survey team could not approach<sup>4</sup>.

### Severity of land impacts and Land tenure status

#### Severity of land impacts

78. The total 413 affected households will lose an aggregate 414,315 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land. In which, 78 households are insignificantly affected with less than 20% of their agricultural landholdings to be acquired. The number of households who will experience acquisition impacts of 20% or more on their productive landholdings is 335. As defined by the RAP of the Project, these households are severely affected households.

79. With regards to vulnerable households, those who lose 10% or more of their productive landholdings is defined as severely affected households. According to such definition, of the total 335 severely PAHs, 52 are vulnerable households.

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

- 52 households will lose from 20% to 30% of their productive landholdings.
- 116 households will experience land loss of 30% to 50% of their productive landholdings.
- 65 households will be acquired from more than 50% to 70% of their total productive landholdings.
- 59 households will lose more than 70% of their total productive landholdings.
- A total 43 households will lose up to 100% of their productive landholdings.

**Table 7. Number of PAHs by Severity of Impacts**

No.	Area	Total agricultural land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired agricultural land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	PAHs by severity of impacts					
				<20%	20% - 30%	More than 30%- 50%	More than 50% - 70%	More than 70%	100%

<sup>4</sup> 44 PAHs did not take part in the survey as they were absent from the communes at the time of the survey.

1	Huong Canh Town	935,577.2	372,090.1	78	52	116	65	59	43
	Percentage	100	39.77	18.9	12.6	28.1	15.7	14.3	10.4

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

81. According to the regulation, if the remaining agricultural land area is less than 30m<sup>2</sup> (for each land plot), the plot is considered economically unviable for cultivation; therefore, the remaining area will be acquired. Among 355 severely affected households (losing 20% or more than 20% of their productive land), none of the households has the remaining area less than 30m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Land tenure status**

82. Of the total 413 households whose agricultural land area will be acquired, only 47 households have land use right certificates (LURCs) over their affected area.

- 321 households are without LURCs but eligible to apply for land certificates. These households informed that they had submitted their records to Huong Canh Town PC for the issuance of LURCs and were waiting for it.
- 42 households are without LURCs but not eligible to apply for one.
- Three households (03) do not give information concerning their legal status over their affected area.

**Table 8. Land Tenure Status**

No.	Area	Total agricultural land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired agricultural land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	AHs with Land tenure status					
				With LURCs	Eligible to the issuance of LURCs	Ineligible to the issuance of LURCs	N/A	Land lease contract	Total no. of DPs
1	Huong Canh town	935,577.2	372,090.1	47	321	42	3	0	1,635
	<b>Percentage</b>	100	39.77	<b>11.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

### **Potential impacts**

83. This subproject is implemented with the purpose to contain dredged sludge from some components of the project; hence; its impacts on land and environment basically were identified. However, there is a possibility that wastewater from dredged sludge may affect the surrounding rice area.

84. As the cemetery area was being flooded during the survey period; therefore, it was impossible to observe. According to PAPs, many graves had been buried and several of which was unidentified.

85. During the DMS process, these impacts will be identified and compensated for land, displacement and reburial of graves. These compensation costs are mentioned in the policy framework prepared for the project and with the compensation and assistance principles established in this RAP, particularly the entitlement matrix in the Appendix 1.

### **3.2. Impacts on Assets Attached to Land**

86. The total affected rice is 372,090 m<sup>2</sup>.



87. An aggregate 16,649.8 m<sup>2</sup> of irrigation land (irrigational canals) and 21,085.3 m<sup>2</sup> of transportation land will be permanently affected by the project implementation. This area is irrigation canals and infield pathways. The acquisition of land in the adjoining area, it will not cause impacts on other land plots. The Town PC thus will be compensated for the affected canals and pathways so that they would invest in rehabilitating infield canals and pathways in other areas.

### **3.3. Impacts on Livelihoods**

88. 413 households are the permanent acquisition of agricultural land and their income resources will be affected although the affected land is grown to only one crop of rice, other seasonal crops and aquaculture land.

#### *Severely affected households*

89. 335 households will be severely affected by this impact (will lose 20% productive land or more). It is noted that 178 households will lose a large proportion of income derived from agricultural activities as these households will experience land loss of more than 50%; in which up to 43 households will completely lose this source of income.

90. The total income of 1,322 persons in 335 households in 2014 is VND 20,194,560,000. The proportion of income from agricultural activities compared to the total income in the subproject area represents 19.5% (the lowest is 11.5% while the highest is 24.8%). Other sources of incomes will not be affected

#### *Vulnerable households*

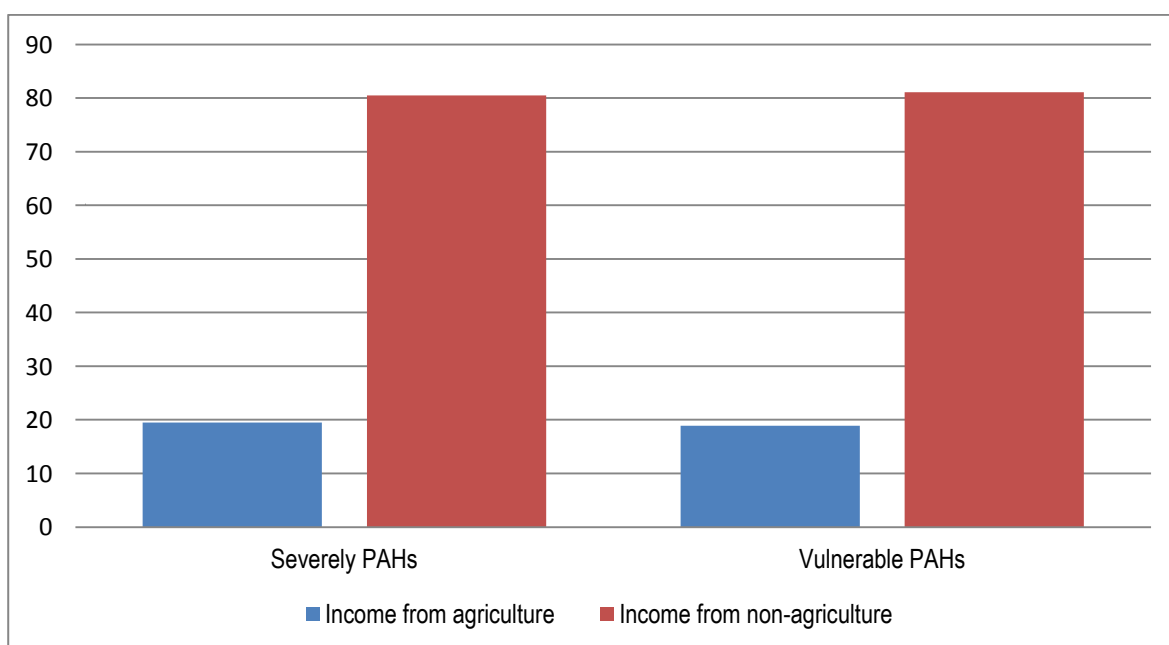
91. Among 57 vulnerable households of the project, 52 households will lose 10% or more of their agricultural landholdings (in which there are 5 poor HHs). The total income from all sources of these households is VND 3,761,040,000; in which the proportion of annual income from agricultural activities represents 18.9% of the total income of these households (the lowest is 7.6% while the highest is 33%).

#### *Implication of Land Impact related to Land tenure and Land Speculation*

92. According to the Constitution 2013, land belongs to the collective ownership of all peoples of Vietnam. In line with this, land will be defined and allocated for use by its purpose in accordance with Land Law 2014. Under this project, lands that are typically managed by government (under a land use right certificate/document) include river, lake, damp, agricultural land, forest. However, the government may allocate part of these land to local peoples for long-term use – under the land use right certificate, or rental contract. Most of the affected land under this project are under use by local peoples, such as agricultural land (for rice farming), and part of the lake (under lake rental contract for aquaculture).

93. The likelihood for land speculation is very small because first, most of the affected land are agricultural land of one or two crops per year, which is considered less productive and as such is of low economic value for speculation purpose. Second, government does not allow official transaction of agricultural land, which may be risky for speculator as they may be compensated less if they could not prove they are farming their land themselves. Third, land speculation is likely in area that is under urbanization (which may earn speculator more economic value), or where there is prospect for large-scale land use such as plantation, industrial zones, etc. For the project case, most impact are linear. As such, speculation is not economically promising.

**Figure 7. Ratio of Affected Livelihood Sources to Non-Affected Sources**



Source Data surveys for RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

### **Temporary impacts**

94. According to the construction plan, the construction solution applied is successive construction method in the permanent land withdrawn areas. There are 12 HHs who have temporarily affected by the subproject construction period. However, during project implementation, in case there is any temporary impact, all the impact related to land and local businesses, will be identified and assessed. Some temporary minor impact may take place during the disposal process. These impacts include noise, odor, and dusts. It is anticipated that these impact would not result in remarkable adverse impact on the livelihoods of local people since only few households live in the area outside the disposal site. In case the impact is reported by local peoples, additional treatment measures (i.e. use of biological chemical) would be considered to de-odor.

### **95. Concept of land recovery and its implications for compensation and resettlement under this sub-project.**

96. Land recovery is a term used by the Government of Vietnam to describe a situation where the land (already allocated before for use for a period of time by people, or group of people - through Land User Right Certificates) is recovered/acquired by the Government for different purpose such as local development and/or national security. When land is recovered/acquired, compensation and support will be implemented – as per latest Land Law 2013 to ensure the affected households are not adversely affected and ultimate restore their livelihoods. For this project, compensation and support will be done in accordance with the Land Law 2013 and meanwhile in accordance with the RPF of the project to ensure the objective of Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is met (Please see project's Resettlement Policy Framework) for details on the differences between Land Law 2013 and Bank's OP 4.12 and how these differences are addressed under the RPF to meet the Bank's OP 4.12 objectives.

### **3.4. Social impact not covered under OP. 4.12**

97. No social impact not covered under OP. 4.12.

## **IV. Principles and Policy for Resettlement, Compensation and Rehabilitation**

### **1. General Principles**

88. All projects affected people (PAP) who have assets within or reside within the area of project 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**

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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):**

92. 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).

93. 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.**

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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**

97. 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):***

98. 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/QĐ-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/QĐ-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

99. 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.

100. 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**

101. 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.

102. 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**

103. 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**

104. 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**

105. 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**

106. 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**

107. 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**

108. 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 (loss of income as a result of disruption in aquaculture production or any land-based business, or natural fishing activities) which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the period of disruption. Additional consultation will be conducted with identified affected households during project implementation (when detailed engineering designs are available) to finalize compensation and support package for affected households;
- 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 served as basis for calculation of compensation and rehabilitation measures to ensure that their livelihood will not be worsen off resulting from the project construction.

109. **Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures** (e.g. changing alignment of existing drainage and sewerage that may cause temporary flooding and water cut, road safety during construction...): 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.

110. **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.

**111. 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.

**112. 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**

113. 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.

114. 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

115. ***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.

116. ***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

117. Any additional groups identified by the socio economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation. Cut-off date for Dong Mong Landfill Subproject is January 2015 when Binh Xuyen District People's Committee announced project to the community in the subproject area.

118. **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.

119. 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.

120. **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

121. **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:***

122. 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.

123. 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**

124. 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. The program will cover a total of 335 households who lose more than 20% of their agricultural land, including 52 vulnerable HHs who would lose more than 10% of the agricultural land.

125. 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**

126. 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 Vinh Phuc and inventory results, 335 households (will lose 20% or more including 52 vulnerable households who will lose 10% or more) 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***

127. 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 Vinh Phuc Province.

#### ***Program***

128. 335 households affected from 20% of productive land (from 10% for vulnerable households) or more, will be receiving support of livelihood rehabilitation:

129. 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.

130. 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.

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

132. 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 livelihood rehabilitation plan/program will be

established for the affected households based on the actual impacts according to DMS's results. And monitor the recovery process is required to ensure the livelihood of the household income as before the project.

#### **4. Vulnerable Group**

133. 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.

134. 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**

135. 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-households 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.

136. 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.

137. 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 criterions 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.

138. 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:

- DCARC 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/Town 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 Policy on Access to Information**

139. 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:

140. Ensure that the competent authorities as well as local representatives of those affected, were involved in planning and decision making. Vinh Phuc 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**

141. 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***

142. 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.

143. Consultations were coordinated with the representatives of the DPCs, Town PC and CPCs in the subproject area, and leaders of the villages to organize public consultations and information disclosures for the affected households and local communities. The public consultations have been informed beforehand to the households and announced broadly to the local communities to ensure that anyone who is interested in the project can participate in these meetings.

144. 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.

145. Consultations also were coordinated with the design consultant in the public meetings to ensure that the PAPs and affected communities are informed fully and in details about the project as well as the project impacts. The participation of the design consultant also ensures that the opinions of the PAPs and affected communities are considered and incorporated into the project design.

146. Project maps and design will be displayed and posted at the public meetings so that the PAPs and project stakeholders can refer to.

### **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**

147. The purpose of information disclosure is to inform the affected households and local communities about the impacts, compensation and assistances.

148. As mentioned above, consultations were 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**

149. Public consultations were conducted in October 2015 in Huong Canh 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 town/ward/commune levels.
- Collect feedback from the potentially affected households, including those who are not adversely affected but are beneficiaries.

150. 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.

151. The public consultations were attended by 261 the representatives of the PAHs, CPCs, and mass organizations such as Farmers' Union and Women's Union (table 10). The purpose of the consultations was to discuss the proposed subproject and collect opinions of the local communities on design alternatives.

152. 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 9. Summary of Public Consultation**

Area	No. of participants				Consultation contents
	Male	Female	Representatives of local authorities	Representatives of mass organizations	
Huong Canh Town	135	150	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Disseminate project information;</li> <li>✓ Introduce the impacts caused by the project;</li> <li>✓ Introduce the compensation policies to be applied;</li> <li>✓ Collect opinions and aspirations of the affected households with respect to -, compensation, assistance and resettlement policies, and income restoration programs.</li> </ul>

Source: Summary from consultation minutes (Oct, 2015)

**The opinions of the stakeholders included:**

153. PAPs, local authorities, and mass organizations expressed their supports towards the project implementation. However, they also have various concerns and worries. Specifically:

- i. The local authorities and people totally support the project implementation in the area of Huong Canh Town. It is requested that during the implementation process, the stakeholders of the project must comply with the policies and laws of the Government as well as regulations of Vinh Phuc Province. The people should be informed six month in advance concerning the time and location of acquisition.
- ii. The PAHs request that the compensation must be in compliance with the set policies and the compensation rates of the project must be close to the actual prices. As Binh Xuyen District borders Hanoi, people expect that the compensation rates should be close to the compensation rates in Hanoi City. Temporary impacts must be compensated and returned to the PAPs for cultivation. If the remaining area is smaller than 30m<sup>2</sup>, the project should acquire it to ensure farming. Will the indirect effects of the Project be compensated?
- iii. According to the representative of the mass organizations, as most households in the project area are engaged in agriculture, the project should give priority to arrange works for the local labors.

154. All participants agreed and supported the project implementation as well as its policies and expected that the project would be implemented soon so that people would have better opportunities in developing production and improving living standards.

155. 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 -. 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**

156. Prior to RAP updating according to the detailed designs, the PMU/PCARC/DCARC will organize public meetings in each affected commune/town 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/town 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)**

157. A Project Information Brochure (PIB) will be prepared by Vinh Phuc ODA 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**

158. This RAP was disclosed in English at Bank's Infoshop on 19 November 2015, and in Vietnamese locally at project sites (including the website of Vinh Phuc Department of Planning and Investment) on November 24, 2015. The disclosure was completed prior to project appraisal and meets the 120-day Pelosi disclosure requirement

## **VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

159. 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/Town People's Committee**

160. An aggrieved APs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune Town People's Committee, in writing or verbally. The member of Commune /Town PC at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the Town PC leaders about the complaint for solving. The Chairman of the Commune /Town PC will meet personally with the aggrieved APs and will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve it. The Commune/Town PC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints handled by the Town PC.

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

161. If after 30 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the Town PC, 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 (Vinh Phuc PPC)**

162. 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**

163. 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.

164. 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/town level and after seven days at district or city level.

165. 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;

166. **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.

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

168. 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.

169. 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;

170. 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/towns and districts and Office.

171. 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

172. The following section specifies the key responsibilities of relevant stakeholders with respect to implementation of Resettlement Action Plan for Dong Mong Sludge Landfill Subproject that will be finalized/determined during project implementation.

#### 1. Responsibilities of Stakeholders

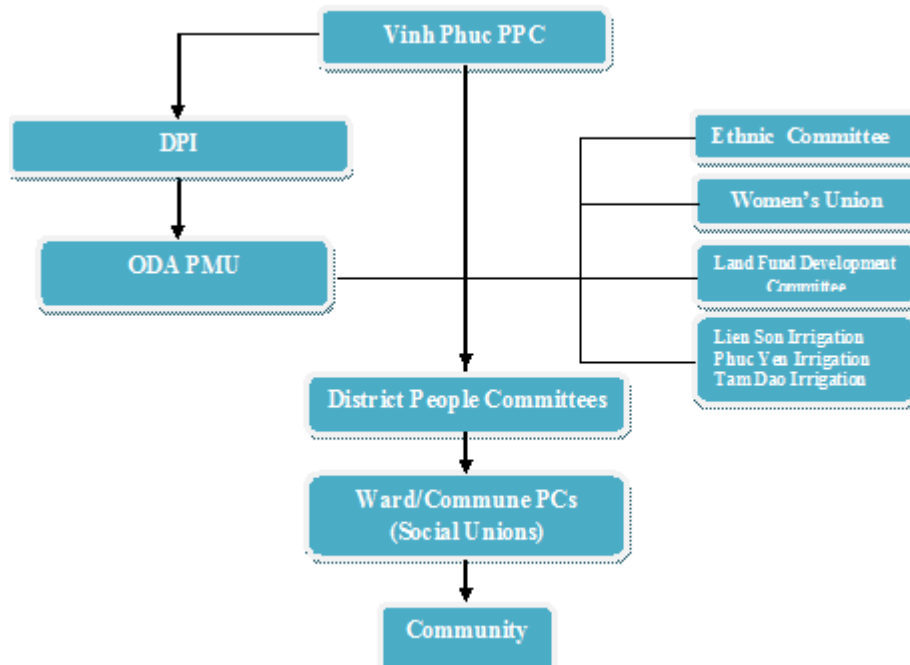


Diagram 1. Chart of Stakeholder Identification

##### 1.1. Vinh Phuc Provincial People’s Committee

173. As a line agency, Vinh Phuc PPC is the project owner and 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 (DPI)***

174. The Vinh Phuc Department of Planning and Investment is representative of the project owner and DPI is fully responsible for managing and supporting Vinh Phuc ODA PMU in the project implementation, which includes approval of updated RAP and managing the implementation of RAP.

### ***1.3 Relevant Provincial Departments***

175. 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 Vinh Phuc 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. Vinh Phuc ODA PMU**

176. Vinh Phuc ODA PMU is under DPI and it 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 local 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 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.
177. The budget for recruitment of consultants, agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement and consultants responsible for replacement costs survey is from counterpart

funds. The budget for recruitment of independent monitoring of RAP implementation is from project funds.

#### **1.5. Binh Xuyen District People's Committees (DPC)**

- a) Directing, organizing, disseminating propaganda and motivating all concerned organizations and individuals to comply with the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies.
- b) Directing the DPC 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)**

178. Vinh Phuc 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.

179. Implementation Arrangements regarding the Provincial Center for Land Fund Development (LFDC). The RAPs should clarify the relationship with other agencies, especially ODA PMU, and the legal status of the LFDC.

A Provincial LFDC is a governmental unit that is typically established by the provincial People's Committee (PC) to support provincial People's Committee in doing research, survey, and land acquisition to support urban/rural planning within the province. This is a typical unit established in most provinces in Vietnam to support provincial PC in land use planning in accordance with Land Law 2003 and Decree 181 of Central Government. In Vinh Phuc, the VP LFDC is established under Land Law 2003 and under the Decision of Vinh Phuc PPC (Decision No. 02/2005-QD-UBND dated 2 May 2005). Under this project, VP LFDC will be the key unit supporting VP PMU in day-to-day RAP implementation. It will take lead in conducting census, consultation, detailed measurement survey, disclosure of information, and other governmental procedure to ensure the compensation payment is timely and appropriately done in accordance with the newly released Land Law 2013 (effective as of 1 July 2014) and in accordance with the project's Resettlement Policy Framework. In doing their works, VP LFDC will work in close relation with other related provincial departments, such as Department of Environment and



Natural Resources, Department of Finance, Department of Construction, Department of Planning and Investment, and local government offices in district and commune levels.

### **1.7. Huong Canh Town People's Committee**

180. The Town PC will assist the LFDC in implementing the RAP. Specifically, the Town 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 town and direct their functions, assign town 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**

181. 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 Vinh Phuc ODA PMU to conduct replacement costs survey.

182. 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.

183. 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**

184. 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 by the Government, and Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated October 1 2009 by MONRE.

185. 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**

186. 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 Vinh Phuc 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.

187. 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/town available loudspeaker system.

### **Step 2: Prepare cadastral dossiers for land acquisition area**

188. 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.

189. 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.

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

191. 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**

192. The Vinh Phuc 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**

193. After the investment project is approved by the competent authorities, the Vinh Phuc 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 Vinh Phuc 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)

194. 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

195. 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

196. 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:

197. 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.

198. 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**

199. 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**

200. 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.

201. 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.

202. 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**

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

204. 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**

205. 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**

206. 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.

**4. RAP Updating**

207. DMS will be conducted after detailed design approved. When DMS is implemented, DMS data will be included and RAP will be updated accordingly. The local authorities, will prepare compensation plan to update compensation rates of affected land, assets according to replacement cost survey at the time of preparing compensation plan and assistances. This will be submitted to the Vinh Phuc ODA PMU and WB for review and clearance before conducting compensation payment.

208. Updated RAP, according to the World Bank Policy on Access to Information, will be disclosed to the affected communities and at the WB Information Center (Infoshop). Draft RAP was submitted to the WB for clearance before disclosing to the affected people. The final version will be disclosed after approval.

**IX. Implementation Schedule**

209. 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 10. Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Responsible agencies	Timeframe
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<b>Preparation</b>		
Approving social safeguard policy documents at the project level and RAP of the subproject	WB and Government/Vinh Phuc 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	Q2/2016
Recruiting independent monitoring consultant (IMC)	VP-ODA PMU	By the end of Q2/2016
Updating RAP	VP-ODA PMU and Resettlement Consultant	Q4/2016
<b>RAP Implementation</b>		
Disseminating project information to the affected people	LFDC and CPCs	Q1/2016
Conducting DMS and preparing compensation plan	LFDC and CPCs	Q2-Q3/2016
Providing compensation and clearing site	VP-ODA PMU, LFDC and CPCs	Q4/2016
Conducting monthly resettlement internal monitoring and preparing quarterly report	VP-ODA PMU	Q3/2016
Conducting resettlement external monitoring every six month and preparing monitoring report	EMA	Q3/2016

## **X. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **1. Purpose**

210. 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.

211. 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**

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

#### **Internal Monitoring**

213. 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.

214. 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**

215. 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.

216. The contracted independent monitoring agency will provide independent monitoring consultant and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP, focusing on the criteria set below. 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.

217. 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. Percentage of PAHs receiving livelihood restoration support and percentage of PAHs whose livelihoods are restored.
- e. Restoration of productive activities. Percentage of PAHs or number of PAPs changing jobs, participating in vocational training courses, and finding new jobs. New production activities established and developed.
- 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.

218. 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

219. Financial sources for the implementation of resettlement (compensation, support activities ...) of sub-project will use counterpart funds of Vinh Phuc PPC.

220. 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 Vinh Phuc 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 11. Summary of Cost Estimate for Compensation and Resettlement**

No.	Type of Impacts	Quantity/ Area	Rates	Unit
<b>Compensation and Assurances</b>			<b>VND</b>	<b>96,467,717,350.0</b>
Compensation			VND	30,269,817,850.0
Compensation for land			VND	24,645,300,000.0
Compensation for crops			VND	2,593,577,800.0
Compensation for aquaculture			VND	112,319,250.0
Assistance for public land			VND	2,918,620,800.0
Assurances			VND	66,197,899,500.0
Training, job changing and finding supports			VND	62,147,250,000.0
Life stability support			VND	3,051,019,500.0
Less than 30%			VND	999,019,500.0
From 30% to 70%			VND	1,434,240,000.0
More than 70%			VND	617,760,000.0
Site clearance support (bonus)			VND	828,630,000.0
Assistance for vulnerable households			VND	171,000,000.0
<b>Management cost</b>			<b>VND</b>	<b>1,929,354,347.0</b>
Cost of implementing unit (2%)			VND	1,929,354,347.0
<b>Subtotal (I+II)</b>			<b>VND</b>	<b>98,397,071,697.0</b>
<b>Independent monitoring</b>			<b>VND</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>
<b>Contingency cost (15%)</b>			<b>VND</b>	<b>14,759,560,754.6</b>
<b>TOTAL (III+IV)</b>			<b>VND</b>	<b>113,356,632,451.6</b>
<b>USD</b>			<b>USD</b>	<b>5,060,563.9</b>

*Exchange rate: 1\$ = VND 22,400*

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



222. Regarding monitoring cost, Vinh Phuc ODA PMU is responsible for contracting with a monitoring agency, 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.

223. All costs be covered by counterpart funds, including monitoring and evaluation, consultants to support implementing agencies, and the independent land appraiser.

## ANNEX 1. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
<p><b>1. Productive land</b><sup>5</sup> (Agricultural, garden, pond land, etc.) either in or out of the residential area.</p>	<p><b>Legal land users</b>  <b>1.1. Marginal loss</b> (&lt;20% of land holding or &lt;10% for vulnerable group)  <i>The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.</i>            (78 AHs)</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) for the affected area of the land.</p>	<p>Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land acquisition 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.</p>
	<p><b>1.2. Loss &gt;20% or &gt;10% for vulnerable groups</b>            (335 AHs including 52 vulnerable HHs)</p>	<p>Land for land compensation should be as the preferred option. If land is not available, or at the PAH's choice, cash compensation can be provided for the lost area at 100% of land replacement cost. The PAH will be provided with the additional rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income sources</p>	<p>Other assistance options which city could decide based on the locality conditions.            Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land acquisition 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 PAHs request through informed choice, training/ rehabilitation programs will be provided to at least restore,</p>

<sup>5</sup> The 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
			if not improve, their income and living standards.
	Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land. (0 AH)	Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment on the land.	
	Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land (0 AH)	<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 PAHs.</p> <p>In case the PAH 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>	
<b>2. Residential land</b>	<b>2.1. Marginal loss</b> (i.e., land is still viable for use and not requiring relocation). (0AH)	<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 PAHs 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>	Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land acquisition by the Project. The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date LFDC has paid compensation in full.
	<b>2.2. Relocated PAHs</b> (0AH)	<p><b><i>i) Legal or legalizable land users:</i></b></p> <p>A land plot in a resettlement site or apartment will be provided to the PAH, in consultation with them. They will have full land title or apartment ownership title without any</p>	Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land acquisition by the Project. The process of compensation for a plot/apartment for legal and legalizable PAHs

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>cost to them.</p> <p>Or, on request of the PAHs 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, PAHs 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 PAHs).</p> <p>(ii) PAHs who do not have formal, or customary rights to the affected land:</p> <p>An identified financial assistance of agreed amount will be provided. If the PAH has no place to move, an apartment in the resettlement site will be provided and the PAH can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living</p> <p>In case the relocated PAH belongs to poor or vulnerable groups or HHs, the project will provide assistance to ensure that the PAH is able to relocate and re-establish by themselves to a new site.</p>	<p>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, PAHs 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, PAHs 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, PAHs will receive plot/apartment and the difference in cash.</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 PAHs, 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 50m<sup>2</sup>, or compensation in cash with equal value if PAHs for self-relocation.</p> <p>Area and number of land plot/apartment in resettlement sites will be decided in consultation with PAHs.</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
			For poor or vulnerable PAHs who have no other residential land in the same as their affected commune, the project will provide an apartment and the PAHs can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living
<b>3. Houses</b>	<p><b>3.1. Partial impact:</b> Unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and could be remained from the technical viewpoints, therefore, require no relocation. (OAH)</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 PAHs to restore it to former or better conditions. Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full replacement cost and will be in cash.</p>	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.
	<p><b>3.2. Full impact</b> (i.e., house is partially acquired by the project but no longer viable for continued use or the entire structure is acquired). (OAH)</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 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 PAHs 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</p>	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		identifying alternative accommodation.	
<b>4. Crops and Trees, aquaculture products</b>	Owners regardless of tenure status (413 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.	PAHs will be given notice several months in advance regarding evacuation. Crops grown after issuance of the deadline will not be compensated.
<b>5. Public structures</b>	Loss of, or damage to assets (Huong Canh Town PC)	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.
<b>6. Communal-owned assets, collective assets</b>	Loss of, or damage to assets of village, ward, commune, district, provincial government unit. (Huong Canh Town PC)	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.
<b>7. Graves</b>	Have to move the graves or tombs (N/A)	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.	
<b>8. Loss of Income/ Livelihood due to loss of productive land</b>	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 and PAHs with lease agreement over the affected land) (335 AHs)	<b>Allowance for Loss of Livelihood:</b> (a) Affected households losing 20% to 70% of their agricultural land will be assisted for 6 months if the remaining land is viable for continued use, and for 12 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may be given up to a maximum of 24 months; (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	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>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 PAHs will be targeted for livelihood restoration program;</p> <p>(c) households affected by loss of &lt;20% of land and the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, the PAHs will be provided assistance for 12 months;</p> <p><b>Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land in the residential area adjacent to residential land, but not recognized as residential land:</b> 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, PAH will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.</p> <p><b>Vocational conversion assistance:</b> Every PAH 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><b>Support for vocational training and job creation:</b> 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 PAHs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees course will be paid directly to the vocational training centers. After finishing training courses, they will be given priority to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.</p>	
9. Loss of	Marginal impacts		

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
<b>Income/ Livelihood due to relocation of business</b>	<i>Owner of the affected business and employees</i>	For PAHs 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.</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 PAH, OR compensation in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable attached assets.	PAHs 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.
<b>10. Allowances /Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households</b>	<b>Loss of land and non- land assets</b>  Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts. The vulnerable groups were defined as in Terms of Terminology (57 AHs)	Specific assistance to vulnerable groups would be as follows:  <b>For landless households</b> , assistance through provision of an apartment that PAH can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living.  <b>Social Policy:</b> (i) Relocated Households that include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers' families will be	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>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 &lt;20% land is affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable: 3 mil/HH (to be certified by local authority).</p> <p><b>Other vulnerable groups</b> affected by the Project, whether they have to relocate or not, (female headed households with dependents, households with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, ethnic minority households) will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy but not less than VND 3 mil per household.</p> <p>These households are entitled to take part in Income Restoration Program</p>	
<b>11. Other Allowances/ Assistances</b>	Loss of land and non-land assets (413 AHs)	<p><b>Incentive Bonus:</b> All PAHs 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</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 PAHs.</p>	
<b>12. Temporary impacts</b>	Temporary loss of land and assets. (12 AHs)	<p>Compensation for all damaged or lost assets, including trees, crops at full replacement cost</p> <p>Cash compensation for rental loss (loss of income as a result of disruption in aquaculture production or any land-based business, or natural fishing activities) which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the period of disruption. Additional consultation will be conducted with</p>	If the quality of land is radically changed when returned to PAHs, requiring PAHs to change in the types of land use; then PAHs should be compensated for all envisaged cost of losses.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>identified affected households during project implementation (when detailed engineering designs are available) to finalize compensation and support package for affected households;</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>	
<b>13. Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation</b>	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 PAHs isolated from access to resources temporarily have to be compensated and supported in accordance with RAP.</p>	<p>In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAHs, the contractors, construction units have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.</p>

**ANNEX 2. DETAILED LIST OF IDENTIFIED PROJECT COMPONENTS,  
SUBPROJECTS AND LOCATIONS**

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

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

**ANNEX 3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MINUTES  
DONG MONG SLUDGE LANDFILL SUBPROJECT**

Area	Public consultation topics	Opinions/Feedback
<b>Huong Canh Town</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Disseminate project information;</li> <li>✓ Introduce the impacts caused by the project;</li> <li>✓ Introduce the compensation policies to be applied;</li> <li>✓ Collect opinions and aspirations of the affected households with respect to resettlement needs, compensation, assistance and resettlement policies, and income restoration programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The local authorities and people totally support the project implementation in the area of Huong Canh Town.</li> <li>✓ What are the specific compensation rates applied for the project?</li> <li>✓ It is requested that during the implementation process, the stakeholders of the project must comply with the policies and laws of the Government as well as regulations of Vinh Phuc Province.</li> <li>✓ Temporary impacts must be compensated as well as restored and returned to the APs so that they could continue farming on the area.</li> <li>✓ Please clarify the exact location of the landfill?</li> <li>✓ The people should be informed six months in advance concerning the time and scope of acquisition.</li> <li>✓ If the remaining area is smaller than 30m<sup>2</sup>, the project should acquire it to ensure farming.</li> <li>✓ As most households in the project area are engaged in agriculture, the project should give priority to arrange works for the local labors.</li> <li>✓ Will the indirect effects of the Project be compensated?</li> <li>✓ If the remaining area is small but still larger than 30m<sup>2</sup>, will the project acquire the area?</li> <li>✓ The compensation rates of the project must be close to the actual prices. As Binh Xuyen District borders Hanoi, people expect that the compensation rates should be close to the compensation rates in Hanoi City.</li> <li>✓ Does the project provide service land?</li> </ul>

**ANNEX 4. LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD**

No	Affected household	Address	Affected land area
<b>I</b>	<b>Hương Canh Town</b>		
1	Bùi Quang Tiến	Chuôi ná	593,20
2	Bùi Văn Hán - Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	Kim phượng	1.142,40
		Kim phượng	184,90
3	Chu Đức Tú - Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Nội giữa	114,80
		Nội giữa	486,80
4	Đặng Xuân ảm - Hoàng Thị Thuộc	Kim phượng	773,40
5	Đặng Xuân Giao - Trần Thị Thuý	Chợ cánh	590,80
6	Đặng Xuân Toàn - Đào Thị Thuận	Chợ cánh	236,00
7	Đặng Xuân Trường - Nguyễn Thị Ngử	Lò gói	452,00
8	Đặng Xuân Tuấn - Trần Thị Năm	Lò cang	621,60
9	Đỗ Nguyên Bình - Nguyễn Thị Đào	Chợ cánh	682,60
10	Đỗ Thị Khánh	Chợ cánh	700,60
		Chợ cánh	784,00
		Chợ cánh	616,20
		Chợ cánh	343,80
11	Đoàn Mạnh Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Lò cang	539,30
		Lò cang	143,00
12	Đới Văn Học - Nguyễn Thị Mai	Lang bầu	407,80
		Lang bầu	351,70
13	Dương Anh Tình - Đào Thị Thảo	Lò cang	873,70
14	Dương Đức Linh - Nguyễn Thị Liên	Nội giữa	747,20
15	Dương Minh Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Mưu	Nội giữa	455,80
16	Đường Thị Hương - Nguyễn Văn Hồng	Phố II	520,70
		Phố II	532,70
		Phố II	118,70
		Phố II	320,70
17	Dương Thị Lại	Chuôi ná	692,00
18	Dương Thị Thìn	Đồng nhất	59,00
		Đồng nhất	1.996,70
		Đồng nhất	161,30
19	Dương Văn Thịnh - Nguyễn Thị Hợi	Nội giữa	333,90
		Nội giữa	944,70
20	Dương Văn Tú - Trần Thị Bích Quyên	Kim phượng	1.061,00
21	Dương Văn Tuấn - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Kim phượng	99,80
22	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ - Đỗ Thị Hiền	Nội giữa	81,80
		Nội giữa	771,70
		Nội giữa	200,00
		Nội giữa	575,40
23	Hoàng Thị Hoa -	Chợ cánh	379,30
24	Hoàng Thị Thành -	Nội giữa	715,10
25	Lê Đình Bính - Nguyễn Thị Dáng	Phố II	892,80
		Phố II	252,40
26	Lê Đình Phương - Sinh	Phố II	669,40
27	Lê Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Huyền	Đồng nhất	905,20
28	Lê Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Đồng nhất	800,40
29	Lê Thị An -	Chuôi ná	246,80
		Chuôi ná	588,40
		Chuôi ná	402,10
30	Lê Thị Dục -	Nội giữa	197,00
		Nội giữa	879,80
		Nội giữa	621,60
31	Lê Văn Phương - Nguyễn Thị Thử	Kim phượng	640,00
32	Lê Xuân Quý - Nguyễn Thị Lợi	Lang bầu	363,90

		Lang bầu	694,80
33	Lưu Thị Hải -	Chuôi ná	180,20
		Chuôi ná	372,30
		Chuôi ná	250,80
34	Nguyễn Chí Tình - Nguyễn Thị Thục	Nội giữa	163,00
		Nội giữa	731,20
35	Nguyễn Du - Trần Thị Cư	Chợ cánh	574,70
		Chợ cánh	167,90
		Chợ cánh	138,40
36	Nguyễn Đức Cơ - Nguyễn Thị Lại	Chuôi ná	134,60
		Chuôi ná	242,90
		Chuôi ná	286,40
		Chuôi ná	347,20
37	Nguyễn Đức Hải - Bùi Thị Liên	Chuôi ná	512,00
38	Nguyễn Đức Hậu - Nguyễn Thị Kế	Nội giữa	306,40
		Nội giữa	402,90
39	Nguyễn Đức Hệ - Nguyễn Thị Thành	Đồng nhất	1.085,90
40	Nguyễn Đức Mậu - Nguyễn Thị Thu	Lò ngói	297,20
		Lò ngói	667,20
41	Nguyễn Đức Minh - Nguyễn Thị Hoan	Lang bầu	664,80
42	Nguyễn Đức Sáu - Nguyễn Thị Lục	Kim phượng	182,50
		Kim phượng	649,60
		Kim phượng	607,10
43	Nguyễn Đức Thịnh - Đỗ Thị Cận	Bờ đáy	738,00
44	Nguyễn Đức Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Phượng	Nội giữa	109,00
45	Nguyễn Đức Vũ -	Kim phượng	944,00
		Kim phượng	399,30
		Kim phượng	167,80
46	Nguyễn Duy Hải - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Kim phượng	1.098,40
47	Nguyễn Hoà Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Phổ II	720,50
48	Nguyễn Hoàng Long - Nguyễn Thị Tư	Kim phượng	435,90
49	Nguyễn Hồng Quân - Trần Thị Yên	Lò cang	547,10
50	Nguyễn Hữu Bằng - Trần Thị Hậu	Phổ I	479,00
		Phổ I	315,00
		Phổ I	387,00
		Phổ I	441,80
51	Nguyễn Hữu Bình - Nguyễn Thị Sở	Lang bầu	120,70
52	Nguyễn Hữu Bình - Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Nội giữa	242,50
53	Nguyễn Hữu Bốn - Tạ Thị Hồng	Phổ II	242,20
		Phổ II	251,80
54	Nguyễn Hữu Cần - Nguyễn Thị Bình	Chợ cánh	267,80
		Chợ cánh	469,00
55	Nguyễn Hữu Căn - Nguyễn Thị Lý	Phổ II	495,20
		Phổ II	405,80
56	Nguyễn Hữu Cơ -	Chuôi ná	200,00
		Chuôi ná	424,60
57	Nguyễn Hữu Công - Nguyễn Thị Sen	Lang bầu	768,40
58	Nguyễn Hữu Cường - Nguyễn Thị Loan	Chuôi ná	321,30
59	Nguyễn Hữu Đính - Trần thị ý	Lò ngói	1.168,10
60	Nguyễn Hữu Độ - Nguyễn Thị Minh Nguyệt	Chuôi ná	407,20
		Chuôi ná	674,40
		Chuôi ná	257,10
61	Nguyễn Hữu Dự - Nguyễn Thị Việt	Chợ cánh	720,60
62	Nguyễn Hữu Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Thiêm	Nội giữa	274,20
		Nội giữa	828,90
63	Nguyễn Hữu Dũng - Trần Thị Tường	Phổ II	149,50
		Phổ II	579,00
64	Nguyễn Hữu Giang - Nguyễn Thị	Chuôi ná	590,20

	Thắng		
65	Nguyễn Hữu Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Đào	Phố II	553,40
66	Nguyễn Hữu Hùng - Trần Thị Đầy	Lang bầu	262,00
		Lang bầu	117,40
67	Nguyễn Hữu Hương - Nguyễn Thị Mai	Nội giữa	542,90
68	Nguyễn Hữu Hương - Trần Thị Thịnh	Chợ cánh	554,40
		Chợ cánh	72,00
69	Nguyễn Hữu Huy - Tạ Thị Bê	Nội giữa	130,70
		Nội giữa	227,50
		Nội giữa	285,80
70	Nguyễn Hữu Kiên - Nguyễn Thị Kiên	Nội giữa	97,90
71	Nguyễn Hữu Lê - Nguyễn Thị Hoà	Phố II	757,40
		Phố II	428,40
		Phố II	376,80
72	Nguyễn Hữu Liên - Trần ThịThường	Chuôi ná	386,30
		Chuôi ná	910,10
73	Nguyễn Hữu Lợi - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Chuôi ná	357,20
		Chuôi ná	795,90
74	Nguyễn Hữu Lực - Nguyễn Thị Liên	Nội giữa	109,00
		Nội giữa	313,30
		Nội giữa	380,40
75	Nguyễn Hữu Lượng - Vương Thị Lan	Chuôi ná	190,30
		Chuôi ná	498,90
		Chuôi ná	245,60
76	Nguyễn Hữu Nghị - Nguyễn Thị Dung	Kim phượng	901,70
		Kim phượng	162,30
77	Nguyễn Hữu Phan - Trần Thị Hằng	Phố II	474,00
78	Nguyễn Hữu Phong - Nguyễn Thị Hội	Cửa đồng	92,40
		Cửa đồng	494,00
79	Nguyễn Hữu Phương -	Nội giữa	525,20
		Nội giữa	581,90
		Nội giữa	499,70
80	Nguyễn Hữu Sang - Nguyễn Thị Ngũ	Phố II	181,80
		Phố II	554,20
81	Nguyễn Hữu Sinh - Phạm Thị Mai	Phố II	1.564,90
82	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn - Đường Thị Huyền	Chợ cánh	644,40
83	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Nội giữa	143,30
84	Nguyễn Hữu Tạo - Nguyễn Thị Chung	Nội giữa	219,50
85	Nguyễn Hữu Thân - Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Lang bầu	242,00
86	Nguyễn Hữu Thắng - Trương Thị Thi	Phố I	1.036,00
87	Nguyễn Hữu Thanh - Nguyễn Thị Bình	Nội giữa	290,90
88	Nguyễn Hữu Tiến - Nguyễn Thị Đương	Nội giữa	247,10
		Nội giữa	164,80
		Nội giữa	916,50
89	Nguyễn Hữu Tiệp - Phan Thị Cầu	Chuôi ná	616,30
		Chuôi ná	232,00
		Chuôi ná	650,60
90	Nguyễn Hữu Toán -	Chuôi ná	197,00
91	Nguyễn Hữu Trí - Nguyễn Thị Lịch	Lang bầu	1.256,40
92	Nguyễn Hữu Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Nhâm	Phố II	1.122,80
93	Nguyễn Hữu Trung - Nguyễn Thị Dung	Chợ cánh	346,50
		Chợ cánh	444,50
94	Nguyễn Hữu Tư - Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Chợ cánh	178,40
		Chợ cánh	424,70
		Chợ cánh	252,10
95	Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn - Nguyễn Thị Vân	Lang bầu	402,90
		Lang bầu	282,20
		Lang bầu	109,70
96	Nguyễn Hữu Tuệ - Nguyễn Thị Ắt	Phố II	1.211,50



97	Nguyễn Hữu Vị - Nguyễn Thị Hà	Kim phượng	473,60
98	Nguyễn Khắc Giáp - Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Phổ II	1.155,80
		Phổ II	139,00
99	Nguyễn Khắc Oanh - Nguyễn Thị Công	Lang bầu	110,00
100	Nguyễn Khắc Tân - Trần Thị Chí	Nội giữa	420,40
		Nội giữa	652,40
		Nội giữa	619,30
101	Nguyễn Khắc Thái - Phạm Thị Ngọt	Nội giữa	858,80
102	Nguyễn Khắc Thực - Nguyễn Thị Vân	Cửa đồng	324,30
		Cửa đồng	433,20
103	Nguyễn Khắc Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Thái	Phổ II	887,00
		Phổ II	138,10
104	Nguyễn Khắc Tồn - Tạ Thị Khánh	Phổ II	325,70
105	Nguyễn Khắc Tôn - Trịnh Thị Tác	Đồng nhất	738,00
106	Nguyễn Khắc Tuý - Trần Thu Hương	Lang bầu	1.145,80
107	Nguyễn Kim Chi - Nguyễn Thị Dung	Chợ cánh	121,20
		Chợ cánh	281,90
108	Nguyễn Lương Tâm - Nguyễn Thị Hoà	Đồng nhất	958,50
109	Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng - Dương Thị Oanh	Lò cang	91,00
110	Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng - Trần Thị Định	Phổ II	180,50
		Phổ II	496,90
111	Nguyễn Mạnh Thường - Trần Thị Lạng	Lang bầu	284,10
112	Nguyễn Minh Cương - Nguyễn Thị Thuận	Kim phượng	1.213,00
		Kim phượng	147,20
		Kim phượng	588,40
113	Nguyễn Minh Tiến - Nguyễn Thị Hợp	Chợ cánh	266,00
		Chợ cánh	243,10
114	Nguyễn Ngọc Lân - Hoàng Thị ổn	Chợ cánh	2.463,60
115	Nguyễn Phước Nguyệt - Dương Thị Loan	Phổ II	270,50
		Phổ II	251,90
		Phổ II	141,40
116	Nguyễn Phước Viễn - Nguyễn Thị Ty	Nội giữa	213,00
		Nội giữa	340,00
117	Nguyễn Phương Khoa - Phạm Thị Tính	Kim phượng	105,00
		Kim phượng	1.145,40
118	Nguyễn Quang Cảnh - Nguyễn Thị Hoan	Lang bầu	421,40
		Lang bầu	89,40
		Lang bầu	737,60
		Lang bầu	472,50
119	Nguyễn Quang Hiên - Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Chợ cánh	317,00
		Chợ cánh	304,70
		Chợ cánh	2.277,10
120	Nguyễn Tất Cường - Nguyễn Thị Lan	Kim phượng	468,30
		Kim phượng	88,70
121	Nguyễn Tất Lực - Nguyễn Thị Thư	Lang bầu	562,50
122	Nguyễn Thái Ất -	Nội giữa	711,70
123	Nguyễn Thanh Bình - Nguyễn Thị Tân	Chuôi ná	441,60
		Chuôi ná	724,20
		Chuôi ná	335,70
		Chuôi ná	1.313,00
124	Nguyễn Thành Đồng - Nguyễn Thị Đoan	Đồng nhất	542,20
125	Nguyễn Thanh Xuân - Nguyễn Thị Chất	Lang bầu	347,00
		Lang bầu	470,00
		Lang bầu	155,40
		Lang bầu	384,90
126	Nguyễn Thế Huấn - Nguyễn Thị Nam	Nội giữa	357,40
127	Nguyễn Thế Kỳ - Nguyễn Thị Kiểm	Chuôi ná	355,90
		Chuôi ná	374,40

128	Nguyễn Thế Liêm - Nguyễn Thị Thoa	Nội giữa	615,20
129	Nguyễn Thế Mạnh - Nguyễn Thị Nga	Nội giữa	672,60
130	Nguyễn Thế Nguyên - Nguyễn Thị Ngát	Nội giữa	482,20
		Nội giữa	82,50
131	Nguyễn Thế Nguyên - Trương Thị Cát	Lang bầu	712,70
132	Nguyễn Thị Át -	Nội giữa	919,40
133	Nguyễn Thị Bê -	Chuôi ná	86,20
134	Nguyễn Thị Bích -	Lò ngói	511,90
135	Nguyễn Thị Bóc -	Chuôi ná	399,20
		Chuôi ná	740,80
		Chuôi ná	385,40
		Chuôi ná	43,50
		Chuôi ná	157,50
		Chuôi ná	488,40
136	Nguyễn Thị Chi -	Nội giữa	183,40
137	Nguyễn Thị Chúc -	Nội giữa	215,20
138	Nguyễn Thị Chung -	Lang bầu	1.064,90
139	Nguyễn Thị Cơ -	Kim phượng	555,30
		Kim phượng	83,00
140	Nguyễn Thị Đặc -	Nội giữa	372,70
141	Nguyễn Thị Dân -	Đồng nhất	234,00
142	Nguyễn Thị Đào -	Phổ II	318,00
		Phổ II	365,00
143	Nguyễn Thị Diễm -	Nội giữa	186,40
		Nội giữa	482,40
144	Nguyễn Thị Định - Trần Văn Quang	Chuôi ná	1.140,10
		Chuôi ná	420,40
		Chuôi ná	62,60
		Chuôi ná	907,10
145	Nguyễn Thị Đồng -	Kim phượng	456,60
		Kim phượng	1.556,30
		Kim phượng	382,20
		Kim phượng	606,40
146	Nguyễn Thị Gái -	Kim phượng	266,00
		Kim phượng	193,40
147	Nguyễn Thị Hạ - Nguyễn Duy Yên	Chuôi ná	436,80
		Chuôi ná	1.070,80
		Chuôi ná	857,30
148	Nguyễn Thị Hải - Dương Văn Tửu	Lò cang	574,50
149	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh - Nguyễn Văn Chính	Chợ cánh	818,50
150	Nguyễn Thị Hậu -	Chợ cánh	162,90
151	Nguyễn Thị Hiền - Nguyễn Văn Cân	Nội giữa	725,00
152	Nguyễn Thị Hoa -	Chợ cánh	451,40
		Chợ cánh	111,90
153	Nguyễn Thị Hồng -	Kim phượng	155,00
		Kim phượng	510,10
154	Nguyễn Thị Hồng - Nguyễn Thế Tuyển	Cửa đồng	446,20
155	Nguyễn Thị Hường - Nguyễn Văn Hoa	Chợ cánh	218,30
		Chợ cánh	686,40
156	Nguyễn Thị Huyền -	Cửa đồng	231,00
		Cửa đồng	70,00
157	Nguyễn Thị Kế - Nguyễn Khắc Hiến	Lang bầu	408,70
		Lang bầu	753,30
158	Nguyễn Thị Kha -	Lò cang	391,10
		Lò cang	18,00
159	Nguyễn Thị Lạc - Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	Phổ II	369,00
160	Nguyễn Thị Lan -	Cửa đồng	418,90
161	Nguyễn Thị Liên -	Chợ cánh	306,80
		Chợ cánh	371,50

162		Nội giữa	323,80
	Nguyễn Thị Loan - Trần Minh Tuấn	Nội giữa	163,60
		Nội giữa	132,20
		Nội giữa	716,50
163		Nguyễn Thị Lộc -	Chợ cánh
		Chợ cánh	1.381,00
164	Nguyễn Thị Mùi -	Nội giữa	408,80
165	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ -	Chuôi ná	931,00
		Chuôi ná	629,20
166	Nguyễn Thị Ngát -	Nội giữa	625,90
167	Nguyễn Thị Nghị - Nguyễn Văn Can	Lò ngói	340,00
		Lò ngói	237,00
168	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc -	Cửa đồng	668,20
169	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc -	Lang bầu	411,70
		Lang bầu	198,20
170	Nguyễn Thị Nhật -	Chợ cánh	478,50
		Chợ cánh	554,90
171	Nguyễn Thị Nhiên -	Nội giữa	803,20
172	Nguyễn Thị Nhung -	Kim phượng	119,70
		Kim phượng	627,50
		Kim phượng	122,90
173	Nguyễn Thị Oanh -	Kim phượng	170,30
		Kim phượng	475,70
174	Nguyễn Thị Phong - Tạ Văn Đào	Chuôi ná	746,60
175	Nguyễn thị Sáu -	Nội giữa	25,00
176	Nguyễn Thị Sen - Nguyễn Văn Doanh	Phổ II	178,10
177	Nguyễn Thị Sinh -	Nội giữa	469,60
		Nội giữa	248,00
		Nội giữa	904,50
		Nội giữa	110,40
178	Nguyễn Thị Tám - Nguyễn Hữu Cảnh	Lang bầu	230,60
179	Nguyễn Thị Tề -	Nội giữa	751,80
		Nội giữa	259,60
180	Nguyễn Thị Thân -	Nội giữa	206,60
		Nội giữa	764,40
181	Nguyễn Thị Thành -	Nội giữa	1.311,10
		Nội giữa	281,60
		Nội giữa	683,60
182	Nguyễn Thị Thanh Thảo - Nguyễn Văn Quảng	Nội giữa	917,20
183	Nguyễn Thị Thê -	Chuôi ná	817,80
184	Nguyễn Thị Thơ -	Lò ngói	550,70
185	Nguyễn Thị Thoa -	Nội giữa	337,20
		Nội giữa	332,80
186	Nguyễn Thị Thu -	Chuôi ná	848,00
187	Nguyễn Thị Thuận -	Kim phượng	494,20
		Kim phượng	647,20
188	Nguyễn Thị Tôn -	Phổ I	941,30
189	Nguyễn Thị Ty -	Lang bầu	73,30
190	Nguyễn Thị Vân - Trần Văn Đăng	Lò cang	71,00
191	Nguyễn Thị Vị - Nguyễn Hữu Độ	Nội giữa	245,70
		Nội giữa	330,60
192	Nguyễn Thị Viễn -	Chợ cánh	1.088,00
193	Nguyễn Thị Vin -	Chuôi ná	328,60
		Chuôi ná	662,00
		Chuôi ná	730,10
		Chuôi ná	672,50
194	Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh - Đặng Văn Sự	Lang bầu	574,50
		Lang bầu	585,70

		Lang bầu	56,80
195	Nguyễn Thị Vy -	Nội giữa	1.449,30
196	Nguyễn Thị Vỹ - Hoàng Tiến Thông	Kim phượng	702,20
197	Nguyễn Tiến Na - Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Nội giữa	428,70
		Nội giữa	587,20
198	Nguyễn Tiến Quý - Trần Thị Mận	Nội giữa	387,40
		Nội giữa	197,40
		Nội giữa	414,60
199	Nguyễn Tiến Thực - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Chợ cánh	1.127,70
200	Nguyễn Triều Nguyệt - Nguyễn Thị Phương	Lang bầu	317,20
201	Nguyễn Trường Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Khuê	Phố I	262,00
		Phố I	857,40
202	Nguyễn Tuân - Quế	Đồng nhất	1.593,00
203	Nguyễn Tuấn Đình - Nguyễn Thị Yừn	Lang bầu	450,50
204	Nguyễn Văn An - Nguyễn Thị Hoà	Lang bầu	595,00
		Lang bầu	214,70
205	Nguyễn Văn An - Nguyễn Thị Thân	Cửa đồng	914,60
206	Nguyễn Văn Bách - Nguyễn Thị Giới	Phố II	388,50
207	Nguyễn Văn Bách - Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Phố II	197,50
		Phố II	496,00
		Phố II	300,80
		Phố II	130,80
208	Nguyễn Văn Bảo - Nguyễn Thị ánh	Phố II	226,60
209	Nguyễn Văn Báu - Nguyễn Thị Lý	Lò ngói	1.059,50
		Lò ngói	1.430,80
210	Nguyễn Văn Bích - Vũ Thị Bé	Nội giữa	187,50
		Nội giữa	611,90
		Nội giữa	227,80
		Nội giữa	340,00
211	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Liên	Kim phượng	602,40
212	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Trần Thị Bằng	Lò cang	353,20
213	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Trần Thị Thu Thủy	Kim phượng	602,40
		Kim phượng	1.483,40
214	Nguyễn Văn Bộ - Nguyễn Thị Hà	Chuôi ná	336,30
		Chuôi ná	630,40
215	Nguyễn Văn Cận - Nguyễn Thị Chất	Chuôi ná	216,10
216	Nguyễn Văn Cận - Tạ Thị Nguyệt ánh	Cửa đồng	305,00
217	Nguyễn Văn Căn - Trần Thị Hảo	Chuôi ná	277,80
		Chuôi ná	620,80
218	Nguyễn Văn Cầu - Nguyễn Thị Thanh Chăm	Kim phượng	928,10
		Kim phượng	157,80
219	Nguyễn Văn Chí - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Nội giữa	226,60
		Nội giữa	274,30
220	Nguyễn Văn Chí - Tạ Thị Xuyên	Phố II	321,70
		Phố II	850,40
		Phố II	241,00
221	Nguyễn Văn Chiến -	Chợ cánh	202,70
222	Nguyễn Văn Chung - Nguyễn Thị Hoan	Chuôi ná	243,60
223	Nguyễn Văn Chung - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Lò ngói	497,20
		Lò ngói	789,60
		Lò ngói	354,30
		Lò ngói	680,10
224	Nguyễn Văn Cường - Nguyễn Thị Dậu	Chợ cánh	514,00
225	Nguyễn Văn Cương - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Phố II	244,20
		Phố II	736,20
226	Nguyễn Văn Cử - Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Chợ cánh	127,50
227	Nguyễn Văn Dị - Vũ Thị Liên	Chuôi ná	450,60
228	Nguyễn Văn Điền - Nguyễn Thị Liên	Kim phượng	1.203,70

		Kim phượng	162,00
229	Nguyễn Văn Điệp - Vũ Thị Hồng	Lang bầu	108,90
230	Nguyễn Văn Đính - Nguyễn Thị Tính	Chợ cánh	824,60
231	Nguyễn Văn Đồng - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Lang bầu	399,30
		Lang bầu	171,50
		Lang bầu	847,90
232	Nguyễn Văn Đồng - Nguyễn Thị Lũng	Nội giữa	385,20
233	Nguyễn Văn Đức - Đường Thị Sen	Kim phượng	2.709,20
		Kim phượng	156,50
		Kim phượng	442,60
234	Nguyễn Văn Đức - Nguyễn Thanh Loan	Đồng nhất	572,10
		Đồng nhất	75,50
		Đồng nhất	398,30
235	Nguyễn Văn Dũng - Trần Thị Ty	Phổ II	483,40
		Phổ II	763,60
		Phổ II	361,90
		Phổ II	574,30
236	Nguyễn Văn Đường - Nguyễn Thị Dyu	Cửa đồng	305,70
		Cửa đồng	339,20
		Cửa đồng	121,50
237	Nguyễn Văn Duyên -	Đồng nhất	1.018,70
238	Nguyễn Văn Giã - Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Phổ II	394,40
239	Nguyễn Văn Hải - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Nội giữa	27,60
		Nội giữa	153,30
		Nội giữa	89,90
		Nội giữa	351,20
240	Nguyễn Văn Hải - Nguyễn Thị Phú	Chuôi ná	604,10
		Chuôi ná	294,50
241	Nguyễn Văn Hải - Nguyễn Thị Phượng	Nội giữa	166,60
		Nội giữa	391,60
		Nội giữa	949,90
242	Nguyễn Văn Hào - Nguyễn Thị Hợp	Kim phượng	428,70
		Kim phượng	464,40
		Kim phượng	80,00
		Kim phượng	869,00
243	Nguyễn Văn Hào - Trần Thị Hằng	Phổ II	294,70
		Phổ II	359,80
		Phổ II	640,60
244	Nguyễn Văn Hạt - Trần Thị Mạc	Lang bầu	215,20
245	Nguyễn Văn Hiền - Nguyễn Thị Dương	Đồng nhất	789,50
246	Nguyễn Văn Hiến - Nguyễn Thị Nguyễn	Nội giữa	401,20
247	Nguyễn Văn Hiền - Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Chuôi ná	499,20
248	Nguyễn Văn Hiền - Trần Thị Hợp	Kim phượng	940,40
		Kim phượng	127,80
249	Nguyễn Văn Hợi - Vương Thị Lương	Nội giữa	248,50
250	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Nhâm	Cửa đồng	437,30
251	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Phạm Thị Hồng Điệp	Chợ cánh	657,30
		Chợ cánh	551,90
252	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Trần Thị Mận	Nội giữa	350,70
		Nội giữa	476,50
		Nội giữa	307,40
253	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Trần Thị Vân	Chợ cánh	493,80
254	Nguyễn Văn Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Nội giữa	221,00
		Nội giữa	598,50
		Nội giữa	689,00
255	Nguyễn Văn Huấn - Nguyễn Thị Định	Phổ II	1.018,50
		Phổ II	186,40
256	Nguyễn Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Khanh	Lang bầu	327,00
		Lang bầu	177,90

257	Nguyễn Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Minh Thực	Cửa đồng	934,80
		Cửa đồng	329,60
258	Nguyễn Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Hợi	Nội giữa	169,00
259	Nguyễn Văn Hương - Đường Thị Loan	Cửa đồng	338,00
260	Nguyễn Văn Kiểm - Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	Nội giữa	567,20
261	Nguyễn Văn Kiên - Nguyễn Thị Yên	Nội giữa	779,60
262	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ - Lã Thị Vân	Phố II	347,40
		Phố II	519,10
		Phố II	163,30
263	Nguyễn Văn Lai - Nguyễn Thị ý	Chuôi ná	536,90
		Chuôi ná	302,00
		Chuôi ná	806,90
		Chuôi ná	378,20
264	Nguyễn Văn Lâm - Nguyễn Thị Sang	Phố II	627,70
		Phố II	334,40
		Phố II	431,30
265	Nguyễn Văn Lanh - Dương Thị Bích Hạnh	Nội giữa	250,90
266	Nguyễn Văn Liên - Trần Thị Dung	Nội giữa	415,70
267	Nguyễn Văn Long - Nguyễn Thị Minh Thuận	Lang bầu	308,00
268	Nguyễn Văn Long - Nguyễn Thị Mùi	Phố II	227,00
		Phố II	597,90
269	Nguyễn Văn Long - Nguyễn Thị Sở	Nội giữa	504,00
		Nội giữa	313,40
270	Nguyễn Văn Luận - Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Nội giữa	380,30
		Nội giữa	356,80
		Nội giữa	937,40
		Nội giữa	794,80
271	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh - Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Cửa đồng	520,70
272	Nguyễn Văn Mùi - Trần Thị Năm	Phố II	409,20
		Phố II	279,00
		Phố II	764,00
		Phố II	349,90
273	Nguyễn Văn Mười - Trần Thị Khoa	Cửa đồng	364,20
274	Nguyễn Văn Na - Nguyễn Thị Ngát	Lang bầu	667,70
		Lang bầu	68,30
275	Nguyễn Văn Na - Nguyễn Thị Sinh	Lang bầu	154,40
276	Nguyễn Văn Năm - Nguyễn Thị Bé	Lang bầu	354,00
		Lang bầu	529,80
		Lang bầu	99,80
277	Nguyễn Văn Nghị - Nguyễn Thị Nga	Phố II	774,80
278	Nguyễn Văn Nghiêm - Bùi Thị Xuân	Cửa đồng	699,80
279	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc - Dương Thị Kiểm	Kim phượng	942,40
280	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc - Bùi Thị Sâm	Kim phượng	782,00
281	Nguyễn Văn Nhung - Nguyễn Thị Yên	Nội giữa	529,60
		Nội giữa	601,60
282	Nguyễn Văn Nhật - Nguyễn Thị Bóc	Nội giữa	61,50
		Nội giữa	266,70
		Nội giữa	474,00
283	Nguyễn Văn Phong - Nguyễn Thị Khánh	Chợ cánh	418,50
		Chợ cánh	129,60
284	Nguyễn Văn Phong - Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	Cửa đồng	751,80
		Cửa đồng	573,30
285	Nguyễn Văn Phụ - Nguyễn Thị Cây	Chuôi ná	1.418,40
		Chuôi ná	287,40
		Chuôi ná	922,10
286	Nguyễn Văn Quân - Bạch Thị Ngó	Lang bầu	493,30
287	Nguyễn Văn Quân - Đỗ Kim Lan	Kim phượng	244,10

		Kim phượng	256,40
288	Nguyễn Văn Quân - Nguyễn Thị Chiêu	Nội giữa	128,40
289	Nguyễn Văn Quảng - Đỗ Thị Hiệp	Chuôi ná	347,50
290	Nguyễn Văn Quang - Nguyễn Thị Bích Thủy	Phổ II	904,40
		Phổ II	497,10
		Phổ II	464,20
291	Nguyễn Văn Quang - Nguyễn Thị Lợi	Chuôi ná	351,00
		Chuôi ná	242,80
292	Nguyễn Văn Quảng - Trần Thị Bình	Đồng nhất	590,60
293	Nguyễn Văn Quảng - Trần Thị Liên	Nội giữa	137,70
294	Nguyễn Văn Quang - Trần Thị Tước	Phổ II	764,00
295	Nguyễn Văn Quý - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Chuôi ná	375,30
		Chuôi ná	842,50
296	Nguyễn Văn Quý - Phạm Thị Đào	Chợ cánh	116,20
		Chợ cánh	838,40
297	Nguyễn Văn Sàng - Bùi Thị Ân	Chợ cánh	246,60
		Chợ cánh	1.113,60
298	Nguyễn Văn Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Hải	Lang bầu	368,20
299	Nguyễn Văn Sự - Nguyễn Thị Bình	Phổ II	693,20
		Phổ II	211,20
300	Nguyễn Văn Sửu - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Nội giữa	115,40
		Nội giữa	240,60
301	Nguyễn Văn Sửu - Nguyễn Thị Ngọt	Lang bầu	712,20
302	Nguyễn Văn Tăng - Nguyễn Thị Loan	Cửa đồng	100,10
		Cửa đồng	310,40
303	Nguyễn Văn Tạo - Nguyễn Thị Tân	Lang bầu	759,60
304	Nguyễn Văn Tập - Nguyễn Thị Được	Lang bầu	160,50
305	Nguyễn Văn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Lang bầu	403,70
306	Nguyễn Văn Thành - Nguyễn Thị Cấn	Cửa đồng	378,20
		Cửa đồng	252,60
307	Nguyễn Văn Thành - Nguyễn Thị Lan	Chợ cánh	424,60
		Chợ cánh	407,00
308	Nguyễn Văn Thảo - Tạ Thị Hoa	Phổ II	561,90
		Phổ II	231,60
		Phổ II	128,00
309	Nguyễn Văn Thìn - Tạ Thị Ngo	Chuôi ná	905,50
		Chuôi ná	332,00
		Chuôi ná	1.324,90
		Chuôi ná	981,50
310	Nguyễn Văn Thọ - Bùi Thị Lương	Chợ cánh	634,10
311	Nguyễn Văn Tho - Nguyễn Thị Ngàn	Chuôi ná	307,70
		Chuôi ná	381,40
		Chuôi ná	387,50
312	Nguyễn Văn Thời - Nguyễn Thị Lý	Kim phượng	544,30
		Kim phượng	427,90
313	Nguyễn Văn Thơm - Nguyễn Thị Hào	Kim phượng	513,50
		Kim phượng	153,90
314	Nguyễn Văn Thơm - Nguyễn Thị Tám	Kim phượng	330,70
315	Nguyễn Văn Thông - Nguyễn Thị Lan	Lang bầu	107,50
316	Nguyễn Văn Thư - Nguyễn Thị Niên	Nội giữa	231,50
		Nội giữa	432,70
317	Nguyễn Văn Thứ - Nguyễn Thị Ty	Phổ II	498,50
318	Nguyễn Văn Thuộc - Bùi Thị Sở	Nội giữa	198,80
		Nội giữa	290,20
		Nội giữa	602,60
319	Nguyễn Văn Thường - Nguyễn Thị Lý	Cửa đồng	241,60
		Cửa đồng	651,20
320	Nguyễn Văn Thường - Trần Thị Dự	Nội giữa	527,10
321	Nguyễn Văn Thủy - Nguyễn Thị Ty	Nội giữa	310,50

		Nội giữa	1.220,00
322	Nguyễn Văn Thụy - Trần Thị Bé	Chuôi ná	844,30
		Chuôi ná	689,40
		Chuôi ná	347,40
323	Nguyễn Văn Tiến - Nguyễn Thị Bình	Lang bầu	330,90
324	Nguyễn Văn Tiến - Trần Thị Đào	Phổ II	464,00
325	Nguyễn Văn Tình - Nguyễn Thị Ty	Lò cang	56,00
326	Nguyễn Văn Toàn - Đỗ Thị Huế	Lò cang	398,10
327	Nguyễn Văn Toàn - Lương Thị Thủy	Lò cang	885,50
328	Nguyễn Văn Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Bình	Chuôi ná	756,60
329	Nguyễn Văn Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Chợ cánh	228,90
		Chợ cánh	285,20
		Chợ cánh	1.360,00
		Chợ cánh	571,30
330	Nguyễn Văn Trí - Đào Thị Hồng	Kim phượng	588,20
		Kim phượng	210,50
331	Nguyễn Văn Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Hào	Cửa đồng	660,00
332	Nguyễn Văn Trung - Nguyễn Thị Loan	Chợ cánh	101,90
		Chợ cánh	605,30
333	Nguyễn Văn Trung - Nguyễn Thị Tám	Cửa đồng	77,00
		Cửa đồng	200,40
334	Nguyễn Văn Trung - Nguyễn Thị Toan	Nội giữa	304,40
		Nội giữa	680,60
335	Nguyễn Văn Trường - Nguyễn Thị Thoa	Đồng nhất	516,00
336	Nguyễn Văn Trường - Trần Thị Thoa	Đồng nhất	150,90
337	Nguyễn Văn Tư -	Đồng nhất	607,70
		Đồng nhất	604,60
		Đồng nhất	296,30
338	Nguyễn Văn Tươi - Trần Thị Trọng	Nội giữa	626,70
339	Nguyễn Văn Tuy - Nguyễn Thị Lịch	Lang bầu	499,70
		Lang bầu	263,20
340	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển - Nguyễn Thị Hải Đường	Nội giữa	1.016,10
341	Nguyễn Văn Tý - Nguyễn Thị Liên	Nội giữa	716,60
		Nội giữa	222,80
342	Nguyễn Văn Ty - Nguyễn Thị Mận	Phổ II	363,50
		Phổ II	550,10
		Phổ II	276,90
343	Nguyễn Văn Ván - Nguyễn Thị Chảo	Nội giữa	431,00
		Nội giữa	492,20
344	Nguyễn Văn Vân - Nguyễn Thị Lợi	Kim phượng	110,40
345	Nguyễn Văn Vệ - Trần Thị Năm	Lang bầu	366,00
346	Nguyễn Văn Vị - Trần Thị Toán	Đồng nhất	961,40
347	Nguyễn Văn Vinh - Nguyễn Thị Bình	Chuôi ná	595,40
		Chuôi ná	220,10
348	Nguyễn Văn Vĩnh - Nguyễn Thị Hồng Minh	Cửa đồng	426,30
349	Nguyễn Văn Vinh - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Phổ II	193,20
		Phổ II	305,40
		Phổ II	513,50
350	Nguyễn Văn Vụ - Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Lang bầu	538,20
		Lang bầu	625,80
		Lang bầu	215,90
		Lang bầu	235,70
351	Nguyễn Văn Vy	Lò gói	39,00
352	Nguyễn Văn Xạ - Nguyễn Thị Liên Hương	Phổ I	1.268,70
353	Nguyễn Văn Xuyên - Nguyễn Thị Nũn	Kim phượng	1.063,80



354	Nguyễn Văn Yết - Nguyễn Thị Ninh	Nội giữa	701,60
355	Nguyễn Việt Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Thìn	Lang bầu	1.637,00
		Lang bầu	538,00
		Lang bầu	306,10
		Lang bầu	721,10
356	Nguyễn Viết Tạo - Nguyễn Thị Lệ	Phổ II	238,60
		Phổ II	385,20
357	Nguyễn Viết Thắng - Trần Thị Thường	Lang bầu	344,10
		Lang bầu	255,80
358	Nguyễn Viết Thành - Đinh Thị Thật	Lang bầu	324,60
359	Nguyễn Xuân Bằng - Nguyễn Thị Thiện	Đồng nhất	1.515,60
		Đồng nhất	1.006,10
360	Nguyễn Xuân Bình - Lê Thị Ca	Chuôi ná	373,90
		Chuôi ná	690,30
361	Nguyễn Xuân Kỳ - Nguyễn Thị Dậu	Chuôi ná	259,50
362	Nguyễn Xuân Thơm - Trần Thị Hải	Đồng nhất	831,30
		Đồng nhất	1.209,80
363	Nguyễn Xuân Tiếp - Trần Thị Trọng	Lang bầu	428,90
		Lang bầu	712,60
364	Nguyễn Xuân Tự - Nguyễn Thị Tư	Nội giữa	522,00
		Nội giữa	666,30
365	Phạm Công Hoàn - Nguyễn Thị Thành	Phổ II	1.502,40
		Phổ II	749,90
366	Phạm Ngọc Minh - Nguyễn Thị Lan	Đồng nhất	1.330,30
367	Phạm Thị Cận -	Kim phượng	134,60
368	Phạm Văn Duyên - Nguyễn Thị Rô	Kim phượng	803,50
		Kim phượng	96,40
369	Phạm Văn Hồi - Nguyễn Thị Toàn	Đồng nhất	1.074,50
370	Phạm Văn Minh - Nguyễn Thị Tú	Đồng nhất	549,00
371	Phạm Văn phương - Nguyễn Thị Thuỷ	Kim phượng	1.432,80
		Kim phượng	1.432,80
		Kim phượng	155,90
372	Phạm Văn Quân - Trần Thị Tâm	Lò cang	868,70
373	Phạm Văn Yên - Tạ Thị Mùi	Kim phượng	537,20
		Kim phượng	551,90
		Kim phượng	181,30
		Kim phượng	449,10
374	Tạ Đình Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Lan	Phổ II	310,50
		Phổ II	814,00
		Phổ II	1.349,10
		Phổ II	112,30
		Phổ II	419,80
375	Tạ Đình Quảng - Đỗ Thị Được	Nội giữa	313,00
		Nội giữa	235,40
		Nội giữa	420,30
		Nội giữa	344,50
		Nội giữa	289,00
376	Tạ Hùng Hồ - Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	Cửa đồng	541,00
377	Tạ Liên - Nguyễn Thị Nga	Nội giữa	666,00
378	Tạ Ngọc Bích - Giang Thị Thảo	Nội giữa	256,50
		Nội giữa	377,50
379	Tạ Ngọc Bích - Trần Thị Tơ	Phổ II	433,80
380	Tạ Ngọc Quý - Nguyễn Thị Thu	Chợ cánh	173,70
		Chợ cánh	369,80
381	Tạ Quang Kiểm - Trần Thị Nhắc	Nội giữa	427,60
		Nội giữa	194,50
		Nội giữa	665,30
382	Tạ Quang Thanh - Đỗ Thị Đào	Nội giữa	351,40
		Nội giữa	820,60

383	Tạ Thanh - Nguyễn Thị Cầm	Cửa đồng	358,10
384	Tạ Thị Cải -	Nội giữa	241,10
385	Tạ Thị Liên - Nguyễn Hữu Xuyên	Nội giữa	200,10
		Nội giữa	587,00
386	Tạ Thị Thịnh -	Chuôi ná	465,70
		Chuôi ná	318,70
387	Tạ Thời - Trần Thị Giáp	Nội giữa	150,00
		Nội giữa	656,10
388	Tạ Văn Cường - Nguyễn Thị Tâm	Đồng nhất	925,00
389	Tạ Văn Cường - Trần Thị Lâm	Phổ II	253,40
		Phổ II	985,20
		Phổ II	537,10
390	Tạ Văn Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Chinh	Nội giữa	205,50
		Nội giữa	124,40
		Nội giữa	472,80
391	Tạ Văn Mạnh - Bùi Thị Khánh	Nội giữa	425,30
		Nội giữa	296,00
392	Tạ Văn Ngân - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Nội giữa	280,10
393	Tạ Văn Nhân - Trần Thị Huệ	Nội giữa	550,40
		Nội giữa	236,50
394	Tạ Văn Thạch - Nguyễn Thị Bảy	Chuôi ná	710,50
		Chuôi ná	506,10
395	Tạ Văn Thân - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Phổ II	430,90
		Phổ II	272,30
		Phổ II	111,40
		Phổ II	594,50
396	Tạ Văn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Yên	Chuôi ná	517,70
		Chuôi ná	603,50
397	Tạ Văn Thịnh - Nguyễn Thị Lộc	Phổ II	1.103,30
		Phổ II	312,40
		Phổ II	1.077,00
		Phổ II	289,10
		Phổ II	136,80
398	Tạ Xuân Minh - Nguyễn Thị Đường	Lang bầu	151,20
		Lang bầu	425,50
		Lang bầu	554,20
		Lang bầu	571,40
		Lang bầu	58,90
399	Tạ Xuân Tửu - Nguyễn Thị Mão	Nội giữa	246,50
		Nội giữa	400,90
		Nội giữa	284,70
400	Trần Anh Đào - Nguyễn Thị Công	Nội giữa	150,00
		Nội giữa	566,40
401	Trần Cao Nguyên - Nguyễn Thị Cân	Nội giữa	691,00
402	Trần Đình Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Lang bầu	540,40
403	Trần Đình Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Bích Ngọc	Lang bầu	645,70
404	Trần Đình Liên - Nguyễn Thị Kiệm	Lang bầu	1.653,00
405	Trần Đình Lượng - Nguyễn Thị Liên	Cửa đồng	319,00
406	Trần Đình Tâm - Nguyễn Thị Thực	Phổ II	651,40
		Phổ II	128,60
		Phổ II	397,00
407	Trần Đình Tố - Đặng Thị Thi	Phổ II	267,30
		Phổ II	129,10
		Phổ II	438,00
408	Trần Đình Trang - Trần Thị Huệ	Cửa đồng	263,50
409	Trần Đình Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Nội giữa	430,80
410	Trần Đình Tuấn - Nguyễn Thị Sen	Lang bầu	628,00
		Lang bầu	745,00

		Lang bầu	2.187,00
411	Trần Đình Ty - Trần Văn Bản	Lang bầu	361,00
		Lang bầu	806,20
		Lang bầu	378,80
412	Trần Mạnh Hải - Đường Thị Loan	Đồng nhất	476,20
413	Trần Mạnh Hồng - Trần Thị Tuyết	Phố I	96,40
		Phố I	641,30
414	Trần Ngọc Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Thuý Vân	Đồng nhất	211,10
		Đồng nhất	384,30
415	Trần Ngọc Thanh - Nguyễn Thị Hoan	Lang bầu	216,50
416	Trần Sỹ Hùng - Quang Thị Lượng	Kim phượng	624,70
417	Trần Thế - Đường Thị Liên	Kim phượng	249,00
418	Trần Thị Ba -	Đồng nhất	369,50
419	Trần Thị Đới -	Lang bầu	77,00
		Lang bầu	251,30
		Lang bầu	892,10
420	Trần Thị Giang -	Lang bầu	946,90
421	Trần Thị Hai -	Lang bầu	410,70
422	Trần Thị Hằng -	Nội giữa	264,80
		Nội giữa	829,60
423	Trần Thị Huệ -	Lang bầu	676,50
424	Trần Thị Lan - Tạ Khánh	Nội giữa	104,30
		Nội giữa	455,10
		Nội giữa	576,10
425	Trần Thị Mai -	Nội giữa	1.221,90
426	Trần Thị Nga -	Đồng nhất	471,70
		Đồng nhất	213,00
		Đồng nhất	567,90
427	Trần Thị Ngọt -	Đồng nhất	405,00
428	Trần Thị Sở -	Lang bầu	1.066,60
		Lang bầu	403,00
429	Trần Thị Tám -	Lang bầu	984,90
430	Trần Thị Tình -	Chợ cánh	447,60
431	Trần Thị Ty -	Chợ cánh	389,80
		Chợ cánh	404,30
432	Trần Thị Xuân - Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Lang bầu	295,30
433	Trần Trọng Kha - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Nội giữa	132,00
		Nội giữa	306,20
		Nội giữa	631,80
434	Trần Trung Kỳ - Nguyễn Thị Cơ	Nội giữa	289,30
		Nội giữa	1.278,10
435	Trần Trung Thành - Nguyễn Thị Dung	Nội giữa	191,10
		Nội giữa	450,70
436	Trần Văn Bằng - Nguyễn Thị Dậu	Lò cang	381,40
		Lò cang	598,20
437	Trần Văn Bính - Phạm Thị Lạc	Lò cang	529,20
		Lò cang	5,00
438	Trần Văn Cự - Nguyễn Thị Nhạc	Lang bầu	71,40
		Lang bầu	481,30
439	Trần Văn Hiền - Dương Thị Bích Hảo	Lang bầu	858,60
		Lang bầu	100,00
440	Trần Văn Hợi - Tạ Thị Vụ	Nội giữa	771,80
441	Trần Văn Hợp - Trần Thị Gia	Phố II	215,90
		Phố II	149,50
		Phố II	449,00
442	Trần Văn Kế - Trần Thị Thanh Hương	Đồng nhất	945,00
443	Trần Văn Luật - Nguyễn Thị Thông	Nội giữa	639,40
		Nội giữa	454,30
		Nội giữa	132,60

		Nội giữa	61,10
		Nội giữa	648,20
444	Trần Văn Mùi - Nguyễn Thị Lan	Lang bầu	593,80
445	Trần Văn Sinh - Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Nội giữa	148,40
446	Trần Văn Sở - Nguyễn Thị Lâm	Phố II	268,90
		Phố II	1.580,60
447	Trần Văn Thái - Nguyễn Thị Hương	Phố I	1.045,00
448	Trần Văn Tính - Nguyễn Thị Thắng	Đồng nhất	1.185,40
449	Trần Văn Toán - Đỗ Thị Tình	Kim phượng	132,00
450	Trần Văn Toàn - Trần Thị Cường	Nội giữa	321,80
		Nội giữa	220,80
451	Trần Văn Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Đại	Cửa đồng	466,30
		Cửa đồng	669,70
452	Trần Văn Tùng - Dương Thị Duyên	Chuôi ná	852,50
		Chuôi ná	452,30
		Chuôi ná	779,60
		Chuôi ná	452,10
453	Trần Văn Vinh - Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Chuôi ná	378,70
		Chuôi ná	93,40
		Chuôi ná	219,30
454	Trần Vĩnh - Trần Thị Dương	Chuôi ná	1.600,20
455	Trần Vĩnh Hà - Nguyễn Thị Hồng Nhung	Kim phượng	581,80
456	Trần Xuân Trinh - Nguyễn Thị Nghéch	Phố II	456,60
		Phố II	607,10
		Phố II	456,00
		Phố II	1.106,00
457	Trương Trọng Tường - Dương Thị Mút	Lang bầu	620,50

## **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:

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;

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/m<sup>2</sup> for site 1 from 58.000 to 90.000đ/m<sup>2</sup> 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**

No.	Land type	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10 <sup>3</sup> VND)		Replacement cost (10 <sup>3</sup> VND)		Difference ratio (%)	
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2
1	Residential land							
	Hương Canh Town							

No.	Land type	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10 <sup>3</sup> VND)		Replacement cost (10 <sup>3</sup> VND)		Difference ratio (%)	
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2
	Zone 1	VND/m	3600	3000	3800	3200	1.056	1.067
	Zone 2	VND/m	2700	2200	3000	2400	1.11	1.09
<b>2</b>	<b>Annual crops land</b>							
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m	60		63		1.05	
	Yen Lac district	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	60		62		1.03	
	Phuc Yen Town	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	60		62		1.03	
<b>3</b>	<b>Perennial crops land</b>							
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	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 (10 <sup>3</sup> VND)	Replacement cost (10 <sup>3</sup> VND)	Difference ratio (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>Annual crops</b>				
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	5	7	1.4
	Yen Lac district	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	5	6	1.2
	Phuc Yen Town	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	5	7	1.4
<b>2</b>	<b>Aquacutural land</b>	<b>VND/m2</b>	7.5	9	1.2
<b>3</b>	<b>House and structure</b>				
	1 storey house	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	3385	4000	1.18
	House level 4				
	- Type 1	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	2097	2300	1.1
	- Type 2	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1460	1700	1.16
	Temporary house	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	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 (fromThuong 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= Agriculture (farming) 2=Husbandry 3=Seller 4=Eating and drinking services 5=Worker at factory, plant, workshop 6=Government official 7=Working for private company 8=Working in transportation sector 9= Student 10=Housewife 11=Hired/Seasonal labor 12=Other (specify)	Education Level 0 = Illiteracy 1 = Primary 2 = Secondary 3 = Economy 4 = Intermediate and College 5 = University graduates 6 = Other (specify)	Note
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								



8								
9								
10								

**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 of daily use in each household? (tick the box corresponding x)**

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

**10. The main lighting energy used by households?**





	<b>Total</b>						
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

### 19. Building affected by project

Type of building	Total floor area of building (m <sup>2</sup> )	Use Status		Influence level		Items of Building
		1. With construction permit	2. Without construction permit	Affected areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	1=Partly affected 2 = Whole Affected	
1. Villas 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary Buildings		1. Using construction permit 2. For rent 3. Using and combining rental 4. Using and combining trade 5. Trading	1. Building on agricultural land 2. Rent 3. Building on HLAT			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 structures)	type (sub-structures)	Unit	Quantity	Items of Building
1. Independent kitchen outside the main house	1. Temporary 2. Equivalent to a Class 4 building		m <sup>2</sup>		1= Road 2= Sau Vo Lake 3= Landfill 4 = Dredged River 5= Three rivers of Binh Xuyen 6=Other (specify)
2. Pigpen/beef/chicken house	1. Temporary 2. Equivalent to a Class 4 building		m <sup>2</sup>		
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 <sup>2</sup>		
8. Gates	1. Wall 2. Steel 3. Wood / Bamboo		m <sup>2</sup>		
9. Restrooms, showers (separate from the house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboo		m <sup>2</sup>		
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 <sup>3</sup>		
14. Courtyard (only cement or tiled courtyard)		m <sup>2</sup>		
15. Fishpond (volume of digging)		m <sup>3</sup>		
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
<b>a) Fruit tree (Main tree)</b>	<b>Years of planting</b>	<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>b) Wood tree (Main tree)</b>	<b>Years of planting</b>	<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>c) Decoration Tree (Main tree)</b>	<b>Growing on pot / land</b>			
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>d) Crops (Main Tree)</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		
1) Rice				
2) Corn				
3) Potatoe				
4) Groundnut				
5) Bean				
<b>e) Water surface areas for Fishery &amp; Aquaculture</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		

**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 80m<sup>2</sup> or 100m<sup>2</sup> 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 <input type="checkbox"/>  | 5) Other business <input type="checkbox"/>                       |
| 2) Livestock <input type="checkbox"/>                  | 6) Purchase motorcycles and automobiles <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | to run business  |
| 3) Build House <input type="checkbox"/>                | 7) Expense on employment for children <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| 4) Start the business at home <input type="checkbox"/> | 8) Other <input type="checkbox"/>                                |

**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/Position	Male	Female
<b>Binh Xuyen District, Huong Canh Town</b>				
1	Nguyen Thi Sen	Lang Bau Village		1
2	Nguyen Thi Duong	Lang Bau Village		1
3	Nguyen Van Bo	Lang Bau Village	1	
4	Nguyen Thi Lan	Lang Bau Village		1
5	Nguyen Duc Mau	Lo Ngoi Village	1	
6	Nguyen Thi Tan	Lang Bau Village		1
7	Nguyen Thi Hong	Lo Ngoi Village		1
8	Nguyen Thi Khanh	Lang Bau Village		1
9	Dinh Thi That	Lo Ngoi Village		1
10	Nguyen Thi Nhac	Lang Bau Village		1
11	Duong Thi Kiem	Kim Phuong Village		1
12	Ta Thi Mui	Kim Phuong Village		1
13	Nguyen Van Tinh	Lang Bau Village	1	
14	Nguyen Thi Ly	Lo Ngoi Village		1
15	Truong Duc Tam	Kim Phuong Village	1	
16	Nguyen Van Dien	Kim Phuong Village	1	
17	Nguyen Thi Binh	Lang Bau Village		1
18	Doi Van Hoc	Lang Bau Village	1	
19	Nguyen Van Nam	Lang Bau Village	1	
20	Nguyen Thi Chat	Lang Bau Village		1
21	Nguyen Thi Ngat	Lang Bau Village		1
22	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Lang Bau Village		1
23	Nguyen Thi Thinh	Lang Bau Village		1
24	Nguyen Thi Hoan	Lang Bau Village		1
25	Nguyen Thi Ty	Lang Bau Village		1
26	Nguyen Van Thom	Kim Phuong Village	1	
27	Tran The	Kim Phuong Village	1	
28	Nguyen Trieu Nguyet	Yen Huong Village	1	
29	Tran Dinh Hung	Lang Bau Village	1	
30	Duong Van Van	Lang Bau Village	1	
31	Tran Ngoc Thanh	Lang Bau Village	1	
32	Trần Thị Hồng	Lang Bau Village		1
33	Nguyen Thi Cay	Lang Bau Village		1
34	Nguyen Thi Dinh	Lang Bau Village		1
35	Nguyen Thi Khanh	Lang Bau Village		1
36	Nguyen Thi My	Lang Bau Village		1
37	Nguyen Huu Luong	Lang Bau Village	1	
38	Nguyen Thi Huyen	Lang Bau Village		1
39	Nguyen Thi Ngo	Lang Bau Village		1
40	Do Thi Hiep	Lang Bau Village		1
41	Nguyen Thi Cu	Lang Bau Village		1
42	Nguyen Thi Hong	Lang Bau Village		1



43	Nguyen Van Vien	Lang Bau Village	1	
44	Nguyen Van Muoi	Lang Bau Village	1	
45	Tran Van Vinh	Lang Bau Village	1	
46	Nguyen Hoang Gia	Lang Bau Village	1	
47	Nguyen Van Thuong	Lang Bau Village	1	
48	Nguyen Thi Dung	Lang Bau Village		1
49	Nguyễn Thị Tám	Lang Bau Village		1
50	Dương Văn Tẻo	Lang Bau Village	1	
51	Nguyễn Hữu Liên	Chuoi Na Village	1	
52	Nguyễn Văn Vinh	Chuoi Na Village	1	
53	Nguyễn Thị Bình	Chuoi Na Village		1
54	Nguyễn Thị Bé	Chuoi Na Village		1
55	Hoàng Thị Hoa	Cho Canh Village		1
56	Nguyễn Minh Tiến	Cho Canh Village	1	
57	Bùi Thị Lương	Cho Canh Village		1
58	Nguyễn Kim Tho	Chuoi Na Village	1	
59	Nguyễn Hữu Lập	Chuoi Na Village	1	
60	Nguyễn Văn Vĩnh	Cua Dong Village	1	
61	Nguyễn Khắc Thực	Cua Dong Village	1	
62	Nguyễn Văn Trọng	Cua Dong Village	1	
63	Nguyễn Xuân Kỳ	Chuoi Na Village	1	
64	Trần Văn Tùng	Chuoi Na Village	1	
65	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	Chuoi Na Village	1	
66	Nguyễn Ngọc Lam	Cho Canh Village	1	
67	Nguyễn Văn Ngân	Cho Canh Village	1	
68	Nguyễn Văn Vân	Cho Canh Village	1	
69	Nguyen Van Manh	Cho Canh Village	1	
70	Nguyen Van Trung	Cho Canh Village	1	
71	Nguyen Thi He	Cho Canh Village		1
72	Nguyen Thi Ha	Cho Canh Village		1
73	Nguyen Thi Y	Cho Canh Village		1
74	Nguyen Van Vinh	Cho Canh Village	1	
75	Nguyen Thi Binh	Cho Canh Village		1
76	Nguyen Thi Vin	Cho Canh Village		1
77	Bui Thi Xuan	Cho Canh Village		1
78	Nguyen Huu Tung	Cho Canh Village	1	
79	Nguyen Thi Hoan	Cho Canh Village		1
80	Nguyen Thi Loan	Cho Canh Village		1
81	Bui Quang Trieu	Cho Canh Village	1	
82	Nguyen Thi Thao	Cho Canh Village		1
83	Nguyen Huu Yen	Cho Canh Village	1	
84	Nguyen Thi Lien	Cửa Đồng		1
85	Tran Dinh Trang	Cửa Đồng	1	
86	Nguyễn Thị Thực	Nội Giữa		1
87	Nguyễn Thị Trinh	Nội Giữa		1
88	Nguyễn Văn Bích	Nội Giữa	1	

89	Nguyễn Văn Hợi	Nội Giữa	1	
90	Phạm Thị Ngọt	Nội Giữa		1
91	Nguyễn Thị Xinh	Nội Giữa		1
92	Tạ Thị Cải	Nội Giữa		1
93	Nguyễn Thị Vi	Nội Giữa		1
94	Nguyễn Văn Phưởng	Nội Giữa	1	
95	Nguyễn Hữu Bích	Nội Giữa	1	
96	Nguyễn Tiến Quý	Nội Giữa	1	
97	Nguyễn Thị Hợi	Nội Giữa		1
98	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Nội Giữa		1
99	Lê Thị Dục	Nội Giữa		1
100	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Nội Giữa		1
101	Nguyễn Văn Long	Nội Giữa	1	
102	Nguyễn Hồng Quảng	Nội Giữa	1	
103	Nguyễn Văn Hải	Nội Giữa	1	
104	Nguyễn Văn Tý	Nội Giữa	1	
105	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Nội Giữa		1
106	Nguyễn Thị Đục	Nội Giữa		1
107	Trần Trung Thành	Nội Giữa	1	
108	Tạ Quang Kiểm	Nội Giữa	1	
109	Trần Anh Đào	Nội Giữa	1	
110	Nguyễn Văn Hợp	Nội Giữa	1	
111	Nguyễn Thị Tin	Nội Giữa		1
112	Nguyễn Nước Viễn	Nội Giữa	1	
113	Dương Văn Thịnh	Nội Giữa	1	
114	Tạ Liên	Nội Giữa		1
115	Nguyễn Đức Hậu	Nội Giữa	1	
116	Nguyễn Văn Cẩn	Nội Giữa	1	
117	Nguyễn Văn Đồng	Nội Giữa	1	
118	Tạ Ngân	Nội Giữa	1	
119	Trần Cao Nguyên	Nội Giữa	1	
120	Nguyễn Văn Vần	Nội Giữa	1	
121	Nguyễn Trọng Hiền	Nội Giữa	1	
122	Nguyễn Văn Trung	Nội Giữa	1	
123	Tạ Đình Quảng	Nội Giữa	1	
124	Nguyễn Văn Chi	Nội Giữa	1	
125	Đỗ Thị Đảo	Nội Giữa		1
126	Nguyễn Hữu Tạo	Nội Giữa	1	
127	Nguyễn Kiên	Nội Giữa	1	
128	Nguyễn Thị Thắng	Đồng Nhất		1
129	Nguyễn Thị Lọc	Khu Phố 2		1
130	Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Lang Bàu		1
131	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Khu Phố 2		1
132	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Đồng Nhất		1
133	Trần Mạnh Hải	Đồng Nhất	1	
134	Trần Thị Hương	Đồng Nhất		1

135	Nguyễn Thị Tôn	Phố I		1
136	Trần Thị Năm	Phố II		1
137	Nguyễn Xuân Bảng	Đông Nhất	1	
138	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	Kim Phụng	1	
139	Trương Trọng Trường	Làng Bàu	1	
140	Trần Thị Sở	Làng Bàu		1
141	Phạm Thị Mai	Khu Phố 2		1
142	Lê Chứng	Làng Bàu	1	
143	Nguyễn Hữu	Khu Phố 2	1	
144	Lê Đình Bính	Khu Phố 2	1	
145	Lê Đình Phương	Khu Phố 2	1	
146	Trần Thị Xinh	Khu Phố 2		1
147	Trần Đình Dũng	Làng Bàu	1	
148	Trần Đình Lên	Làng Bàu	1	
149	Nguyễn Hữu Đát	Lò Ngói	1	
150	Nguyễn Thị Bàu	Làng Bàu		1
151	Nguyễn Thị Sinh	Làng Bàu		1
152	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Khu Phố 2	1	
153	Phạm Văn Quân	Lò Càng	1	
154	Nguyễn Thị Thái	Khu Phố 2		1
155	Nguyễn Thị Nhâm	Khu Phố 2		1
156	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Khu Đông Nhất		1
157	Nguyễn Thị Cơ	Khu Kim Phụng		1
158	Nguyễn Thị Tư	Khu Kim Phụng		1
159	Nguyễn Thanh Châm	Khu Kim Phụng		1
160	Nguyễn Thị Lạc	Khu phố 2		1
161	Trần Thị Ty	Khu phố 2		1
162	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Lò Ngói		1
163	Dương Thị Loan	Khu phố 2		1
164	Lê Thị Tình	Kim Phụng		1
165	Nguyễn Tất Cường	Kim Phụng	1	
166	Bạch Thị Ngô	Làng Bàu		1
167	Phạm Thị Lạc	Lò Càng		1
168	Phạm Thị Ngo	Phố 2		1
169	Nguyễn Thị Đào	Phố 2		1
170	Nguyễn Thị Mùi	Phố 2		1
171	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	Đông Nhất		1
172	Trần Thị Gia	Phố 2		1
173	Trần Văn Sở	Phố 2	1	
174	Nguyễn Văn Hào	Phố 2	1	
175	Nguyễn Văn Hiếu	Đông Nhất	1	
176	Nguyễn Văn Vi	Đông Nhất	1	
177	Nguyễn Văn Vạn	Kim Phụng	1	
178	Nguyễn Phương Khoa	Kim Phụng		1
179	Nguyễn Văn Vụ	Làng Bàu	1	
180	Phạm Văn Minh	Đông Nhất	1	

181	Nguyễn Khắc Oanh	Lang Bàu		1
182	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Lang Bàu		1
183	Dương Thị Hương	Lang Bàu		1
184	Nguyễn Văn Hải	Phố 2	1	
185	Nguyễn Văn Đức	Kim Phụng	1	
186	Trần Thanh Hằng	Phố 2		1
187	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Phố 2		1
188	Trần Thị Xuân	Lang Bàu		1
189	Nguyễn Thị Át	Phố 2		1
190	Nguyễn Thị Hiền Luận	Nội Giữa		1
191	Trần Thị Lan	Nội Giữa		1
192	Nguyễn Thị Ngoi	Nội Giữa		1
193	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Nội Giữa		1
194	Nguyễn Hữu Dũng	Nội Giữa	1	
195	Nguyễn Thị Diễm	Nội Giữa		1
196	Nguyễn Thị Bình	Nội Giữa		1
197	Nguyễn Hữu Hợp	Nội Giữa	1	
198	Trần Văn Hợi	Nội Giữa	1	
199	Nguyễn Văn Quảng	Nội Giữa	1	
200	Trần Văn Mạnh	Nội Giữa	1	
201	Hoàng Công Nhân	Nội Giữa	1	
202	Trần Thị Trung	Lang Bàu		1
203	Nguyễn Hữu Hùng	Lang Bàu		1
204	Trần Đình Tó	Phố 2	1	
205	Trần Đình Tâm	Phố 2	1	
206	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Phố 2	1	
207	Lê Xuân Quý	Lang Bàu	1	
208	Nguyễn Thị Lịch	Lang Bàu		1
209	Nguyễn Thị Căn	Phố 2		1
210	Nguyễn Văn Bách	Phố 2	1	
211	Trần Văn Trình	Phố 2	1	
212	Nguyễn Đức Và	Kim Phụng	1	
213	Dương Anh Tình	Lò Cang		1
214	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Lò Cang		1
215	Trần Văn Hương	Lò Cang		1
216	Dương Thị Oanh	Lò Cang		1
217	Nguyễn Văn Đức	Đông Nhất	1	
218	Nguyễn Văn Xe	Phố 2	1	
219	Trần Thị Định	Phố 2		1
220	Nguyễn Thị Mậu	Phố 2		1
221	Nguyễn Văn Thái	Lang Bàu	1	
222	Tạ Đình Hùng	Phố 2	1	
223	Nguyễn Thị Đức	Phố 2		1
224	Nguyễn Văn Lim	Phố 2	1	
225	Trần Văn Hiền	Lang Bàu	1	
226	Trần Thị Lạng	Lang Bàu		1

227	Trần Thị Hai	Lang Bàu		1
228	Nguyễn Thị Thúy Hằng	Town Woman Union		1
229	Trần Thị Thoa	Town Farm Union		1
230	Trần Minh	Vetaran Union	1	
231	Nguyễn Thị Thao	Town Young Union		1
232	Trần Thị Hoàn	Castridal Officer		1
233	Tạ Ngọc Bích	Town President	1	
234	Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	Kim Phụng		1
235	Trần Thị Thúy	Chợ Cánh		1
236	Nguyễn Thị Đào	Chợ Cánh		1
237	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	Chợ Cánh		1
238	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Lang Bàu		1
239	Dương Thị Lai	Chuối Ná		1
240	Dương Thị Thìn	Chuối Ná		1
241	Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Nội Giữa		1
242	Nguyễn Thị Hợi	Nội Giữa		1
243	Trần Thị Bích Quyên	Kim Phụng		1
244	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ	Nội Giữa	1	
245	Lê Dũng	Nội Giữa	1	
246	Lê Văn Phương	Kim Phụng	1	
247	Lưu Thị Hải	Chuối Ná		1
248	Nguyễn Du	Chợ Cánh	1	
249	Nguyễn Đức Cơ	Chuối Ná	1	
250	Nguyễn Đức Sáu	Kim Phụng	1	
251	Nguyễn Đức Vũ	Kim Phụng	1	
252	Nguyễn Duy Hải	Kim Phụng	1	
253	Nguyễn Hữu Bằng	Phố I	1	
254	Nguyễn Hữu Cần	Chợ Cánh	1	
255	Nguyễn Hữu Cường	Chuối Ná	1	
256	Nguyễn Hữu Đính	Lò Ngói	1	
257	Nguyễn Thị Thêm	Nội Giữa		1
258	Trần Thị Ý	Lò Ngói		1
259	Nguyễn Thị Minh Nguyệt	Kim Phụng		1
260	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Kim Phụng		1
261	Bùi Thị Liên	Chuối Ná		1
262	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Chuối Ná		1
247	Trần Thị Lạng	Lang Bàu		1
248	Phạm Thị Tính	Kim Phụng		1
249	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Kim Phụng		1
250	Dương Thị Loan	Kim Phụng		1
251	Nguyễn Thị Thuận	Kim Phụng		1
252	Nguyễn Thị Hợp	Chợ Cánh		1
253	Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	Lang Bàu		1
254	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Kim Phụng		1
255	Nguyễn Thị Thư	Lang Bàu		1
256	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Lang Bàu		1

257	Nguyễn Thị Thư	Làng Bàu		1
258	Nguyễn Thị Tân	Chuối Ná		1
259	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	Chuối Ná	1	
260	Nguyễn Thanh Đồng	Chuối Ná	1	
247	Nguyễn Thanh Xuân	Làng Bàu	1	
248	Nguyễn Thế Mạnh	Nội Giữa	1	
249	Nguyễn Minh Cường	Kim Phượng	1	
250	Nguyễn Văn Thái	Nội Giữa	1	
251	Nguyễn Khánh Toàn	Nội Giữa	1	
252	Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng	Làng Bàu	1	
253	Nguyễn Minh Cường	Kim Phượng	1	
254	Nguyễn Minh Tiến	Làng Bàu	1	
255	Nguyễn Ngọc Long	Làng Bàu	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>135</b>	<b>150</b>