



PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF HAU GIANG PROVINCE  
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF VI THANH CITY

# RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(FINAL VERSION)

SCALING-UP URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT  
SUBPROJECT OF VI THANH CITY



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**PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF HAU GIANG PROVINCE  
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF VI THANH CITY**

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)**

**(FINAL VERSION)**

**SCALING-UP URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT**

**SUBPROJECT OF VI THANH CITY**

**Executive agency**

**Consultant agency**

**VI THANH – February 2017**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

CCSCC	City Compensation and Site Clearance Committee/Council
CLFDC	City Land Fund Development Center
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DHs	Displaced households
DOH	Department of Health
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural and Resource Environment
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DPs	Displaced Persons
EA	Executive Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
F	Female
FDI	Fund Direct Investment
FS	Feasibility study
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HHs	Households
HW	Highway
IDA	International Development Assistance
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IRP	Income Restoration Program
LURCs	Land Used Right Certificates
LFDC	Land Fund Development Center
M	Male
MDR	Mekong Delta Region
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural and Resource Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
N	Male
NGO	Non- Government Organization
OCSCC	Organization in charge of Compensation and Site Clearance Committee
PAHs	Project Affected Households

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PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PC	People’s Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
Q	Quantity
RHs	Resettlement households
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	Resettlement site
SES	Socio- Economic Survey
SUUP	Scaling – Up Urban Upgrading Project
SUUP – Vi Thanh	Scaling – Up Urban Upgrading Project – Vi Thanh City
Vi Thanh CPC	Vi Thanh City People’s Committee
WB	World Bank
WPC	Ward/Commune People’s Committee

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### ***Project Affected Persons (PAP):***

Individuals, organizations or business establishments being directly affected socially and economically by WB-funded projects caused by the involuntary acquisition of land and other assets that results in:

- a. Relocation or loss of shelter;
- b. Loss of assets or loss of access to assets; and
- c. Loss of their income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
- d. The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas cause adverse impacts on their livelihoods

***Census and Inventory of Losses (IOL):*** If the project needs to change the use of land or acquire land for project purposes, a Census of people that will be affected and an IOL will be undertaken based on the technical design of the project. The Census will include key socioeconomic information on the PAPs, such as main occupations, sources of income, and levels of income in order to be able to determine vulnerable households as well as to establish baseline data for monitoring livelihood restoration of the PAPs. The IOL will include a detailed description of all affected lands, trees and structures, to be acquired permanently or temporarily in order to complete the Project; the names of the persons entitled to compensation (from the census); and the estimated full replacement costs, etc.

***Land acquisition:*** The state issued the decision to recover the land use rights or land acquisition which has been given to land users in accordance with current regulations.

### ***Entitlement to compensation and assistance:***

A series of measurement evaluation on compensation and assistance, including assistance for income restoration, displacement support, relocation assistance and resettlement to affected people depending on the extent of their influence in terms of socio-economic restoration.

***Host community:*** Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.

***Compensation (in cash or in kind)*** for loss of assets and rehabilitation measures to restore and improve incomes will be determined in consultation with the PAPs. Compensation for loss of assets will be at replacement costs.

***Cut-off date:*** is the date by which a project area is delineated, prior to the census. The delineated project area must be effectively and publicly announced by the respective PPC. This announcement must be systematically and continuously repeated to prevent further population influx. Project affected households and local communities will be informed of both the cut-off

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date for the project, and that anyone moving into the Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

**Eligibility** is the criteria to be used for the project to determine PAPs who shall be entitled to be compensated and assisted under the resettlement program.

**Productive land** refers to the various sub-categories of land that are used for agricultural purpose (as opposed to land for residential purpose), including agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond land.

**Replacement Cost:** the amount that is required to replace an affected asset without depreciation or deductions for salvageable materials, inclusive of taxes, and/or costs of transactions. It is calculated before displacement as follows:

- (a) Productive land (agricultural, fishponds, gardens, forests) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales of comparable land in the city and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent sales, based on the land's productive value;
- (b) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent transactions of comparable residential land in the city and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent land transactions, based on transactions in other locations with similar qualities;
- (c) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers;

Trees and domestic animals based on the current market value of the trees/animals at the time of compensation;

**Replacement Cost Survey:** the process for determining the replacement cost of land, houses and other affected assets based on market surveys.

**Resettlement.** This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), is in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). It covers the involuntary acquisition 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 are required to move to another location.

**Resettlement Assistance:** Additional support provided to the PAPs who are losing assets (particularly productive assets), incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement the compensation payment for acquired assets to achieve, at a minimum, the full restoration of living standards and quality of life to their pre-project condition.

**Livelihood (income) restoration:** Livelihoods restoration refers to the compensation provided for PAPs who suffer loss of income sources or access to livelihoods to restore their income and living standards to the pre- displacement levels.

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***Severely affected households.*** Households who lose 20% or more of their productive land area (10% or more for the vulnerable) are considered as severely affected as a result of the project.

***Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk:*** a person or a group of people who might, due to project land acquisition and resettlement, suffer disproportionately from adverse impacts of the project and/or be less able to access the project benefits and asset compensation, including livelihood restoration, when compared to the rest of the PAPs. Vulnerable people include: (i) single female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantages (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability disabled (loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people; List of the vulnerable will be determined throughout SES and public consultation during project preparation.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the project preparation phase for the Scaling – Up Urban Upgrading Project – Subproject Vi Thanh city, Hau Giang province City (SUUP – Vi Thanh). The RP will be updated by the Project Management Unit (PMU) based on the detailed engineering designs with the final delineation of the construction works that require land acquisition during project implementation.

### **Scope and impact of land acquisition**

There are 04 main components in the project: (i) Component 1: Upgrading infrastructure level 3 in the LIAs; (ii) Component 2: Developing infrastructure level 1 and 2; (iii) Component 3: Resettlement; and (iv) Component 4: Consulting and strengthening the urban management.

Among these 04 components, components 1, and 2 require land acquisition for the implementation of structural measures to achieve the project objectives of flood control, sanitation and strengthening transport for urban connections.

Based on the preliminary design and on site survey conducted by the RP consultant, there are 4 wards and 1 commune affected by land acquisition, including Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 and Vi Tan.

Based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL) conducted from September to October 2016 among 100% of affected households, the resettlement impacts are as follows:

- 1,920 households and 5 organizations in 5 wards/commune being affected by land acquisition;
- Total area of land acquisition for project's components: 242,421 m<sup>2</sup>, of which:
  - Residential land: 54,705 m<sup>2</sup>;
  - Agricultural land for perennial crops: 112,400 m<sup>2</sup>;
  - Agricultural land for annual crops: 7,715 m<sup>2</sup>;
  - Non-agricultural land: 2,635 m<sup>2</sup>;
  - Land managed by the ward/commune people's committee: 64,984 m<sup>2</sup>;
- 730 households are affected through loss of houses, of which 493 are totally affected and 237 are partially affected. A total of 275 households will need to be relocated.
- 228 businesses establishments are affected and most of them do not possess a business registration certificate.
- 60 households out of 1,920 households affected by the project are vulnerable households.

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### **Mitigation measures**

To minimize the impact of land acquisition, different options were proposed. These options have been analyzed against the following criteria: (i) cause minimal impact on land acquisition; (ii) ensure that the objectives of upgrading infrastructure through the project are met, and (iii) consider results of the public consultation when analyzing different options. The selected options are the ones which, in addition meeting the Project's objectives, minimize land acquisition.

### **Socio-economic condition**

A socio-economic survey conducted among 100% of severely affected households/relocated households and 15% of the remaining households which were selected randomly. The results of the socio-economic survey showed that:

- Scope of population: Average member in household: 4.52 people/household, women account for 47.1%;
- Age of head of household: mainly from 36 – 60 years old, accounting for 75.4%;
- Kinh people represent 95.2 % of the population followed by Chinese (3.9%) and Khmer (0.9%);
- Education level of household heads: mostly secondary school, accounting for 41.3%;
- Occupation of household heads: mainly trading/services (29.4% of surveyed households);
- Average monthly household income: 7,009,110 VND/HH/month, average monthly household expenditure: 5,570,530 VND/HH/month. Saving rate: 11.4% of income.

### **Policy framework**

A Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared based on the World Bank's Operation Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP.4.12) and on the legislation of GOV regulating on compensation and resettlement when the State recovers land for national purposes. This RP is based on the RPF.

The main objective of this RP is to replace and compensate for lost properties based on the principles of full replacement cost. The PAHs will be provided with various types of cash assistance for life stabilization as per government laws and regulations in addition to payment for land and non-land assets.

### **Income restoration program**

The purpose of the project policy is that the livelihood and income sources of PAPs 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.

An Income Restoration Program (IRP) will be implemented for 512 severely PAHs based on their demands. The proposed activities include vocational training for households which have agricultural land that is affected, support for job change, access to credit loans.

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### **Implementation arrangement**

Compensation and resettlement assistance through the project is administered under the management and supervision of the PMU and implemented by the City Compensation and Site Clearance Committees (CCSCCs). Close coordination between the parties involved is expected during the implementation process including the Land Fund Development Center (LFDC), members of the PMU, staffs of the wards and affected or unaffected individuals living inside the project areas.

### **Community consultation**

Consultations, meetings and discussions with the PAPs and the local community were conducted during the resettlement preparation process. Local authorities and the local mass organizations have been consulted, 728 affected households were surveyed through questionnaires and 891 households have expressed comments at the public meetings. Data collected in the consultation process was used for the preparation of this RP.

### **Grievance redress mechanism**

All PAPs are entitled to send their grievances to the relevant agencies based on procedures detailed in the RPF as well as in this RP. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that PAPs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. If complainers do not agree with results of settling their complaints, they could take their complaints to the courts, whenever they wish.

### **Monitoring and assessment**

The PMU is responsible for conducting internal monitoring during the implementation of the RP. Progress reports will be submitted to the WB quarterly for consideration. The PMU will hire an independent monitoring agency (IMA) to undertake independent monitoring of the process of RP implementation before starting the implementation of the RP.

### **Cost estimation**

Total cost for the implementation of the resettlement plan is estimated to be **236,089,980,246VND (10,354,824 USD)** including the costs for compensation and assistance for affected land and structures, income restoration program, assistance, monitoring and evaluation, contingency and administration management fee. The cost for compensation of resettlement will be adjusted during the process of land acquisition.



## **CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Mekong River Delta (MRD), located downstream the Mekong River Basin, is one of the most fertile plains of the country. The MRD includes 11 provinces and one city under the management of the central level. According to Decision No. 939/QĐ-TTg dated July 19, 2014 taken by the Prime Minister on approving the master socio-economic development plan for MRD in orientation to 2020, physical and social infrastructure in the MRD will be built in a synchronized manner. This will form the basis for supporting socio-economic development for the MRD, which will act as a driving force for development across the country.

Vietnam in general and the Mekong Delta region in particular, have set very clear objectives: to gradually establish and develop an urban system with synchronous, modern and sustainable infrastructure systems that are resilient to climate change; to enhance connections between urban areas ensuring comprehensive development of the technical infrastructure, social infrastructure and landscape; to utilize resources economically and efficiently, creating better living conditions for urban citizens; and to gradually erase the gaps between urban and rural areas. With the support of the World Bank, the Government of Vietnam will have implemented two urban upgrading projects between 2004 and 2017: 1) Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project (VUUP1), implemented in the four cities of Nam Dinh, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh city, Can Tho; and 2) Mekong Delta region Urban Upgrading Project (MDR-UUP) implemented in the six cities of Can Tho, Cao Lanh, My Tho, Tra Vinh, Rach Gia and Ca Mau. The projects have brought significant benefits and improved living conditions and capacity in urban and project management for the target cities. The Government considers the cities in the Mekong Delta Region (MDR) to be special priorities due to the increasing level of high vulnerability from natural water-related risks, requiring synchronous management to ensure the resilience of the MDR cities. There is therefore a clear justification for the remaining seven cities in the MDR including Tan An, Vinh Long, Ben Tre, Long Xuyen, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu and Vi Thanh, to be targeted for a scaling-up urban upgrading project.

### **1.2. Vi Thanh city subproject – Hau Giang province**

Vi Thanh city is the capital of Hau Giang province and is located in the southwest of the Province. The city has developed along the 2 banks of the Xa No canal, the Cai Tu river and along NH61C from Can Tho city to Rach Gia city in Kien Giang province. From East to West, the length of the city is about 10 kilometers, the width is around 5 km. Like other cities in the MDR, Vi Thanh city is facing many problems such as saline intrusion (leading to the risk of affecting the reserve of fresh water for crop irrigation and domestic use by people). In addition, similarly to other cities in the process of urbanization, the city experiences poor transportation connectivity and lack of environmental sanitation.

To upgrade its infrastructures and facilitate the development of the city, Vi Thanh city needs investment projects and assistance. A multi-sectoral project, such as the SUUP, which includes the upgrading of infrastructure of low-income areas and improvements to environmental sanitation is therefore essential and urgent.

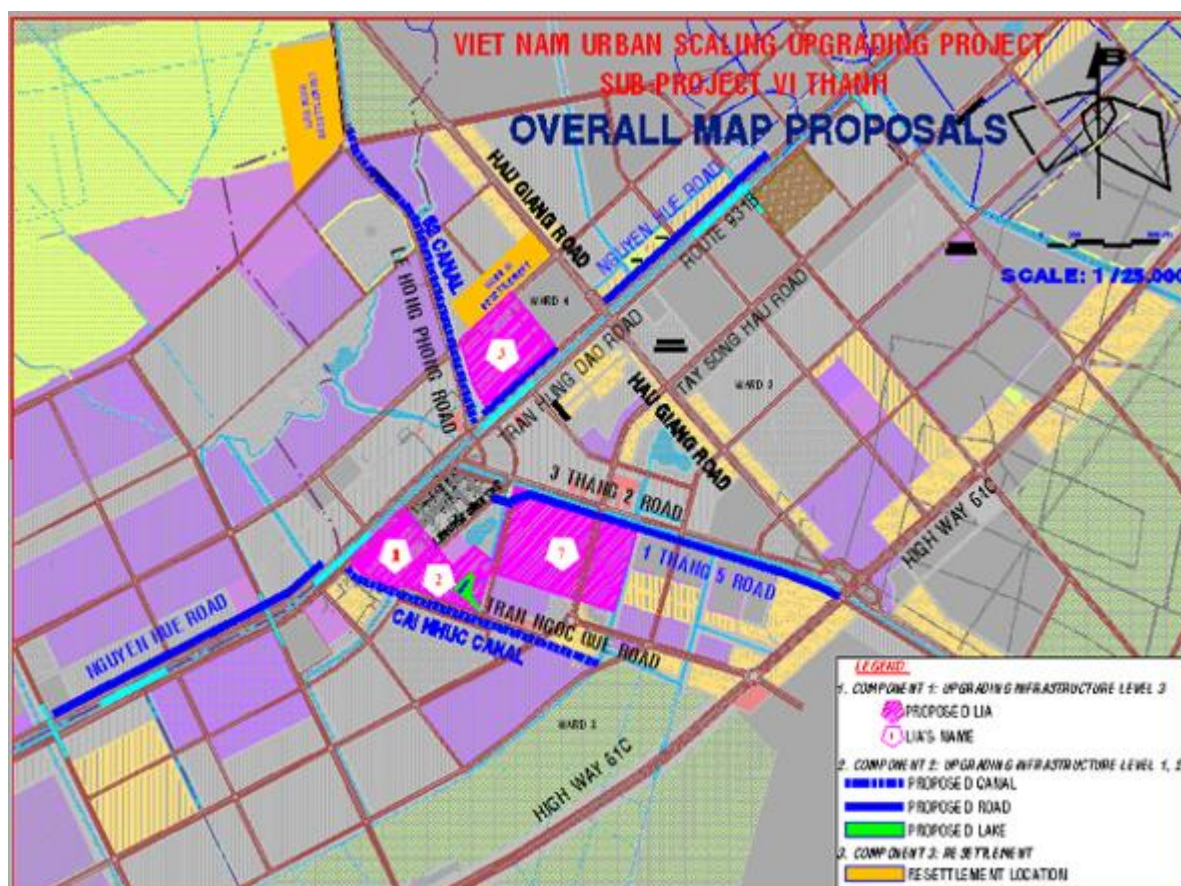
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There are 04 components in the project: (i) Component 1: Upgrading infrastructure level 3 in the LIAs; (ii) Component 2: Developing infrastructure level 1 and 2; (iii) Component 3: Resettlement; and (iv) Component 4: Consulting and strengthening the urban management. Of the 04 components of the project, components 1, 2 and 3 require land acquisition for the implementation of structural measures to achieve the project objectives of flood control, sanitation and strengthening transport for urban connections (Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 below).

**Table 1.1: Investment under the SUUP in wards/communes**

Component	Location
<b>Component 1: Upgrading tertiary infrastructure in low income areas</b>	
LIA 1	Ward 1
LIA 2	Ward 1
LIA 3	Ward 4
LIA 7	Ward 3, Ward 5
<b>Component 2: Construction of priority primary and secondary infrastructures</b>	
Tam Giac lake	Ward 1
Cai Nhuc canal	Ward 1, Ward 3
Canal 62	Ward 4
Road 1/5	Ward 5
Nguyen Hue street	Ward 4, Vi Tan commune

**Figure 1.1: Map of proposed investments**



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Detailed components of the Vi Thanh sub-project are as follows:

**1.2.1. Component 1: Upgrading tertiary infrastructure in low income areas:**

The project will offer a multi support package to upgrade the infrastructures and services in LIAs. This component includes drainage and sewage systems, roads, electricity, sanitation services and solid waste management. In addition, improvement of public sanitation works as well as healthcare and education facilities will also be included under this component, according to the priorities identified by the community. The construction items under component 1 include:

- Upgrading infrastructure in LIA 1 (area 3, ward 1) with total area of 10.5 ha, population of 1,645 people
- Upgrading infrastructure in LIA 2 (area 4, ward 1) with total area of 12 ha, population of 1,927 people;
- Upgrading infrastructure in LIA 3 (areas 2, 3, ward 4) with total area of 22 ,5 ha, population of 2,162 people;
- Upgrading infrastructure in LIA 7 (area 6, ward 3 and area 1, ward 5) with total area of 30 ha, population of 1,998 people

**1.2.2. Component 2: Construction and upgrading primary and secondary infrastructures**

This Project component will: i) contribute to the development of urban transportation in compliance with the city masterplan, ensuring the consistency and efficiency of the transport network within the province, the region and the country; 2) develop a modern transportation network with 100% of asphalt roads to meet the demands of transporting goods and passengers, and develop links with other cities/regions; 3) improve the canals' water drainage capacity, the waterway transport capacity; and 4) improve landscape quality and green space for the city as well as improving living conditions for people living along the canal banks, contributing to environmental protection and strengthening waste collection capacity. The proposed investments are presented in Table 1.2 below.

**Table 1.2. Investments items for component 2 of the project**

No	Item	Technical solution	Length
1	Improving Canal 62 – Ward IV	Dredging and constructing concrete reinforcement embankment for the canal. Constructing a road on both banks with a width of 14 m.	3 km
2	Improving Cai Nhuc canal	Dredging and constructing embankment on both banks and constructing roads with width of 14m.	2 km
3	Improving Tam Giac lake	Dredging, constructing embankment, constructing roads around the lake, with a width of 5m.	3 ha
4	Constructing the extended Nguyen Hue street	Widening the road to 7.5m	4.3km
5	Widening road 1/5 (section through Quan De temple to NH61C)	Widening the road to 10.5m.	2.3km

(Source: Feasibility Study, Vi Thanh city subproject, 2016)

***1.2.3. Component 4: Improving management capacity and technical assistance.***

The main objectives of component 4 include:

- Sustainable management of the urban infrastructure and land use.
- Strengthening the participation of community in the financial planning of the investments in upgrading infrastructures.
- Technical support consultant: Strengthening the technical capacities of the related agencies and units in order to promote the development and effectiveness of the Project including the identification of roles and responsibilities appropriate to each agency/organization from the central to the local authorities.

**1.3 Mitigation measures**

The key principle of World Bank O.P 4.12 is to avoid or minimize the impact of involuntary resettlement and/or research alternative designs for the project. The PMU with the support of the consultants and relevant departments have made efforts to minimize the impact of land acquisition during the preliminary design stage, to finalize the project investment report and to carry out their works throughout the detailed design stage. Vi Thanh City People’s Committee together with the FS and RP consultants, conducted field visits and public consultations and prepared a community upgrading plan to determine the scope of investment of the project.

All selected project items for investment in this phase were carefully screened to meet the objectives of the Project as well as to avoid, or to minimize land acquisition, resettlement, and negative socioeconomic impacts caused by the land acquisition and resettlement.

During the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, different options were studied. The results of this analysis are presented below:

**a) Options for component 1**

Investment in upgrading tertiary Infrastructure in Low Income Areas: mainly includes upgrading and expanding main and small alleys with accompanying infrastructure such as electricity, water and environmental sanitation etc. Hence, comparison of rehabilitation options for LIAs aimed at selecting the option for rehabilitating the alley that is the most effective and suitable according to the wishes of the community. Based on the current conditions of the alleys in 04 LIAs, the consultant proposed 3 options:

1. Option 1: Widening the alleys that are loaded with heavy traffic and are suitable from a technical perspective to at least 4 m in width. The alley centerlines would stay unchanged
2. Option 2: Upgrade the current alleys to concrete ones, keeping their existing widths
3. Option 3: A mix of option 1 and 2 in which large and heavy traffic alleys would be widened to at least 4 m in widths and small alleys would be improved according to their current conditions to a width of at least 2 m

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The detailed analysis of options is presented in Table 1.3 below. Option 3 is selected given the operational advantages, the positive social and environmental impacts and the strong consensus from the community (more than 90% people voted for this option during the community consultation).

**Table 1.3 Alternatives for widening alleys in LIAs**

<b>Option 1</b>	<b>Option 2</b>	<b>Option 3</b>
<b>Advantages:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient road width for installation of basic infrastructures and for evacuation purposes</li> <li>- Living conditions and traffic safety would be significantly improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction and operation would be easy</li> <li>- The number of affected and relocated households is minimal</li> <li>- No disturbance to the daily lives of people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main alleys with sufficient width for installing basic infrastructure</li> <li>- Upgraded small alleys would easily be connected to the main alleys</li> <li>- Evacuation or access for emergency purposes could be possible</li> <li>- Improved traffic and living conditions</li> <li>- Construction and operation would be easy</li> <li>- Affected and relocated households are less than option 1 (21 households for component 1)</li> </ul>
<b>Disadvantages:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Daily life/ livelihoods of residents would be impacted during the construction and resettlement process</li> <li>- Requires significant compensation and resettlement</li> <li>- Highest cost for compensation</li> <li>- Highest construction cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not much improvement to traffic and living conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High construction cost.</li> <li>- High compensation cost.</li> </ul>

**b) Alternatives for embankment designs**

Cai Nhuc canal and canal 62 are connected therefore technical designs for the embankment are the same for these two canals. Five technical designs are proposed as follows:

1. **Option 1:** Gravity concrete piles under the normal water level and landscaping with trees planted on the surface.
  - Visually unattractive;
  - Large volume of construction. Construction period is longer;
  - Solution for construction is technically difficult;
  - Difficult solution required for foundation reinforcement;
  - High construction cost;

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- Beautiful landscape created;
  - There are **609 households** affected and **201 households** relocated
  - Obstruction of traffic and creation of noise, dust and vibration during the construction period
2. Option 2: Pre-stressed concrete piles under normal water level and landscaping with trees on the surface.
- Construction method is simple and can be applied in the deep sections;
  - Increase canal cross section. Reduce the volume of fill in the canal encroachment, ensuring an adequate flow cross section;
  - The impact on the environment is relatively high during the transport and piling period.
  - There are **601 households** affected and **200 households** relocated
3. Option 3: Embankment with stone slope.
- Ensure canal bank stability;
  - Reduce canal cross section, reducing the water flow;
  - There are **611 households** affected and **201 households** relocated
4. Option 4: Quarry stone revetment slope at 1:1.1, toe protection with precast concrete slabs.
- Ensure canal bank stability;
  - Minimizing environmental impact and creating a more beautiful landscape;
  - Reduce canal cross section, reducing the water flow.
  - There are **974 households** affected and **316 households** relocated
5. Option 5: Embankment with stone slope and landscaping with trees planted on the surface
- Increase the canal cross section and reduce the volume of fill in the canal, ensuring satisfactory water flow;
  - Construction is fast;
  - Measures to reinforce the foundation are easier;
  - There are **589 households** affected and **195 households** relocated

From a technical perspective, all 5 options meet the Project's objectives of stability and sustainability, but the project will propose option 5 for the following reasons: it is the lowest economic cost of the 5 options while still achieving the goals of creating a beautiful landscape, improving the living conditions of the community on both sides of channel, connecting with the old embankment system as well as raising the level of the embankment in the future and minimizing land acquisition and relocation.

### c) Alternatives for Tam Giac lake's designs

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Three technical options are proposed for the Green Park upgrading, combined with the upgrading of Tam Giac Lake's landscape as follows:

1. Option 1: Embankment with stone slope
  - Occupies a large area and reduces the area of water flow;
  - There are **55 households** affected and **12 households** relocated;
2. Option 2: Reinforced concrete retaining wall
  - Solution for construction is difficult.
  - The solution for foundation reinforcement is technically difficult.
  - High construction cost
  - There are **40 households** affected and **6 households** relocated.
3. Option 3: Ecological embankment (around the lake)
  - Creates green space, cultural facilities and public space for the people in Vi Thanh City;
  - Measures to reinforce the foundation are easier
  - Low construction cost;
  - There are **35 households** affected and **4 households** relocated.

From a technical perspective, all 3 alternatives meet the Project's objectives of stability and sustainability however, the project will propose option 3 as the economic cost is low and it still achieves the goals of creating a beautiful landscape, is environmentally friendly and will minimize the resettlement impacts.

### **1.4. Project objectives**

- **General objective of the project**

The general objectives of the project are as follows: To improve accessibility to basic infrastructure in low-income areas, to enhance the network connection of basic infrastructure with major infrastructure and to increase urban capacity for building integrated urban areas with resilience to climate change as well as improving urban management capacity.

- **Specific objectives of the project**

- To upgrade infrastructures in low-income residential areas through a multi-sectoral investment package, helping to eliminate poverty and improve living and sanitation conditions.
- To enhance the connectivity of network traffic, reduce traffic density for the main roads and create an urban land bank. To improve drainage conditions and environmental sanitation for the canals in the city.

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- To promote the construction of green infrastructure and adapt to climate change, improving access to public spaces and improving the capacity of the city on urban planning, land management, urban markets and resilience to climate change.

### **1.5 Objectives and Principles of RP**

The RP is prepared based on the guidance set forth in project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), as well as the World Bank's OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, and relevant regulation and laws of Vietnam. The RP is developed to (i) identify the full range of people affected by the project and justifies their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement; (ii) outline eligibility criteria for affected parties, establishes rates of compensation for lost assets, and describes levels of assistance for relocation and reconstruction of affected households

The main objectives of the RP are:

- Determine the accurate scope of impacts including loss of land, houses, structures and other assets of all individuals and organizations affected.
- Ensure adequate preparation of relocation sites for relocated households.
- Implement assistance programs to reduce to the minimum, difficulties for households during and after relocation to ensure the life of PAPs after relocation to be "better than or at least equal "as before resettlement.
- Ensure sufficient funds to undertake the compensation and assistance payments for affected households.
- Ensure land acquisition and land hand over to the Project to implement the construction works on time and to avoid delays.
- The project implementation agencies will endeavor to create favorable conditions for PAPs in order to improve living conditions, income and production levels, and at the minimum to maintain the standard of living at the pre-project level.
- Encourage the participation of affected people and their communities in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP and to determine the damage to people's livelihoods.

### **1.6. Linked projects**

The policy OP 4.12 applies “to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgment of the Bank, are:

- a. Directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project;
- b. Necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
- c. Carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

Based on the criteria defined above, there are two existing projects that are linked to the SUUP and these are summarized in Table 1.3 below.



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Table 1.3. Summary of related projects

No	Project name	Budget Source	Situation	Linked or not
1	Lien Minh residential, resettlement and commercial area	Private budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The city will buy plots in this RS for relocated HH under the SUUP;</li> <li>- Compensation/land clearance completed in 2004;</li> <li>- Construction of infrastructures started in 2004 and will be completed in Quarter II/2018;</li> </ul>	Linked
2	Provincial administration residential and resettlement area in ward IV	Private budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The city will buy plots in this RS for relocated HH under the SUUP;</li> <li>- Compensation/land clearance completed in 2006</li> <li>- Infrastructures to be completed in 2008 - 2017</li> </ul>	Linked

**Lien Minh residential and commercial area.** The construction of infrastructures for this project will be completed in the second quarter of 2018. According to the OP 4.12 – Lien Minh residential and commercial area is seen as a linked project as the City will buy plots for relocated HHs under the SUUP. The acquired land area for the project was 34.5 ha and 117 households were affected. A Due Diligence review was conducted for this RS (see Appendix 3). Due diligence review confirmed that compensation, support and resettlement for this project was completed in 2004 in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Vietnam and Hau Giang province on compensation, support and resettlement when the state acquires land and with WB principles. All affected households had received compensation, assistance, resettlement and handed over their land to the project. No complaint was noticed, and there is no legacy issue or reputational risk remaining. Vi Thanh city issued a report to confirm that the above statements (see City’s report in both English and Vietnamese in Appendix 3). Therefore, no corrective action is necessary.

**Provincial administration residential and resettlement area:** The construction of infrastructures for this project will be completed in the second quarter of 2018. According to the OP4.12 – Provincial administration residential and resettlement area is seen as a linked project as the City will buy plots in the RS for relocated HHs under the SUUP. Compensation, support and resettlement for this project was completed in 2006 in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Vietnam and Hau Giang province on compensation, support and resettlement when the state acquires land. The acquired land area for the project was 17.2 ha and 71 households were affected. A Due Diligence review was conducted for this RS (see Appendix 3). Due diligence review confirmed that the land acquisition and compensation in the Provincial administration residential and resettlement area complied with the relevant national/provincial policies and are consistent with WB principles; no complaint or dispute was noticed: all affected households had received compensation, assistance, resettlement and handed over their land to the project. There is no legacy issue or reputational risk remaining. Vi Thanh city issued a report to confirm that the above statement (see City’s report in both English and Vietnamese in Appendix 3). Therefore, no corrective action is necessary.

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****CHAPTER 2. IMPACTS ON LAND ACQUISITION****2.1. Summary of potential impacts**

The Inventory of Losses (IOL) was conducted by the International Engineering Consultant – the RP preparation consultant from 09/2016 to 10/2016 covering 100% of the PAHs. The survey results show that, implementation of the RP will affect 1,920 households (8,698 people).

- 1,920 households will lose land as a result of the project implementation in 5 wards/commune of Vi Thanh city, of which 816 households will lose residential land, 1,090 households will lose agricultural land and 14 households will lose other land.
- 1,284 households will be affected through loss of houses and other structures, of which 730 HHs have houses affected and 554 HHs have secondary structures affected. 275 HH will need to be relocated. 87 HHs with graves will be affected, which need to be relocated.
- 228 households with business establishments will be affected, of which 161 businesses will need to be relocated.
- 60 HHs are defined as vulnerable HHs, of which, 35 HHs are poor, 6 HHs are social policy households (Vietnam heroic mother, veteran families, revolution contribution families ...) and 10 HHs are female-headed HHs with dependents. A summary of the scope of the impacts is presented in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1. Summary of Scope of Impacts**

Content	Unit	Nb
<b>1. Households affected by the project</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>1,920</b>
Population	Person	8,698
<b>2. Households affected by land acquisition</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>1,920</b>
Agricultural land affected	HH	1,090
Residential land affected	HH	816
+ Other land affected	HH	14
<b>3. HHs having houses and secondary structures affected</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>1,284</b>
a. HHs with affected houses		730
+ Partially	HH	237
+ Totally	HH	493
b. HHs with affected architectural works	HH	554
c. HHs with affected grave/tombs	HH	87
<b>4. HHs with affected crops and plants</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>901</b>
<b>5. HHs to be relocated</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>6. Vulnerable households</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>60</b>
Of which:		
+ Poor households	HH	35
+ Social policy households	HH	6
+ HH heads with disabilities	HH	1
+ Female-headed households with dependent	HH	10
+ Ethnic minority households	HH	8
<b>7. HHs with business and production affected</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>228</b>

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****2.1.1. Impact on land**

Total area of land affected by the project is 242,421m<sup>2</sup>, of which residential land is 54,705m<sup>2</sup>, non-agricultural land is 2,635 m<sup>2</sup>, (canal land encroached by households), public land (including land managed by ward/commune people’s committee, land for production and business purposes) is 64,984m<sup>2</sup>. The agricultural land area affected by the project is 120,115m<sup>2</sup> of which land for annual crops is 7,715m<sup>2</sup> and land for perennial crops is 112,400m<sup>2</sup>. A summary of the scope of the land acquisition is presented in Table 2.2 below.

**Table 2.2. Summary of land acquisition scope of the subproject**

No.	Item				Agricultural land		Total affected area
		Residential land	Non-agricultural	Public land	Area for annual crop	Area for perennial crop	
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>4,850</b>		<b>23,962</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>21,349</b>	<b>51,361</b>
1.1	LIA 1	3,093	-	5,270	-	4,306	12,669
1.2	LIA 2	554	-	1,012	-	1,386	2,952
1.3	LIA 3	250	-	3,610	1,200	6,224	11,284
1.4	LIA 4	953	-	14,070	-	9,433	24,456
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>49,855</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>41,022</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>91,051</b>	<b>191,078</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	200	-	22,483	-	7,317	30,018
2.2	Canal 62	23,600	1,195	-	-	17,800	42,595
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	13,350	-	6,437	-	12,814	32,538
2.4	Road 1/5	1,408	-	3,599	6,515	29,979	41,501
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	11,342	1,440	8,503	-	23,141	44,426
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54,705</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>64,984</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>112,400</b>	<b>242,439</b>

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN***a. Affected residential land*

There is a total of 816 households with residential land affected by the project, with an area of 54,705 m<sup>2</sup>, of which there are 273 affected households under Component 1, with area of 4,850 m<sup>2</sup> and 543 households affected under Component 2, with a land area of 49,855m<sup>2</sup>. Details are presented in Table 2.3 below.

**Table 2.3. Residential land affected**

No	Component	No of affected households	Total affected areas (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>4,850</b>
1.1	LIA 1	191	3,093
1.2	LIA 2	12	554
1.3	LIA 3	12	250
1.4	LIA 7	58	953
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>49,855</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	200
2.2	Canal 62	213	23,600
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	145	13,305
2.4	1- 5 road	35	1,408
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	97	11,342
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>54,705</b>

*b. Affected agricultural land*

The Vietnam Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Vi Thanh City subproject, Hau Giang province will acquire agricultural land from 1,090 households with total area of 120,115 m<sup>2</sup> of which the land area for annual crops is 7,715 m<sup>2</sup> and the area for perennial crops is 112,400m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, 177 households have over 20% of agricultural land affected (or >10% affected for vulnerable HH) and 913 households have less than 20% of their agricultural land affected.

A summary of agricultural land affected by the project is presented in Table 2.4 below.

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****Table 2.4. Table of affected agriculture land**

No	Component	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m <sup>2</sup> )
		Affected > 20% (>10% with vulnerable HH affected)	Affected <20 %	Total	
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>22,549</b>
1.1	LIA 1	9	38	47	4,306
1.2	LIA 2	3	11	14	1,386
1.3	LIA 3	35	145	180	7,424
1.4	LIA 7	76	368	444	9,433
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>97,566</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	2	32	34	7,317
2.2	Canal 62	11	62	73	17,800
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	13	77	90	12,814
2.4	1- 5 road	21	118	139	36,494
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	7	62	69	23,141
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1.090</b>	<b>120,115</b>

*c. Affected public land*

Affected public land includes land area for construction of roads, canals, cemetery land and land areas managed by Ward/Commune People’s Committees. The total area of affected public land is 64,984 m<sup>2</sup>.

**2.1.2. Impact on houses and secondary structures***a. Impact on houses*

The subproject will affect the houses of 730 HHs, of which 493 HHs (67.5%) are totally affected and 237 HHs (32.5%) are partially affected. The total affected area is 43,817 m<sup>2</sup>, of which component 1 affects 9,747m<sup>2</sup> and component 2 affects 34,070 m<sup>2</sup>.

Among the 493 HHs with houses that are totally affected, 275 HHs have insufficient remaining land to build a new house and will need to be relocated (21 HHs under component 1 and 254 HHs under component 2). Impacts on houses are presented in Table 2.5 below.

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Table 2.5. Impacts on houses

No.	Component	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m <sup>2</sup> )				No. of relocated households
		Partially	Fully	Total	3-grade house	4-grade house	Temporary house	Total	
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>21</b>
1.1	LIA 1	73	15	88	-	873	1,625	2,498	18
1.2	LIA 2	11	3	14	-	180	180	360	3
1.3	LIA 3	25	2	27	-	243	1,466	1,709	-
1.4	LIA 7	6		6	-	-	5,180	5,180	-
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>14,740</b>	<b>18,930</b>	<b>34,070</b>	<b>254</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	-	7	7	-	120	110	230	4
2.2	Canal 62	15	223	238	400	7,470	5,200	13,070	155
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	12	100	112	-	1,300	5,220	6,520	40
2.4	1- 5 road	30	70	100	-	2,850	3,600	6,450	30
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	65	73	138	-	3,000	4,800	7,800	25
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>16,036</b>	<b>27,381</b>	<b>43,817</b>	<b>275</b>

*b. Impacts on other structures*

Other secondary structures being affected by the subproject include kitchens, sheds, toilets, fences, gates, yards and tombs.

From the survey results, the subproject will affect 87 tombs of catholic people as a result of the construction of Nguyen Hue street in area 3, ward 4, Vi Thanh city. The results of the public consultation show that people fully agree with the policy for relocation of the tombs.

Secondary structures affected by the subproject are presented in Table 2.6

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****Table 2.6. Secondary structures affected by the subproject**

No.	Item	Type and quantity of structures being affected								
		Kitchen (m <sup>2</sup> )	Fence (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gate (m <sup>2</sup> )	Toilet (m <sup>2</sup> )	Yard (m <sup>2</sup> )	Shelter (m <sup>2</sup> )	Tomb (item)	Power meter (item)	Water meter (item)
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
1.1	LIA 1	12	728	66	37	1240	450	-	12	12
1.2	LIA 2	-	80	-	-	80	60	-	3	3
1.3	LIA 3	-	1014	-	6	-	180	-	-	-
1.4	LIA 7	-	1970	60		3005	180	-	-	-
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>12,465</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>281</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	100		21	21	70	105	-	7	7
2.2	Canal 62	980	100	10	360	7,250	297	-	223	-
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	1,000	255	2	300	1,140	714	-	100	36
2.4	Road 1/5	70	500	280	210	1,500	1,050	-	70	100
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	650	1,625	165	253	2,505	570	87	73	138
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>16,790</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>296</b>

**2.1.3. Impacts on crops and plants**

The subproject does not affect crops. The main plants that are affected are (i) Fruit trees; and (ii) Wood trees which are planted by households in their garden.

A total of 901 HH have affected trees; 10,459 trees are affected, of which 5,763 are fruit trees and 4,696 are wood trees (Table 2.7 below).

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Table 2.7. Affected Trees

No	Component	No. of affected households	No. of affected plants and crops	
			Fruit trees	Timber
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>828</b>
1.1	LIA 1	20	24	32
1.2	LIA 2	15	50	142
1.3	LIA 3	105	355	368
1.4	LIA 7	256	444	286
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>3,868</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	1350	1021
2.2	Canal 62	125	800	900
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	103	320	332
2.4	1- 5 road	150	1500	1381
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	92	920	234
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>5.763</b>	<b>4.696</b>

**2.1.4. Impacts on production and business**

Based on IOL results, among the 1,920 HHs affected by the subproject, 228 HHs are business establishments, of which 31 HHs are affected under component 1 and 197 HHs are affected under component 2. Among the 228 businesses, 161 need to be relocated and 87% of the businesses are registered (Table 2.8 below).

Table 2.8. Households with affected business and production

No.	Component	Number of affected HHs	Note
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>31</b>	Mostly small shops, clothes shops, cafés, hair salons
1.1	LIA 1	26	
1.2	LIA 2	5	
1.3	LIA 3	-	
1.4	LIA 7	-	
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>197</b>	
2.1	Tam Giac lake	2	



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<b>No.</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Number of affected HHs</b>	<b>Note</b>
2.2	Canal 62	90	
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	45	
2.4	Road 1/5	30	
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	30	
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	

**2.1.5 Impacts on public works**

The project also affects public works such as power poles, substations, transmission lines, optical cable lines and water supply pipelines. Details on the affected public works are presented in Table 2.9 below.

**Table 2.9. Impacts on public works**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Affected works</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	Power pole	pole	<b>75</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>321</b>
2	Substation	Item	9	10	19
3	Transmission line	meter	4,910	25,052	29,962
4	Optical cable line	meter	11,012	26,749	37,761
5	Clean water pipeline	meter	6,723	6,591	13,314

**2.2. Land Tenure**

The project affects 1,920 households with 1,920 land plots, most of which have Land Use Right Certificates (LURC) (1,530 plots, accounting for 79.7%), 390 land plots (20.3%) have no LURC and cannot be legalized. The legal status of affected land is presented in Table 2.10 below.

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****Table 2.10. Land ownership**

Component	Possessing land use right certificate or can be legalized		No land use right certificate		Total	
	Qty	%	Qty	%	Qty	%
<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100</b>
LIA 1	234	98.3	4	1.7	238	100
LIA 2	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	100
LIA 3	187	97.4	5	2.6	192	100
LIA 7	495	98.6	7	1.4	502	100
<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>100</b>
Tam Giac lake	54	78.3	15	21.7	69	100
Canal 62	112	35.4	204	64.6	316	100
Cai Nhuc canal	121	51.5	114	48.5	235	100
Road 1/5	151	85.8	25	14.2	176	100
Nguyen Hue street	153	92.2	13	7.8	166	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.530</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.920</b>	<b>100</b>

**2.3. Other Impacts and describe potential impacts**

During the rehabilitation of alleys under component 1, elevation of the existing road can be risen leading to the fact that the road base can be higher than houses' floors. Based on the data provided by the technical consultant, some alleys in LIA 1, LIA 3 and 7 will be elevated on average from 0.4m to 1m (see Table 2.11).

Through the site survey and community consultation in the LIAs, most houses have floor higher than the existing road base; so, the road elevation will not affect much households.

For the alleys in LIA3, the existing elevation will increase of more than 1 m (alley 25 and alley of Thong Nhat canal). Currently, these two routes are existing canals without houses along; so, the canals will be filled for constructing the new roads. Therefore, it will not affect households in the upgrading area.

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For alleys being elevated less than 0.4m from the existing elevation, no impact on households is anticipated.

During detailed study, more investigation will be conducted and mitigation measures will be included in the contract documents to reduce risks of flooding along upgraded alleys.

**Table 2.11**

NO	Content	Length (m)	Width after upgrading (m)	Design elevation (m)	Average elevation difference (m)
<b>LIA 1</b>	<b>1162.37</b>				
Alley 31	40.06	2.5	Cement concrete	+1.50	+0.510
Alley 259	96.33	5	Asphalt concrete	+1.50	+0.451
Alley 451	107.27	5	Asphalt concrete	+1.50	+0.403
Ngo Huu Hanh alley	80.54	2.5	Cement concrete	+1.50	+0.467
Nguyen Thai Hoc branch alley	116.17	2	Cement concrete	+1.50	+0.410
Trieu Thi Trinh road	722	5.5	Asphalt concrete	+1.50	+0.430
<b>LIA 3</b>	<b>2601.67</b>				
Alley 25 (road constructed on the canal)	212.32	2+5+2	Asphalt concrete	+1.20	+1.120
Thong Nhat 1 canal road (right bank)	594.95	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.510
Thong Nhat 1 canal road (left bank)	595.04	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.812
Thong Nhat 2 canal road (right bank)	270.09	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.498
Thong Nhat 2 (Left bank)	432.05	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.528
Thong Nhat 4 canal road (right bank)	246.94	2	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.403
Thong Nhat 4 (Left bank)	250.28	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.726
<b>LIA 7</b>	<b>3298.7</b>				
Kenh Lo 1 road	553.56	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.425
Alley 197 (Kenh Lo 3)	344.76	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.422
Little Cai Nhuc canal road (left bank)	911.17	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.412
Lo 2 canal (right bank)	582.05	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.452
Phan Lo canal (left bank)	907.16	3	Cement concrete	+1.20	+0.485

(Source: Description of project design)

## CHAPTER 3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

### 3.1 Objective and method for socio-economic survey

The objective of the SES is to establish baseline data on the socio- economic status of the project area, to analyze and establish the project policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement. The SES will also be used to design the IRP for the severely PAHs in order to restore their income. The baseline data will be used as a reference for monitoring and evaluating the project objectives and the implementation of the RP.

The socioeconomic information in the project areas (i.e. population size, religion, education, employment, income and expenditure of HHs) was collected from secondary sources such as reports and statistics from relevant agencies.

The SES used a structured household questionnaire to collect the data (Appendix 1). The SES was conducted in parallel with the IOL survey from September to October 2016. The sample taken for the SES consists of (i) 100% of the severely PAHs and relocated households and ii) 15 % of the other PAHs. A total of 891 HH have been surveyed.

According to the preliminary design, the scope of the project covers 5 wards/communes of Vi Thanh City. The number of PAHs selected for SES is summarized in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1. Surveyed households in the project area**

No.	Component	Affected households	SES	
			Number of households	%
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>46.6</b>
1.1	LIA 1	238	110	46.2
1.2	LIA 2	26	26	100.0
1.3	LIA 3	192	80	41.7
1.4	LIA 7	502	230	45.8
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>46.3</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	35	100.0
2.2	Canal 62	350	150	42.9
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	235	120	51.1
2.4	Road 1/5	174	70	40.2
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	168	70	41.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,920</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>46.4</b>

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****3.2 Socio-economic information of the project area****3.2.1 Socio-economic characteristic of Vi Thanh city**

**Population:** Vi Thanh city has 9 administrative units including 5 wards (wards I, III, IV, V, VII) and 4 communes (Vi Tan, Hoa Luu, Hoa Tien and Tan Tien). By 31/12/2015, the total population of Vi Thanh city was 75,017 people of which the urban population accounts for 59.33% (44,508 people). The most densely populated areas are the central wards, of which ward IV has 13,109 people with the highest population density of the wards (1,646 people/km<sup>2</sup>), Hoa Tien commune has the lowest population density with 181 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Details are presented in Table 3.2 below.

**Table 3.2. Area, population, population density in wards**

No.	Ward	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Average population (people)	Population density (people/km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Ward I	0.75	7,051	9,452
2	Ward III	13.55	8,551	631
3	Ward IV	7.94	13,109	1,646
4	Ward V	7.91	7,762	981
5	Ward VII	6.21	8,035	1,295
6	Vi Tan Commune	22.95	11,542	503
7	Hoa Luu Commune	16.98	7,322	431
8	Hoa Tien Commune	23.81	4,298	181
9	Tan Tien Commune	18.74	7,347	392
<b>Total</b>		<b>118.6</b>	<b>75,017</b>	<b>631</b>

(Source Statistical yearbook of Vi Thanh city, 2015)

**Economic growth:** The city's 5 year average GDP growth rate (2011-2015) reached 16.49%/year. Since implementing the policy of promoting the improvement of the urban landscape and development of services and trade, Vi Thanh's economy has changed significantly. Urban development has been promoted, and the goal of economic growth and economic restructuring towards industrialization and modernization has gradually been achieved.

**Per capita income:** the average 5-year economic growth rate (2011-2015) is 16.49%/year, the average rate of population growth is 1.2 - 1.6 %/year, while income per capita has increased by 13.17%/year, which means that people's living conditions in the city has been improved significantly. This improvement has contributed to the increase in savings and expenditure by the community. According to the statistics data in 2015, the income per capita of Vi Thanh city is 43 million VND/person/year, equivalent to 1,976 USD/person/year. This is a low level of income in comparison to the average level of other cities in the region.

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**Poverty in Vi Thanh city:** According to the data collected from the available information sources at the ward/commune, the percentage of poor and nearly poor households in Vi Thanh city has decreased in recent years. Poor households accounted for 2.9% in 2015 and nearly poor households accounted for 8.69% all over the city (Table 3.3 below).

**Table 3.3. Poverty percentage in Vi Thanh city**

No.	Ward/commune	Total households	List of poor HHs and nearly poor HHs (surveyed results in 2015)			
			Poor HHs	Percentage	Nearly poor HHs	Percentage
1	Ward I	1,995	5	0.25	25	1.25
2	Ward II	2,101	89	4.24	238	11.33
3	Ward IV	3,533	63	1.78	356	10.08
4	Ward V	2,154	66	3.07	225	10.45
5	Ward VII	2,077	66	3.18	169	8.14
6	Vi Tan commune	2,928	102	4.8	245	8.40
7	Hoa Luu commune	1,818	71	3.92	173	9.55
8	Tan Tien commune	1,785	58	3.26	137	7.70
9	Hoa Tien commune	1,117	44	3.95	125	11.23
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,508</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>8.69</b>

(Source: Available data in Vi Thanh city, June/2016)

**3.2.2 Socio-economic information of affected households**

- **Population scope**

According to the survey among households affected by the project, the average household size is 4.52 people/household. The percentage of women is 46.21% (Table 3.4 below).

**Table 3.4. Total population in the Project area**

No.	Component	Number of surveyed households	Total population	Female		Average number of people in HH
				Persons	%	
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>45.62</b>	<b>4.53</b>
1.1	LIA 1	110	454	208	45.7	4.13
1.2	LIA 2	26	107	49	45.9	4.13
1.3	LIA 3	80	375	171	45.5	4.69
1.4	LIA 7	230	1086	495	45.6	4.72
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>46.81</b>	<b>4.51</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	145	66	45.7	4.13
2.2	Canal 62	150	704	320	45.5	4.69
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	120	512	240	46.9	4.27
2.4	Road 1/5	70	358	173	48.2	5.12
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	70	289	141	48.7	4.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>891</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>46.21</b>	<b>4.52</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

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- **Ethnicity**

The survey showed that, most of the affected households in the project area are Kinh people (accounting for 95.2%), Khmer and Chinese ethnic minority groups account for a small percentage respectively 0.9% (8 HH) and 3.9 % (35 HH). These ethnic minorities HHs live scattered among the Kinh community (Table 3.5 below) and share the main customs and lifestyle of the Kinh people. The Khmers tend to be poorer than the Kinh while Chinese have an equal standing with Kinh.

According to results of the socio-economic survey in the project area, Chinese people have lived stably in the area with the Kinh people for a long time. Their housing condition, educational background and economic condition are equal to or even higher than that of the Kinh people. The Khmer people have generally lower living and economic conditions than the Kinh and Chinese people. The Khmer people are therefore, considered to be vulnerable.

**Table 3.5. Ethnic composition**

No.	Component	Total	Ethnic composition		
			Kinh	Khmer	Chinese
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>
1.1	LIA 1	110	100	2	8
1.2	LIA 2	26	23	1	2
1.3	LIA 3	80	79		1
1.4	LIA 7	230	221	2	7
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	30	1	4
2.2	Canal 62	150	150	-	-
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	120	110	1	9
2.4	1/5 road	70	68	-	2
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	70	67	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

- **Age**

Among the 891 surveyed households, households with household heads who are of working age (from 18-60 years old) account for the highest proportion of 80.4% (equivalent to 716 HHs), of which number the number of household heads within the age of 36-60 years old accounts for 75.0% and the remainder for 5.4% within the age range from 18-36 years old. Household heads >60 years old account for 19.6% (175 people) (Table 3.6).

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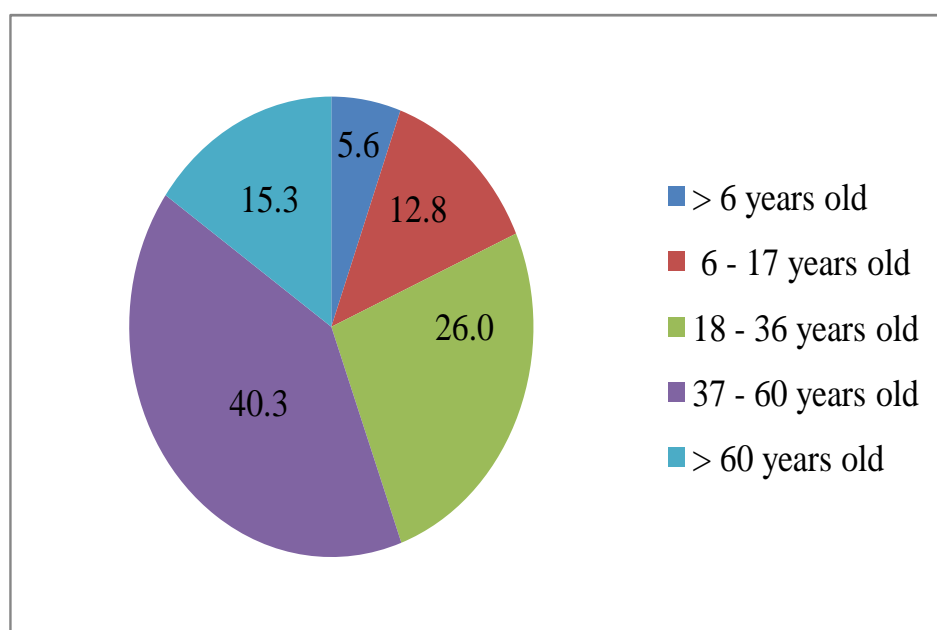
Table 3.6. Age groups of head of households

No.	Component	Total	Age of head of household		
			18 - 36	37 - 60	> 60
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>66</b>
1.1	LIA 1	110	7	89	14
1.2	LIA 2	26	2	17	7
1.3	LIA 3	80	9	63	8
1.4	LIA 7	230	11	182	37
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>109</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	3	27	5
2.2	Canal 62	150	6	101	43
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	120	4	96	20
2.4	1/5 road	70	3	46	21
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	70	3	47	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>891</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

Among the 4,030 affected being surveyed, 26% are aged between 18 – 36 years old, 40.3% are aged between 36 – 60 years old and people over 60 years old account for 15.3%. People less than 6 years old account for 5.6% and the age group from 6 – 17 accounts for 12.8% (Diagram 3.1 below).

Diagram 3.1: Age of surveyed population



(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)



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According to the survey results, 63.2% of the population is of a working age and the population over 60 years old together with those between 6 – 17 years old, account for 21.5%. However, the population in this age group also participate in supporting agricultural production, small business and handicrafts (rattan handicraft, pottery, weaving etc.).

- *Education level*

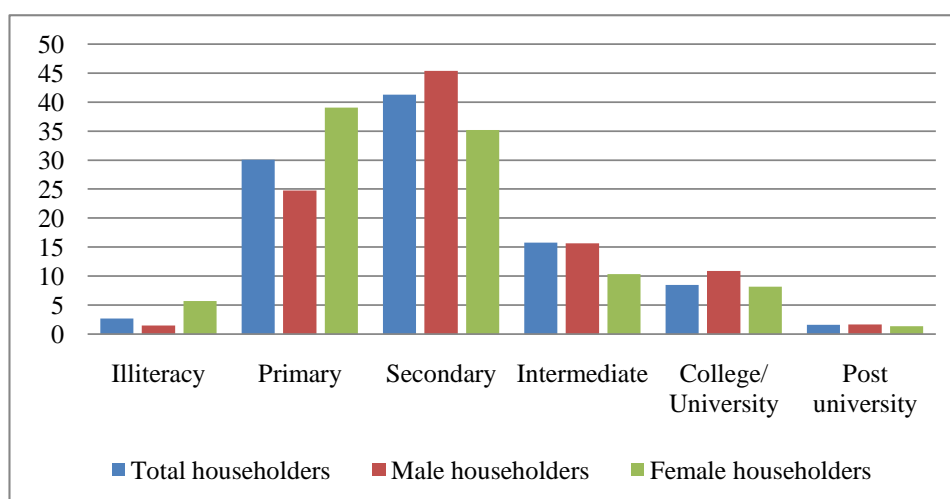
Educational attainment has been identified for two groups: (i) Educational attainment of the household head, and (ii) The education level of members in the families of affected people. This information will assist in the design activities for information dissemination and the IRP.

**Educational level of household head:**

Among the 891 heads of households surveyed, 694 are men and 197 are women, of which, 68 household heads graduated from primary school, accounting for 30.2% and 368 household heads achieved secondary school level, accounting for 41.3%. For the higher educational level, 141 household heads graduated from high school accounting for 15.8% and 76 household heads graduated from college/university, accounting for 8.5%. There are 14 household heads with a post graduate education background, accounting for 1.6%.

Regarding gender, male-headed households usually have a higher educational level than female-headed households. In particular, the proportion of female heads who graduated from college/university and post university is lower than for male heads (Diagram 3.2 below).

**Diagram 3.2. Educational attainment of household heads by gender**



(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October /2016)

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### **Educational level of family members of affected people**

The result of the socio-economic survey among the 891 surveyed households showed that, among 4,030 persons, 2,167 are men and 1,863 women. The percentage of children who are not at school age is 5.6%.

The percentage of household members with a post university background is 0.8% (33 people) of which 26 are men and 7 are women. The percentage of people with a college/university background account for 8.8%, of which 5.2% are men and 3.6% women. The illiterate percentage is low (3.5%) of which 1.6% are men and 2.0% are. The graduation rate for primary, secondary and high schools do not differ much between the two genders. The percentages of different education levels for family members in affected households by gender are presented in Table 3.7 below.

- **Occupation and job**

The types of occupation of affected people have also been considered including: (i) Occupation of the head of household and (ii) Occupation of members in the households.

### **Occupation of the head of household**

Survey result for the occupation of 891 household heads showed that:

- Most of the heads of affected households in the project area work in the service sector including as retailers and drivers, accounting for 29.4%, followed by small business (i.e. handicraft), workers and seasonal employees with (15.9%, 12.3% and 11.8% respectively). Household heads working in agriculture account for a small percentage (7.5%). In addition, the unemployment and retired heads of household account for 3.5% and 5.2% respectively (Table 3.8 below).
- The occupations of heads of household by gender shows that: Female heads tend to work in the trading /service sectors as well as in agriculture and housework. Male heads tend to work as civil servants, workers and seasonal employees. The survey results also showed that the unemployment rate in male headed households is higher than in female headed households.

### **Occupation of family members in affected HHs**

The results of the survey on the occupations of family members in surveyed affected households in the project area (Table 3.9 below) show that:

- Only 144 people (3.9% of those interviewed) work in agriculture, of which 89 are men and 55 are women;
- The percentage of people involved in small business (handicraft) such as weaving, carpentry and tailoring accounts for 8.5% of which 2.8% are men and 5.7% are women;
- The main occupation of surveyed HHs is services/trading, accounting for 31.1%, equivalent to 1,255 people (15.3% men and 15.8% women);

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- 181 persons (4.5% of the surveyed people) are Government employees, of which 109 are men and 72 are women;
- It should be noted that 2.1% work at home and do housework and 3.9% have seasonal unstable jobs; 12.2% of people are of school age;
- As regulated, the retirement age is 60, however the survey results at the project area show that 15.7% of retired people are still working (631 people);
- Analysis of the division of labor and employment in affected families shows that women often engage in occupations such as crafts (knitting, sewing), services (sales, hairdressing, nails ...) or housework. Meanwhile, the men mainly work in the fields of agriculture, or as government employees and workers. The results of the survey also showed that women are those who are at more risk of losing their livelihoods as a result of the resettlement activities than men due to the nature of their work.

Table 3.7. Educational level of members in affected households by gender

TT	Component	Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		High school		College/university		Post university		Not at school age	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I	Component 1	35	44	235	204	336	315	322	250	85	57	16	3	70	50
1.1	LIA 1	10	8	58	49	75	85	86	50	7	4	2	0	8	12
1.2	LIA 2	1	2	13	7	20	15	13	11	3	3	1	1	7	10
1.3	LIA 3	6	8	38	30	68	56	72	64	8	2	1	1	11	10
1.4	LIA 7	18	26	126	118	173	159	151	125	67	48	12	1	44	18
II	Component 2	28	35	205	195	337	278	305	295	123	89	10	4	60	44
2.1	Tam Giac lake	2	1	15	13	20	15	26	24	7	5	1	1	8	7
2.2	Canal 62	10	9	86	66	125	112	110	98	29	23	1	0	23	12
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	8	10	46	45	95	69	87	80	20	25	3	0	13	11
2.4	Road 1/5	5	8	34	37	49	45	51	53	35	20	3	2	8	8
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	3	7	24	34	48	37	31	40	32	16	2	1	8	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>94</b>
%		1.6	2.0	10.9	9.9	16.7	14.7	15.6	13.5	5.2	3.6	0.6	0.2	3.2	2.3
		3.5		20.8		31.4		29.1		8.8		0.8		5.6	

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

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Table 3.8. Occupation of household members

No	Component	Agriculture		Retired officer		Handicraft (weaving, tailor)		Service (motorbike driver, small business)		Government employee		Worker		Housework		Seasonal job		Unemployment		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>136</b>
1.1	LIA 1	2	5	4	2	14	4	40	11	2	1	7	2	0	1	10	1	2	2	81	29
1.2	LIA 2	0	2	1	0	2	2	5	2	1	1	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	14	12
1.3	LIA 3	1	4	1	0	8	4	17	6	2	2	9	6	1	4	10	3	1	1	50	30
1.4	LIA 7	6	8	6	2	35	15	47	10	8	5	25	9	2	9	30	5	6	2	165	65
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>61</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	1	2	1	0	6	1	6	4	3	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	24	12
2.2	Canal 62	6	4	10	0	12	1	48	3	20	1	15	0	2	4	15	0	8	0	136	13
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	7	3	7	0	9	1	33	3	15	1	13	2	3	6	14	0	3	0	104	16
2.4	1/5 road	5	3	4	1	15	0	12	1	8	2	6	1	2	3	5	0	1	1	58	12
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	7	1	6	1	13	0	13	1	9	1	7	0	1	2	6	0	0	1	62	8
Total		35	32	40	6	114	28	221	41	68	14	88	22	12	33	94	11	22	9	694	197
%		3.9	3.6	4.5	0.7	12.8	3.1	24.8	4.6	7.6	1.6	9.9	2.5	1.3	3.7	10.5	1.2	2.5	1.0	77.9	22.1
		7.5		5.2		15.9		29.4		9.2		12.3		5.1		11.8		3.5		100.0	

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

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Table 3.9. Occupation of members in affected households

No	Component	Agriculture		Retired officer		Handicraft (weaving, tailor)		Service (motorbike driver, small business)		Government employee		Worker		Housework		Seasonal job		Unemployment		Student	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>97</b>
1.1	LIA 1	13	9	31	23	19	40	71	61	8	7	60	24	1	5	6	8	8	3	33	24
1.2	LIA 2	3	1	10	6	4	7	13	12	3	2	11	5	1	4	2	2	5	3	10	8
1.3	LIA 3	7	4	45	33	8	25	59	57	19	8	20	9	2	7	6	5	11	8	27	15
1.4	LIA 7	30	13	130	81	30	54	142	183	30	18	82	50	3	9	16	18	55	22	65	50
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>113</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	2	2	20	18	8	14	26	21	4	2	5	2	2	6	2	3	6	7	13	9
2.2	Canal 62	13	8	49	28	19	31	109	133	24	19	65	29	3	9	15	17	18	9	50	34
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	8	7	30	23	11	20	98	79	9	7	44	41	4	8	16	16	17	9	35	31
2.4	1/5 road	5	5	30	18	8	23	57	50	7	5	30	20	4	6	8	9	10	6	30	21
2.5	Nguyen Hue road	8	6	35	21	6	17	43	41	5	4	24	12	2	7	4	5	8	4	19	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>210</b>
%		<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
		<b>3.6</b>		<b>15.7</b>		<b>8.5</b>		<b>31.1</b>		<b>4.5</b>		<b>13.2</b>		<b>2.1</b>		<b>3.9</b>		<b>5.2</b>		<b>12.2</b>	

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- *Income and expenditure of households*
- *Average income of households*

The survey results show that the average income of households in the project area is equivalent to the common average income in Vi Thanh city. The monthly average income of affected households is about 7,009,110 VND/household and per capita income is VND 1,549,491. The survey results also show that male headed households contribute an average 2,141,897 VND/month to the family income and female headed households contribute an average of 1,673,454VND/month.

The income per capita of poor households surveyed is 1,549,491 VND/person/month, much higher than the income per capita standard of poor urban residents between 2016 – 2020 according to Decision No.59/2015/QĐ- TTg by Government dated 19 September, 2015 (900.000 VND/person/month). The results also show that, average income per capita in component 1 is lower than the average income per capita in component 2 (1,132,860VND/person/month in comparison with 1,968,205VND/person/month). The monthly average income of households is presented in detail in Table 3.10 below.

**Table 3.10. Monthly average income of households**

No.	Component	Total surveyed households	Average income of households	Average income of members	Average income of male head of household	Average income of female head of household
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>5,137,190</b>	<b>1,132,860</b>	<b>1,879,669</b>	<b>1,220,647</b>
1.1	LIA 1	110	4,806,930	1,163,906	1,725,630	976,054
1.2	LIA 2	26	5,628,900	1,362,930	2,190,450	1,534,500
1.3	LIA 3	80	5,405,075	1,152,468	1,935,054	1,326,785
1.4	LIA 7	230	4,707,856	997,427	1,667,540	1,045,250
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>8,881,029</b>	<b>1,968,205</b>	<b>2,404,126</b>	<b>2,126,261</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	7,103,907	1,720,074	2,325,468	2,125,500
2.2	Canal 62	150	10,272,070	2,190,207	2,586,124	2,386,450
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	120	13,859,500	3,245,785	3,597,860	3,089,645
2.4	Road 1/5	70	7,432,587	1,451,677	1,785,690	1,528,469
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	70	5,737,080	1,389,123	1,725,487	1,501,243
<b>Total</b>		<b>891</b>	<b>7,009,110</b>	<b>1,549,491</b>	<b>2,141,897</b>	<b>1,673,454</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN***- Average expenditure of households*

The survey also showed that the average expenditure of surveyed households is 5,570,530 VND/month and the monthly average expenditure per person is approximately 1,231,467VND/month. The rate of expenditure/income of affected households is rather high. The average savings by households in the project area is 11.4%. Under component 2, this rate is 16.3% while under component 1 it is only 4% (Table 3.11 below).

**Table 3.11. Monthly average expenditure of households**

No	Component	Total surveyed households	Average income of households	Average expenditure of household	Saving percentage
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>5,137,190</b>	<b>4,745,292</b>	<b>4.0</b>
1.1	LIA 1	110	4,806,930	4,506,400	3.2
1.2	LIA 2	26	5,628,900	5,035,860	5.6
1.3	LIA 3	80	5,405,075	4,987,456	4.0
1.4	LIA 7	230	4,707,856	4,451,452	2.8
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>8,881,029</b>	<b>6,395,768</b>	<b>16.3</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	35	7,103,907	5,560,120	12.2
2.2	Canal 62	150	10,272,070	7,254,856	17.2
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	120	13,859,500	9,145,890	20.5
2.4	Road 1/5	70	7,432,587	5,067,850	18.9
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	70	5,737,080	4,950,125	7.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>7,009,110</b>	<b>5,570,530</b>	<b>11.4</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

- *Vulnerable households*

According to the survey results, 60 households are vulnerable (poor, social policy, single-female headed with dependents, households with disabilities, Khmer HH) (Table 3.12 below).



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Table 3.12. Poor and social policy households in the project area

No.	Component	Poor HHs	Social policy HHs	Female head of HHs	Ethnic minority HHs	HHs with disabilities
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
1.1	LIA 1	5	1	2	2	-
1.2	LIA 2	3	1	-	1	-
1.3	LIA 3	4	2	-	-	-
1.4	LIA 7	2	-	2	2	
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2:</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	1	-	-	1	-
2.2	Canal 62	7	-	4	-	-
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	2	1		1	1
2.4	Road 1/5	1	-	1	-	-
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	11	1	1	1	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

- *Households assets*

In term of households assets, in general, households have most of the necessary assets for their daily activities such as motorcycles, telephones and television. The survey showed that 100% of households have telephones and televisions, 97.4% of households have motorcycles as a means of transport, 59.3% of households have a refrigerator. However, few families (7%) have assets that provide a higher quality of life such as air conditioners. It should be noted that only 0.7% of HH have a car.

In general, households under Component 2 (Tam Giac lake, Canal 62, Cai Nhuc canal, road 1/5 and Nguyen Hue Street) are more able to afford the necessary facilities than the households under Component 1 of the project.

- *Energy consumption for lighting and cooking purposes in households*

100% of surveyed households have access to the national power grid and use network electricity as the main energy source for lighting and production activities of the family. The main energy source for cooking in households is oil/gas (accounting for 86.6%), a very small number of households use firewood and biogas for cooking, accounting for 12.6% and 0.79% respectively.

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- *Water use*

Currently, the main water source that households use is tap water (852 out of 891 surveyed households, accounting for 95.6%).

In addition to tap water as the main water source for domestic use, households also use other water sources such as rainwater, wells or ponds for other purposes.

- *Environmental sanitation*

Survey results showed that 93.4% of the affected households use the daily waste collection service by Hau Giang water drainage, supply and urban works JSC. Many households living in small alleys and canal encroachment areas discharge the waste and garbage directly to canals and rivers leading to environmental pollution and restriction of water flow.

Regarding domestic wastewater collection, 43.2% of households have drainage systems connected with the common drainage system of the city, the remaining surveyed households directly discharge wastewater into the river/canal or into the soil. The survey also recognized that 71.6% of households use septic tanks.

### **3.3. Gender Issues**

Through interviews with the Women's Unions of the city and districts under the project, it was understood that the level of impact from land acquisition and resettlement between female and male-headed households varies depending on the capacity, job opportunities and roles as well as existing stereotypes in society. Gender analysis showed that the educational level of male-headed households is higher than female-headed households. The distribution of work between male and female headed households is also different. Of the male headed households, 63.2% have income generating activities as compared to 36.8% for female headed households, however female-headed household do more housework than male headed households (4,6% female HHs versus 1.2% male HHs). The proportion of male headed household with stable jobs is 45.6% compared with 31.3% female headed households. The proportion of male headed households is also higher than female headed households. The data presented above suggests that women in the project areas often suffer more severe impacts than men related to income recovery as well as access to social and physical infrastructure services to improve their quality of life.

Therefore, to enhance the active participation of women and to reduce the impact of the land acquisition and clearance process on women in the project area, a gender strategy is required for the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan. The organization of public consultations should ensure that men and women are fully engaged and that their opinions are fully taken into account. The consultations should also ensure that at least 30% of the participants are women. In order to implement this objective, the consultation meeting should coordinate with the local and district Women's Unions to organize the meeting issuing invitations and arranging a suitable time for women to attend that avoids the busy times such as cooking for the family and picking up the child/children.

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The gender strategy for the preparation of the RP is to help the PAHs including both men and women participate in the preparation and implementation of the RP and ensure that the benefits and achievements of the development are distributed equitably between men and women. The gender strategy developed at the detailed design stage and implemented through the RP includes the following:

- Mobilize the participation of the women's unions in the City Compensation and Site Clearance Committee of the project;
- Work closely with the district women's unions, ward women's unions to mobilize the participation of women in all activities in the process of resettlement planning (public consultation through questionnaires, public meetings etc.);
- Strategy of disseminating the Project's information to the community, focusing on poor female headed households and ethnic minority women;
- All public meetings must ensure that at least 30% of the participants are women;
- Both men and women are encouraged to participate in the detailed management survey (DMS);
- A detailed IRP will be developed based on the demands of both male and female headed households through individual consultations with women and women's interest groups (such as women's unions);
- The payment of compensation and assistance in cash will be made to the affected households in the presence of both husbands and wives;
- Newly granted LURCs should be issued in the names of both the husband and the wife;
- All statistics are disaggregated by gender for both men and women as a basis for the monitoring of gender indicators.

## **CHAPTER 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

This Resettlement Plan was prepared in compliance with the applicable and relevant law of the Government of Vietnam related to land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement, in compliance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

### **4.1 The Legal framework of the Government of Vietnam**

The principal legal documents applied for this RP include the followings:

**The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013, effective from 01 January, 2014)** confirms the right of citizens to own and protects the ownership of house and production materials of citizens; compensation by market rate is made for impacts by the projects implemented for the purposes of national defense, security or public benefits (Article 32). Similarly, organizations and individuals have land use rights certificates and law protects these rights. In the case of land recovery for the purposes of national defense, security and socioeconomic development, compensation shall follow the provisions of law (Article 54).

In addition to the constitution, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal resettlement documents include the **Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13**; the **Decree No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP** on Detailed Regulations on Implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13; the **Decree No. 47/2014/ NĐ-CP** on Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement when the State Recovers Lands; the **Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP** on Land Prices; the **Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT** on Detailed Guidance on Compensation and Assistance when the State Recovers Land; and **Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT** on specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction, adjustment of land prices; specific land price valuation and land price valuation consulting services. These are the key legal documents that are applied to land recovery and resettlement.

The **Land Law 2013** provides a comprehensive framework for land acquisition and resettlement. The main points of the Law are summarized below:

- The organization in charge of compensation and site clearance has to prepare a plan for compensation, support and resettlement. The approved plan for resettlement must be posted at Commune/Ward People's Committee (CPC/WPC) offices and at common public places where land is recovered (Article. 69).
- Under Art, 69, agencies in charge of resettlement implementation are obliged to conduct consultations on compensation plans through meetings with affected HHs; compensation plans have to be posted at ward/commune PC offices; the consultation results must be recorded in minutes which are certified by local authorities and affected HHs. Opinions from Affected Households (AF) have to be compiled; consultation has to be conducted with HHs who have objections on the plan for compensation, support and resettlement and for improving the plan.

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- The Law identifies principles and methods of land valuation based on the market rate (Art. 114 3).
- Resettlement sites must be developed and fully completed before relocation of PAPs. Land recovery can only be conducted after the construction of houses and infrastructure in the resettlement area is completed. (Article 85).
- Support for training, career change and facilitating of job searching have to be provided for HHs losing agriculture land (Article 84).
- Structures and other non-land assets are not compensated for the following cases: i) where they are illegally established; ii) where they are located on land not used in accordance with the land purpose; and iii) where they have been built after the cut-off date (Article 92).
- For agricultural land, which was used before 01st July, 2004 for HHs without Land Use Right Certificate (LURC) or HHs that are not eligible for LURC, compensation is provided for land currently used for cultivation, without exceeding the land allocation standards (Art, 77.2).
- Monitoring and evaluation is required on a more general basis and is not specific to resettlement; it includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Art. 200);

**Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP** on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State is the main implementing Decree. The main content is summarized below:

- For HHs directly engaged in agricultural production ineligible for compensation under the Land Law, the PPC shall consider support for them (Art. 24);
- Support for stabilization of livelihood is based on the severity of impacts to agriculture land (Art. 19);
- Support for resettlement in case of recovery of residential land. HH receiving an amount of compensation for land lower than the value of the minimum resettlement lot are entitled to support for the difference between the minimum resettlement lot value and the amount of compensation for the land. In addition to compensation for land, relocated HH are entitled to a resettlement support amount (Article 22.);
- Resettlement areas shall be established for one or more than one project. Houses and residential land in resettlement areas shall be arranged in different grades and areas suitable to different levels of compensation and payment capacity of resettled persons (Article 26 3);
- Consultation plans on compensation, support and resettlement shall be posted up to solicit opinions of PAPs for at least 20 days from the starting date of posting (Article 28);
- For projects requiring relocation of the whole community, affecting the livelihood, socioeconomic situation and cultural tradition of the community, investors have to elaborate a policy framework on compensation, support and resettlement. (Art. 17.1).

**Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP** identifies the mechanism for compensation at market rates. Compensation rates for land must be based on investigation, information on land plots, market rates and a suitable valuation method; Decree 44 identifies several methods for land valuation.

**Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT** specifies detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction, adjustment of land prices; specific land prices valuation and land price valuation consulting services.

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**Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT** identifies the required content of plans on compensation, support and resettlement. These plans must contain the following: i) area of each category of land to be recovered; ii) estimated number of PAH; iii) estimated amounts of compensation and settlement support; iv) expected resettlement areas; v) budget and funding sources; vi) Time-bound implementation schedule (Art. 10).

The other regulations that may apply for the Project are the following:

- Circular No. 76/2014/TT-BTC dated 16 June 2014 of Ministry of Financial providing a manual for carry out Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP providing the collection of land use levy.
- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-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.
- Document of Prime Minister No. 1665/TTg-CN, dated October 17, 2006, regarding management of clearance of site, mine and explosive ordnance for transport construction.
- Decision No. 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10/12/2015 by the Prime Minister on policies to support vocational training and employment solving for workers whose land is acquired in replacement.
- Decree No. 61/2015/ND-CP dated 9/7/2015 by the Government on policies to support vocational training and National Employment Fund.

Each PPC issues decisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land, based on the Land Law and implementing decrees. The policies which will apply for Hau Giang Province are the following.

- Decision No.42/2014/QD-UBND by People's Committee of Hau Giang Province on December 25, 2014 on the issuance of Land Prices in 2015 in the province of Hau Giang.
- Decision No.36/2015/QD-UBND by People's Committee of Hau Giang Province dated December 24, 2015 on issuance some regulations on land price adjustment factor in 2016 in Hau Giang province.
- Decision No.43/2014/QD-UBND by People's Committee of Hau Giang Province dated December 30, 2014 on issuance of regulation for unit price of houses and constructional works to determine compensation for the loss and damage when the State acquires land in Hau Giang province
- Decision No.07/2015/QD-UBND dated February 12, 2015 on the issuance of compensation price and support for plant and crops in Hau Giang province.
- Other documents and provisions issued by PPC of Hau Giang on land price and compensation policies in Hau Giang province.

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### **4.2 Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the WB OP 4.12**

The experience of the World Bank shows that the resettlement required by development projects without mitigation measures, often leads to serious economic, social and environmental problems such as: a broken production system; impoverishment of people who lose their assets, production tools or income sources; relocation of people to the new environments where their skills become less relevant and the level of competition for resources becomes more intense; Weakening of community institutions and the social safety network; isolation of blood ties; impairment or loss of cultural characteristics, traditional influence and potential mutual assistance. Therefore, the policy of the Bank specified in the instruction OP 4.12 includes safeguards to handle and overcome these risks of impoverishment.

#### ***4.2.1 The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives***

The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives include:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the PAPs to share in the project benefits. The PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing the resettlement programs;

PAPs 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.

#### ***4.2.2 Required measures for the best resettlement results***

- Consulting PAPs/DPs about feasible measures for compensation and Resettlement Plans;
- Providing PAPs/DPs with options for resettlement and recovery;
- Offering PAPs/DPs opportunities to participate in and choose planning options;
- Compensating fully at replacement costs for losses attributable to the project;
- Resettlement sites must be provided with fundamental infrastructure and services which are at a minimum, the same as the DPs' previous residential areas;
- Providing DPs with allowances, supports, vocational training and income assistance to facilitate their relocation;
- Identifying special supports for vulnerable groups and;
- Setting up an institutional structure to ensure successful compensation and resettlement.

#### ***4.2.3 Compensation Criteria and Eligibility***

The eligibility for obtaining entitlements to compensation/allowance follows the principles below:

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- i. Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country) – in this instance, 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.
- iv. Persons encroaching land after the cut-off date determined in the project RP are not entitled to any compensation or assistance from the project.

Those affected people of the type (i) and (ii) above shall be compensated for acquired land and other support. Those affected people of (iii) type will be supported with resettlement instead of compensation for the acquired land and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, provided that they hold the land located in the project area before the cut off date specified in the Resettlement Plan.

### **4.2.4 Valuation and compensation for losses**

Methods used for the valuation of losses in WB funding projects are based on full replacement costs. For this project, the losses consist of damages to land, structures and other assets and these replacement costs will be evaluated as follows:

- The full replacement cost of land includes the land value as defined in accordance with the prevalent market price plus administration fees (i.e. costs for transaction, LURC etc.).
- For affected houses and other structures, the valuation is based on the market prices of construction materials and labor costs to build a replacement house of equal or better quality and area as the affected one.
- For public utilities, partly or wholly affected by the project, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labor and contractor fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted.

### **4.3 Comparison between GOV and WB approaches**

The GOV's policies and practices both in resettlement and compensation are mostly compatible with the WB's guidelines. The most compatible domains are as follows:

- The GOV has procedures that allow compensation for losses of people who have no legal land use rights but possibly satisfy conditions of land legalization.
- Registered permanent residents are entitled to choose what form of compensation they want such as relocation to a better resettlement site, receiving cash, or combination of both resettlement and receiving cash.



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- New resettlement locations for DPs should have better infrastructure and public services than DP's previous locations as well as better living condition.
- There will be mechanism to assist PAPs/DPs during the transition period and keep people informed so that they can negotiate for compensation and voice their grievances.
- For the PAPs who are not entitled to the compensation, the GOV has support policies in accordance with the WB policy to help them restore their livelihood.

Besides the compatible points, there are several differences between the GOV's regulations and WB's policies in terms of compensation, assistance resettlement and livelihood rehabilitation for PAPs. The summary of differences between the two policies and a proposed harmonizing policy to be approved for basic principles of compensation and assistance and resettlement for this project, is presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1. Summary of differences between the GOV's policies and WB's policies and proposed policies for the Project.**

<i>Subjects</i>	<b>Bank's OP 4.12</b>	<b>Government of Vietnam</b>	<b>Project Measures</b>
<i>Land Property</i>			
Policy objectives	PAPs 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.	Provision of support to be considered by PPC/CPC to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP). In the case where land is being recovered from people who are resettled without sufficient compensation and support to buy the minimum resettlement plot, the State shall make up the deficit. (Clause 4, Article 86 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	No compensation but giving financial assistance to all PAPs to achieve the policy objective (to rehabilitate or improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels	Only agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. Other cases may be considered for assistance by PPC/CPC if needed (Clause 2, Article 77 of Land Law, 2013)	Support and restore livelihoods for all affected people regardless of their legal status or land use right. Agricultural land used prior to 1/7/2004 is supported with an amount of equal to 100% of the land at full replacement cost;  Agricultural land used after 1/7/2004 will be supported with an amount of 60% of the land value

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<i>Subjects</i>	<b>Bank's OP 4.12</b>	<b>Government of Vietnam</b>	<b>Project Measures</b>
	prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)		Residential land and non-agricultural land will be supported with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost
Methods for determining compensation rates	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,	Compensation for lost assets is calculated at the price close to transferring the assets in local markets or the cost of newly-built structures. The City People's Committee is required to identify compensation prices for different categories of assets. A land valuator can be used to determine land prices, which will be appraised by a land appraisal board before approval by the City People's Committee.	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by the City People's Committee to ensure full replacement costs.
<b>Compensation/assurances</b>			
Houses or other structures to be acquired on land are not eligible to the compensation	Support 100% of new construction prices plus fees for relevant administrative procedures.	Support construction cost for new structures with equivalent technical standards, depending on the "legal status".	Support of 100% of new construction prices plus fees for relevant administrative procedures (transaction cost).
Resettlement Arrangement	For all relocated households	Only apply to relocated households whose land and houses are eligible for the compensation. In case of ineligibility for compensation, if DPs have no other accommodations, they will be considered on a case by case basis.	Households and individuals whose entire houses and land are acquired and eligible for compensation or for whom the remaining area after being acquired is smaller than the local minimum allocation quotas of residential land, if they have no other land in the wards being affected by the project will be: (i) resettled, and (ii) in case, the acquired land compensation amount is lower than that of the minimum land plot in the resettlement site, receive the difference from the State. This compensation amount shall not exceed the difference between the amount of the compensation and the

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<i>Subjects</i>	<b>Bank’s OP 4.12</b>	<b>Government of Vietnam</b>	<b>Project Measures</b>
			<p>local minimum allocation quotas of residential land in the case of DPs including PAPs who are encroaching on land beyond canals/rivers and who are not entitled to the resettlement, but have no shelter in the city these DPs will be allocated a minimum land plot in the project resettlement area and will be charged a land-use fee.</p>
<p>Compensation for loss of income / business households affected</p>	<p>To all affected household business.</p>	<p>Only apply to business, production households with business licenses. Level of compensation/support equal to 30% of their yearly incomes after taxing based on their average yearly incomes of the 3 previous continuous years confirmed by the tax agency. (Section b, Clause 4, Article 19, ND47 / 2014 / ND-CP)</p>	<p>Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households having registered businesses whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income based on their average yearly income as declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years;</p> <p>Permanently affected DPs who are running small businesses or services at home and who do not declare to the taxation agency, will be provided with a monthly average income of their business for a maximum of 6 months but not lower than 2 million VND.</p> <p>Temporarily affected DPs who are running small businesses or services at home and who do not declare to the taxation agency will be provided with a monthly average income of their business during the project construction for a maximum of 3 months but not lower than 1 million VND</p> <p>Employees who have had labor contracts for at least 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organizations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an allowance equivalent to the minimum</p>

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<i>Subjects</i>	<b>Bank’s OP 4.12</b>	<b>Government of Vietnam</b>	<b>Project Measures</b>
			salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.
Threshold of severe impacts on income resources due to acquiring agricultural land	Losing 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of agricultural land.	Losing over 30% of agricultural land	Losing 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of agricultural land.
Compensation for indirect impact caused by losses of land or structures	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.	Not addressed.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided. No follow-up for full livelihood restoration after resettlement completion.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RP.
Consultation and disclosure	Participation in planning and implementing RP, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Focus mostly on consultation during planning (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job searching); information sharing and disclosure.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RP preparation, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
<b><i>Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)</i></b>			
Grievance redress mechanism	Grievance redress mechanism should be independent	PAPs are entitled to send complaints/grievances of any issues related to the compensation, assistance and resettlement to the competent agencies to handle the grievances at the first and second stages. At the same time, complaints may be taken to court at any	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitoring consultant;

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<i>Subjects</i>	<b>Bank’s OP 4.12</b>	<b>Government of Vietnam</b>	<b>Project Measures</b>
		stage as the PAP wishes (Articles 28, 32, 33 of Law on Grievance No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11 November, 2011	
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>			
Monitoring and evaluation Mechanisms on compensation & resettlement	Internal and independent monitoring are required	Citizens are allowed to supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013). There are no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring	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 completed to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

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

**4.4 Required Waivers**

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

## **CHAPTER 5. POLICY ON COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT**

To harmonize difference between the policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement of GOV and the World Bank which have been mentioned in Chapter 4, the Plan for Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement of the project will be implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Policy framework approved by the Prime Minister.

### **5.1 Principles and Objectives**

- Land acquisition and asset impacts as well as resettlement of DPs must be minimized as far as possible.

- All PAPs residing, working, doing business or farming in the project areas will be provided with rehabilitation measures, sufficient enough for them to improve or at least maintain their living standards, income earnings and production capacity, the same as their pre-project conditions. Lack of legal rights to acquired land will not prevent PAPs from their entitlement to access such rehabilitation measures.

- Plans for land acquisition and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures must be taken under the consultation with PAPs to minimize their disturbance. Entitlements shall be provided to PAPs prior to the expected commencement of works at the respective project areas.

- Existing public services shall be maintained or improved.

- Budget for resettlement shall be available in the project implementation stages.

- The executing organization must ensure that the design, planning, consultation and implementation of the RP is effectively and timely.

- Checking, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of RP timely and effectively should be conducted.

- All PAPs who have assets within or reside within the area of project land-reclaim before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses as per this RPF. 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 should be considered.

- Agricultural land that is lost will be compensated through “land for land”, or in cash, according to PAP’s choice and the availability of local land fund. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land (10% or more of their productive land for the vulnerable).

- PAPs who have to relocate will be resettled as regulated; their houses, lands and other properties affected by the project will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.

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- 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.

- The PAPs will be provided with a transportation allowance for transporting personal belongings and assets to a new resettlement place, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.

- Land acquisition for the project will be announced to PAPs by a state competent agency at least 90 days prior to the acquisition for agricultural land and 180 days for non- agricultural land. The announced contents will include a plan of land acquisition, investigation, surveys, and detailed measurements.

- Transfer of the acquired lands to the project will be completed within 30 days of the PAPs receiving full compensation or assistance from the project.

- Public services and resources at the resettlement area will be improved to be better than those in the PAP's previous location.

- Temporary resettlement: Relocation of any households more than once, should be avoided because it leads to PAPs being impacted twice or more and will delay the livelihood restoration process. If this happens, these households should be considered for additional benefits as they have been impacted twice. Temporary resettlement will only occur if the PMU has verified that temporary resettlement is unavoidable for reasons such as:

- DPs who are planning to resettle in the project resettlement site are requested to hand over their land to the project but the project resettlement site is not ready to receive them.
- PAPs whose houses are partly affected and require rebuilding and repair, need temporary resettlement in the period during which their houses are being of rebuilt or repaired.
- DPs who select the self - relocation option need temporary resettlement while searching for a new residence.

## **5.2 Compensation Policies**

### **5.2.1 Compensation Policies for households' residential land**

#### **a. Land users are entitled to be compensated (Legal and legalizable land users)**

- The project affected land-users will be compensated for the actually affected area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;
- Where PAPs lose residential land and their remaining land is not viable for their residence (ineligible for building a new house as stipulated) according to the threshold

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identified in the Province's resettlement policy, if the PAPs agree, the state will acquire the remaining land and compensate the PAPs in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;

- Land users who are eligible for compensation of acquired land (legal and legalizable land-users) with lands that are in dispute, will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost. These land users will receive the compensation amount only when their disputes are resolved. The compensation amount will be held in an escrow bank account.
- b. *Land users are not eligible to be compensated including those living beyond canals/rivers***

The households whose land is affected will be assisted in cash with an amount of least 60% of the land at the replacement cost. For PAPs with houses encroaching beyond canals/rivers, the affected land area will be calculated as the area of the largest floor of their houses but not exceeding the land allocation quotas stipulated by Hau Giang PPC.

### **5.2.2 *Compensating policies for affected non- agricultural land with structures***

- If affected lands are eligible to the compensation, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost.
- If affected lands are not entitled to be compensated, PAPs will be assisted in cash with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost. Severely affected persons and vulnerable households will be provided with an allowance to ensure their livelihood restoration

### **5.2.3 *Compensation policies for agricultural Land***

#### **(i) *For land users entitled to the compensation (Legal and Localizable land users)***

- If PAPs area acquired is less than 20% (10% for the vulnerable) of their total productive land and the remaining area is economically viable according to threshold identified in each province resettlement policy, PAPs will be compensated by cash at 100% replacement cost for the acquired area.
- If PAPs have loss of 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of their total arable land of household or the remaining area is not economically viable according to threshold identified in each Province resettlement policy, PAPs will be compensated by cash at 100% of the replacement cost, while receiving income rehabilitation measures such as extension services, vocational training, access to credit or others based on aspiration of the PAPs.

#### **(ii) *For land users with no legal rights or claim on land***

- PAPs whose affected land used before 01 July 2004 will be supported in cash with 100% of the land at the replacement cost;



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- PAPs whose affected land used after 01 July 2004 will be assisted in cash with not less than 60% of the land at the replacement cost.

- The supported land areas are within the land allocation quotas under Article 129, Land Law 2013.

### ***(iii) For users hiring land affected***

PAPs who use public land (or reserves) with a previous agreement on returning the land to the Government whenever it requests will not be compensated for land lost, but compensated for crops, trees, and other assets on land in cash at the replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the loss of investment in the affected land with an amount equal to 30% of the affected land value at the time of acquisition.

### ***5.2.4 Compensation policies for loss of house/Structures including those living beyond canals/rivers***

- (i) Regardless of their titles to the affected land or construction permit for the affected structures/houses, compensation or assistance in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs. For houses/structures being partly affected but the remaining area is insufficient to be used, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures. In case the remaining area of the affected houses is sufficient to be repaired for living, the PAPs will be paid in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the dismantled area, while being provided with an additional amount equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the dismantled portion to rehabilitate the houses/structures to be better. The replacement cost is counted for rebuilding the new houses/structures with the similar quality without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.
- (ii) PAPs whose houses/structures built on encroached land beyond canals/rivers will be supported in cash at 100% of the replacement cost to rebuild their new houses/structures.
- (iii) For affected state-owned houses/structures, compensation in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the remaining value of the houses/structures after the deduction of the used values that have been annually recorded by a state competent agency. The payment will be submitted to the city state treasury, following the state financial procedures.

### ***5.2.5 Compensation policies for tenants***

- Tenants who are leasing state houses for living: (i) will not be compensated for the land area and houses owned by the state but fully compensated in cash at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired and upgraded works; (ii) will be entitled to rent or buy plots in the project resettlement area to resettle with minimum area; (iii) if the project has no plot in its resettlement site for them to rent/buy, DPs will be supported in cash with not less than

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60% of the replacement cost of land and house to be self - resettled (Item 2, Article 14, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2015);

– Tenants who are leasing private houses for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving assets to their new residential areas.

### ***5.2.6 Compensation policies for Loss of trees and domestic animals***

– Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at time of compensation for the trees/ domestic animals planted/raised on the land;

– Where affected trees/animals can be removed to new places, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals plus the transportation cost.

### ***5.2.7 Compensation policies for Loss of Income and/or Business/ Productive Assets***

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

- Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households having a register business whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 30% of their actual annual income based on their average

- Business establishments (including small shops) **without license and** not be able to afford the tax levy will get an assistance amount of 3,000,000VND/unit when they are displaced by land acquisition or site clearance of the State.

- Employees who have had the labor contracts at least for 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organizations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.

- If the business has to be relocated, the project will assist in finding an alternative site with an advantageous location 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

### ***5.2.8 Compensation policies for Affected Public Utilities***

If some public infrastructures/buildings are damaged by the project, the PMU shall consult with affected communities and specify that these structures are restored or repaired soon to mitigate negative impacts on communities and the affected communities do not pay for such repair costs.

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### **5.2.9 Compensation policies for Affected graves/tombs**

- Compensation for the removal of graves/ tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs. Compensation in case based on Hau Giang province policies.
- Affected households will be arranged new land site for resettling tombs. Otherwise, if preferring self-relocation option, they will get both the compensation for the displacement of tombs and an amount of new land plot for re-burying, equal to 5,000,000VND/tomb.

### **5.2.10 Compensation policies for other assets**

- Households' other assets are affected such as: Telephone line, water meter, electric meter shall be compensated in cash as regulated;
- PAPs whose cable TV, internet access (subscription), wells affected by the project shall be compensated in cash with an amount equal to value of the new installation

### **5.2.11 Compensation policies for temporary impacts during construction**

If private or state structures are temporarily affected by contractors during construction phase, contractors shall have to bear all responsibilities for compensation to the affected at the replacement cost as those are permanently affected by the project. Temporarily affected land shall be assisted to be rehabilitated to its original or better conditions.

### **5.2.12 Allowance and rehabilitation assistance in the transition period**

In addition to direct compensation for property damage, the PAPs will receive additional payments to cover the costs of the transition. The support level including inflation and rising costs will be taken into account at the time of payment. These grants include, but are not limited to:

#### **i. Supporting for moving and temporary residence**

##### *a. Supporting for moving*

- Affected households requiring relocation inside or outside the area of the province will get funding support for traveling cost as follow:
  - Moving and displacing within the remaining land plot: 3,000,000 VND/household.
  - Other cases 7,000,000 VND/tomb.
- For tenant of non-state-owned houses
  - Household tenant: 1,200,000 VND
  - Individual tenant: 300,000VND.

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- For the case of displacing machinery, production line, compensation will be made for the damage and loss during the dismantling, transportation and installation of machinery and equipment. Compensation is done in compliance with practical cost estimation.

### ***b. Supporting for temporary residence***

- APs who are planning to resettle in the project resettlement site must hand over their land to the project, while the resettlement area has not been finished to be delivered to them, they will be supported in temporary resettlement during the waiting time plus six months for constructing house with a renting rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by Hau Giang province.
- PAPs who are acquired partial of main houses and have to rebuild new houses on the remaining area will be supported in temporary resettlement for 03 months with a renting rate not exceeding 02 times of that regulated by Hau Giang province.
- PAPs who are acquired partial of main houses and have to rehabilitate their houses will receive support in temporary resettlement for 02 months with a renting rate not exceeding 2 times of that regulated by Hau Giang province.
- RPs who choose resettlement by themselves (with written commitments for self-taking care of their relocation) will be assisted in temporary resettlement for 03 months with a renting rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by Hau Giang province.

### **ii. Support for training for career change**

- PAPs whose agricultural land being affected (confirmed by WPCs) will be supported for job training and job change with an amount of 2 times of the price for agricultural land stipulated in the land price regulation of Hau Giang PPC, but not less than 60,000VND/m<sup>2</sup> for total plot of agricultural land being acquired; the area being supported will not exceed the quota for allocation of agricultural land in the regulation;
- In case, PAPs whose agricultural land is affected and need a training or apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with the exemption from tuition fees for such training course for those within working ages (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational trainings outside the city).

### **iii. Allowance for life and production stabilization**

- PAPs whose agricultural land is affected with 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) will be supported one time by money equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on local average price at the time of support for living stability within 6 months if not relocated and within 12 months if relocated; and

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- PAPs with more than 70% of their agricultural land affected will be supported with the amount mentioned in (i) within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated.

### **iv. Allowances targeted to the vulnerable to be relocated**

Social policy HH, as defined by each province, will get an allowance from 2.000.000VND-7.000.000VND for each household as regulated by the PPC policy.

PAHs of other vulnerable groups such (i) single female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantage (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability disabled (loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people will get the same additional support given to social policy households as identified in i.

### **5.2.13 Progress bonus for households handing over land on schedule:**

Organization, households and individuals handing over their affected land to the project in time or prior to regulation will get bonus amount as follows”

*(i) For economic organizations (bonus is not applied for state-owned enterprises and administrative units):*

- Being acquired total land area and being relocated to new site: 10,000,000 VND/project;
- Other cases: 5,000,000 VND/project

*(ii) For households and individuals*

- Being acquired total land area and being relocated to new site: 5,000,000VND/project
- Other cases: 2,500,000 VND/project

## **5.3 Policies for Resettlement Issues**

**Relocation alternatives:** There are three (03) major options for relocation, namely (i) serviced resettlement site where PAHs are provided plots of land in the resettlement site; (ii) self – relocation where PAHs are entitled to compensation/resettlement for the land but prefer to find their new residential areas by themselves and (iii) On-site resettlement, in the case of PAHs whose residential land has been acquired but who still have agricultural land or garden land planned to be a residential area. They should be supported to change the agricultural land into residential land for building a house.

Households or individuals who have all of their legal houses and land acquired and their remaining land areas are less than the limits of local land allocation; (i) will be entitled to resettlement arrangements; and (ii) if they chose resettlement in a serviced resettlement site, in case the compensation for affected land is lower than the investment cost of a land plot on a

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resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project to cover the difference. The support amount will not be in excess of the difference between the land compensation cost and cost for a minimal land plot of the local allocation.

Other land-users who are not eligible for full land compensation (including HHs who have land encroaching on canals) and have no shelters in the city, as confirmed by local authorities, will be allocated minimum land plots in the project resettlement site for building houses and will pay land-use fees. As per legal PAPs in case the compensation for affected land is lower than the investment cost of a land plot on a resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project to cover the difference. The support amount will not be in excess of the difference between the land compensation cost and cost for a minimal land plot of the local allocation.

In addition to the compensation in cash for the acquisition of residential land, Vietnamese households and individuals residing abroad who will opt for self-relocation will also get an assistance for resettlement as follows:

- To be allocated a land plot of 60m<sup>2</sup> for residential purpose and a support amount of 72 million dongs.
- To be allocated a land plot of 60m<sup>2</sup>-100m<sup>2</sup> for residential purpose, and get 1,200,000VND support for every per square meter difference from their residential land area acquired by the project with the area of the land plot allocated for their resettlement.

Other cases will get support amount of 60,000,000 VND/case.

Pursuant to the resettlement requirements, the PMU shall prepare the project resettlement site in the city or purchase plots of land in existing RS for DPs who are eligible for resettlement and have resettlement demand. The resettlement site must ensure basic social infrastructures and services for people living at new places at least equal to or better than their previous places.

### **5.4. Voluntary Land Donation**

Land donation will not apply for the sub-project in Vi Thanh City. All land acquisition will be compensated based on the policy included in this RP.

**Table 5.1. Entitlement Matrix**

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
<b>I. Land</b>					
1	Residential land is permanently acquired	Residential land is acquired and DPs are eligible for land compensation.	All households whose residential land acquired (816 HHs)	<p><b><u>Compensation for lost land</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project affected land-users will be compensated for the actually affected area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;</li> <li>- In case, PAPs losing residential land and their remaining land is not viable enough for their residence (ineligible for building new house as stipulated), if the PAPs agree, the state will acquire the remaining land and compensate for the acquired land in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;</li> <li>- Land-users who are eligible for compensation of acquired land (legal and legalizable land-users) but their lands are in dispute will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost and they will receive the compensation amount only when their disputes are resolved.</li> </ul>	
			Households have to relocate (275 HHs)	<p><b><u>Relocation</u></b></p> <p>Households or individuals who are acquired with all residential land or partial land but the remaining parts of land are less than the limits of local land allocation (1) will be entitled to resettlement arrangement and (2) in case, the compensation for affected land is lower than the investment cost of a land plot in resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project for such difference,</p>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				however, the support amount will not be in excess of the difference between the land compensation cost and cost for an minimal land plot of the project resettlement site.	
		Land users, whose acquired residential land is ineligible for land compensation	All households are acquired with residential land	<p><b><u>Land compensation/assistance</u></b></p> <p>The households whose land is affected will be assisted in cash with an amount at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost.</p> <p>Households, the affected land area will be calculated equal to the area of a floor of the affected house but not exceed land allocation quotas stipulated by the each PPC.</p>	
			Households have to relocate	<p><b><u>Relocation</u></b></p> <p>Relocated persons who have no shelters in their ward, which is confirmed by local authorities (i) will be allocated minimum land plots in the project resettlement site for building houses and (ii) pay land-use fee.</p>	
2	Residential land is permanently acquired	Acquired residential lands which is rented from the State have to relocate.	Relocated households are using state-owned land	In addition to the compensation for their affected property on land at replacement cost, relocated persons will be entitled to rent/buy apartments in the project resettlement site to stay. If the project does not have apartments in the project resettlement site, apartments in local social houses shall be introduced to the PAPs for renting/buying at price regulated by each PPC. Relocated persons are also supported in moving their assets and belongings to their new residences.	
3	Non-agricultural land other residential land	Non-agricultural land is	All households are acquired with non-	<b><u>Land compensation/assistance</u></b>	



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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
	with structures on land	acquired	agricultural land	<p>If affected lands are eligible to be compensated, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost.</p> <p>If affected lands are not entitled to the compensation, PAPs will be assisted in cash with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost.</p>	
4	Permanent loss of arable land	Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	PAPs are eligible for compensation (1090 HHs)	<p>If PAPs are acquired less than 20% (10% for the vulnerable) of their total land and the remaining area is economically viable, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the acquired area. In addition, the vulnerable will be entitled to take part in the project income restoration program.</p> <p>If PAPs have loss of 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of their land or the remaining area is not economically viable, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost, while receiving income rehabilitation measures such as extension services, vocational training, access to credit or others based on aspiration of the PAPs.</p>	
	Permanent loss of arable land	Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	Land users are not entitled to compensation as per regulation at Article 75 of Land Law, 2013.	<p>PAPs whose affected land used before 01 July 2004 will be compensated in cash with 100% of the land at the replacement cost.</p> <p>PAPs whose affected land used after 01 July 2004 will be assisted in cash not less than 60% of the land value at the replacement cost.</p>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
		Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	Land users use bidding land or rent public land with a previous agreement on returning the land to Government whenever it requests	<p>The supported/compensated land areas are within the land allocation quotas under Article 129, Land Law 2013.</p> <p>PAPs will not be compensated of the acquired land, but compensated for affected crops, plant mortars, and other assets on land in cash at the replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the loss of investment in the affected land with an amount equal to 30% of the affected land value at the time of acquisition.</p>	Those who rent land of other households or individuals, compensation money on land will be paid to land-owners.
<b>II. On-land property</b>					
5	Housing/structures	Housing/structures in land acquiring area.	Owners of the affected structures are households and individuals (730 HHs)	<p>Regardless their titles to the affected land or a construction permit for the affected structure, compensation or assistance in cash will be made to the affected houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs; and</p> <p>For houses/structures being partly affected but the remaining area is not sufficient to be used, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures.</p> <p>In case the remaining area of affected houses is sufficient to be repaired for living, PAPs will be paid in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the dismantled area, while provided with an additional amount equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the dismantled portion to rehabilitate the houses/structures to be better.</p> <p>PAPs whose houses/structures built on</p>	Compensation at replacement cost without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				encroached land beyond canals/rivers will be supported in cash at 100% of the replacement cost to rebuild their new houses/structures.	
6	Tenants	State ownership	Tenants (who rent state houses) have to relocate	Tenants who are leasing state houses for living will (i) not be compensated for the land area and houses owned by the state but fully compensated in cash at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired and upgraded works; (ii) will be entitled to rent or buy plots in the project resettlement area to resettle with minimum area; (iii) if the project has no plot in its resettlement site to them for renting/buying to resettle, APs will be supported in cash with not less than 60% replacement cost of land and house to resettle (Clause 2, Article 14, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2015).	
		Private ownership	Tenants (who rent private houses) have to relocate	RPs will be provided with transportation allowance for moving their assets and belongings to new residential places;	
7	Annual crops and perennial trees	Trees and domestic animals affected	Owners of affected trees and domestic animals (901 HHs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at time of compensation for the affected trees/ domestic animals planted/raised on the land. Where affected trees/animals can be removed to new places, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals plus the transportation cost.	Households will be notified 30 days to hand over land from after date compensated
<b>III. Assistance</b>					
8	Affected income and production/business	Loss of income sources and properties for	Those who lost income	<b><u>Allowance for Business Loss:</u></b>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
	facilities	production/business	source/owners of affected properties used for production /business (228 HHs)	<p>(i) All affected businesses and production households having a register business whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income dependent on three years of continued tax obligation.</p> <p>(ii) (PAPs with small business or service establishments at home, without license, that are not tax registered and who are permanently affected by the project, will be provided with a monthly average income of their business for a maximum of 6 months but not lower than 2 million VND.</p> <p>(iii) PAPs with small business or service establishments at home, without license, that are not tax registered and who are temporarily affected will be provided with a monthly average income of their business during the project construction for a maximum of 3 months but not lower than 1 million VND</p> <p>(iv) Employees who have had the labor contracts at least for 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organizations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6</p>	<p>If the business has to be relocated, the project will assist in finding an alternative site with location advantage and physical attributes similar to the land lost, and with easy access to a customer base, satisfactory to the PAP. Alternatively, the PAP will receive compensation in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable assets.</p> <p>This compensation and assistance will be provided in the baseline information and will be monitored during project implementation. In case that the livelihood of a PAP cannot be actually restored, the support level should be adjusted accordingly. Monitoring of this situation will continue until it can be determined that they are at least no worse off than</p>

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				months.	before the project impact
9	Affected public utilities/structures	Structures, housing, public architectures, forests, feeding land, other land, permanently/temporarily affected irrigation system.	Villages, urban zones, administration agencies.	If some public infrastructures/buildings are damaged by the project, the PMU shall consult with affected communities and specify that these structures are restored or repaired soon to mitigate negative impacts on communities, while the affected communities do not pay for such repair costs.	
10	Graves	Affected gravers	Families/groups (87 HHs)	Compensation for the removal of graves/tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs, which is relevant to customary requirements. The removal option and level of compensation to the affected will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities and based on each Province Policy	
11	Other assets	Telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), well...	Families/ companies affected	Households' other assets are affected such as: Telephone line, water meter, electric meter shall be compensated in cash as regulated; Cable TV, internet access (subscription) well of households/communities are affected by the project, PAPs shall be compensated in cash at the new installation.	
12	Temporarily affected	Assets affected during construction phase	Households/ Organizations in the project areas	If private or state structures are temporarily affected by contractors during construction phase, contractors shall bear all responsibilities for compensation to the affected at the replacement cost as those are permanently affected by the project. Temporarily affected land shall be assisted to	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				be rehabilitated to its original or better conditions;	
13	Supporting relocation for	Resettlement rehabilitation	Relocate to new places (275 HHs)	<p>Affected households requiring relocation inside or outside the area of the province will get funding support for traveling cost as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Moving and displacing within the remaining land plot: 3,000,000 VND/household.</li> <li>- Other cases 7,000,000 VND/tomb.</li> </ul> <p>For tenant of non-state-owned houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Household tenant: 1,200,000 VND</li> <li>- Individual tenant: 300,000VND.</li> </ul> <p>For the case of displacing machinery, production line, compensation will be made for the damage and loss during the dismantling, transportation and installation of machinery and equipment. Compensation is done in compliance with practical cost estimation.</p>	The specific amount will be adjusted according to the percentage of inflation at supporting time.
14	Supporting for temporary residence	Life stabilization	Households will move to resettlement areas, free – resettlement and households who are temporarily relocated during the time of rebuilding their houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. For communes:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From 1-4 HH members: 1,000,000 VND / household / month –</li> <li>From 5-8 HH members: 1,500,000 / household / month –</li> <li>For more than 8 HH members: 2,000,000 / household / month</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. For ward/townships                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From 1-4 HH members: 1,200,000 VND / household / month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
			(275HHs)	From 5-8 HH members: 1,800,000 / household / month For more than: 2,500,000 / household / month iii. Support temporary residence time is calculated by the date of hand over (with house clearance) to receive resettlement land notification plus 3 months for housing	
15	Supporting for training on career changes	Loss of productive lands	Severely affected households (177HHs)	i. PAPs whose agricultural land being cultivated is affected (confirmed by WPCs) will be supported for job training and job change with an amount of 02 times the price of agricultural land of the same type of PPC regulations but not lower than 60.000VND/m2 with recovered agricultural land, the areas support doesn't exceed the level of allocation of agricultural land under the provisions; and ii. In case, PAPs whose agricultural land is affected need a training or apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with the exemption from tuition fees for such training course for those within working ages (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational trainings outside the city).	Method of supporting will be delivered based on results of consultation with the affected households
17	Supporting for life rehabilitation	Resettlement restoration	Relocated persons who have aspiration of self- relocation.	Ps who select self- relocation will be supported as follows: - To be allocated a land plot of 60m2 for	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				residential purpose and a support amount of 72 million dong. - To be allocated a land plot of 60m2-100m2 for residential purpose, and get 1,200,000VND support for every per square meter difference from their residential land area acquired by the project with the area of the land plot allocated for their resettlement.  Other cases will get support amount of 60,000,000 VND/case.	
		Income restoration	Households whose agricultural land affected	For households, whose agricultural land is affected with 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) will be supported one time by money equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on local average price at the time of support for living stability within 6 months if not relocated and within 12 months if relocated; and  In case, more than 70% of agricultural land affected, PAPs will be supported within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated	
18	Social welfare	Additional support for the vulnerable	Relocated vulnerable households (60 HHs)	i. Social policy HH, as defined by each province, will get an allowance from 2.000.000VND-7.000.000VND for each household as regulated by the PPC policy.  PAHs of other vulnerable groups such (i) single female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantage (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability disabled	If the PAHs are eligible to have additional benefits, whichever highest benefit will be applied.



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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				(loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people will get the same additional support given to social policy households as identified in point i.	
19	Incentive support for handing over site soon	Progress bonus	Households handing over their affected land to the project in time or prior to regulation (1920 HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For economic organizations (bonus is not applied for state-owned enterprises and administrative units):</li> <li>- Being acquired total land area and being relocated to new site: 10,000,000 VND/project;</li> <li>- Other cases: 5,000,000 VND/project</li> <li>- For households and individuals</li> <li>- Being acquired total land area and being relocated to new site: 5,000,000VND/project</li> <li>- Other cases: 2,500,000 VND/project</li> </ul>	Handing over the acquired lands to the project will be made by 30 days since PAPs have received full compensation or assistances from the project.

## **CHAPTER 6. MEASURES FOR INCOME RESTORATION**

### **6.1 Overview**

In addition to the numerous socio-economic benefits brought by the implementation of the project, it is necessary to pay attention to the affected people to ensure that they can have a normal life. Taking this approach will ensure the sustainable development of the project. The IRP aims to assist severely affected people/households to restore their lost income due to the implementation of project such as: (i) interruption of production and business activities as a result of losing their living location and production means and (ii) change in career due to loss of agricultural land etc., ensuring that the affected people can restore their income to be equal to the pre-project level or even higher, and that affected people can adapt to new conditions as soon as possible.

The project ensures full and fair compensation and support for affected land, buildings and assets with replacement cost. In addition, beneficial policies and support for restoring income for those affected will also be provided and fully included in the Policy Framework for Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement which has been approved by the Government of Vietnam (GOV).

For the next step of the RP, the PMU will cooperate with local governments and authorities at all levels, social organizations such as the Women's Union and the vocational training fund to conduct activities for income restoration for households affected by the project.

### **6.2 Beneficiaries of the income restoration program**

Beneficiaries of the income restoration program are HHs severely affected by the Project, households with over 20% agricultural land area being acquired (10% for vulnerable HHs) and HHs with business establishments/facilities that require relocation. According to result of the preliminary inventory of losses, 512 HHs are eligible to participate in the income restoration program, of which 177 households are seriously affected due to loss of productive land and 275 households will be relocated, of which 161 households are business establishments and 60 households are vulnerable.

### **6.3. Demand assessment**

Most affected households have alternative plans to replace their lost income sources. 52.8% of households are planning to invest in business, 13.4% are planning to buy new land to continue production, 12.4% want to find new jobs and 3.4% households are intending to invest in farming. This suggests that households are proactively planning to replace the lost income caused by the Project to ensure their livelihood restoration after land acquisition (Table 6.1 below).

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Results of the survey and direct consultation with the affected households shows that losing income sources from agriculture does not significantly affect people’s lives. The total number of households working in agriculture is small and the major source of income for households in the project area is from doing business, trading, industrial wages and salaries as government employees.

The majority of households with agriculture land affected, would like to receive fair compensations rather than change jobs.

The survey results on demand for support showed that 10.4% of surveyed households did not have any specific choice for the type of support; 20.7% wanted to receive vocational training courses for their children of working age, 52.3% of households wanted to have access to concessional loans and 16.6% wish to have support to find a new job.

**Table 6.1. Community demand for support in the surveyed area**

No.	Component	Community’s demands for support			
		No specific choice	Vocational training	Loan	Finding job
<b>I</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>32</b>
1.1	LIA 1	5	7	20	5
1.2	LIA 2	1	2	7	1
1.3	LIA 3	4	10	18	9
1.4	LIA 7	9	13	43	17
<b>II</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>54</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	1	2	4	1
2.2	Canal 62	19	35	101	21
2.3	Cai Nhuc canal	5	17	25	11
2.4	Road 1/5	4	9	27	13
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	5	11	23	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>85</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey for affected households by the project, October 2016)

## **6.4 Proposal for the income restoration program**

### **6.4.1. Program description**

The IRP will be developed on the basis of the demands of the project severely affected households and relocated businesses and other affected households, the experience and capacity of institutions that will provide public and private services in order to assist the income

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generation for local people as well as the existing (income) rehabilitation program available in Vi Thanh City. The activities proposed as part of the income restoration/recovery programs include:

**i. Activity 1 – Vocational training and career change**

Currently, there are many vocational training and job introduction centres in Vi Thanh city. With the support of the city Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Divisions of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs of wards and vocational training centers, the city’s Women’s Union will regularly organize training courses and introduce new jobs for beneficiaries under the IRP. The vocational training and job introduction centres present in the project area are presented below:

- Employment Services Centre of Hau Giang Province

Address: Vo Van Kiet street, ward 5, Vi Thanh city, Hau Giang province.

Telephone No. 07113.807.115

The training fields include:

- Beading, knitting, sewing, hairdressing, making conical hats;
- Cooking, baking;
- Repairing electronic appliances, repairing electronic items such as telephones and computers, masonry, accounting, office IT;
- Repairing mechanical equipment such as: agricultural machines, automobiles, motorcycles, motorboats etc.

Characteristics and costs of free vocational training for the primary level are presented in Table 6.2 below. The Project will pay for all costs of vocational training.

**Table 6.2. Characteristics and costs for vocational training**

Training sector	Training time	Costs of training
Beading, knitting, sewing, hairdressing, making conical hats;	2-3 months	From 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 VND/person/month (included training fee and allowance)
Cooking, baking;	2-3 months	
Repairing electronic appliances, telephone, computer, motorcycle repairing, masonry, accounting, office IT;	3 -12 months	

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****ii. Action 2 - Providing credit loan by guaranteed associations**

Over the past years, the Social Policy Bank (SPB) of Hau Giang province has frequently cooperated with departments and mass organizations to provide concessional loans for poor households and social policy HH.

Currently the SPB of Hau Giang province is implementing 5 credit programs: i) providing loans for poor households; ii) solving employment issues; iii) labour exporting; iv) student program and v) clean water and environmental sanitation program in rural areas. At the same time, the city also has the “National Fund for employment resolution”. Information on these programs is presented in Table 6.3 below:

**Table 6.3. Existing types of loan in Vi Thanh City**

No.	Type of loan	Loan amount	Loan duration
<b>I. Concessional loan policy for poor people and other policy subjects</b>			
1	Loans for production and business purpose	Maximum 30 million VND/household	Maximum 60 months (5 years)
2	Loans for repairing house	Maximum 30 million VND/household	
3	Loans for installation of lighting system	Maximum 1.5 million VND/household	
4	Lending program for construction and renovation of clean water and environmental sanitation for households living in rural areas of communes/towns. Each household can borrow money for a maximum of 2 types of work (1 clean water, 1 sanitary work)	Maximum 4 million VND for each type of work	
5	Lending tuition fee for high school, college/university students and vocational training center	Maximum 15 million VND/student	Maximum 13 years
6	Lending program for labour export	Maximum 30 million VND/case	Maximum loan duration equal to the working time abroad
<b>II. National fund for employment resolution</b>			

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No.	Type of loan	Loan amount	Loan duration
7	For households	Maximum 20 million VND/case	Maximum 60 months (5 years)
8	For production and business establishments	Maximum 500 million VND/project	

**Lending procedures:**

- For loan types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the borrower will submit the loan application form as stipulated by the SPB to the Team leader of the Savings and Lending team or to the staff of the Bank
- For production and business establishments (item 8):
  - + Demand for loan: The loan applicant will need to prepare the application for the loan and will prepare a business plan with the guidance of the SPB.
  - + Loan appraisal: SPB will appraise the loan application document, and submit it to competent authority for approval.
  - + Authority to approve the loan: Chairman of Province, directly under the Central management and heads of central agencies implementing the program will be the competent authorities for approving loans using the fund; Hau Giang Provincial People's Committee decentralizes responsibility for approving loans for the project to the City People's Committee and District People's Committees in order that the loans are approved in a fast and convenient manner for the borrowers.
  - + Staff of the PMU (in charge of the IRP) are responsible for determining which households need the loan, for guiding loan applicants on the borrowing procedures and for supporting households on filling out the forms.

**6.4.3 Budget source**

Restoration of income is additional to the compensation received by PAPs. The budget for the IRP is derived from the counterpart fund of Hau Giang province and is summarized in the total compensation cost of the project.

The funding for the implementation of the IRP is VND 1,786,500,000 including: vocational training and management costs. The funding for the implementation of the IRP is outlined in Table 6.4 below.

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****Table 6.4. Budget for implementation of the income restoration program**

<b>Expected programs (*)</b>	<b>Estimated cost</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1. Support for career change	Calculated in the support amount for affected households (support for career change),  The affected households received the support in cash.	The funding for this program is converted to monetary support and paid to the affected persons in the compensation process. Affected people can use this funding for their career change.
2. Vocational training program	1,590,000,000	The funding is provisional for 106 households whose income is affected and who want to participate in the vocational training.
3. Lending loans for production and business  Based on the survey results, the number of households who would like business loans is 268 households. The desired loan amount is 30 million/household.	The funding for this section is not included in the compensation and resettlement plan.	The funding for this item will come from the credit funds of the current organizations in Vi Thanh city.  Assistance for applicants from PMU staff is included in item 4 of the budget;
4. The funding for management implementation  (Estimated 10% x Section 2)	159,000,000	This funding is from the project
The total implementation cost for the IRP (Section 2 + Section 4)	1,749,000,000	This funding is from the project

**6.4.4. Implementation arrangements for the IRP**

The organizational structure for implementation of the IRP consists of:

- PMU: taking the main responsibility, coordinating implementation of the IRP and reporting the results to DPI, the PPC and the World Bank.
- Departments and divisions under the direct management of the Province such as: DOLISA, DPI, DARD, the vocational training center, the Social policy bank, unions, associations (Farmer association, Women's union, Veteran union, Youth union etc.) to provide functional support.
- Independent monitoring consultant: responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Program, reflecting all findings related to livelihood restoration of affected household in periodic monitoring reports and making recommendations and adjustments, if necessary, for the program;

### 6.4.5. Implementation process for the IRP

It is expected that the IRP will be implemented after the payment of compensation for affected households. Process of the work is summarized in Table 6.5 below.

**Table 6.5. Implementation progress for the income restoration program**

Work items	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Advising and registering affected HHs participating in the specific program.	■			
Organizing and planning specific individual training programs for affected households		■		
Preparing the income restoration program		■		
Technical support for preparing specific programs that affected people can choose.		■		
Implementing programs to generate income for the affected households		■	■	
Monitoring and providing technical assistance for affected households	■	■	■	■
Monitoring and evaluating program implementation	■	■	■	■

### 6.4.6. Monitoring and evaluation

The IRP will be regularly monitored once every 6 months by the PMU and the independent monitoring consultant from the deployment time until the program ends. The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to review efficiency of the program's implementation in order to propose timely adjustments to the program's objectives. The content of monitoring and evaluation includes:

- Considering which affected HHs are severely affected by the project (losing main income sources from business/production) and selecting vulnerable HHs for participate in the restoration program.
- Monitoring and assessing the organizational structure of the program;
- Monitoring and evaluating the relevance and effectiveness of the program through secondary information collection from agencies and units involved in the program implementation and from interviews with the beneficiaries;
- Assessing the level of income restoration through qualitative interviews and quantifying household-scale participation in the program;
- Drawing lessons learned from the process of implementing the program to disseminate and replicate.



## **CHAPTER 7. ARRANGEMENT FOR RESETTLEMENT AND INTEGRATION WITH HOST COMMUNITY**

### **7.1 Resettlement principles**

Households and individuals whose houses and land are fully acquired and who are eligible for compensation or whose remaining land area after the acquisition is insufficient for the granting of construction permissions and who have no other land in the project affected wards, will benefit from the following: (i) allocation of plots for resettlement; and (ii) in case the land compensation rate is lower than the value of a local minimum land plot in the resettlement site, the State will cover the difference with an amount not exceeding the difference between the land compensation and the local minimum resettlement plot.

For the cases where the land affected households are not eligible for compensation (including canal encroachment households), if PAHs have no other place to live in the project affected wards, a minimum resettlement plot will be allocated in the resettlement site and the affected households will pay land-use fees.

### **7.2 Resettlement Options**

There are 3 main resettlement options, including: (i) on-site resettlement (on the PAH's remaining land area); (ii) resettlement in serviced resettlement site, and (iii) self-relocation.

#### ***7.2.1 On-site Resettlement***

The on-site resettlement option is applicable to households whose houses are partly or totally affected but the remaining area is sufficiently large to rebuild their houses. In cases where the PAH's remaining area is agricultural land that is located in a planned residential area of the city, they will be supported by the local government to change the land use purpose from agricultural land into residential land to be resettled.

#### ***7.2.2 Self-relocation***

This resettlement option is offered to households whose entire house is affected. These households receive compensation for self – relocation. In this case, the affected households, in addition to receiving compensation at replacement cost, are supported with an amount for self-relocation equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investment for a minimum resettlement land plot in the resettlement site.

#### ***7.2.3 Relocation in the resettlement site***

Households whose entire houses are affected and have no place to live will be allocated plots in the project resettlement site in ward 4 and in Lien Minh resettlement area in Vi Tan commune.

Vi Thanh city plans to buy available resettlement areas in ward 4 and Lien Minh resettlement area in Vi Tan commune. The resettlement area is located in the master plan for residential area development of Vi Thanh city and is accessible to other public services of the city. Brief information on location and design scope of the resettlement area is presented below and in Figures 7.1 and 7.2.

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### **Resettlement area 1: Resettlement site in provincial administration area**

- Project's owner: Can Tho city Construction Joint stock company
- Location: Area 2, ward IV, Vi Thanh city, Hau Giang province distance from the RS to the City's center is about 2km, from RS in ward 4 to each proposed investment of the project is about 1- 5 km. Infrastructure status: completing infrastructure such as drainage system, water supply system, road, lighting system etc.
- Social infrastructure:
  - ✓ Kindergarten: 2km
  - ✓ Market: distance about 500m
  - ✓ Primary, secondary schools: distance about 2km
  - ✓ Hospital: distance around 2km
- Total area of the resettlement site is 17.2 ha with complete infrastructure such as: roads, water drainage, water supply system, green parks
- Total unallocated plots: 243 plots (each plot of 75 – 100m<sup>2</sup>)
- Sale price for land plots: initial price is stipulated in Decision No.1385/QĐ-UBND dated 8/10/2014 by People's Committee of Hau Giang province, namely:
  - Vo Nguyen Giap street-front area: 2,500,000 VND/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Nguyen An Ninh street-front area: 2,200,000 VND/m<sup>2</sup>
  - Front plots on internal paths in resettlement-residential area: 1,300,000 VND/m<sup>2</sup>

### **Resettlement area 2: Lien Minh residential and resettlement area**

- Owner: Lien Minh joint stock company
- Location: the resettlement area is located at the corner of road 19/08 and Le Hong Phong street, on Vi Tan commune and one part on Ward 4, Vi Thanh city, Hau Giang province. The distance from ward Vi Thanh RS to each proposed investment under the SUUP – Vi Thanh City is from 1 to 5 km.
- Scope: total area: 34.5ha, total land plots 1,385 plots (shop/houses, villas) and the commercial area is 25,000m<sup>2</sup>.
- Advantage:
  - Located on a favorable road axis, 6-7 km to National highway 61B –connecting Can Tho – Hau Giang (37km); adjacent to road 19/8 – right of way of 31m, connecting Hau Giang province with Rach Gia city – Kien Giang province, adjacent to Le Hong Phong street, right of way of 29m, connecting with Giong Rieng, Kien Giang province;
  - Existing facilities in the area: adjacent to People's Committee of Vi Tan commune, Medical station of Vi Tan commune, Vi Tan primary school, kindergarten, Census communication center of Vi Thanh town.

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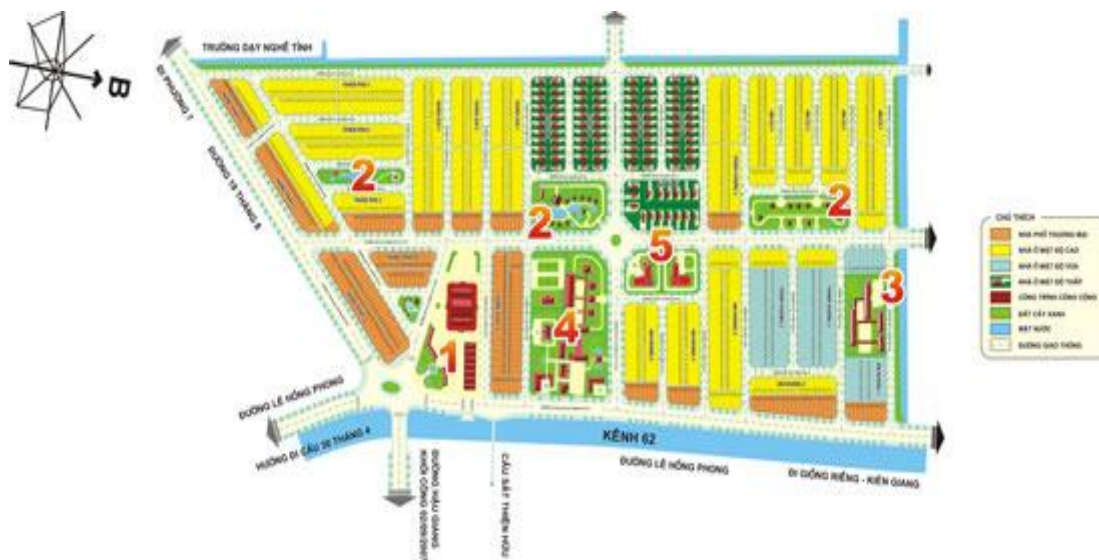
- Planned social infrastructures: Vi Tan primary school, kindergarten, market, multi-purpose commercial area, food court, park, green land, post office.

**Figure 7.1. Location of Lien Minh resettlement site**

**SƠ ĐỒ VỊ TRÍ**



**Figure 7.2. Location of Lien Minh resettlement area**



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****7.3 Assessment of resettlement demand*****7.3.1. Assessment of resettlement demand***

The consultation results show that about 99 PAHs accounting for 36% of the DPs would like to be resettled in a serviced resettlement site. The number of households who selected the option of self-relocation is 153 (55.6%). The remaining 23 PAHs equivalent to 8.4% have not yet made a decision (Table 7.1 below).

**Table 7.1. Initial options of AHs for resettlement**

No.	Component	Self - relocation	Relocation in serviced RS	Have not decided
<b>1</b>	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	LIA 1	7	9	2
1.2	LIA 2	2	1	0
1.3	LIA 3			
1.4	LIA 7			
<b>2</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>
2.1	Tam Giac lake	2	1	1
2.2	Cai Nhuc canal	75	67	13
2.3	Canal 62	25	13	2
2.4	Road 1/5	25	3	2
2.5	Nguyen Hue street	17	5	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>55.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>

***7.3.2 Public consultation about the resettlement site***

During the public consultation, one of the focuses was the consultation with local authorities and PAPs about the planned resettlement site of the project. The purpose is to meet the households' demand and ensure the lowest levels of disturbance to the living conditions of the families displaced to the resettlement site. The consultation times and places and the consultation results are summarized in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3 below.

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN****Table 7.2. Location and dates of public consultation on resettlement**

No.	Time	Ward/Commune	Participants		
			Total	Male	Female
1	8h30, October 14 <sup>th</sup> 2016	1	56	40	16
2	8h30, October 17 <sup>th</sup> 2016	3	40	27	13
3	14h00, October 18 <sup>th</sup> 2016	5	60	30	30
4	8h00, October 19 <sup>th</sup> 2016 and 14h00, October 19 <sup>th</sup> 2016 and 16h 30 October 19 <sup>th</sup> 2016	4	130	82	48
5	08h30, October 20 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Vi Tan	55	35	20

**Table 7.3. The consultation contents and summary of the feedback from the consultations on resettlement site**

Participants	Contents	Feedback and aspirations of affected households
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representatives of local authorities.</li> <li>- Representatives of mass organizations (youth's unions and women's unions, fatherland fronts...)</li> <li>- The affected households.</li> <li>- Project Design Consultant.</li> <li>- Consultant for resettlement plan report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction to the location and scale of project resettlement site.</li> <li>- Social and physical infrastructures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of the two proposed resettlement sites are satisfactory as they are close to former location of relocated HH and have all the necessary infrastructures;</li> <li>- Due to the high number of illegal HH along canals, assistance should be provided to them to be able to relocate in these RS;</li> <li>- The allocation of plots should be made in full transparency;</li> </ul>

**7.3.3. Results of consulting with the host community**

To learn about ideas of the host community related to development of the resettlement site, a consultation with local authority of ward 4, Vi Tan Commune and its community was undertaken during the preparation of the RP. The consultation results are summarized as follows:

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- The resettlement area in ward 4 and the Lien Minh residential area are within the planning area of Vi Thanh city with full social infrastructures such as: kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, medical station, public security station etc.
- These resettlement areas are also located close to convenient roads for connecting social infrastructure, administrative services and healthcare services.
- According to the local authority of ward 4 and Vi Tan commune, the sudden increase in population will place significant pressure on infrastructure, especially on kindergartens which are only designed for the children in the ward/commune. However, these resettlement areas have already been completed with their own social infrastructures.
- In short, local authorities and people agree for the relocation of households within their community.

## **CHAPTER 8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **8.1 Objectives and principles**

The dissemination of information to the affected persons and relevant agencies is an important part of the preparation and implementation of the project. The consultation with the affected persons is to ensure their active participation and will reduce potential conflicts and risks of project delays. This will also allow the Project to plan the resettlement and compensation as a sustainable development program that is consistent with the needs and priorities of the affected persons; Taking this approach will maximize the economic and social benefits of the investment items. The goal of the dissemination of information and public consultation includes the following content:

- a. Representatives of local governments as well as representatives of the affected persons will be involved in the process of planning and decision making for resettlement issues. The PMU will coordinate closely with the city/district people's committees and other relevant agencies and departments throughout the process of preparing and implementing the project. Representatives of the affected persons will be invited to district compensation, support and resettlement committees and participate in the resettlement activities (asset valuation, compensation, resettlement and monitoring of implementation);
- b. Share full information about the components and operations of the proposed project with affected persons;
- c. Collect information on the demand and priorities of the affected persons as well as get feedback from them for the proposed policies and activities;
- d. Ensure that affected persons can decide on the issues that may directly affect their future income and living standards, on the basis of adequate information. Ensure that affected persons have the opportunity to participate in activities and make decisions on the issues that directly affect them;
- e. Affected persons and communities cooperate and participate in the activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation;
- f. Ensure the transparency of all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of living standards.

## **8.2 Procedure for participation and consultation**

### **8.2.1. Consultation during RP preparation**

During the project preparation stage, the dissemination of information and public consultation was conducted to gather information and assess resettlement impacts of the project and make recommendations on the resettlement options. This process aims to reduce or eliminate potential impacts of the project on local residents as well as to deal with the problems that may arise during the project implementation.

The methods of information dissemination and community consultations include the Participatory Rapid Assessment and consultations with the stakeholders, using on site techniques and meeting with the families in affected areas through community meetings, focus group discussions, and social economic surveys.

Local governments at all levels and leaders of various relevant bodies were informed of the proposed project, its objectives and planned activities. They have been consulted and have participated actively in the discussions on the development, their investment priorities and their perception of the project's objectives.

### **8.2.3 Consultation during the implementation of the project**

After the project is approved, the mass media will be widely informed about the project. The information dissemination includes the Project's objectives, components and operations. The PMU will coordinate with the local government to be mainly responsible for the dissemination of information and the public consultations. Consultations with the affected persons will continue during the project's implementation.

#### **Dissemination of information and public consultation**

During the project implementation, the PMU, with the support of the Consultant, will undertake the following tasks:

- a) Provide information for City Compensation and Site clearance Committee (CCSC) and local government at all levels through workshops, and training, including detailed information on project policies and implementation procedures.
- b) Coordinate with the CCSCC/Land Fund Development Center of City (LFDC) to organize information dissemination and consultations for all affected persons during the project's implementation.
- c) Coordinate with the CCSCC/LFDC to update compensation unit costs and reaffirm the scale of land acquisition and impact on assets based on the DMS and the consultations with the affected persons.
- d) After the CCSCC/LFDC have calculated the unit cost and compensation values for each household and established the compensation, support and resettlement plans, the



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PMU/CCSCC/LFDC will publicize information on the benefits of affected persons in the community consultations. The compensation plans will be posted at the ward people's committees.

- e) Send dispatches or questionnaires concerning resettlement plans to all displaced persons to (a) inform them of the resettlement plans (clearly explain the characteristics of each plan), (b) request affected persons to confirm their choice for resettlement plans and their confirmation of preliminary locations for resettlement sites, and (c) request affected persons to present the education / medical service / market that they are currently using and the distances to the service/market

### **Community meeting**

During the detailed design stage, the community meetings will be held to provide additional information to the affected persons and provide opportunities for them to participate in the more detailed, open discussions about the design plans, policies and procedures for resettlement. This information will be publicized through the mass media (such as newspapers, radios, posters, ward people's committees in the project area). The affected persons must be provided with the following information:

- Project items: This section includes information on the places where the affected persons can learn more about project details.
- Project impacts: Impacts on people who live and work in the project affected area, including implementation of land acquisition demand for each specific work items of the project.
- The rights and compensation entitlements of the affected persons: Explain clearly with the affected persons the rights and compensation entitlements for different types of impacts.
- The grievance redress mechanism: The affected persons will be informed of the compensation, support and resettlement policy and livelihood restoration programs. The affected persons will be informed if they have any concerns/questions related to the project compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration, the CCSCC/LFDC and the competent authorities shall consider settling their concerns/questions. The affected persons will have access to the grievance redress procedures.
- The rights to participation and consultations: The affected persons will be notified of the rights to participate in the resettlement planning and resettlement plan implementation. The affected persons are represented at the CCSCC and their representatives will be present when the CCSCC organize meetings to ensure their participation in the project sectors.

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- Resettlement activities: All households affected by the project will be explained on the compensation calculations and compensation payment, monitoring procedures, including interviews with some affected households, moving to resettlement site and preliminary information on the construction and installation process.
- Responsibilities for organization: The affected persons will be informed about the organization and the levels of authorities relating to the resettlement and the responsibilities of each party.

Implementation progress: Affected households will be informed about the progress of the resettlement activities. It should specify that the affected persons will move only when they received full payment of compensation for their lost properties.

### **Compensation and rehabilitation**

Notification messages will be sent to every affected household specifying the times, locations and procedures for receiving compensation payments. Severely affected and vulnerable households will be contacted and invited to the consultation meeting to confirm their desire to receive support for restoration of their livelihood.

### **The project information booklet (PIB), leaflets for project information**

To ensure that the affected persons, their representatives and local authorities in the affected areas fully understand the resettlement program and the restoration measures for the project, the PMU, with the assistance of Consultant in the detailed design stage, will prepare project information pamphlets/leaflets. These documents will be distributed to all the affected persons in the project area at the same time of DMS.

The content of the PIB will include: A brief description of the project, the project progress, project impacts, entitlements of the affected persons, the compensation, support and resettlement policy, the living restoration programs, the information and consultation with the affected persons, the grievance redress mechanism, the agencies/organizations involved in the project.

### **8.3 Information disclosure**

As per the Bank's requirement (OP 4.12, paragraph 29), the draft RPF and the draft RP were disclosed in Vietnamese at the local level at the office of the PMU, City PC, Ward PCs on 10 January 2017 and in English at the World Bank Info Shop in Washington D.C on 12 January 2017. After approval by the GoV and clearance by the WB, the final RPF and the final RP will also be disclosed as per the draft RPF/RP.

#### **8.4. Consultation results**

The Resettlement Consultant Team organized public consultations with affected households in October 2016. The information conveyed to affected households includes:

- General information about the project and the proposed items of the project;
- Project implementation plan, including project resettlement implementation plan;
- Introduce the Project's compensation and support policy framework, the compensation principle and the compensation conditions;
- The resettlement policy for households who must be resettled;
- The Project's livelihood restoration programs;
- The survey results and the preliminary statistics of losses;
- The discussions with affected households.

The results of the survey and community consultations with affected households show that most of them support the project investment and believe that the project is necessary for the development of the City. They said that when the State requests land acquisition for public purposes, for the development of the city, they are willing to comply with this. Their main concerns are: ensuring that there is a fair compensation and support policy and that the compensation unit costs are at the market rate for the compensation of their losses.

In addition, one of the common concerns of the affected persons is that they desire the project to be implemented quickly in order to shorten the period of instability as well as to allow them to quickly restore and stabilize their living conditions.

According to the Consultant, the organization of the community discussions and consultations contributed to the understanding of the affected households about the nature of the project and the project's resettlement policy which reduced the number households who do not support the project.

The summary of the public consultations is provided in Table 8.1 below.

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**Table 8.1. Community consultation on land acquisition and resettlement**

No	Location	Time	Participants			Subject	Content	Consultation result
			Total	Male	Female			
1	Ward 1	8h300, October 14 <sup>th</sup> 2016	56	40	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representatives of PMU</li> <li>- Representatives of local government;</li> <li>- Representatives of consultant;</li> <li>- Representatives of affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introducing basic content of the project</li> <li>- Introducing timeline for project implementation</li> <li>- Introducing resettlement policy framework of the project; policy for compensation and condition for compensation</li> <li>- Resettlement policy for house affected households</li> <li>- Introducing the resettlement areas of the project;</li> <li>- Introducing livelihood restoration programs;</li> <li>- Results of preliminary inventory of losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of people fully agreed with the implementation of the project;</li> <li>- 99% of affected households agreed with the general policy framework of the project;</li> <li>- To recommend that the project has additional support policies for vulnerable households;</li> <li>- To look forward to the quick implementation of the project.</li> <li>- The displaced households want to resettle in resettlement area in Ward 4</li> </ul>
2	Ward 3	8h30, October 17 <sup>th</sup> 2016	40	27	13			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of people agreed with the resettlement policy framework of the project;</li> <li>- Households whose business activities are affected wished to get support during the construction period;</li> <li>- Relocated business establishments wished to be provided with front street locations for their trading/business activities;</li> <li>- To have information on the compensation price disclosed before land acquisition.</li> </ul>
3	Ward 5	14h00, October 18 <sup>th</sup> 2016	60	30	30			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of affected households agreed with the land acquisition for the project implementation;</li> </ul>

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No	Location	Time	Participants			Subject	Content	Consultation result
			Total	Male	Female			
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of households agreed with the resettlement policy framework of the project;</li> <li>- Asked for the support on legal procedures</li> <li>- Wanted to be allocated resettlement plots in ward 4</li> </ul>
4	Ward 4	8h00; 14h00, and 16h30 October 19 <sup>th</sup> 2016	130	82	48			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90% of people agreed to support the project;</li> <li>- Some households living on the embankment area of Cai Nhuc canal, section Le Hong Phong bank wished that the project would find other solutions to avoid resettlement;</li> <li>- Supporting vocational training and providing clear and transparent information on the compensation price;</li> </ul>
5	Vi Tan commune	8h300, October 20 <sup>th</sup> 2016	55	35	20			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of households fully agreed to support the project;</li> <li>- 100% fully agreed with the resettlement policy of the project;</li> <li>- The HHs look forward to implementation of the project starting soon;</li> </ul>

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### **CHAPTER 9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)**

#### **9.1 Responsibility for complaint resolution**

Authorities responsible for carrying out the process for settling complaints and questions during the implementation of site clearance and compensation include Hau Giang PPC, relevant departments, Compensation and Site Clearance Committee of all levels, People's Committee of wards/communes in project area. Depending on the functions and responsibilities of each level, the mechanism for settling complaints and queries of the affected people will be regulated as in legal documents issued by the GoV.

To ensure that the affected people have the opportunity to present complaints related to compensation and resettlement, detailed procedures for grievance redressing will be prepared for the project. The objective is to resolve the complaints of the affected people in a fast and appropriate manner. The mechanism will be designed to be simple, understandable and fair. By resolving complaints in levels, the project implementation schedule will be more effective. Those who are affected by land acquisition if not agreeing with the decision on compensation, support and resettlement can submit complaints or denunciations in accordance with the law.

Grievance redress against decisions on compensation, assistance, site clearance and resettlement and the responsibility for resolving complaints and procedures for grievance redress will be in accordance with regulations in Article 204 of the Land Law 2013 and Article 17 – Decree No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP dated 15/05/2014 by the Government and other provisions on resolving complaints set out in the Decree No. 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 3/10/2012.

#### **9.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

PAPs are entitled to the complaints regarding their interests and responsibilities in the Project implementation including but not limited to: entitlements to compensation, compensation policy, unit prices, land acquisition, resettlement and other entitlements related to the recovery support programs. Complaints can also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievance procedures should include affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms. Grievance redress mechanism comply with the current law Government is provision in Article 28, Article 32 and Article 33 of the Law on grievance No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11/11/2011 as following:

**Ways of complaint:** Complainants are able to make complaints in written or spoken manners. If the complaints are made in writing, they must contain dates, months and years of the complaints; names and addresses of complainants; contents, reasons for complaints and documents related to contents of complaints and requests for settlement of complainants. The complaints must be signed by the complainants or in their fingerprints. If the complaints are made in a spoken manner, competent staff who receives complaints will guide complainants to write their complaints on paper with the signatures or fingerprints of complaints as the certification.

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The stages of complaints/grievances and their addressing are the following:

### **First stage: At Ward/Commune People’s Committee (Article 28 and Article 32 of the Law on Complaints, 2011)**

- An aggrieved PAPs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune/Ward People’s Committee, in writing or verbally. The member of CPC/WPC at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the CPC/WPC leaders about the complaint for resolution. The Chairman of the CPC/WPC will meet personally with the aggrieved PAPs and will have 30 days following the date of receipt of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC/WPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints handled by the CPC/WPC.

### **Second stage: At City’s People’s Committee (Article 28 and Article 32 of the Law on Complaints, 2011)**

- Complainants submit their complains to the City People's Committee and within 10 days of receiving complaints, the City People's Committee proceeds complaints and informs complainants whether they are valid for settlement or not. If not, they must clearly state reasons. The time for settlement of the complaints is 30 days from the date of notification of acceptance of complaints. Within 03 working days from the dates of decisions to settle the complaints, the City People's Committee will send decisions of settlement to complainants. The affected people can also bring the case to court if they wish.

### **Third stage: At the Provincial People's Committee (Article 33 of the Law on Complaints, 2011)**

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

### **Final Stage - Court of Law Decides**

- If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.
- Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved PAPs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People’s Committee where the complaint is resolved. The decision/result on resolution is available at commune/ward level after three days, and at City level after seven days.

At the beginning of the project implementation, Grievance Redress Committees will be established from communal to provincial levels based on the existing structures consisting of concerned departments, mass organizations, women and ethnic representatives. At the communal level the community-based organization will incorporate the existing grievance mechanisms that

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will be chaired by the leader of the CPC. The grievance mechanism and procedures will resolve complaints, and with the availability of local resources resolve conflicts not only on safeguard issues but also on other issues during project implementation. Based on this structure, the community-based organization would assist during the project preparation, design, implementation, and future developments. The grievance mechanism will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those that may have interests in a project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively.

In order to minimize complaints to the provincial level, the PMU will cooperate with the CCSCC to participate in and consult on settling complaints. Staff, assigned by the PMU, will formulate and maintain a database of the PAPs' grievances related to the Project including information such as the nature of the grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status. In the case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.

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 wards/communes and city and at the PMU. All complaints and grievances will be properly documented and filed by the commune and City PCs as well addressed by PPMUs through consultations in a transparent and proactive manner. These grievance documents and reports will be made public accessible. All costs associated with the grievance handling process incurred by the claimant and/or her/his representatives are to be covered by the project developer. To ensure that the grievance mechanisms described above are practical and acceptable to PAPs, local authorities and communities, taking into account specific cultural attributes as well as traditional-cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints and conflicting issues.

An escrow account for resettlement payments, at a commercial bank with interest rates, should be used when resolving grievances to avoid excessive delays to the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved. The amount that is put in this escrow account is the amount offered plus 10%.

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm has occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).



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

All the cost of GRM establishment and function should be included in the project cost.

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## **CHAPTER 10. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Agencies which relate to activities of land acquisition and resettlement include:

- ✚ People’s committee of Hau Giang province;
- ✚ People’s committee of Vi Thanh city;
- ✚ Project Management Unit (PMU);
- ✚ Compensation and Site Clearance Committees (CSCCs);
- ✚ City Land Fund Development Centers (CLFDCs);
- ✚ Ward People’s Committee (WPCs);
- ✚ Independent Monitoring Agency.

### **1. People’s committee of Hau Giang province**

People’s committee of Hau Giang: is the highest authority to promulgate regulations, solve issues concerning guidelines and policies, and give instructions for the Project implementation and are the links between the functional organizations in the Project implementation. The PPC will take the below responsibilities:

- a. Promulgating regulations to solidify the mechanisms for compensation, assistance and resettlement in accordance with the laws and practices of the city.
- b. Giving instructions to its departments, divisions, agencies and WPCs for:
  - Making plans for construction of the project resettlement site to meet the requirements of compensation, site clearance and land acquisition.
  - Preparing compensation, assistance and resettlement plans within their competency.
  - Approving compensation, assistance and resettlement plans.
- c. Making decisions or authorizing chairpersons of City PCs to implement land recovery for those who do not comply with the land acquisition decision made by PPC when all the grievances steps have been exhausted.
- d. Giving instructions and punishing violations of compensation, assistance and resettlement.

### **2. People’s Committee of Vi Thanh city**

People’s Committee of Vi Thanh city is responsible for:

- a. Giving instructions, organizing propaganda and mobilizing every concerned agency, household, and individual to execute the compensation, assistance and resettlement and site clearance policy pursuant to the decisions of the competent state agencies.

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- b. Giving instructions to its CCSCC of preparing, assessing and approving compensation and resettlement plans based on the decentralization from the PPC; and co-coordinating the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement for the project set up by the LFDC belonging the DONRE.
- c. Assessing and checking land rights prepared by the WPCs/CPCs.
- d. Coordinating with concerned departments, divisions, agencies, organizations and the PMU to develop and implement investment and construction projects for local resettlement areas as assigned by Hau Giang PPC.
- e. Solving people's disputes, complaints, denunciations and petitions related to compensation, assistance and resettlement within their authority; making land recovery decisions for site clearance and land acquisition within their competence or are authorized to do so by the PPC when all grievances steps have been exhausted by Hau Giang PPC.

### **3. Project Management Unit (PMU)**

The PMU is the implementing agency that assists the investor Vi Thanh CPC and directly manages the project implementation. The PMU shall be responsible for the implementation of the Project RP and its main tasks are:

- a. Preparation of the resettlement plan or updating of the resettlement plan to submit to Vi Thanh CPC for approval;
- b. Preparation of a resettlement site before organizing household relocation to new residential areas;
- c. Planning detailed implementation of the Resettlement and Site Clearance Plan; Signing contracts with related entities performing the compensation, support and resettlement;
- d. Joining the project CCSCC in providing all necessary information related to the Project and the compensation as well as support plans to serve the evaluation process of the CCSCC;
- e. Instructing the implementation of project policies in compliance with the RPF and the RP of the Project;
- f. Planning and conducting internal monitoring of the implementation of resettlement activities of the Project to ensure that all activities are in compliance with the project policies;
- g. Receiving sites handed over by PAPs and passing them over to the construction contractors;
- h. Preparing quarterly reports on resettlement activities to the WB.

### **4. Compensation and Site Clearance Committees (CSCCs)**

CCSCC is the agency that supports the Vi Thanh CPC in organizing and implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement. CCSCC is established by the Vi Thanh CPC and has the following responsibilities:

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- a) Preparing compensation, assistance and resettlement plans to submit to the competent authority for approval, and organizing the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement plans.
- b) Together with members of the mission teams established for the project, ensure the accuracy and legality of compensation, assistance and resettlement beneficiaries' sources of the land, inventory data, and legality of assets associated with the affected land that may or may not be eligible for compensation or support.
- c) Solving petitions of compensation and assistance of beneficiaries relating to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plans, and report to its CPC the cases that fall outside of their competence.
- d) Giving instructions to the employer and local governments to implement payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- e) Coordinating with the LFDC (of DONRE) for the compensation, assistance and resettlement.

### **5. City Land Fund Development Centers (CLFDCs)**

- a. Sign a contract with PMU, support CCSCC in implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- b. Blueprint for the implementation of RP and land clearance for the project;
- c. Support PMU in conducting community meetings to disclose the project information, RPF, GRM and information on resettlement sites ...;
- d. Conduct DMS for all affected assets, establishment and disclosure of detailed compensation measures for each PAP;
- e. Conduct payment of compensation and provision of assistance to all PAPs;
- f. Receive and resolve complaints made by PAPs related to land acquisition and resettlement. Submit to CCSCC any issues beyond their competence.

### **6. Ward People's Committee (WPCs)**

WPC is responsible for the following:

- a. Organizing propaganda for PAPs about the objectives for land acquisition, and the Project policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- b. Coordinating with agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation to guide PAPs in enumerating and certifying their inventory of land and assets associated with land.
- c. Preparing and taking responsibility for the accuracy of the copies of documents concerning land sources, family members, registered members, beneficiaries of social policies, and proposals for resettlement of DPs.

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- d. In coordination with the Employer, implementing payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement for PAPs and ensuring good conditions for the Project's site clearance.

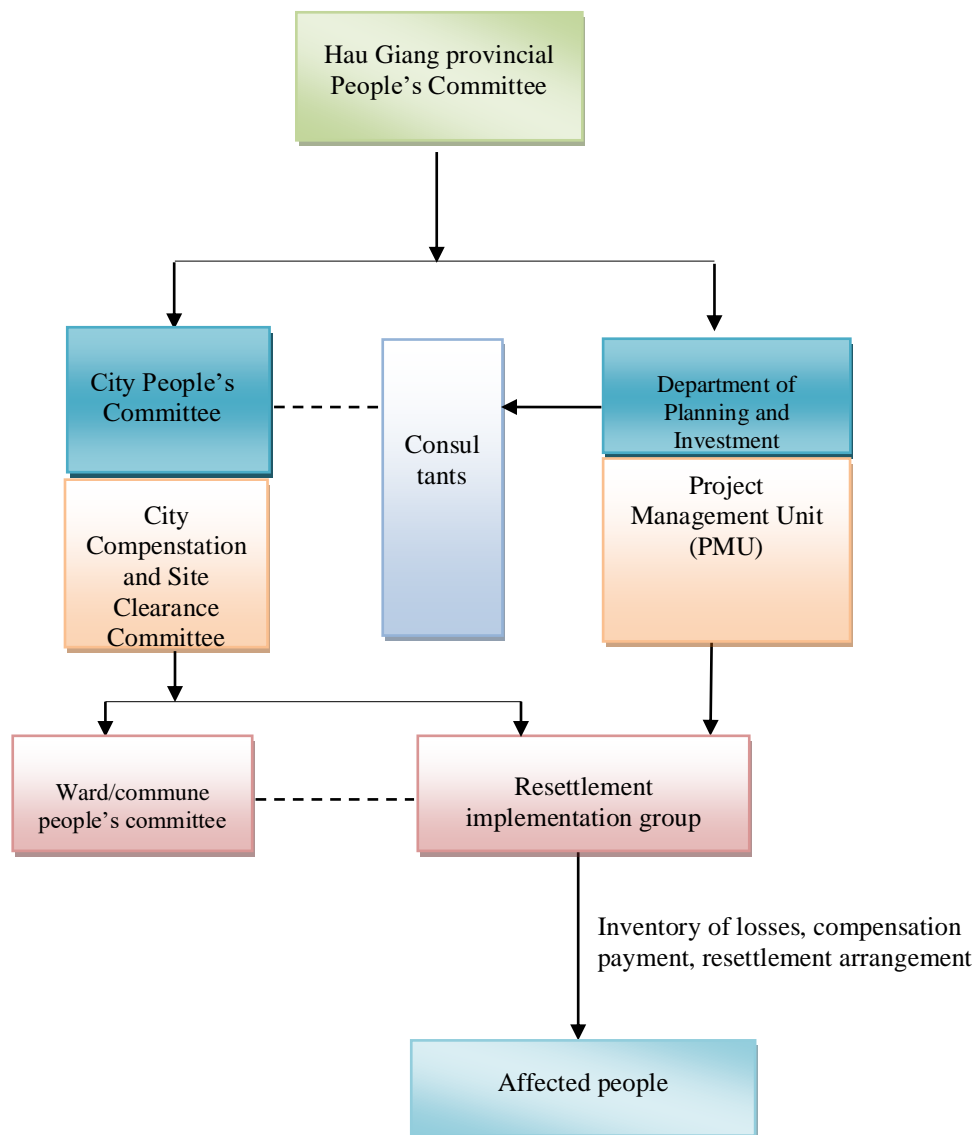
### **7. Independent Monitoring agency**

An independent monitoring and evaluation can be only be carried out by a consultant unit/organization/NGO provided they have capacity and experience in monitoring, evaluating SES and implementation of RP. The PMU will hire an agency to carry out the assignment. The budget for the IMA is taken from the GOV counterpart fund for the project. The IMA shall be responsible for preparing periodic reports on the progress of implementing RPs and making recommendations for resolving any social issues related to RP implementation during the monitoring period.

### **8. Cooperation between stakeholders**

Cooperation between authorities in land acquisition and resettlement is presented in Figure 10.1 below.

Figure 10.1. Implementation arrangements for the resettlement plan



Note:

- > : Directing for implementation
- - - - - : Cooperating for implementation

## **CHAPTER 11. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **11.1 Action and implementation steps**

Procedures and steps for implementing the RP are in accordance with Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP dated 15/5/2014 and Circular No.14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01/10/2009 from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. With the legal basis and implementation arrangement, in cooperation with stakeholders, basic action and steps for the compensation, site clearance and resettlement are carried out as follows:

***i. Step 1: Establishment of CCSCC and introduce and announce land acquisition policy***

- Right after the Government and WB reach common principal agreement on the loan, the PMU will prepare necessary documentation and fulfil required procedures and submit them to Hau Giang PPC to request for land allocation for project investment.
- CPC has responsibilities for establishing CCSCC and assign specific tasks to relevant agencies, departments. The PMU, on behalf of project investor will send its representative to participate in the CCSCC as their standing members. CCSCC will be a standing agency of its CPC, responsible for reviewing resettlement documents to submit to CPC for decision.

***ii. Step 2: Prepare cadastral document for acquired land***

- Pursuant to documents on land acquisition policy of Hau Giang PPC, the city DONRE instructs Land use right registration offices of same level to prepare cadastral document; Adjust cadastral map suitably to the current status and abstract of cadastral map for places with official cadastral maps or carry out cadastral abstraction for places without official cadastral map. Correct and make copy of cadastral documents (cadastral books) to submit to CCSCC. Make a list of acquired land lots with the following contents: map identification mark, lot identification mark, name of land user, area of lot with same use purpose, land use purpose.

***iii. Step 3: Information Dissemination Prior to DMS***

- Determination and announcement of land acquisition are based on appraisal document of land use demand of DONRE submitting to Hau Giang PPC for approval and issuance of land acquisition announcement (including reason of land acquisition, area and location of required land based on existing cadastral documents or approved detailed construction plan; land acquisition announcement, direction of preparation of detail compensation plan and implementation of compensation payment). Vi Thanh CPC is responsible for steering and widely spreading land acquisition policy, regulations on land acquisition, compensation, allowance and resettlement when the land is acquired by State for purpose of national defense, national interests, public utilities and economic development.

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- WPCs are responsible for openly posting land acquisition policy at office of WPCs and at residential area where there is acquired land, and announcing publicly on ward radio stations.
- Before issuing Decision on land acquisition, at least 90 days for agricultural land and 180 days for non-agricultural land, the local authorities (in this case it is DPCs) will inform in written forms the PAPs on reasons of land acquisition, time, plan and schedule of land acquisition, general compensation, allowance and resettlement plan.
- Based on the resettlement and land acquisition plan approved by the chairman of Vi Thanh CPC, the CCSCC and PMU, in cooperation with affected WPCs, will organize meetings with land users, including PAHs and individuals located within the project demarcated areas, to inform about the project and documents related to compensation, allowance and resettlement policies; explain on and guide on filling up the DMS forms; deliver the DMS forms to the PAPs to the affected land users for their own filling their affected land and assets. The meeting should be recorded in written protocol and stored. Disseminated information will be posted throughout the project resettlement implementation at the office of CCSCC and affected WPCs.
- Disseminated information at affected wards includes:
  - The project area, scale;
  - Project's impacts;
  - Compensation policies and entitlement for types of loss;
  - Implementation arrangement and responsibilities;
  - Grievances mechanism...

### ***iv. Step 4: Issuing Decision on Land acquisition***

- After the land acquisition noticed in compliance with the process above, if affected land owner agrees, PC of competent authorities are able to issue a decision on land acquisition and implement the policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement without waiting for the expiry of notice.
- Agency issuing decision on land acquisition for land of various types belong to: public land funds of the ward; Land of the organization, religious organization, the Vietnam residing abroad, foreign organizations having diplomatic functions, enterprises owning capitals invested from abroad implemented by PPC.
- Vi Thanh CPC will issue decision to recover land managed by households and individuals, communities; Vietnamese resided overseas owning houses in Vietnam; or issuing land acquisition decisions in other cases as assigned by the Hậu Giang PPC.



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**v. *Step 5: Make landmark for land acquisition***

- After receiving Hau Giang Province and Vi Thanh CPC's decisions on land acquisition for project implementation, PMU will cooperate with Division of Natural Resource and Environment of Vi Thanh City under DONRE and land cadastral agency contracted by the PMU will carry out the field identification of the project boundary and put red demarcation marks on the site, handing over the area for implementation of measure, compensation, assistance and resettlement of PAPs. The Division of Natural Resource and Environment of City and related WPCs will assign their staff to join the land acquisition group and participate in these activities.

**vi. *Step 6: Conduct DMS***

- After land acquisition decision issued by competent levels, WPCs shall have responsibility for collaborating with organization in charge of compensation and site clearance (OCCSC) to implement the land acquisition plan, survey, investigation, measures for determining affected assets. Land owners are responsible for cooperate with the OCCSC in surveying, investigating, measuring to determine land area, statistics of houses and other assets on land for planning compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- In cases, land users who have land acquired do not collaborate with OCCSC in surveying, investigating, measuring, WPCs, Ward fatherland front where land acquired and OCCSC to campaign and convince the land owner to implement.
- Results of DMS shall be legal basis for establishing compensation and resettlement plan. PMU will put the data of DMS and manage them on computers, which will be visited by IMA when it monitors the implementation of RP.

**vii. *Step 7: Determine replacement cost***

- Replacement cost works will be carried out as follows:
  - PMU will hire an independent consultant to conduct replacement cost survey.
  - Selected consultant will conduct replacement costs investigation and survey. Method of replacement cost survey will be applied in accordance with government regulation (including the direct comparison method, collection method, deducted method and surplus method) and as per OP 4.12 and the RPF.
  - Consultant should consult and discuss with relevant organizations as CCSCC, Vi Thanh CPC, PMU about results of replacement cost survey before submitting to the PMU. The PMU is responsible to submit this results to CCSCC for appraisal before submitting to Hau Giang PPC for approval. The replacement cost will be approved by Hau Giang PPC, it will be applied for compensation and allowance for affected assets by the project.

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**viii. Step 8: Update of RP**

- Following DMS and approval of replacement cost, the RP will be updated by the PMU. The updated RP will be reviewed and approved by the Bank's task team's.

**ix. Step 9: Plan and construct project resettlement site**

- Vi Thanh CPC are responsible for preparing Compensation Plan prior to land acquisition. The serviced resettlement sites cover synchronous infrastructure, ensuring construction standards, harmonizing with regional conditions, habits and cultures. The resettlement site may be set for various projects in locality, plots of land should have various areas appropriate with the amount of compensation and affordability of DPs.

**x. Step 10: Prepare detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plan**

- Based on the table of detail statistics of compensation quantity of PAPs, minutes of inventory quantity, copy of land origin, list of households's members, households under preferential treatment and unit price, compensation and assistance policies for PAHs, the organization in charge of compensation, allowance and resettlement shall apply prices to prepare compensation and assistance plan for every PAHs of the project.
- Detailed compensation and assistance plan shall present sufficient quantity, volume, types, unit price, ratio of remaining quality (for affected assets with depreciation) of assets attached to compensated land of PAHs and other basis for calculation.

**xi. Step 11: Openly post compensation, assistance and resettlement plan to collect PAPs' feedbacks**

- After the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is approved by authorized agencies, OCSCC shall publish and openly post the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan at the WPCs where there is land affected.
- The organization of the meeting must be recorded in writing, certified by representatives of WPCs, Ward Fatherland Front Committee, representatives of those who have acquired land.

**xii. Step 12: Development for income restoration program (IRP)**

- OCSCC must have responsibility for recording the severely PAHs, DPs who will be consulted with on an IRP.
- Consultations will be made with local authorities, public and private service providing organizations such as career changing training centers, job introduction centers. to establish an IRP more appropriate to the capacity and needs of PAPs.

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- xiii. Step 13. Completion of plan for compensation, assistance and resettlement**
- OCSCC is responsible for recording in written all ideas released by PAPs, including the number of supporting opinions, the number of opposing ideas, ideas different to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.
  - Based on the opinions of PAPs, representatives of authorities, mass organizations, agency that is in charge of compensation recording the contributing ideas will collaborate with the WPCs where land acquired, conduct a dialog with those who do not agree with plan of compensation, assistance and resettlement so that the plan is able to be adjusted.
- xiv. Step 14: Submission of compensation for appraisal and approval**
- After finalizing the detailed compensation plan based on PAPs' contributively opinions, agencies in charge of compensation shall submit it to competent authorities for appraisal and approval.
- xv. Step 15: Disclosure of compensation, assistance and resettlement plan**
- After the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is approved by authorized agencies, OCSCC shall publish and openly post the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, including schedule and time for payment of the compensation and assistance payment, schedule for removal and relocation for site clearance.
- xvi. Step 16: Settle complaints for land acquisition decision**
- During land acquisition implementation, if there is any complaint from APs, WPCs will collect their opinions and letters of complaints and send them to higher competent agencies for consideration.
  - When there is no decision on claim settlement, land acquisition will be still in progress. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is illegal, the implementation of land acquisition shall be obligatory to stop; governmental agencies that issued the land acquisition decision shall make decision on cancellation of that land acquisition decision and compensate for losses (if any). In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is legal, the owners of acquired land have to comply with the land acquisition decision.
- xvii. Step 17: Implementation of payment of compensation, assistance and arrange of resettlement**
- CLFDC/OCSCC shall implement payment after decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement is approved. The payment of compensation, allowance to PAPs and arrange of their relocation should be carried out under supervision of CCSCC, representatives of affected WPCs and PAPs.

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In case of resettlement, organization in charge of compensation and site clearance shall hand over houses or land, land use right certificate, and house ownership certificate for PAHs prior to land acquisition. In case, there is an agreement between compensation and site clearance organizations and PAHs on receiving resettlement house and land after land acquisition, it is required to follow the agreement with signatures of both parties.

**xviii. *Step 18: Handing over sites for construction and forcing to land acquisition***

- Within 30 days after OCSCC paid compensation, allowances to PAHs under plan approved, PAHs have to hand over land to the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance.

**xix. *Step 19: Handing over construction contract***

- Construction contracts are only be handed over to contractors for starting construction as per the approved engineering designs after all PAPs have been received their compensation and assistance payment in compliance with the RP policies.

**xx. *Step 20: Monitoring***

- Internal and external monitoring will be conducted as soon as possible after the updated RP is approved. Monitoring will conduct continuously during the project's implementation. Independent (external) monitoring will be used on an ongoing basis to investigate the process of monitoring on a 06-monthly basis. The IMA will prepare an independent monitoring report to be submitted to the PMU and WB.
- The IMA will also carry out an evaluating investigation 6 to 12 months after all project compensation and resettlement activities have been completed.

### **11.2 Implementation schedule of the RP**

The Resettlement Plan will be implemented in accordance with schedule of the project, as presented in Table 11.1 below:

**Table 11.1. Estimated schedule for implementation of Resettlement plan**

I	Resettlement Plan	2016		Phase 1				Phase 2				
		Q3	Q4	2017				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
1.1.	Determination of project area	←→										
1.2.	Socio - economic survey public consultation, inventory of losses, appraisal and preparation of overall solution for the RP		←→									
1.3.	Submission of RP to PPC and PMU		↔									
1.4.	Submission of RP to WB		↔									
1.5.	WB approved RP			↔								
<b>II</b>	<b>Resettlement Action Plan</b>											
2.1.	Preparation of cadastre document			←→								
2.2.	Carrying out survey, information dissemination, measurement and detailed investigation and preparation of detailed compensation for land					←→						
2.3.	Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance, clearance						←→					
2.4.	Relocated HHs and mile stone for handover the site to contractor						↔					
2.5.	Temporary resettlement						←→					
2.6.	Income restoration program						←→					
2.7.	Monitoring of resettlement						←→					

## **CHAPTER 12. COST AND BUDGET**

### **12.1 Budget source**

This resettlement plan (RP) includes detailed costs for compensation, support and resettlement for land types (agricultural land, residential land...), houses, structures and other impacts. Budget for the project's RP is estimated based on the updated compensation price approved by Hau Giang PPC, which reflects the replacement cost at market value for all affected assets at the time of compensation.

During the implementation of the project, an independent valuer will conduct a survey for replacement cost for compensation of land, assets and crops affected by the project. The agency will set up a replacement cost as a basis for Vi Thanh city People's Committee to decide suitable rates according to market price.

Financial resources for the various activities of the Resettlement program are included in the cost calculation spreadsheet. Funding for the implementation of the plan will be taken from the counterpart capital, except for the independent monitoring cost which will be taken from credit fund.

The budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be part of the government's counterpart funding (budget from Vi Thanh city People's Committee). Vi Thanh City People's Committee will allocate counterpart funds for the implementation of compensation and resettlement, and this cost will be included in the total investment cost of the project.

The PMU will disburse the fund for land acquisition, support and resettlement of the project through the Land Bank Development Center of the City (City Compensation and Site Clearance Committee). This center will directly pay households affected by the project.

### **12.2 Brief Survey for replacement cost**

For reference purposes when preparing costs estimates for the RP based on replacement costs, the Consultant has consulted different sources of information such as:

- a. Decision 42/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 25/12/2014 by People's Committee of Hau Giang province regulating price of land types in 5 years (2015-2019) in Hau Giang province.
- b. Newspapers, information from contactors relating the real estate transactions;
- c. Comparison to replacement costs of some other projects in the neighborhood.
- d. Consultation with local authorities;
- e. Survey on land price via affected households in the project area.

Affected land include categories such as residential land, non-agricultural and agricultural land for perennial crops and agricultural land for annual crops. Some unit prices of land in the project area are determined based on the results obtained from the surveys for replacement cost and

## **Resettlement Plan**

working sessions with local authorities as well as reference information on Buy and Sell newspapers and the transaction price on the real estate trading floor.

### **12.3 Replacement cost for land**

- Unit price for agricultural land: in recent years, there haven't been any official transfer activities for agricultural land and other land types. The transfer of agricultural land has been only taken place within families and not (or not yet) through the endorsement of the ward/commune people's committee. It is therefore not possible to determine the price for land in these cases.
- For residential land: There have been some transactions of residential land/garden land in some wards/communes but these are mostly for street-front land or land in the central area of the ward/commune. Land transaction prices are not much different from the price of land in accordance with Decision 42/2014 of Hau Giang provincial People's Committee.

### **12.4 Replacement cost for houses and other structures**

- Completing the survey to determine the unit price for structures in the affected area was very difficult. Recently, construction material prices have varied considerably. Due to the diverse types of housing structure in the province, the applicable unit price should be calculated for each construction item.
- For structures, the PPC has issued Decision No.43/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 12/30/2014 regulating unit prices and construction to calculate compensation for losses when the State acquires land in Hau Giang province.
- For houses and structures, depreciation will not be applied and replacement cost needs to be similar or equal to new construction cost in practice.

### **12.5. Replacement cost for plants and livestock**

- For plants and livestock, Hau Giang PPC has issued the Decision No. 07/2015/QĐ – UBND dated 12/2/2015 regulating the unit price for plants and livestock as well as aquaculture products for determining replacement cost for compensation and support when the State acquires land in Hau Giang Province. Specific prices are also regulated for each type of plant.
- The compensation price for plant and livestock are consistent with the market rates

### **12.5 Rates used for cost estimates**

- **For Land compensation**

Compensation rates in Hau Giang province are established every year and are adjusted accordingly to market variation. Based on the new Land Law they should meet market rates.

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Due to the few number of transactions (especially for agriculture land) in the project area, the compensation rates for land used for costs estimates in this RP are those issued by the PPC in accordance with Decision No. 42/2014/QD-UNBD dated 25/12/2014 by Hau Giang PPC for replacement costs of land over 5 years from 2015 updated in 2015 with various factor based on the location to reflect changes in the market rates (see Table 12.1).

During the course of project implementation, the PMU will hire an independent valuer to evaluate and propose the replacement cost to be applied to the affected households. Appendix 4 presents the details of the calculation of the compensation for land.



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Table 12.1. Replacement cost for land compensation in Component 1

No.	LIA	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Land type	Referring price in Decision No. 42/2014/QĐ-UBND by Hau Giang PPC (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Factor (Decision No.36/2015/QĐ-UBND)	Updated PPC rates (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )
				From	To				
1	LIA 1	Alleys 427, 437, 451, 465, 481,529 of Tran Hung Dao street, as area land 4 of Tran Hung Dao street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Cai Nhuc bridge	ODT	1,120,000	1.79	2,000,000
		Ngo Huu Hanh street	III	Trieu Thi Trinh	Nguyen Cong Tru	ODT	1,800,000	1.14	2,052,000
		Trieu Thi Trinh street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Nguyen Cong Tru	ODT	2,000,000	1.14	2,280,000
						LNK	62,000	7	434,000
2	LIA 2	Alley 1 and 4, Luu Huu Phuoc street, as area land 4 of Luu Huu Phuoc street	III	Do Trieu	Tran Ngoc Que	ODT	2,800,000	1.14	638,400
						LNK	62,000	7	434,000
3	Lia 3	Alley 27, Nguyen An Ninh street	III	Vo Nguyen Giap avenue	Canal 62	ODT	1,500,000	1.67	2,508,000
						LNK	62,000	7	434,000
		Alley 17 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai street	III			LNK	62,000	4.59	285,000
		Alley 1, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai street	III			LNK	62,000	3.31	205,000
		Thong Nhat canal (two sides)	III			LNK	62,000	3.31	205,000
HNK	50,000					3.86	193,000		

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No.	LIA	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Land type	Referring price in Decision No. 42/2014/QĐ-UBND by Hon	Factor (Decision No.36/2015/QĐ-UBND)	Updated PPC rates (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )
		Extended Nguyen Hue street	III	Canal 62	Diem Tua canal	ODT	120,000	3.2	384,864
						LNK	62,000	3.31	205,000
4	LIA 7	Canal-front land at area of Quan De temple, ward V, equal to land area 4 of the extended Road 1/5	III	Bridge at the hospital	Phan Lo canal	ODT	1,000,000	1	200,000
						LNK	62,000	4.6	285,200
		Canal-front land at area of Quan De temple, ward III, equal to land area 4 of Tran Ngoc Que street	III	Bay Tuot bridge	Phan Lo canal	ODT	420,000	1.14	478,800
						LNK	62,000	4.6	285,200
		Remaining location land	III			ODT	30,000	1	30,000
						LNK	62,000	3.3	205,000
		Canal-front land at area of Than Hoang temple, ward V, equal to land area 4 of the extended Road 1/5	III	Road 1/5	Phan Lo canal	ODT	1,000,000	1	200,000
						LNK	62,000	4.6	285,200
		Canal-front land at area of Quan De temple, ward III, equal to land area 4 of Tran Ngoc Que street	III	Tran Ngoc Que	Phan Lo canal	ODT	340,000	1.14	387,600
						LNK	62,000	4.6	285,200
		Remaining location land	III			ODT	150,000	1	150,000
						LNK	62,000	3.3	205,000
		Roads	III	in LIA 7		ODT	150,000	1	150,000
						LNK	62,000	3.3	205,000

Table 12.2. Replacement cost for land compensation in Component 2

Name of work	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Land type	Referring price in Decision No. 42/2014/QĐ-UBND by Hau Giang PPC (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Factor (Decision No.36/2015/QĐ-UBND)	Proposing price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	
			From	To					
Constructing Le Hong Phong embankment	Le Hong Phong	III	Bridge 30/4	Alley 2	SKC	1,050,000	2	2,100,000	
			Land on canal side with structures/houses		DTL	500,000	1	500,000	
			Land on canal side without structures/houses		DTL	150,000	1	150,000	
River embankment					ODT	120,000	1	120,000	
					LNK	62,000	1.48	92,000	
Constructing Tran Ngoc Que embankment	Tran Hung Dao street	III III III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Cai Nhuc bridge	ODT	5,600,000	1.79	10,000,000	
					ODT	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	
					ODT	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	
	Trieu Thi Trinh street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Nguyen Cong Tru	ODT	2,000,000	1.197	2,394,000	
					LNK	62,000	16.27	1,008,740	
				Land on canal side with structures/houses		DTL	500,000	1	500,000
				Land on canal side without structures/houses		DTL	150,000	1	150,000
Constructing			Nguyen Cong Tru	End of the	ODT	160,000	3.12	500,000	

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Name of work	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Land type	Referring price in	Factor	Proposing
			Decision No.	Decision		price		
						42/2014/QĐ-	No.36/2015/	(VND/m <sup>2</sup> )
	embankment for Trung Doan canal, referred to as area 4 of Nguyen Cong Tru street		bridge	border of resettlement area, ward III, phase 2	LNK	62,000	4.59	285,000
Constructing embankment for the extended Nguyen Hue street, section 1	Xa No street-front	III	Canal 62	Diem Tua canal	ODT	600,000	1.41	844,000
					LNK	62,000	4.74	294,000
Constructing embankment for the extended Nguyen Hue street, section 3	Extended Nguyen Hue street		Tac Huyen Phuong canal	Muoi Thuoc canal	ODT	500,000	1.69	844,000
					LNK	52,000	3.27	170,000
Constructing embankment for Road 1/5	Extended road 1/5	III	Hau canal (behind the hospital)	boundary of Vi Thuy	ODT	1,000,000	1	1,000,000
					LNK	62,000	7	434,000
					HNK	50,000	8.42	421,000
Upgrading and rehabilitating Tam Giac lake	Luu Huu Phuoc street	III	Do Chieu	Tran Ngoc Que	ODT	2,800,000	1.14	3,192,000
					LNK	62,000	16.27	1,008,740
					LNK	62,000	3.31	205,220

- **Replacement cost for houses and secondary structures**

The replacement cost for the compensation of land acquisition and site clearance of Hau Giang province is set up every year and will be adjusted accordingly to market variation. Brief survey on replacement costs showed that these rates are close to market rates, Therefore the compensation rates under Decision No. 43/2014/QD-UNBD issued by PPC of Hau Giang province on 30/12/2014 will be used as the basis for costs estimates for this RP. Appendix 4 presents the details of the calculation of the compensation for land.

**Table 12.3. Replacement cost for houses**

Type of house	Referring price in Decision by PPC of Hau Giang province (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )
Concrete reinforced frame house	4,590,000
Pre-engineered steel house	1,974,000
Wooden frame house	1,639,000

## 12.6 Cost estimates

Expenses for resettlement compensation includes expenses for preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan as well as administrative and management expenses to be calculated based on the items mentioned below:

- Cost for compensation, resettlement support: including items in the Entitlement Matrix;
- Cost for independent monitoring:
  - Cost for independent monitoring for the RP is estimated to be 2 % of total cost for implementation of the detailed survey, measurement, inventory, compensation and support.
- Cost for compensation, support and resettlement: including cost for detailed survey and measurement, cost for preparing the document of land acquisition and cost for independent monitoring which is estimated to be a maximum of 2% of the cost for compensation, support and restoration.
- Contingency: Contingency cost is provisionally estimated to be 10% of the total cost for compensation and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan. Contingency will be used in adjusting the compensation price due to inflation, or due to any adjustment during the implementation of the approved RP.

The total cost for compensation, support and resettlement of the 2 components is **236,089,980,246 VND, equivalent to 10,354,824 USD**. Cost estimation for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is shown in Table 12.3 below.

During implementation, the compensation unit rates will be adjusted based on a Replacement Cost Survey conducted by an independent evaluator for land and non-land assets. The new proposed rates will have to be approved by Hau Giang PPC as described in step 7 of Chapter 11.

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Table 12.4. Cost estimates for implementation of Resettlement plan

No.	Item	Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
<b>A</b>	<b>EXPENSE FOR COMPENSATION, LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT</b>							
<b>I</b>	<b>Land Compensation</b>		<b>177,455</b>	<b>81,495,448,080</b>	<b>27,399</b>	<b>13,977,892,980</b>	<b>150,065</b>	<b>67,517,555,100</b>
1	Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	54,705	37,033,029,920	4,850	5,511,121,920	49,855	31,521,908,000
2	Non-agricultural land	m <sup>2</sup>	2,635	2,509,500,000		-	2,635	2,509,500,000
3	Agricultural land	m <sup>2</sup>	120,115	41,952,918,160	22,549	8,466,771,060	97,566	33,486,147,100
<b>II</b>	<b>Structures and Other Fixed Assets</b>		<b>43,817</b>	<b>78,368,523,000</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>16,409,493,000</b>	<b>34,070</b>	<b>61,959,030,000</b>
1	3-grade house	m <sup>2</sup>	400	1,836,000,000			400	1,836,000,000
2	4-grade house	m <sup>2</sup>	16,036	31,655,064,000	1,296	2,558,304,000	14,740	29,096,760,000
3	Other temporary house	m <sup>2</sup>	27,381	44,877,459,000	8,451	13,851,189,000	18,930	31,026,270,000
<b>III</b>	<b>Compensation for architectural components</b>			<b>12,388,516,000</b>		<b>2,786,633,000</b>		<b>9,601,883,000</b>
1	Kitchen	m <sup>2</sup>	2,812	3,171,936,000	12	13,536,000	2,800	3,158,400,000
2	Fence	m <sup>2</sup>	6,272	2,878,848,000	3,792	1,740,528,000	2,480	1,138,320,000
3	Gate	m <sup>2</sup>	604	588,296,000	126	122,724,000	478	465,572,000
4	Toilet	m <sup>2</sup>	1,187	1,139,520,000	43	41,280,000	1,144	1,098,240,000
5	Yard	m <sup>2</sup>	16,790	1,679,000,000	4,325	432,500,000	12,465	1,246,500,000
6	Roof	m <sup>2</sup>	3,606	1,680,396,000	870	405,420,000	2,736	1,274,976,000
7	Grave	unit	87	453,792,000		-	87	453,792,000
8	Power meter	unit	488	488,000,000	15	15,000,000	473	473,000,000
9	Water meter	unit	296	308,728,000	15	15,645,000	281	293,083,000
<b>IV</b>	<b>Compensation for plants</b>		<b>10,459</b>	<b>4,076,900,000</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>675,900,000</b>	<b>8,758</b>	<b>3,401,000,000</b>
1	Fruit tree	tree	5,763	1,728,900,000	873	261,900,000	4,890	1,467,000,000

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No.	Item	Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
2	Timber tree	tree	4,696	2,348,000,000	828	414,000,000	3,868	1,934,000,000
<b>V</b>	<b>Supports</b>			<b>33,144,687,000</b>		<b>8,015,858,600</b>		<b>25,128,828,400</b>
1	Transportation/Relocation support	HH	275	1,375,000,000	21	105,000,000	254	1,270,000,000
2	Support for stabilizing life	person	1,183	92,235,000	90	7,043,400	1,092	85,191,600
3	Support for temporary residence	HH	275	990,000,000	21	75,600,000	254	914,400,000
4	Job change support	m <sup>2</sup>	120,115	2,978,852,000	22,549	559,215,200	97,566	2,419,636,800
5	Support the business:	HH	228	684,000,000	31	93,000,000	197	591,000,000
6	Support for self-relocation	HH	176	18,960,000,000	12	3,720,000,000	164	15,240,000,000
7	Support for grave relocation	item	87	435,000,000			87	435,000,000
8	Bonus progress	HH	1,920	5,760,000,000	958	2,874,000,000	962	2,886,000,000
9	Support for vulnerable households	HH	60	120,000,000	27	54,000,000	33	66,000,000
10	Income restoration program	HH	106	1,749,600,000	32	528,000,000	74	1,221,600,000
<b>B</b>	<b>Total (I+II+III+IV+ V)</b>			<b>207,096,473,900</b>		<b>41,865,777,580</b>		<b>165,230,696,320</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Cost for implementation arrangement (2%)</b>			<b>4,141,929,478</b>		<b>837,315,552</b>		<b>3,304,613,926</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Cost for independent monitoring (2%)</b>			<b>4,141,929,478</b>		<b>837,315,552</b>		<b>3,304,613,926</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>			<b>20,709,647,390</b>		<b>4,186,577,758</b>		<b>16,523,069,632</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION (VNĐ)</b>			<b>236,089,980,246</b>		<b>47,726,986,441</b>		<b>188,362,993,805</b>
	<b>USD (1USD = 22.800VNĐ)</b>			<b>10,354,824</b>		<b>2,093,289</b>		<b>8,261,535</b>

## **CHAPTER 13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **13.1 Monitoring**

Monitoring of implementation is a continuous process during project implementation. It provides concerned agencies with updated information on the Project's status. It will determine the Project's actual progress, its likelihood of success, and any difficulties arising, and facilitate adjustments to implementation of the Project implementation as soon as possible. It consists of internal and external monitoring.

#### ***13.1.1 Internal Monitoring***

Internal Monitoring for the project RP implementation is the responsibility of PMU with support of project consultant and this task is done frequently by project PMU via progress reports during the preparation and implementation stages of the resettlement plan by the CPC and WPCs. The findings collected will be recorded in the quarterly report to submit to the Vi Thanh CPC and WB. The internal monitoring report will cover the full information of:

- Number of PAHs according to different impact types, condition of the compensation reimbursement, relocation and income recovery of the PAHs;
- Finance allocation to the activities or reimbursement of compensation and the reimbursed budget for each activity.
- Final result on complaints redress and any remaining issue which require the administrative authorities of some levels to solve;
- Arisen issues during the implementation stage;
- Implementation schedule of the updated actual resettlement.

#### ***13.1.2 External (Independent) monitoring***

An independent agency will be hired by the PMU to monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan. The agency is called the Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA). The independent agency can be a research institution/company, a non-governmental organization or an independent consulting firm etc. The agency must have expertise in the social sciences and considerable experience in independent monitoring of the implementation of resettlement. The implementation of the independent monitoring mission should be based on the terms of reference approved by WB. The independent monitoring agency will begin its work as soon as the project implementation begins.

The overall objective of independent monitoring is to provide a periodic independent evaluation of the results of implementing the resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and employment, income rehabilitation and the social basis of those affected, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of citizen entitlements, the need for additional



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measures to minimize the damage (if any), and identifying strategic lessons for making and planning policies in the future.

In addition to the evaluation of the information provided in the assessment report of the internal monitoring unit, the Independent Monitoring consultant will also conduct sample testing every 6 months. The sample size should be 50% of displaced households and affected households, and at least 10% of the remaining households in each resettlement plan in order to:

- Determine whether or not the procedures for the participation of affected people, and procedures for compensation and rehabilitation for affected persons matches the policy framework and resettlement plan.
- Ensure the process of project implementation, procedures for consultation and information dissemination, publicity and compensation policies is conducted and is transparent.
- Evaluate whether the objectives of the policy framework on improving or at least recovering the income and living standards of affected persons are being met.
- A set of quantitative indicators of socio-economic impacts of the implementation of the project for those affected.
- Propose amendments, where required, during the process of implementing the resettlement plan, in order to achieve the principles and objectives of the policy framework.
- The level of satisfaction of affected persons on different aspects of the resettlement plan will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the grievance redress mechanism and the time required to resolve a complaint may be monitored.
- During the process of implementation, trends in living standards are observed and investigated. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards are reported.

The Independent Monitoring Agency must submit a periodic report every 6 months, outlining the findings of the monitoring process. This monitoring report will be discussed with PMU before submission to World Bank.

### **13.2 Evaluation**

Evaluation will be carried out under the project in the form of an assessment at the specified time on the impact of relocation and whether the objectives have been achieved. Independent monitoring will make an assessment of the resettlement process and impacts within 6-12 months of the completion of all resettlement activities.

If through the evaluation, the affected households are found not to have recovered their livelihood accordingly, and the objectives of the project have not been achieved, the affected households will be supported with appropriate funding. The Independent Monitoring Report, should be sent to the PMU and directly to the World Bank in order to monitor/supervise the

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progress and effectiveness of compensation. The Bank will continue to conduct their surveillance until the resettlement activities noted in the resettlement plan report have been implemented. Upon the completion of the project, the implementation completion report (ICR) will evaluate the achievements of the resettlement and the lessons to be drawn which will be incorporated into the evaluation of PMU. This is a requirement of OP/BP 4.12 (paragraph 12.24). If this evaluation determines that the objectives of the resettlement work have not been achieved as expected, the ICR will evaluate the suitability of future resettlement measures.

The evaluation will be made on the basis of the socio-economic survey among affected households, to be conducted at the end of the project (or the end of the sub-project).

Criteria which need to be considered and evaluated after the end of the project include:

- The policy of compensation, support and resettlement has been applied
- The promulgation of information
- The consultation of stakeholders
- The implementation of compensation, support and resettlement
- The existing problems
- Standard of living and restoration of the lives of the affected people
- Implementation capacity
- Claims and claim settlement
- Compare entitlement policies between approved URP and implementation in real terms in order to evaluate the degree of compliance degree and achieve the project policy objectives.

To evaluate the performance of the entire RP, a sample survey of the socio-economic profile of PAHs and an assessment of the affected households and the post-assessment for the project will be carried out in line with the above-mentioned criteria within 6 months to 1 year after the completion of the activities of the RP. A selected sample survey of households will be taken from the list of households in the baseline survey before the implementation of compensation and site clearance, in order to compare the change in status before and after the impact of the project. The household sample survey needs to ensure adequate representation of affected persons and must include 10% of households affected and 100% of households severely affected.

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### Appendix 1. Minutes meetings on the public consultation.

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**  
**Independence – Freedom - Happiness**

### CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES

**Name of the meeting: Community consultation for preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Environmental impact assessment (EIA)**

**Meeting time:** 8.30am, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2016

**Meeting venue:** People's Committee of ward 1 – Vi Thanh city

**Project:** Viet Nam Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project – Vi Thanh city Subproject, Hau Giang province

#### 1. Participants of the meeting:

##### a. *Employer's representative*

1. Mr. Dinh Pham Gia Bao  
Position: Representative of PMU

##### b. *Ward People's Committee*

1. Mr.: Le Quoc Nghi  
Position: Vice Chairman of People's Committee of Ward 1

##### c. *Representative of Consulting unit*

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ms. Tran Thi Ngoc   | Position: Consultant  |
| 2. Ms. Le Phuong Khanh | Position: Consultant. |

##### d. *Households' representative*

- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Nguyen Van Xoi | Position: Residential area 4. |
| 2. Mr. Nguyen Van Hoa | Position: Residential area 3  |

#### 2. Aims and content of the consultation meeting:

##### 2.1. Aim:

To disseminate project information to affected households in the project area and principles for compensation and resettlement, requirement for objective of the Resettlement Plan of the project.

To send flyers with summary information on the project and principles for compensation and resettlement;

To collect people's ideas, to know people's wishes and demands and principle for implementation of compensation and resettlement, gender issue, vulnerable group, resettlement arrangement and participation in income restoration program for affected people.

To gather feedbacks from affected households as well as local authority on the impacts and assessment method as well as mitigation measures proposed in the draft report for preparing the official report.

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### 2.2. Content

- (i) To deliver flyers containing information on compensation, support and resettlement of the project;
- (ii) Representative of ward 1 delivered speech and introduced participants;
- (iii) Representatives of Consulting unit presented the aim of the consultation meeting, presented project information, principles for implementation of compensation and resettlement support.
- (iv) Discussing and gathering ideas and feedbacks from participants and explanation of consulting unit.

### 3. Summarizing consultation results and gathering ideas from participants

#### 3.1. Principles for compensation and support

##### a. Explanation of consulting unit representative

Compensation policy complies with the current regulations of the Land Law 2013, Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP, guiding circulars and decisions of Vinh Long PPC and the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. Specifically, the policy will include: (i) The compensation amount calculated on the basis of the total affected properties determined from the Inventory of Losses and by replacement cost prices; (ii) The allowance under the guidance of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP; (iii) the income restoration programs such as vocational training, job introduction, complaining order. The detailed content is presented in flyers and brief information delivered in the meeting.

##### b. Questions for discussion

#### 1. Is there any public agricultural land bank available in the ward/commune for the land-for-land compensation?

*Local authority and people in ward 1 totally agree with the implementation of the project and the common policy framework for the project.*

#### 2. Is it difficult to buy agricultural land for production in the area?

*People look forward to the implementation of the project and wish that the project will be implemented in a fast manner, avoid to delay and construct in a long time affecting to people's lives.*

### 3.2. Resettlement

#### a. Explanation of Consulting unit

##### b. Question for discussion

Via preliminary survey, there are total .....households in the ward/commune being affected and relocated.

#### 1. Location of the resettlement area?

*Mr. Nguyen Van Hoa: Resettlement areas of the project are rather convenient for transportation and have infrastructure, particularly the Provincial Residential and resettlement area in ward 4.*

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**2. What is the proposal of relocated households for the development of resettlement area (i.e. infrastructure, electricity, water supply and sewerage, lighting system ...)**

*Ms. Nguyen Thi Loc’s household: area 4, ward 1: We are very happy with the objectives of the project and find that the compensation policy is very good. However, we are households with low and unstable income so we would like the Project have additional assistance for poor and vulnerable households.*

**3. Proposal for resettlement form (houses, apartments, land plots...)**

The most resettlement form that people want is to receive compensation in cash or arrangement of land plots in the resettlement area in Ward 4.

**4. Proposal for land area, apartment for resettlement**

*Compensation policy should be published at public area for all people to know.*

*Design planning should be made public in detailed for people.*

**3.4. Income restoration program**

*People totally agree with the compensation policy and wish that the compensation will be implemented as in the policy and they can get support for vocational training, borrowing fund for doing business.*

**3.5. Gender issues and vulnerable group**

**1. During implementation of the project, what is the concern of the EM households?**

.....  
.....

**Environmental issues:**

*Mr. Le Quoc Nghi: Vice Chairman of People’s Committee of ward 1.*

*Representative of Ward 1 authority agrees with mitigation measures for negative impacts on environmental mentioned in the draft report.*

*- Recommendation:*

*During the construction of the project, contractor needs to minimize the generation of wastes. Material transporting vehicles should be covered and the roads should be watered to minimize dust.*

*Consulting unit should cooperate with construction contractor during the dismantling of works to minimize impacts of dust, noise on people in the area.*

*It is not allowed to dismantle works and transport materials in sensitive hour like the midday time, night time and construction contractor needs to announce to people in the impacted area.*

*Mr. Nguyen Van An: Representing people in area 4, ward 1:*

*- The water drainage system in the ward is open gutters and temporarily used so there are usually frequent inundation in rains. Sludge overfilled from the gutters cause stinky smell and environmental pollution.*

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

*- People wish that the construction contractor will construct drainage system reasonably to prevent inundation and pollution.*

### **2. What is the concern of the Women?**

*- When implementing the project, people wish that the project will support people to find jobs and provides loans with concessional interest rates for small business establishments, to allow women participate in capacity building training courses.*

### **4. Conclusion**

Participants in the meeting all understood about scope and objective and investment items of the project.

Participants presented many ideas on potential impacts of the project on environment, land acquisition, crops, plants and ethnic minority community living in the area.

People clearly understood the compensation and support policy of the project

*The meeting ended on 10.30am of the same day*

**Representative of community**  
*(Signature and full name)*

**Representative of consulting unit**  
*(Signature and full name)*

**Representative of Project owner**  
*(Signature and full name)*

**Representative of ward People's committee**  
*(Signature and full name)*

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Ward 1 8h30, date 16/10/2014

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)  
Thời gian họp: 8h30 giờ, ngày 14 tháng 10 năm 2016  
Địa điểm họp: Tiểu trường UBND phường 1, TP. Vi Thanh  
Dự án: Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): Đinh Phạm Gia Hải Chức vụ: H.S. 1A  
2. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà): Lê Quốc Nghị Chức vụ: KT UBND Phường 1  
2. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....  
3. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....  
4. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà): Tiêu Phi Giang Chức vụ: Tư vấn  
2. Ông (bà): Ngô Thế Dương Chức vụ: Tư vấn

**d. Địa diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Vui Chức vụ: K14, phường 1  
2. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Hòa Chức vụ: K13, phường 1

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

1

**2.2. Nội dung**

- (i) Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- (ii) Đại diện UBND phường....., phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự;
- (iii) Nhóm tư vấn giới thiệu mục đích của việc tham vấn, giới thiệu dự án, nguyên tắc bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư;
- (iv) Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tư vấn.

**3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự**

**3.1. Về nguyên tắc chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

Chính sách bồi thường tuân thủ theo các quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ như Luật đất đai 2013, Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP, các thông tư hướng dẫn, các quyết định của UBND tỉnh Vĩnh Long và chính sách tái định cư không tự nguyện của Ngân hàng Thế giới. Cụ thể sẽ bao gồm: (i) Các khoản bồi thường được tính trên cơ sở số lượng tài sản ảnh hưởng xác định thông qua kiểm đếm đo đạc chi tiết và giá theo giá thay thế; (ii) Các khoản hỗ trợ theo hướng dẫn của Nghị định 47/2014/ND-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/ND –CP; (iii) các chương trình phục hồi thu nhập như đào tạo nghề, giới thiệu việc làm, trình tự khiếu nại. Nội dung chi tiết các hộ xem trong tờ bướm, tóm tắt thông tin phát trong cuộc họp

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

**1. Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất đổi đất?**

Chính quyền địa phương và nhân dân phường 4 đồng tình nhất trí với việc thực hiện chế độ bồi thường và không có khiếu kiện, tranh chấp về đất đai.

**2. Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?**

Khi nghị định của tỉnh ban hành thì người dân công nhân viên chức sẽ được ưu tiên mua đất đai ngay sau khi được công bố.

**3.2. Vấn đề tái định cư**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

Qua khảo sát và điều tra sơ bộ, trên toàn phường/xã có..... hộ có nhà bị ảnh hưởng và có khả năng phải di dời

**1. Vị trí của khu tái định cư?**

Ông Nguyễn Văn Hòa... coi khu tái định cư là nơi ở mới. Khu tái định cư tại xã Giao Thủy và xã Lạc Tấn... dân biết là khu tái định cư thì dân sẽ tự nguyện tại phường 4.



2. Đề xuất của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà phải di dời về phát triển khu TĐC (như cơ sở hạ tầng, điện, hệ thống cấp thoát nước, hệ thống chiếu sáng...)

Đã: Nguyễn Thị Ngọc... 10/11/2017... Đề nghị chủ đầu tư và đơn vị tư vấn  
trình bày và mời các nhà thầu... Người dân rất vui mừng phải nói...  
Chính sách đền bù và bồi thường rất tốt. Tuy nhiên người dân chung vẫn  
lo ngại là có khu nhập thấp của công ty bên cạnh để người dân  
có những hư hỏng ảnh hưởng cho những hộ nghèo, không họ đã bị tổn thương

3. Đề xuất loại hình bố trí tái định cư (nhà xây sẵn, căn hộ chung cư, phân lô đất để hộ tự xây dựng nhà...)

Đề nghị tái định cư mang nature là nhà tiền chế từ loại đất  
tốt và xây dựng có phúc lợi

4. Đề xuất diện tích đất, căn hộ bố trí tái định cư

Đề nghị công khai chính sách tái cư địa điểm rộng rãi để người dân  
được biết

Công khai chi tiết quy hoạch thiết kế để người dân nắm rõ

#### 3.4. Chương trình phục hồi thị nhập

Người dân rất vui mừng khi có dự án tái cư hiện địa bàn phường  
để người dân thực hiện bồi thường, thực đúng chính sách để được  
trả lại tài sản của mình, đưa tạo nghề, cho vay vốn để  
làm ăn, kinh doanh

#### 3.5. Vấn đề về giới và các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương

1. Khi triển khai dự án vấn đề quan tâm của các hộ Dân tộc thiểu số là gì?

Các vấn đề về môi trường

Lê Quốc Nghi. PCT UBND phường 1.  
 Đại diện UBND phường 1. Tôi sẽ nêu các vấn đề pháp  
 quản thiếu tại công tác xử lý môi trường tại  
 khu trong các dự thảo  
 đề xuất, kiến nghị  
 Trong quá trình thi công xây dựng dự án đơn  
 vị thi công cần phải có biện pháp bảo vệ môi trường  
 chuyên biệt để tránh ô nhiễm môi trường xung  
 quanh khu vực thi công  
 Đề nghị đơn vị thi công phải lập và dán tờ thi  
 công trong quá trình thi công các công trình nhằm giảm  
 thiểu bụi bặm, tiếng ồn, tránh việc đổ đất xây dựng  
 những khu vực nông, cần chuyên biệt để xây dựng  
 đơn, sẽ phải có hàng rào tại vị trí đơn xây dựng  
 và che chắn bụi bặm.

Nguyễn Văn An. Đại diện người dân tại 4 phường 1.  
 Tôi là ban chấp hành chi hội thị trấn thoát nước cũ và đang kế  
 hoạch xây dựng thoát nước tại thị trấn thị trấn xung quanh  
 vùng bãi có mưa lũ hàng năm các công trình xây dựng ở  
 những nơi này sẽ ảnh hưởng môi trường  
 Đề nghị chi hội thị trấn lập kế hoạch xây dựng chi hội  
 công việc thoát nước, lập kế hoạch xây dựng công  
 việc về sinh môi trường cho người dân.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN





2. Vấn đề quan tâm của phụ nữ

Khi khai địa chỉ thì nghĩ giúp đỡ tìm kiếm việc làm tại địa  
mới cho các bà rất thấp thì kiếm tiền, kinh doanh như làm  
qua các lớp đào tạo nghề cao năng lực của phụ nữ?

4. Kết luận

- Người tham gia đã hiểu biết đầy đủ về mục tiêu quy mô và các hạng mục đầu tư của Dự án;
- Người tham gia đưa ra rất nhiều ý kiến về các tác động tiềm tàng của dự án về môi trường, thu hồi đất, ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu, và ảnh hưởng đối với cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương;
- Người dân đã hiểu được chính sách đền bù – hỗ trợ, của dự án

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc 10h00 Cùng ngày

UBND PHƯỜNG	CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ	TƯ VẤN	ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG
<b>PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH</b>			
			
	Đinh Phạm Gia Bảo		
<b>Lê Quốc Nghị</b>			



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**

**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**

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**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: *Hợp tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái định cư...*

Thời gian: *8h 30 - 10h 30* Địa điểm: *V.B.N.D. Phường 1, TP.Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	<i>Châu Văn Tâm An</i>	<i>KV4 - Phường 1 - TP.Vi Thanh</i>	<i>An</i>
2	<i>Nguyễn Thị Lạc</i>	<i>KV4 - P1</i>	<i>Lac</i>
3	<i>Danh Thị Nga</i>	<i>KV11 - P1</i>	<i>Nga</i>
4	<i>Tô Văn An</i>	<i>KV4 - P1</i>	<i>An</i>
5	<i>Phạm Khai Hoàng</i>	<i>KV3 P1</i>	<i>Hoàng</i>
6	<i>Nguyễn Văn An</i>	<i>KV3 P1</i>	<i>An</i>
7	<i>Võ Thị Kim Phượng</i>	<i>KV4 - P1</i>	<i>Phượng</i>
8	<i>Nguyễn Thanh Sáng</i>	<i>KV 4 P1</i>	<i>Sáng</i>
9	<i>Nguyễn Thanh Thủy</i>	<i>KV 4 P1</i>	<i>Thủy</i>
10	<i>Phan Văn Bình</i>	<i>KV 4 P1</i>	<i>Bình</i>
11	<i>Đào Văn Kiệt</i>	<i>KV4 P1</i>	<i>Kiệt</i>
12	<i>Nguyễn Văn Uoi</i>	<i>KV4 P1</i>	<i>Uoi</i>
13	<i>Nguyễn Văn Hòa</i>	<i>KV3 - P1</i>	<i>Hòa</i>
14	<i>Nguyễn Anh Thu</i>	<i>KV3 - P1</i>	<i>Thu</i>
15	<i>Nguyễn Tấn Ngân</i>	<i>KV4 - P1</i>	<i>Ngân</i>
16	<i>Nguyễn Kim Loan</i>	<i>KV4 - P1</i>	<i>Loan</i>
17	<i>Nguyễn Ngọc Ân</i>	<i>KV4 P1</i>	<i>Ân</i>

Người lập biên

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**

**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**

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**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: *lập tham vấn cộng đồng và Tái định cư*

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: *L.Đ.N.P. Phường 1 - T.P. Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Lý Sơn Thanh Long	KV4 D1	Long
2	Đỗ Thị Kim Xa	KVIII P1	Xa
3	Nguyễn Thị Bình	KVIII P1	Bình
4	Nguyễn Thị Mai	KV3 F1	Mai
5	Châu Kim Bé	KV4 F1	Bé
6	Dương Thị Phương	KV4 F1	Phuoc
7	Huyền Thị Bạch Tuyết	KV4 F1	Tuyết
8	Nguyễn Thị Khôn	KV4 F1	Khôn
9	Nguyễn Thị Bích	KV4 P1	Bích
10	Nguyễn Thị Bội Tú	KV4 P1	Tú
11	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	KV4 P1	Duyên
12	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm Oanh	KV4 P1	Oanh
13	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	KV4 P1	Hồng
14	Phạm Thị Ánh Nguyệt	KV4 P1	Nguyệt
15	THẠCH KIM LOAN	KV4 P1	Loan
16	Trần Văn Quý		Quý
17	Phạm Thị Thanh Trúc		Trúc

Người lập biểu

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Nội dung: *Hợp tham vấn cộng đồng và Tài chính...*

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: *UBND Phường T... TP. Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	<i>Trần Quý Hiệp</i>	<i>Trần Ngọc Quý, P.I, VI</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Phạm Hồng Hải</i>	<i>Trần Ngọc Quý, P.I, VI</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Phạm Hồng Hoàn</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Nguyễn Văn Minh</i>	<i>Cầu Cai Nhúc</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Nguyễn Ngọc Nam</i>	<i>KV4, P. TĐVT</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Đỗ Minh Kiên</i>	<i>KV3 P. TĐVT</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Nguyễn Kế Hưng</i>	<i>KV, P.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Nguyễn Quốc Hưng</i>	<i>KV, P.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Nguyễn Văn Cường</i>	<i>KV3</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Nguyễn Văn Nhân</i>	<i>KV3</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>Lê Sĩ Bạt</i>	<i>KV3</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	<i>Vũ Văn Hải</i>	<i>KV4</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	<i>Phạm Thanh Sơn</i>	<i>KV4 P.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	<i>Nguyễn Quốc Việt</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	<i>Nguyễn Ngọc Chiến</i>	<i>KV4, P.I</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	<i>Nguyễn Bá Quý</i>	<i>KV4 P.I</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	<i>Nguyễn T. Trúc</i>	<i>KV4 P.I</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Người lập biểu

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**

**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**

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**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: .....Hợp tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái di cư.....

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: .....LIÊN ĐỆ THANH PHỐ VI THANH.....

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Vũ Văn Ấp	KV3 P.5	[Signature]
2	Phạm Thị Mai Huyền	K.V. P.4 I	[Signature]
3	Nguyễn Thị Tây	KV4 - P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
4	Trần Văn Năm	KV4 - P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
5	Trần Xuân Kô	KV4 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
6	Trần Văn Bình	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
7	Trần Văn Hai	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
8	Trần Thị Diễm	KV4 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
9	Lê Thị Thảo	KV4 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
10	Nguyễn Thanh Mai	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
11	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
12	Lê Sĩ Ron	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
13	Nguyễn Thị Hoàng	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
14	Trần Văn Tâm	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
15	Trần Công Thảo	KV3 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
16	Trần Thị Phấn	KV4 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]
17	Trần Thị Mai Thành	KV4 P. TP Vi Thanh	[Signature]

Người lập biểu



RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Ward 3: 8h30, date 17/10/2016

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: **Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)**  
Thời gian họp: **8h30** giờ, ngày **17** tháng **10** năm 2016  
Địa điểm họp: **Hội trường UBND phường 3**  
Dự án: **Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang**

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): **Dinh Phan Loan** Chức vụ: **KV. V.A**  
2. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà): **Nguyễn Văn Hải** Chức vụ: **UBND phường**  
2. Ông (bà): **Lê Văn Hải** Chức vụ: **Đội chính phường 3**  
3. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....  
4. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà): **Trần Thị Hương** Chức vụ: **N.V. V.A**  
2. Ông (bà): **Ngô Thị Dung** Chức vụ: **N.V. V.A**

**d. Địa diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà): **Đoàn Thị Hải** Chức vụ: **K.V. phường 3**  
2. Ông (bà): **Lê Văn Hương** Chức vụ: **K.V. phường 3**

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

1



## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

## 2.2. Nội dung

- (i) Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- (ii) Đại diện UBND phường....., phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự;
- (iii) Nhóm tư vấn giới thiệu mục đích của việc tham vấn, giới thiệu dự án, nguyên tắc bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư;
- (iv) Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tư vấn.

## 3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự

## 3.1. Về nguyên tắc chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ

## a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn

Chính sách bồi thường tuân thủ theo các quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ như Luật đất đai 2013, Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ-CP, các thông tư hướng dẫn, các quyết định của UBND tỉnh Vĩnh Long và chính sách tái định cư không tự nguyện của Ngân hàng Thế giới. Cụ thể sẽ bao gồm: (i) Các khoản bồi thường được tính trên cơ sở số lượng tài sản ảnh hưởng xác định thông qua kiểm đếm đo đạc chi tiết và giá theo giá thay thế; (ii) Các khoản hỗ trợ theo hướng dẫn của Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ-CP; (iii) các chương trình phục hồi thu nhập như đào tạo nghề, giới thiệu việc làm, trình tự khiếu nại. Nội dung chi tiết các hộ xem trong tờ bướm, tóm tắt thông tin phát trong cuộc họp

## b. Câu hỏi thảo luận

## 1. Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất đổi đất?

Người dân chúng tôi rất vui mừng phải như vậy vì là đất trồng cây ăn trái...  
 Điều kiện sống tại đây cũng rất tốt, địa điểm tái định cư cũng rất thuận lợi...  
 Người dân luôn sẵn lòng ủng hộ dự án; sẽ tạo việc làm giúp đỡ các hộ khó khăn

## 2. Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?

Hầu như tất cả đều bán ruộng. Không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp.....

## 3.2. Vấn đề tái định cư

## a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn

## b. Câu hỏi thảo luận

Qua khảo sát và điều tra sơ bộ, trên toàn phường/xã có..... hộ có nhà bị ảnh hưởng và có khả năng phải di dời

## I. Vị trí của khu tái định cư?

Đưa toàn bộ số tiền bồi thường và chi phí tái định cư....  
 tái định cư phường 4 và khu phố mới gần chợ trung tâm huyện. Trên  
 đồng bằng và có ruộng trồng cây ăn trái...  
 và sắp xếp bố trí tái định cư các hộ ở phường có khu vực đất đai rộng rãi

2. Đề xuất của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà phải di dời về phát triển khu TĐC (như cơ sở hạ tầng, điện, hệ thống cấp thoát nước, hệ thống chiếu sáng...)

Các hộ kinh doanh buôn bán tại phường mà phải di dời tái định cư sẽ nghỉ hưu tại các địa điểm mà thường thấy là các khu kinh doanh dân cư. Trong thời gian là ảnh hưởng đến nghỉ hưu có những hộ trẻ cần thiết để đảm bảo cuộc sống.

3. Đề xuất loại hình bố trí tái định cư (nhà xây sẵn, căn hộ chung cư, phân lô đất để hộ tự xây dựng nhà...)

Đề nghị địa phương cùng khai mở thị trường và giá tiền bán tại địa phương trước khi thu hồi.

4. Đề xuất diện tích đất, căn hộ bố trí tái định cư

Đề nghị địa phương chia hết ruộng tương ứng với số tiền mà thị trường sắp xếp với khu tái định cư để và ruộng để xây nhà tái định cư có quy trình nhân quyền và được đất đai được bồi thường và sắp xếp với khu tái định cư của địa phương không.

3.4. Chương trình phục hồi thị nhập

Các chương trình đào tạo nghề phù hợp với tình hình tương

3.5. Vấn đề về giới và các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương

1. Khi triển khai dự án vấn đề quan tâm của các hộ Dân tộc thiểu số là gì?

Các vấn đề về môi trường

Người báo cáo: P.T. Phương  
UBND phường 5. Thị trấn Vĩnh Lộc, huyện Vĩnh Lộc, tỉnh Thanh Hóa.  
Thị trấn Vĩnh Lộc nằm trong địa bàn huyện Vĩnh Lộc, tỉnh Thanh Hóa.  
Thị trấn Vĩnh Lộc nằm trên địa bàn huyện Vĩnh Lộc, tỉnh Thanh Hóa.  
Các báo pháp này.  
Khi di chuyển theo hướng này thì kinh nghiệm xây dựng  
các công trình phụ trợ như hệ thống thu gom rác thải  
hệ thống cấp thoát nước để giải quyết vấn đề về  
các vấn đề công có thể tuân thủ quy định của pháp luật  
cấp tỉnh, huyện như sau: cho thành phố này  
cấp tỉnh, huyện, huyện như hiện nay.  
Trang giá trị của công trình di sản để giải quyết vấn đề  
các phát hiện tốt nhất cho thị trấn Vĩnh Lộc  
biểu tượng hiện tại này tại nhà máy công nghiệp  
tên của người dân này như sau: địa chỉ  
bên ngoài công trình hiện tại, các loại đất đai  
Trang giá trị xây dựng công trình này gồm  
xây dựng nhà ở tại đây này theo quy định  
của thành phố.



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

2. Vấn đề quan tâm của phụ nữ

Đa số có những chỗ vất vả dành riêng cho phụ nữ như chợ, trường học, trạm y tế, nhà tắm, nhà vệ sinh, nhà trẻ, các nghề thủ công, mỹ nghệ để tiện việc thu nhập.  
 Mọi chi phí đều được phân chia vào dự án

4. Kết luận

- Người tham gia đã hiểu biết đầy đủ về mục tiêu quy mô và các hạng mục đầu tư của Dự án;
- Người tham gia đưa ra rất nhiều ý kiến về các tác động tiềm tàng của dự án về môi trường, thu hồi đất, ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu, và ảnh hưởng đối với cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương;
- Người dân đã hiểu được chính sách đền bù – hỗ trợ, của dự án

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc 9h30. Cùng ngày

<p>UBND PHƯỜNG <b>PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH</b></p>  <p><b>Nguyễn Văn Hiền</b></p>	<p>CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ</p>  <p>Dinh Pham Gia Bao</p>	<p>TƯ VẤN</p>	<p>ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG Thăm</p> <p>Đan Thị Thắm</p>
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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: Tham xán công đồng ý tái định cư.....  
 ...Đi an...mở rộng nâng cấp...khu...Việt Nam...tái định cư...T.P. Vi Thanh  
 Thời gian: 18/8.....Địa điểm: UBND phường 2.....

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Võ Văn Thọ	Khu VI P III	Hào
2	TRINH.A.TIEN	KV6 P3	anh
3	Nguyễn Hữu Danh	KV6	anh
4	lĩnh văn nhập	KV6	anh
5	Trần Thị Diên	KV6 P12	anh
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			

Nữ 13  
 Nam 27

Người lập biểu

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: Tham vấn công đồng  
 ..... Địa chỉ: xã/sông nông cấp thị Việt Nam Tỉnh An Giang TP. Rong  
 Thời gian: 11/11/..... Địa điểm: UBND phường 3.....

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Sông Thị Hằng	KVI phường III	Hằng
2	Sông Thị Thảo	KVI phường III	Thảo
3	Nguyễn Thị Mai	KVI II III	Mai
4	Nguyễn Văn An	KVI Phường III	An
5	Nguyễn Xuân Long	KVI phường III	Long
6	Uê	KVI - P. III	
7	Đinh Thị Bông	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	
8	Trần Văn Giáp	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Giáp
9	Trần Văn Nam	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Nam
10	Nguyễn Trường Sơn	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	
11	Nguyễn Hoàng Bích	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	
12	Nguyễn Hoàng Sơn	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	
13	Nguyễn Văn Cường	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Cường
14	Phạm Văn Nghiệp	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Nghiệp
15	Trần Sỹ Trường	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Trường
16	Lê Nhật Chiêu	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Chiêu
17	Ngô Văn Kha	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Kha
18	Đỗ Văn Kiên	KVI - P. III - TP Vi Thanh	Kiên

Người lập biểu

Ward 4: 8h, date 19/10/2016

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)  
Thời gian họp: 8.....giờ, ngày 19.....tháng 10.....năm 2016  
Địa điểm họp: Nhà văn hóa khu vực 4, phường 4, TP. Vi Thanh...  
Dự án: Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): Đinh Phan Gia Bảo..... Chức vụ: BQLDA.....  
2. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà): Lê Minh Thi..... Chức vụ: RT UBND phường 4.....  
2. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Minh Thi..... Chức vụ: Trưởng KV 3.....  
3. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....  
4. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà): Kiều Thu Công..... Chức vụ: Tư vấn.....  
2. Ông (bà): Ngô Thị Dung..... Chức vụ: Tư vấn.....

**d. Địa diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Kiềm..... Chức vụ: K.V. phường 4.....  
2. Ông (bà): Trần Thị Hoa..... Chức vụ: K.V. phường 4.....

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

1



**2.2. Nội dung**

- (i) Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- (ii) Đại diện UBND phường....., phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự;
- (iii) Nhóm tư vấn giới thiệu mục đích của việc tham vấn, giới thiệu dự án, nguyên tắc bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư;
- (iv) Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tư vấn.

**3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự**

**3.1. Về nguyên tắc chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

Chính sách bồi thường tuân thủ theo các quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ như Luật đất đai 2013, Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP, các thông tư hướng dẫn, các quyết định của UBND tỉnh Vĩnh Long và chính sách tái định cư không tự nguyện của Ngân hàng Thế giới. Cụ thể sẽ bao gồm: (i) Các khoản bồi thường được tính trên cơ sở số lượng tài sản ảnh hưởng xác định thông qua kiểm đếm đo đạc chi tiết và giá theo giá thay thế; (ii) Các khoản hỗ trợ theo hướng dẫn của Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP; (iii) các chương trình phục hồi thu nhập như đào tạo nghề, giới thiệu việc làm, trình tự khiếu nại. Nội dung chi tiết các hộ xem trong tờ bướm, tóm tắt thông tin phát trong cuộc họp

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

**1. Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất đổi đất?**

...thì nghĩa... đến... từ... vốn... bình... hay... về... cái... mức... bồi... di... an... chuy... Tô... hân...  
 ...tròn... đặng... ý... hoạt... tại... về... thực... hiện... ở... nơi... xây... dựng... cơ... sở...  
 ...mục... công... bình... tại... phường... ..

**2. Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?**

...Hiện... quy... của... .. không... .. khó... .. sản... .. ở... .. địa... .. phương... .. có... .. khó... .. không... ..

**3.2. Vấn đề tái định cư**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

Qua khảo sát và điều tra sơ bộ, trên toàn phường/xã có..... hộ có nhà bị ảnh hưởng và có khả năng phải di dời

**1. Vị trí của khu tái định cư?**

...K... .. ở... .. nơi... .. khu... .. tái... .. định... .. cư... .. của... .. dự... .. án... .. là... .. phía... .. tây... ..



2. Đề xuất của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà phải di dời về phát triển khu TĐC (như cơ sở hạ tầng, điện, hệ thống cấp thoát nước, hệ thống chiếu sáng...)

Đề nghị thu đầu tư phát triển kinh doanh các cơ sở hạ tầng khác  
hội người dân chuyên đời sống.

3. Đề xuất loại hình bố trí tái định cư (nhà xây sẵn, căn hộ chung cư, phân lô đất để hộ tự xây dựng nhà...)

Đề nghị địa phương nên ưu tiên hình thức có những hỗ trợ trợ  
tài chính khác nhau để xây dựng nhà ở.

Đề nghị địa phương nên ưu tiên hình thức bán nhà thương mại chung  
chung chính sách ưu đãi cho người dân.

4. Đề xuất diện tích đất, căn hộ bố trí tái định cư

Đề nghị phân bổ các căn hộ khác nhau và nhiều chi tiết  
là nên khác nhau để người dân có được lựa chọn.

3.4. Chương trình phục hồi thị nhập

Yêu cầu tập và đầu tư nghiên cứu xây dựng các cơ sở khác biệt  
và nhà cửa, đầu tư và ưu tiên nghiên cứu tạo cho phù hợp.

3.5. Vấn đề về giới và các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương

1. Khi triển khai dự án vấn đề quan tâm của các hộ Dân tộc thiểu số là gì?

Các vấn đề về môi trường

Nguyễn Minh Thảo: T. 13/11

Môi trường tại khu vực 3 phường 4 đang ngày càng trở nên ô nhiễm bởi nước thải, rác thải và tiếng ồn.

Hiện tại có 3 phường 4 đang xây dựng các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường mà chủ yếu là vấn đề ô nhiễm.

Trong quá trình thi công chủ đầu tư gây ra tiếng ồn, bụi, nước thải, khí thải, tiếng ồn, rung động. Vì vậy để giảm thiểu tác động môi trường cần phải có các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường và chủ yếu là vấn đề ô nhiễm các chất thải.

Nguyễn Thị Lệ Hoa: T. 13/11

Khu vực khu vực phường 4 bị tiếng ồn rất lớn, nước thải khu vực này có nguy cơ ô nhiễm môi trường, gây nguy hiểm cho sức khỏe con người, rác thải gây ô nhiễm môi trường.

Để giảm thiểu tác động môi trường cần phải có các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường và chủ yếu là vấn đề ô nhiễm các chất thải.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

2. Vấn đề quan tâm của phụ nữ

Di sản, tài sản kiến trúc, phụ nữ, trẻ em, thanh niên lao động  
cho di cư  
Thảm họa, các loại nông sản này, đất đai, nghề nghiệp

4. Kết luận

- Người tham gia đã hiểu biết đầy đủ về mục tiêu quy mô và các hạng mục đầu tư của Dự án;
- Người tham gia đưa ra rất nhiều ý kiến về các tác động tiềm tàng của dự án về môi trường, thu hồi đất, ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu, và ảnh hưởng đối với cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương;
- Người dân đã hiểu được chính sách đền bù – hỗ trợ, của dự án

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc ...h... Cùng ngày

UBND PHƯỜNG

CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG



Lê Minh Thi

Dinh Phạm Gia Bảo

Nguyễn Minh Thuận

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: Hợp tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái định cư  
Dự án Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh  
Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: Nhà văn hóa K.V.3 Phường 4

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Nguyễn Cẩm Lệ	KD 3 P 4	<u>Cul</u>
2	Trần Thị Hoa	KV3 - 14	
3	Trần Thị Phấn	"	<u>Hoa</u>
4	Nguyễn Văn Thống	"	<u>Thống</u>
5	Bà Thị Mỹ Tiên	"	<u>TIÊN</u>
6	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	"	<u>Thanh</u>
7	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	"	<u>Cam</u>
8	Ngô Ngọc Hà	"	<u>Ha</u>
9	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ	"	<u>My</u>
10	Nguyễn Thị Miền	"	<u>Miễn</u>
11	Nguyễn Văn Bích	"	<u>Bích</u>
12	Nguyễn Văn Bình	KV3	<u>Bình</u>
13	Huyền Văn Lộc	"	<u>Lộc</u>
14	Nguyễn Văn Út	KV3	<u>Ut</u>
15	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	"	<u>Mạnh</u>
16	Hoàng Minh Hưng	"	<u>Hưng</u>
17	Nguyễn Thị Lệ Hoa	"	<u>Hoa</u>
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Người lập biểu



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: *Họp tham vấn cộng đồng và Tái định cư*  
*Dự án Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh*  
Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: *Nhà VH KV 3, Phường IV - TP Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	<i>Trần Thanh Ni</i>	<i>KV3 - P.4</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Nguyễn Văn Cẩm Lệ</i>	<i>K.V.3 - P.4</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Phương</i>	<i>KV3 - P4 Vi Thanh</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Lê Thị Ngọc Cho</i>	<i>KV3 - P4, TP VT</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Huyền Thị Nguyễn</i>	<i>KV3 P4 T</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Huyền Thị Cẩm</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Nô Văn Vương</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Nguyễn Văn Thành</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Phạm Văn Lý</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Trần Văn Quân</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>Nguyễn Văn Tông</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
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Người lập biểu

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Ward 4: 14h, date 19/10/2016

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: **Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)**  
 Thời gian họp: 14.....giờ, ngày 19.....tháng 10.....năm 2016  
 Địa điểm họp: Nhà văn hóa khu vực 4, phường 4, Thành phố Vi Thanh  
 Dự án: Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): Đinh Khương Sơn..... Chức vụ: BQL D.A.....  
 2. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ:.....

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà): Lê Minh Khuê..... Chức vụ: CT UBND phường 4.....  
 2. Ông (bà): Hùng Văn Đẹp..... Chức vụ: Trưởng KV 4.....  
 3. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Cường..... Chức vụ: CT Đ.Đ. Khu 4.....  
 4. Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ:.....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà): Trần Thu Hoàng..... Chức vụ: Tư vấn.....  
 2. Ông (bà): Ngô Thị Dung..... Chức vụ: Tư vấn.....

**d. Đại diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà): Đinh Văn Kế..... Chức vụ: K.V.....  
 2. Ông (bà): Lê Thị Khôi..... Chức vụ: K.V.....

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

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**2.2. Nội dung**

- (i) Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- (ii) Đại diện UBND phường....., phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự;
- (iii) Nhóm tư vấn giới thiệu mục đích của việc tham vấn, giới thiệu dự án, nguyên tắc bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư;
- (iv) Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tư vấn.

**3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự**

**3.1. Về nguyên tắc chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

Chính sách bồi thường tuân thủ theo các quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ như Luật đất đai 2013, Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ-CP, các thông tư hướng dẫn, các quyết định của UBND tỉnh Vĩnh Long và chính sách tái định cư không tự nguyện của Ngân hàng Thế giới. Cụ thể sẽ bao gồm: (i) Các khoản bồi thường được tính trên cơ sở số lượng tài sản ảnh hưởng xác định thông qua kiểm đếm đo đạc chi tiết và giá theo giá thay thế; (ii) Các khoản hỗ trợ theo hướng dẫn của Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ-CP; (iii) các chương trình phục hồi thu nhập như đào tạo nghề, giới thiệu việc làm, trình tự khiếu nại. Nội dung chi tiết các hộ xem trong tờ bướm, tóm tắt thông tin phát trong cuộc họp

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

**1. Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất đổi đất?**

...Đi...on...là...nhưng...mua...trên...là...đi...cho...vì...phát...trình...đất...lẽ...vì...hình...mới...  
 không...đi...địa...phương...ngay...nhưng...đi...về...li...hì...vào...xem...sát...khảo...sát...phương...  
 với...thực...thời...hư...tư...hình...bê...tô...cái...chỉ...tư...dùng...đi...hàng...thông...không...phải...đi...đi...

**2. Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?**

...Hiện...tại...phương...không...vì...quỹ...đất...nông...nghiệp...  
 .....  
 .....

**3.2. Vấn đề tái định cư**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

Qua khảo sát và điều tra sơ bộ, trên toàn phường/xã có..... hộ có nhà bị ảnh hưởng và có khả năng phải di dời

**1. Vị trí của khu tái định cư?**

...Vị...trí...của...khu...tái...định...cư...là...phù...hợp...  
 .....  
 .....

2. Đề xuất của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà phải di dời về phát triển khu TĐC (như cơ sở hạ tầng, điện, hệ thống cấp thoát nước, hệ thống chiếu sáng...)

Đề nghị thị trấn thị xã huyện thành có cơ sở hạ tầng nước điện người dân chuyên chở sinh sống

3. Đề xuất loại hình bố trí tái định cư (nhà xây sẵn, căn hộ chung cư, phân lô đất để hộ tự xây dựng nhà...)

Đề nghị địa phương nên tạo điều kiện có những hỗ trợ trợ tài người dân có thể xây dựng được nhà ở

Đề nghị địa phương nên ưu tiên chi trả bồi thường mua đất chung chung chính sách ưu đãi để dân ra

4. Đề xuất diện tích đất, căn hộ bố trí tái định cư

Đề nghị phân nhau lại là nên chia nhau và nên chia tiếp là nên chia nhau để người dân có được nhà ở

3.4. Chương trình phục hồi thị nhập

Xây học tập và đào tạo nghề theo yêu cầu có môi trường sống và nhà ở đầy đủ và yên ổn nghề dân tin cho phù hợp

3.5. Vấn đề về giới và các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương

1. Khi triển khai dự án vấn đề quan tâm của các hộ Dân tộc thiểu số là gì?



Các vấn đề về môi trường

Người Minh Thôn: Trùng KB

Môi trường tại khu vực 3 phường 4 đang ngày càng trở nên ô nhiễm bởi nước thải, rác thải và tiếng ồn. Khu vực này có nhiều nhà dân, đặc biệt là các hộ nghèo. Việc xây dựng các công trình mới cần phải có biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường, đặc biệt là việc xử lý nước thải và rác thải.

Trong quá trình thi công, chủ đầu tư gây ra tác động tiêu cực như khói bụi, tiếng ồn, rung động. Vì vậy, chủ đầu tư cần có biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường, đặc biệt là việc xử lý nước thải và rác thải. Cần có các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường, đặc biệt là việc xử lý nước thải và rác thải.

Người thị trấn Hòa: P.13

Trong quá trình thi công, chủ đầu tư gây ra tác động tiêu cực như khói bụi, tiếng ồn, rung động. Vì vậy, chủ đầu tư cần có biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường, đặc biệt là việc xử lý nước thải và rác thải. Cần có các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường, đặc biệt là việc xử lý nước thải và rác thải.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

2. Vấn đề quan tâm của phụ nữ

Đi tìm tìm kiếm kiếm cho phụ nữ ở đây, ở đây gần lao động  
cho đi tìm  
Tìm kiếm các loại năng lực, đào tạo nghề nghiệp

4. Kết luận

- Người tham gia đã hiểu biết đầy đủ về mục tiêu quy mô và các hạng mục đầu tư của Dự án;
- Người tham gia đưa ra rất nhiều ý kiến về các tác động tiềm tàng của dự án về môi trường, thu hồi đất, ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu, và ảnh hưởng đối với cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương;
- Người dân đã hiểu được chính sách đền bù – hỗ trợ, của dự án

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc... Cùng ngày

UBND PHƯỜNG

CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG



Lê Minh Thi

Dinh Phạm Gia Bảo

Nguyễn Minh Thuận

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: thập thau và sông đống vì tái định cư  
Đ. an môi trường sống cấp 10. Khu Vết Nâu đến đv của TP. H. Hậu  
 Thời gian: 14/6 Địa điểm: Nhà văn hóa KV4 - Phường IV - TP Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Lê Hoàng Sơn	phố 3/TP. Vi Thanh	
2	Ngô Thủy Tiên	Khu vực 4 P. IV	
3	Trần Minh Hoàng	Khu vực 4 P. IV	
4	Đỗ Tấn Lý Khoa	KV4	
5	Phan Thanh	"	
6	Đường Thuần Lộc	"	
7	Phan Hồng Phúc	"	
8	Ngô Minh Dũng	"	
9	Rình Ngọc Minh	"	
10	Trương Sơn Hải	"	
11	Lê Thị Thương	"	
12	Trần Văn Hải	"	
13	Phan Xuân Phong	"	
14	Phan Ngọc Đạt	"	
15	Lê Quang Hoàng	"	
16	Phạm Việt Hùng	"	
17	Đặng Quốc Hoàng	"	
18	Huyệnh Quốc Việt	"	

Người lập biểu



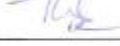
**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: .....

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: Nhà số 14, hẻm 4, Phường IV, TP Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Ngô Thị Nga		
2	Lê Xuân Bình		
3	Ngô Văn Dũng		
4	Trần Văn Mạnh		
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Người lập biểu



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: Họp tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái định cư  
Đã an Mỹ vùng nông cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh  
Thời gian: 14/8 Địa điểm: Nhà VH KV4 - Phường IV - TP Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
✓ 1	Võ Thị Phương	KV4, M1	
✓ 2	Lê Thị Khết	4	
3	Nguyễn Văn Mẫn	4	
✓ 4	Nguyễn Thị Nhân	4	
5	Lý Quốc Việt	1	
6	Nguyễn Thị Hải	4	
✓ 7	Đào Kiên Đẹp	4	
8	Đào Lập Cường	4	
9	Trần Văn Cường	4	
10	Lê Hồng Hạnh	4	
✓ 11	Nguyễn Thị Sáu	4	
12	Hồ Mỹ Cường		
13	Phạm Văn Dũng		
14	Trần Văn Phước	4	
15	Trần Văn Tấn		
16	Hùng Văn Cường		
17	Nguyễn Thành Nhân		
18	Nguyễn Ngọc Thanh		

Người lập biểu

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: ..... Họp tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái định cư.....

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: ..... Nhà xôn: 004 KV4.....

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Đàng Văn Đệ	MVA-PA	
2	Trần Văn Mạnh	KV3C H.	
3	Phan Thanh Hùng		
4	Lê Hùng		
5	Lê Văn Quang Thuận		
6	Nguyễn Thị Hồng		
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Người lập biểu

Ward 4: 16h30, date 19/10/2016

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)  
Thời gian họp: 16h30 giờ, ngày 19 tháng 10 năm 2016  
Địa điểm họp: Nhà văn hoá K.V.7, phường 4, Thành phố Vi Thanh  
Dự án: Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): Đinh Văn Tuấn Chức vụ: KQLĐA  
2. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà): Lê Minh Thọ Chức vụ: KT UBND phường 4  
2. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Nguyên Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa phương  
3. Ông (bà): Trần Ngọc Kiên Chức vụ: Trưởng K.V.7  
4. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà): Trần Văn Hùng Chức vụ: Tư vấn  
2. Ông (bà): Ngô Thị Dung Chức vụ: Tư vấn

**d. Đại diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà): Trần Ngọc Kiên Chức vụ: Trưởng K.V.7  
2. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thị Hồng Nhung Chức vụ: K.V.7

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

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2. Đề xuất của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà phải di dời về phát triển khu TĐC (như cơ sở hạ tầng, điện, hệ thống cấp thoát nước, hệ thống chiếu sáng...)

Tên ngôi nhà: Khu TĐC hoàn thành là sẽ hạ tầng tốt thì xếp cấp TĐC để ngôi công khai nhất bất cứ giờ có tài thì có tài họ họ chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp thì ngôi đến ổn định cuộc sống...

3. Đề xuất loại hình bố trí tái định cư (nhà xây sẵn, căn hộ chung cư, phân lô đất để hộ tự xây dựng nhà...)

phân lô nền, có hỗ trợ xây nhà

4. Đề xuất diện tích đất, căn hộ bố trí tái định cư

thu đất, ảnh cơ nền phân chia thành nhiều khu vực khác nhau để người dân có nhiều sự lựa chọn phù hợp với nhu cầu và điều kiện kinh tế. Có là tái định cư thường 100m<sup>2</sup>

3.4. Chương trình phục hồi thị nhập

Chương trình tái tạo nghề, phân cấp và nhà cầu của hộ như: tái định cư sau khi hòa song sẽ được giải thích về tầm ổn định cuộc sống

3.5. Vấn đề về giới và các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương

1. Khi triển khai dự án vấn đề quan tâm của các hộ Dân tộc thiểu số là gì?



Các vấn đề về môi trường

H. to. ang. V. a. ng. B. a. ng. k. h. t. P. h. u. o. n. g. 4.

Phường 4 có cả thành phố ở thành phố này ngay  
cây lá xanh & nhiều lá cây xanh thì gần với  
thời tiết mát, giá trị của người dân sẽ được  
chưa được sống là tốt, nhiều khu vực chưa  
có hệ thống thu gom rác thải  
khi thời tiết đến thì có cơn mưa thì có công trình  
phục vụ như là sân xây dựng hệ thống cống rãnh  
thoát nước thải của người dân, hệ thống thu gom  
rác thải.

Quá trình thi công xây dựng sẽ gây ra các vấn đề  
như hiện tượng ô nhiễm tiếng ồn, bụi nước, tiếng  
của người dân trong khu vực.  
Thường xuyên tưới sẽ giúp giảm bớt bụi  
quá trình thi công, vì chúng phải tưới nước  
hợp lý để làm sạch qua bụi.

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2. Vấn đề quan tâm của phụ nữ

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4. Kết luận

- Người tham gia đã hiểu biết đầy đủ về mục tiêu quy mô và các hạng mục đầu tư của Dự án;
- Người tham gia đưa ra rất nhiều ý kiến về các tác động tiềm tàng của dự án về môi trường, thu hồi đất, ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu, và ảnh hưởng đối với cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương;
- Người dân đã hiểu được chính sách đền bù – hỗ trợ, của dự án

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc.....Cùng ngày

UBND PHƯỜNG

CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG



*Mô Chủ tịch*  
*Lê Minh Thi*

*Đinh Phạm Tiến Bảo*

*Trần Ngọc Liên*

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: họp tham vấn cộng đồng về tái định cư

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: Nhà Văn hóa Khu vực 7 Phường IV  
- TP Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Trần Ngọc Liên		<i>Liên</i>
2	Hồ Nguyễn T. Thanh Hiền	CVA - P4 (STEN AN THO)	<i>Ánh</i>
3	Phạm V. Cầu		<i>Phạm Cầu</i>
4	Nguyễn Nghệ		<i>Nguyễn Nghệ</i>
5	Lê Ngọc Bích		<i>Lê Ngọc Bích</i>
6	Lê Thanh Dung		<i>Dung</i>
7	Quách Hữu Lợi		<i>Quách Hữu Lợi</i>
8	Đỗ Hồng Nam		<i>Nam</i>
9	Trần Văn N. Hào		<i>Hào</i>
10	Phạm Minh Hùng		<i>Phạm Minh Hùng</i>
11	Lê Minh Thành		<i>Lê Minh Thành</i>
12	Trần Thị Huệ		<i>Trần Thị Huệ</i>
13	Hồ Văn Nhi		<i>Nhi</i>
14	Phùng Thanh Trúc		<i>Phùng Thanh Trúc</i>
15	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Ánh		<i>Nguyễn Thị Hồng Ánh</i>
16	Nguyễn Thị Ái		<i>Nguyễn Thị Ái</i>
17	Hoàng Văn Quy		<i>Hoàng Văn Quy</i>
18	Trần Thanh An		<i>An</i>

Người lập biểu

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

DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Nội dung: *Hợp tham với cộng đồng về Tái định cư*

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: *Nhà Văn hóa KV7 - Phường IV - TP Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	<i>Lê Văn Hải</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 2	<i>Lý Thị Dung</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Trần Thị Dung</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Trần Thị Kim Hoa</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Nguyễn Hữu Nam</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Nguyễn Hoàng Phúc</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 7	<i>Nguyễn Thị Ngọc</i>	<i>Khu Vực 7</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Hoàng Văn Hải</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 9	<i>Quách Thị Như</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Quách Thị Xuân</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 11	<i>Hoàng Thị Xuân</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 12	<i>Nguyễn Thị Xuân</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
13	<i>Nguyễn Thị Xuân</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 14	<i>Nguyễn Ngọc Bích</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	<i>Lê Đức Thọ</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 16	<i>Lê Thị Sáu</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 17	<i>Nguyễn Thị Bích</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 18	<i>Trần Thị Giới</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>

Người lập biểu

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: .....Họp tham vấn cộng đồng về tái định cư.....

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: Nhà VH.K.V.7: Phường IV - TP. Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
✓ 1	Lê Thị Liên		Liên
2	Đinh Văn Nhân		NHƠN
3	Nguyễn Thanh Nương		Nương
✓ 4	Phạm Thị Viên		Viên
✓ 5	Nguyễn Thị Bà Mươi		CK
✓ 6	Phạm Ngọc Diệu		DIỆU
7	Trần Văn Đoàn		ĐOÀN
8	Nguyễn Thị Hộ		HỘ
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Người lập biểu



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: ..... *tiếp tham vấn cộng đồng về tái định cư* .....

Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: *Nhà Văn hóa KV7 Phường IV - TP Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
✓ 1	<i>Huỳnh Thị Ngọc</i>		<i>ngb</i>
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3	<i>Phúc</i>		<i>Phúc</i>
✓ 4	<i>Đào Thị Hồng Nho</i>		<i>H</i>
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Người lập biểu

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Ward 5: 14, date 18/10/2016

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: **Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)**  
 Thời gian họp: 14h...giờ, ngày 18...tháng...10...năm 2016  
 Địa điểm họp: Phòng họp UBND Phường 5 TP. Vi Thanh.....  
 Dự án: Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): Đinh Phạm Lưu Kiên...Chức vụ...KĐNTA.....  
 2. Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà):...Tân Minh Lạc...Chức vụ...CT UBND phường.....  
 2. Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....  
 3. Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....  
 4. Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....  
 2. Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....

**d. Đại diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà):...Nguyễn Minh Đức...Chức vụ...KTS...K.....  
 2. Ông (bà):...Trần Thị Hồng Nga...Chức vụ...TLĐ...Đ.....

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

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**2.2. Nội dung**

- (i) Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- (ii) Đại diện UBND phường....., phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự;
- (iii) Nhóm tư vấn giới thiệu mục đích của việc tham vấn, giới thiệu dự án, nguyên tắc bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư;
- (iv) Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tư vấn.

**3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự**

**3.1. Về nguyên tắc chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

Chính sách bồi thường tuân thủ theo các quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ như Luật đất đai 2013, Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP, các thông tư hướng dẫn, các quyết định của UBND tỉnh Vĩnh Long và chính sách tái định cư không tự nguyện của Ngân hàng Thế giới. Cụ thể sẽ bao gồm: (i) Các khoản bồi thường được tính trên cơ sở số lượng tài sản ảnh hưởng xác định thông qua kiểm đếm đo đạc chi tiết và giá theo giá thay thế; (ii) Các khoản hỗ trợ theo hướng dẫn của Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP; (iii) các chương trình phục hồi thu nhập như đào tạo nghề, giới thiệu việc làm, trình tự khiếu nại. Nội dung chi tiết các hộ xem trong tờ bướm, tóm tắt thông tin phát trong cuộc họp

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

**1. Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất dôi đất?**

Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất dôi đất?  
 ..... hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất dôi đất?  
 ..... hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất dôi đất?  
 ..... hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất dôi đất?

**2. Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?**

Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?  
 ..... Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?  
 ..... Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?  
 ..... Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?

**3.2. Vấn đề tái định cư**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

Qua khảo sát và điều tra sơ bộ, trên toàn phường/xã có..... hộ có nhà bị ảnh hưởng và có khả năng phải di dời

**1. Vị trí của khu tái định cư?**

Vị trí của khu tái định cư?  
 ..... Vị trí của khu tái định cư?  
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 ..... Vị trí của khu tái định cư?  
 ..... Vị trí của khu tái định cư?



2. Đề xuất của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà phải di dời về phát triển khu TBC (như cơ sở hạ tầng, điện, hệ thống cấp thoát nước, hệ thống chiếu sáng...)

Cải thiện tại di dời và căn bản hoàn thiện đủ các điều kiện về cơ sở hạ tầng. Dự án có sự hỗ trợ pháp lý từ ban cải thiện tình hình kinh tế quyền sử dụng đất và cải thiện từ ban quản khai.

3. Đề xuất loại hình bố trí tái định cư (nhà xây sẵn, căn hộ chung cư, phân lô đất để hộ tự xây dựng nhà...)

Ưu tiên phân lô bán sẵn có sẵn cơ sở hạ tầng và giao cơ sở hạ tầng hợp thể người dân đi đăng ký mua bán theo điều kiện kinh tế hộ gia đình.

4. Đề xuất diện tích đất, căn hộ bố trí tái định cư

Diện tích phân chia nhiều từ 100m<sup>2</sup> trở lên để người dân đi đăng ký mua bán. Tỷ lệ chia là 100m<sup>2</sup>.

3.4. Chương trình phục hồi thị nhập

Có những chính sách giúp đỡ các hộ nghèo, hộ khó khăn theo quy định!

3.5. Vấn đề về giới và các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương

1. Khi triển khai dự án vấn đề quan tâm của các hộ Dân tộc thiểu số là gì?

Các vấn đề về môi trường

Trần Minh Luân, CT UBND Phường 5  
UBND Phường 5 đang ý với các bên giúp giải  
thỏa các công tác các thì mới thực hiện như đã  
sưu tập các các dữ liệu  
Các vấn đề về môi trường này tại phường 5  
Khu vực này trong khu vực 1. Trước đây nhà  
hợp thì đây thu gom rác thải chưa thì việc đào bỏ  
các hố chôn rác thải của các là khu không được  
thực hiện thu gom thì bị xử lý bằng cách  
chôn lấp hoặc đốt. Tuy vậy vẫn có nhiều hố chôn  
rác thải vẫn tồn tại các cơ sở gây ô nhiễm môi trường  
Trong quá trình thi công xây dựng sẽ gây ra bụi  
đất cát bị cuốn trôi như hiện tại. Vì vậy sẽ  
cần có biện pháp để xử lý công tác xử lý rác thải  
thực hiện tốt các công tác giúp giảm thiểu các ô  
 nhiễm môi trường. Các  
biện pháp xử lý rác thải phải có, cần tập trung xử  
lý các vấn đề này trên thành phố, hướng tới các  
điều kiện sống của người dân trong khu vực.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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

DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Nội dung: Hập tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái định cư  
Dự án Mở rộng năng cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh  
Thời gian: Địa điểm: UBND Phường 5 TP Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Chàng Thị Tố	phườn 5 Khu vực	Chàng
2	Quách Thị Lan	KVS, Phường 5, VT	Lan
3	Nguyễn Thị Nhi	KVS, Phường 5, VT	Nhi
4	Lê Thị Ngọc	KVS phường 5 VT	ngoc
5	Đặng Thị Giang	KVS P5	+
6	Lê Thị Thơ	nt	+
7	Lưu Thị Vũ Côn	K 5 P 5	<del>Thị Vũ Côn</del>
8	Đặng Kế Kha	KVS P5	Ngô Kế Kha
9	Ngô Thị Bạch Phượng	KVS P5	phương
10	Đặng Văn Dũng	KVS P5	ngoc
11	phạm thị hân	KVS P5	Nhi
12	Nguyễn Thị Diệu	KVS P5	Y Diệu
13	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Lan	KVS P5	+
14	Nguyễn Minh Diệu	KVS P5	Diệu
15	Nguyễn Văn Tài	KVS P5	Tài
16	Trương Văn Cường	KVS P5	Cường
17	Phạm Thanh Cơ	KVS P5	Thầy
18	Tiền Thị Hồng Nga	KV2 P5	Hồng Nga

Người lập biểu



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: .....Họp tham vấn công đồng về tái định cư.....  
 Dự án Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh  
 Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: UBND Phường 5 - TP Vi Thanh

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1 ✓	Phu Anh Thu	KV5 P5 TP Vi Thanh	
2	Võ Mỹ Cẩm	KV5 P5 TP Vi Thanh	
3	Nguyễn Văn Ngã	KV5 P5	
4	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	KV5 P5	
5	Nguyễn Văn Kiệt	KV5 P5	
6	Vũ Công Tô Lành	KV5 P5	
7	Võ Phước Hán	KV5 P5	
8	Trần Văn Tuấn	KV5 P5	
9	Nguyễn Văn Huệ		
10 ✓	Nguyễn Văn Huệ		
11	Quách Văn Lân		
12	Vũ Văn Mai	KV5	
13	Nguyễn Văn Cao	KV5	
14	Nguyễn Văn Vàng	KV5 P5	
15 ✓	ĐOÀN THỊ MAI	KV5 P5	
16 ✓	Nguyễn Thị Kim Tê	KV5 P5	
17	Nguyễn Văn Thiên	KV5 P5	
18	Đông Bê Minh	KV5 P5	

Người lập biểu

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: Hợp tham vấn công đồng về Tái định cư  
Dự án Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh  
Thời gian: Địa điểm: UBND Phường 5 – TP. Vi Thanh.

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Bùi Thu Hằng	KV5 P5 TP VTHG	Hằng
2	Trần Thị Ba	KV5 P5 TP VTHG	Ba
3	Nguyễn Thị Nga	KV5 P5 TP VTHG	Nga
4	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	KV5 P5 TP VTHG	Hằng
5	Trần Thị Nguyệt	KV5 phường V	Nguyệt
6	Hành Thị Phương	KV5 phường V	phương
7	Phạm Thị Hòa	KV5 phường V	Hòa
8	Nguyễn Thị Bé 7	KV5 phường V	bé 7
9	Đoàn Ngọc Thống	KV1 phường V	Thống
10	Trần Văn Bé	KV1 phường V	Bé
11	Đỗ Châu Gạch	KV1 phường V	Gạch
12	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	KV5 phường V	Tâm
13	Lê Thị Linh	KV1 phường V	Linh
14	Nguyễn Văn Giảng	KV5 phường V	Giảng
15	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	KV5 phường V	Hằng
16	Nguyễn Thị Chinh	KV5 phường V	Chinh
17	Phan Văn Hòa	KV1 phường V	Hòa
18	Dương Văn Hưng	KV5 phường V	Hưng

Người lập biểu

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

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

**DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ**

Nội dung: *Hợp tham vấn cộng đồng về Tái định cư*  
*Dự án Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị thành phố Vi Thanh*  
 Thời gian: ..... Địa điểm: *UBND Phường 5 - TP. Vi Thanh*

STT	Họ và Tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	<i>Đỗ Văn Khanh</i>	<i>KVA phường V</i>	<i>Khanh</i>
2	<i>Đặng Thu Nga</i>	<i>KQL P V</i>	<i>Nga</i>
3	<i>Nguyễn Thị Huệ</i>	<i>K V 5 P 5</i>	<i>Hue</i>
4			
5	<i>Thom Thị Huệ</i>		<i>Hue</i>
6	<i>Lưu Văn Xứ</i>		<i>Xu</i>
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18			

*Nh: 30*  
*Nam 30*

Người lập biểu

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Commune Vi Tan date 20/10/2016

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Tên cuộc họp: **Tham vấn cộng đồng – Lập báo cáo Kế hoạch tái định cư (RP)**  
 Thời gian họp: *14h30* giờ, ngày *20* tháng *10* năm 2016  
 Địa điểm họp: *Hội trường UBND xã Vi Tân*  
 Dự án: **Mở rộng nâng cấp đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Vi Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang**

**1. Thành phần tham dự:**

**a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư**

1. Ông (bà): *Đặng Dương Tân* Chức vụ: *KQLĐT*  
 2. Ông (bà): *Trần Thanh Vinh* Chức vụ: *KQLĐT*

**b. UBND phường**

1. Ông (bà): *Trần Thanh Vinh* Chức vụ: *MT UBND xã Vi Tân*  
 2. Ông (bà): *Lê Khắc Thuận* Chức vụ: *Ch. xã*  
 3. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....  
 4. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

**c. Đại diện tư vấn**

1. Ông (bà): *Trần Văn Hưng* Chức vụ: *Tư vấn*  
 2. Ông (bà): *Ngô Thị Dung* Chức vụ: *Tư vấn*

**d. Đại diện hộ dân**

1. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....  
 2. Ông (bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

**2. Mục đích và nội dung tham vấn:**

**2.1. Mục đích:**

- Phổ biến thông tin về dự án đến các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong khu vực dự án và các nguyên tắc về bồi thường tái định cư; yêu cầu về mục tiêu của việc lập Kế hoạch tái định cư cho dự án
- Phát tờ rơi tóm tắt về dự án và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư;
- Thu thập ý kiến, nguyện vọng và nguyên tắc thực hiện kế hoạch bồi thường, tái định cư, vấn đề về giới và nhóm dễ bị tổn thương, bố trí tái định cư và tham gia các biện pháp/chương trình phục hồi thu nhập cho người bị ảnh hưởng;

---

1



**2.2. Nội dung**

- (i) Phát tờ rơi thông tin về bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư của dự án;
- (ii) Đại diện UBND phường/xã *Thới Bình*....., phát biểu và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự;
- (iii) Nhóm tư vấn giới thiệu mục đích của việc tham vấn, giới thiệu dự án, nguyên tắc bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư;
- (iv) Thảo luận, lấy ý kiến tham gia của những người tham dự và những giải thích của nhóm tư vấn.

**3. Tóm tắt kết quả tham vấn và ý kiến của những người tham dự**

**3.1. Về nguyên tắc chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

Chính sách bồi thường tuân thủ theo các quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ như Luật đất đai 2013, Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP, các thông tư hướng dẫn, các quyết định của UBND tỉnh Vĩnh Long và chính sách tái định cư không tự nguyện của Ngân hàng Thế giới. Cụ thể sẽ bao gồm: (i) Các khoản bồi thường được tính trên cơ sở số lượng tài sản ảnh hưởng xác định thông qua kiểm đếm đo đạc chi tiết và giá theo giá thay thế; (ii) Các khoản hỗ trợ theo hướng dẫn của Nghị định 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Nghị định 44/2014/NĐ –CP; (iii) các chương trình phục hồi thu nhập như đào tạo nghề, giới thiệu việc làm, trình tự khiếu nại. Nội dung chi tiết các hộ xem trong tờ bướm, tóm tắt thông tin phát trong cuộc họp

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

**1. Hiện tại trên địa bàn phường/xã còn hay không còn quỹ đất nông nghiệp công để thực hiện phương án bồi thường đất đổi đất?**

*Người điều tra: ... xin mời ... thông nhất ... đất ... cho ...*  
*Hội đồng: ... thông nhất ... của ... chung ...*  
*... địa ... khi ...*

**2. Việc mua lại đất nông nghiệp để sản xuất ở địa phương có khó không?**

*Hội đồng: địa phương ...*

**3.2. Vấn đề tái định cư**

**a. Trình bày của nhóm tư vấn**

**b. Câu hỏi thảo luận**

Qua khảo sát và điều tra sơ bộ, trên toàn phường/xã có..... hộ có nhà bị ảnh hưởng và có khả năng phải di dời

**1. Vị trí của khu tái định cư?**

*... vị trí khu tái định cư ...*  
*... địa ...*



Các vấn đề về môi trường

Khu vực thành phố: PCT. UBND xã Lê Tân.  
Đội dân UBND xã Lê Tân đang thực hiện một số công  
việc các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động môi trường  
như sau:  
- Đề xuất lắp đặt  
+ Khi thực hiện di dời các hộ dân về thị trấn  
lưu ý theo đúng quy định của pháp luật, thi công chặt chẽ theo  
đơn vị khu vực giảm thiểu tác động môi trường cho các hộ dân  
người dân trong khu vực.  
+ Trong quá trình thi công các hộ dân chỉ được  
đi an toàn lao động, tránh các tai nạn, sự cố xảy ra  
tại công trường thi công.  
+ Lắp đặt các biển cảnh báo an toàn để tránh xảy ra tai nạn  
giảm thiểu nguy cơ ô nhiễm môi trường.  
+ Che chắn bụi, giữ sạch môi trường xung quanh, đồng thời  
thường xuyên phun nước để tránh bụi, tiếng ồn, khói bụi  
người dân và môi trường.  
Các xe vận chuyển đất, đá, cát phải được che chắn  
sử dụng phương tiện vận chuyển hợp lý, giảm rung chấn  
tối thiểu để tránh gây ra tiếng ồn, bụi, khói bụi cho  
người dân.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

2. Vấn đề quan tâm của phụ nữ

Quan tâm giúp đỡ các chị em Di dời, chia sẻ, qua sau công việc...  
các chương trình tham gia tạo công việc cho chị em.

4. Kết luận

- Người tham gia đã hiểu biết đầy đủ về mục tiêu quy mô và các hạng mục đầu tư của Dự án;
- Người tham gia đưa ra rất nhiều ý kiến về các tác động tiềm tàng của dự án về môi trường, thu hồi đất, ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu, và ảnh hưởng đối với cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương;
- Người dân đã hiểu được chính sách đền bù – hỗ trợ, của dự án

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc... 15:00. Cùng ngày

UBND PHƯỜNG

CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG



Trần Thanh Bình

*[Signature]*  
Dinh Phạm Gia Bảo

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*  
Trần Văn Cường

**Appendix 2. Picture of Meeting**

Ward 1 date 16/10/2016



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Ward 3 date 17/10/2016





**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Ward 5 date 18/10/2016



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Area 3, Ward 4 date 19/10/2016



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Area 4, Ward 4 date 19/10/2016





**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Area 7, Ward 4 date 19/10/2016





**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Commune Vi Tan date 20/10/2016



## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### Appendix 3. Due Diligence Review

**VIETNAM**  
**SCALING UP URBAN UPGRADING (PE-P159397)**  
**Due Diligence Review of Involuntary Resettlement**  
**“Subproject of Vi Thanh” in Vi Thanh City**  
**09 February 2017**

#### **A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW (DD)**

##### **Purpose:**

The “**Lien Minh residential and resettlement area**” was identified as a linked project for the SUUP as the City will buy plots for relocated HHs under the SUUP. Therefore, a Due Diligence Review is necessary.

##### **Objective**

The objectives of the Due Diligence Survey are the following

- a) Evaluate if all involuntary resettlement activities associated with the “**Lien Minh residential and resettlement area**” were carried out in full compliance with regulations of the Government of Vietnam,
- b) Confirm if the compensation payment/provision of support/resettlement done by local government (including its resettlement outcome) meets the objectives of Bank’s OP 4.12,
- c) Check if there are any resettlement related issues that remain pending at the time of Bank’s due diligence

If Government regulations applied are not consistent with the World Bank’s safeguards policy objectives, a corrective action plan will be prepared for implementation by the City and subject to the Bank’s clearance prior to implementation.

This due diligence was conducted by City’s Consultant - under the guidance of Bank’s Social Development Specialists. The DD report was prepared by INTEC consultant in February 2017.

##### **Description of sub-Project**

Location, area: Vi Tan commune, Vi Thanh city, Hau Giang province

The owner is: Lien Minh joint stock company

Date of land clearance and compensation: 22/9/2004

#### **B. METHODS**

The Consultant worked with the PMU, the local authorities of the project Wards, including Center for Land Fund Development (CLFD) People’s Committee of Commune Vi Tan (CPC), conduct site visits, meetings, discussion and interviews with project affected people (PAPs), and relevant project stakeholders to review the status of land acquisition, compensation payment and involuntary resettlement activities conducted for the sub-project.

The consultant undertook the following tasks to conduct the due diligence:

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- Review OP 4.12, the government's and the project's involuntary resettlement policy – Review the project's legal framework
- Collect available information, reports and documents related to the project's involuntary resettlement implementation including linked activities
- Meet, discuss and interview the PMU, involuntary resettlement implementing agencies, other concerned stakeholders to obtain information and understand the project involuntary resettlement process, its implementation status, results, successes and issues.
- Conduct site visits, stakeholders discussion and consultation.
- Review and analyze all aspects of compensation, implementation and grievance redress mechanisms.
- Analyze compliance with the government policy and consistency of the project involuntary resettlement outcomes with Bank's policy objectives

**C. STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION****4.1 Scale of land acquisition and Detail measurement survey**

- According to Decision No. 2179/QD-CT.UB dated 29/12/2004 of Hau Giang PPC on the land acquisition for construction of the project: Commercial and residential area in Vi Tan commune, Vi Thanh city, Hau Giang province.
- The total number of AHs is 117, of which 52 AHs are affected by Agriculture Land only; 36 AHs only have their residential land affected without house on land; and 52 AHs affected through loss of residential land and house on land. 55 HH had to be relocated and 9 HH were severely affected losing more than 20% of their productive land. Types of impacts on land are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1. Category of AHs**

No	Ward	Total of PAHs	PAH affected by agriculture land only	AH affected by residential land without structure affected	AH affected by residential land with structure affected	Severely Affected HHs	Relocated HHs
1	Vi Tan commune	117	52	36	52	09	55

**Table 2: Area Affected**

No	Ward	Total of PAHs	Affected agriculture land	Affected residential land	Affected houses
1	Vi Tan commune	306.348,63 m <sup>2</sup>	73.786,23 m <sup>2</sup>	6.583,29 m <sup>2</sup>	2.089,02 m <sup>2</sup>

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

### **4.2 Consultation and disclosure**

Date of consultation and disclosure: 22/9/2004

Concerns raised if any: No

Consultation and disclosure of the Project was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Government of Vietnam.

### **4.3 Approved compensation plan and payment**

Compensation plans were prepared and announced for all AHs. On 26/10/2004, Hau Giang PPC has issued Decision No. 1414/QD-UBND on approving compensation, allowance and resettlement plan for AHs of subproject with amount of VND **20.327.990.033**, in which:

- Compensation, allowance cost for land: 14.346.422.400 VND;
- Compensation for assets on land: 3.516.564.412 VND;
- Cost for allowance, support policies: 381.003.221 VND;
- Cost for compensation implementation: 284.000.000 VND;
- Contingency cost (10%): 1.800.000.000 VND.

Compensation plans were posted at Vi Tan commune PC. The compensation payment started in 10/ 2004 and was completed in 12/2009.

### **4.4 Current Situation of HHs**

As compensation was completed between 12 and 7 years ago, assessment of the current situation of HH was challenging as many HH moved and impacts due to land acquisition was not easy to assess. The following information could however be collected.

#### **4.4.1 Status of relocated HH**

Some households were relocated at Lien Minh Resettlement Site and some others get compensation and opted for self-relocation.

The consultation with relocated households showed that, some households still have land and could resettle on-site, some other households have houses in other areas or get compensation in cash to buy houses in other areas. In general, resettlement has little impacts on households living conditions.

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### 4.4.2 HH affected through loss of agriculture land

Impacts were generally limited as only 9 HH among 55 lost more than 20% of their productive land. With the compensation received, some households could re-buy agricultural land for cultivation and move to other places and restore livelihood. All HH affected by loss of productive land also received an allowance equivalent to 1 time the land price for the acquired agriculture land for training/career change purpose.

### 4.4.3 Livelihood Restoration of affected households

All affected households were supported for livelihood restoration from policies from Hau Giang PPC.

For agricultural households: Some households could buy new agricultural land for cultivation and they were supported with seedlings and training courses on agricultural production as per Hau Giang PPC regulation.

For other households, they could change jobs and get favorable condition to open small businesses or shops

### 4.4.4 Complaints and resolving

There was no remaining complaint at the time of the Due Diligence review,

## D. FINDINGS

**Compliance with GoV regulations.** Review of the records/legal documents provided by the owner indicated that the compensation for the sub-project was in full compliance with Vietnamese regulations and Hau Giang Provincial Regulation (Land law 2003; Decree 22/1998/NĐ-CP dated 22/4/1998 and Decision No. 136/2004/QĐ – UB dated 12/8/2004.) and with WB principles.

**Entitlements for affected HH:** The entitlements for affected HH were prepared in full compliance with Government's regulations. HH accepted these entitlements and were satisfied.

**Budget for compensation payment** was from Lien Minh Joint Stock Company. It was negotiated with AHs.

**Consultations and Information Disclosure:** Affected HH were consulted properly in accordance with the Government's regulation and WB principles.

**Grievances Redress Mechanism.** A grievance redress mechanism was in place. There was no claim during the land acquisition process.

#### a) Pending Issue:

There are no legacies issues remaining pending by the time of the due diligence.

## E. CONCLUSIONS

According to the above assessment and findings regarding implementation of compensation and site clearance for Lien Minh residential and resettlement area the Consultants' comments and conclusions are as follows:

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- The implementation of the compensation and site clearance complies with the procedures prescribed by the Government of Vietnam and 1414/QĐ-UBND dated 26/10/2004 of Hau Giang PPC on regulating for implementation of compensation, support and resettlement and implementing process of compensation, support and resettlement when the state acquires land and are consistent with WB principles.;
- The Project's public information has been fully organized via multi-time public meetings (1<sup>st</sup> meeting: disclosure of planning information, project information, compensation policy; 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting: disclosure of compensation prices, draft compensation plan; 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting: disclosure of the approved compensation plan etc.);
- The application of the compensation policy complies with the provisions of the Government of Vietnam and the People's Committee of Hau Giang Province. The grievance redress mechanism was in place and HH received timely answers to their grievances.
- HH were generally satisfied with compensation, allowance policies and have in general better living conditions than before.

All compensation, allowance policies of **Lien Minh residential and resettlement area** which applied for AHs has been compliance with regulation of GoV and WB's policy, especially the SUUP – Hau Giang PPC policy and WB principles.

Therefore, it is not necessary to prepare and implement a corrective action plan for the “**Lien Minh residential and resettlement area**”.

Below is a report from Vi Thanh City PC confirming that the above conclusions for this sub-project.

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

**VIETNAM**  
**SCALING UP URBAN UPGRADING (PE-P159397)**  
**Due Diligence Review of Involuntary Resettlement**  
**“Subproject of Vi Thanh” in Vi Thanh City**  
**09 February 2017**

### A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW (DD)

#### **Purpose:**

The “**Resettlement site in provincial administration area**” was identified as a linked project for the SUUP as the City will buy plots in the RS for relocated HHs under the SUUP. Therefore, a Due Diligence Review is necessary.

#### **Objective**

The objectives of the Due Diligence Survey are the following

- a) Evaluate if all involuntary resettlement activities associated with the “**Resettlement site in provincial administration area**” were carried out in full compliance with regulations of the Government of Vietnam,
- b) Confirm if the compensation payment/provision of support/resettlement done by local government (including its resettlement outcome) meets the objectives of Bank’s OP 4.12,
- c) Check if there are any resettlement related issues that remain pending at the time of Bank’s due diligence

If Government regulations applied are not consistent with the World Bank’s safeguards policy objectives, a corrective action plan will be prepared for implementation by the City and subject to the Bank’s clearance prior to implementation.

This due diligence was conducted by City’s Consultant - under the guidance of Bank’s Social Development Specialists. The DD report was prepared by INTEC consultant.

#### **Description of sub-Project**

Location, area: Ward 4, Vi Thanh, Hau Giang province

The owner is: Can Tho city construction Joint stock company

Date of land clearance and compensation: 20/04/2006

### B. METHODS

The Consultant worked with the PMU, the local authorities of the project Wards, including Center for Land Fund Development (CLFD) People’s Committee of Ward 4 (WPC), conduct site visits, meetings, discussion and interviews with project affected people (PAPs), and

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

relevant project stakeholders to review the status of land acquisition, compensation payment and involuntary resettlement activities conducted for the sub-project.

The consultant undertook the following tasks to conduct the due diligence:

- Review OP 4.12, the government’s and the project’s involuntary resettlement policy – Review the project’s legal framework
- Collect available information, reports and documents related to the project’s involuntary resettlement implementation including linked activities
- Meet, discuss and interview the PMU, involuntary resettlement implementing agencies, other concerned stakeholders to obtain information and understand the project involuntary resettlement process, its implementation status, results, successes and issues.
- Conduct site visits, stakeholders discussion and consultation.
- Review and analyze all aspects of compensation, implementation and grievance redress mechanisms.
- Analyze compliance with the government policy and consistency of the project involuntary resettlement outcomes with Bank’s policy objectives

**C. STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION****4.1 Scale of land acquisition and Detail measurement survey**

- According to Decision No. 2596/QD-CT.UBND dated 23/11/2005 of Hau Giang PPC on land acquisition for the construction of the project: Resettlement site in the provincial administration area
- The total number of AHs is 71, of which 71 AHs only have agriculture land affected; and 26 AHs are affected by residential land (including 28 HH with house on land); 29 HH were relocated and 13 HH were severely affected losing more than 20% of their productive land. Types of impacts on land are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 2. Category of AHs**

No	Ward	Total of PAHs	AH affected by agriculture land	AH affected by residential land without structure affected	AH affected by residential land with structure affected	Severely Affected HHs	Relocated HHs
1	Ward 4	71	71	08	28	13	29

**Table 2: Area Affected**

No	Ward	Total of PAHs	Affected agriculture land	Affected residential land	Affected houses
1	Ward 4	157.667,52 m2	156.397,08 m2	1.270,44 m2	1.270,44 m2



## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

### **4.2 Consultation and disclosure**

Date of consultation and disclosure: 13/4/2006

Concerns raised if any: No

Consultation and disclosure of the Project was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Government of Vietnam and World Bank's requirements.

### **4.3 Approved compensation plan and payment**

Compensation plans were prepared and announced for all AHs. On 17/4/2006, Hau Giang PPC has issued Decision No. 968/QD-UBND on approving compensation, allowance and resettlement plan for AHs of subproject with amount of VND **9.583.000.726**, in which:

- Compensation, allowance cost for land: 5.605.720.498 VND;
- Compensation for assets on land: 2.208.080.228 VND;
- Cost for allowance, support policies: 780.200.000 VND;
- Cost for compensation implementation: 129.000.000 VND;
- Contingency cost (10%): 860.000.000 VND.

The compensation plans were posted at Ward 4 PC. The compensation payment started in 4/2006 and was completed in 01/2010.

### **4.4 Current Situation of HHs**

As compensation was completed 10 years ago, assessment of the current situation of HH was challenging as many HH moved and impacts due to land acquisition was not easy to assess. The following information could however be collected

#### **4.4.1 Status of relocated HH**

Some households were relocated on-site and some others get compensation and opted for self-relocation. The consultation with relocated households showed that, some households still have land and could resettle on-site, some other households have houses in other areas or get compensation in cash to buy houses in other areas. In general, resettlement had limited impacts on households living conditions.

## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### 4.4.2 HH affected through loss of agriculture land

Some households could buy new agricultural land to cultivate with the compensation received and some households move to other places. They also receive an allowance equivalent to 1 time the land price for the acquired agriculture land for training/career change purpose.

### 4.4.3 Livelihood Restoration of affected households

All affected households were supported for livelihood restoration with policies from Hau Giang PPC.

For agricultural households: Some households were supported with seedlings and training courses on agricultural production.

For other households: they could change jobs and get favorable condition to open small businesses or shops

### 4.4.4 Complaints and resolving

There was no complaint.

## D. FINDINGS

**Compliance with GoV regulations and WB principles.** Review of the records/legal documents provided by the owner indicated that the compensation for the sub-project was in full compliance with Vietnamese regulations and Hau Giang Provincial Regulation (Land Law 2003; Decree 197/2004/NĐ-CP dated 03/12/2004 and Decision No. 22/2005/QĐ – UB dated 19/5/2005.) and are consistent with WB principles.

**Entitlements for affected HH:** The entitlements for affected HH were prepared in full compliance with Government's regulations and with WB principles. HH accepted these entitlements and were satisfied.

**Budget for compensation payment for organization** Can Tho city Construction Joint stock company. The company negotiate with AHs the compensation rates;

**Consultations and Information Disclosure:** Affected HH were consulted properly in accordance with the Government's regulation and WB principles.

**Grievances Redress Mechanism.** There have been no claims during the land acquisition process.

### Pending Issue:

There are no legacies issues remaining pending by the time of the due diligence.

## E. CONCLUSIONS

According to the above assessment and findings regarding implementation of compensation and site clearance for **Resettlement site in provincial administration area** the Consultants' comments and conclusions are as follows:

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- The implementation of the compensation and site clearance complies with the procedures prescribed by the Government of Vietnam and 968/QĐ-UBND dated 17/04/2006 of Hau Giang PPC on regulating for implementation of compensation, support and resettlement and implementing process of compensation, support and resettlement when the state acquires land and are consistent with WB principles;
- The Project's public information has been fully organized via multi-time public meetings (1<sup>st</sup> meeting: disclosure of planning information, project information, compensation policy; 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting: disclosure of compensation prices, draft compensation plan; 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting: disclosure of the approved compensation plan etc.);
- The application of the compensation policy complies with the provisions of the Government of Vietnam and the People's Committee of Hau Giang Province. The grievance redress mechanism was in place.
- HH are generally satisfied with compensation, allowance policies and have in general better living conditions than before.

All compensation, allowance policies of **Resettlement site in provincial administration area** which applied for AHs has been compliance with regulation of GoV and WB's principles,

Therefore, it is not necessary to prepare and implement a corrective action plan for the **“Resettlement site in provincial administration area**.

Below is a report from Vi Thanh City PC confirming that the above conclusions for this sub-project.

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN  
THÀNH PHỐ VỊ THANH

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

Số: 365/BC-UBND

Vị Thanh, ngày 19 tháng 12 năm 2016

### BÁO CÁO

Về việc thực hiện giải phóng mặt bằng 02 dự án: Khu Tái định cư Liên Minh, xã Vị Tân và Khu Tái định cư - Dân cư khu hành chính Tỉnh ủy, phường IV thành phố Vị Thanh

Thực hiện yêu cầu của chuyên gia tái định cư WB trong cuộc họp ngày 16 tháng 12 tháng 2016 về các khu Tái định cư Liên Minh, xã Vị Tân và Khu Tái định cư - Dân cư Khu hành chính Tỉnh ủy, phường IV, thành phố Vị Thanh, tỉnh Hậu Giang.

Ủy ban nhân dân thành phố Vị Thanh báo cáo kết thúc giải phóng mặt bằng của 02 dự án: Khu Tái định cư Liên Minh, xã Vị Tân và Khu Tái định cư - Dân cư khu hành chính Tỉnh ủy, phường IV, thành phố Vị Thanh, cụ thể như sau:

#### 1. Dự án: Khu Tái định cư Liên Minh, xã Vị Tân:

- Diện tích 34,5ha
- Thời gian thực hiện giải phóng mặt bằng: Tháng 9 năm 2004.
- Số hộ đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng: Tổng số 117 hộ.
- Thời gian thông báo thu hồi đất: Năm 2004.
- Thời gian chi trả bồi thường: Năm 2004.
- Quy trình bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng theo Nghị định:  
+ Luật đất đai năm 2003.  
+ Thực hiện theo Nghị định số 22/1998/NĐ-CP ngày 22 tháng 4 năm 1998.
- Các tồn tại về giải phóng mặt bằng: Không.
- Các khiếu nại về giải phóng mặt bằng: Không.

Hiện nay, các hộ dân thuộc dự án: Khu Tái định cư Liên Minh xã Vị Tân được chi trả tiền bồi thường theo Quyết định được phê duyệt. Hiện tại không còn hộ dân nào khiếu nại về giá cũng như các chính sách về đền bù giải tỏa.

#### 2. Dự án: Khu Tái định cư - Dân cư Khu hành chính Tỉnh ủy, phường IV:

- Diện tích 17,2ha
- Thời gian thực hiện giải phóng mặt bằng: Từ tháng 4 năm 2006 đến năm 2007.
- Số hộ đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng: Tổng số 71 hộ.

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- Thời gian thông báo thu hồi đất: Năm 2005.
- Thời gian chi trả bồi thường: Năm 2006.
- Quy trình bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng theo Nghị định:
  - + Luật đất đai năm 2003.
  - + Thực hiện theo Nghị định số 197/2004/NĐ-CP ngày 03 tháng 12 năm 2004.
- Các tồn tại về giải phóng mặt bằng: Không.
- Các khiếu nại về giải phóng mặt bằng: Không.

Hiện nay dự án đã thực hiện hoàn thành đưa vào sử dụng, các hộ dân thuộc dự án: Khu Tái định cư - Dân cư Khu hành chính Tỉnh ủy, phường IV được chi trả tiền bồi thường theo Quyết định được phê duyệt. Hiện tại không còn hộ dân nào khiếu nại về giá cũng như các chính sách về đền bù giải tỏa.

Trên đây là báo cáo của Ủy ban nhân dân thành phố Vi Thanh.

**Nơi nhận:**

- Chuyên gia WB;
- Lưu: VT, Ban QLDA.

TM. ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN

CHỦ TỊCH  
HỒ CHỮ TỊCH



Nguyễn Huy Cường

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**PEOPLE’S COMMITTEE  
OF VI THANH CITY**

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**No: 365/BC-UBND**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF  
VIETNAM**

**Independence – Freedom – Happiness**

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Vi Thanh city, 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**REPORT**

**On the implementation of site clearance for the 2 projects: Lien Minh  
resettlement area in Vi Tan commune and Resettlement and Residential site  
in Provincial Administration area in ward IV, Vi Thanh city**

At the request of the World Bank’s resettlement specialists in the meeting on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016 on the Lien Minh resettlement area, Vi Tan commune and Resettlement and Residential site in Provincial Administration area in ward IV, Vi Thanh city of Hau Giang province.

People’s Committee of Vi Thanh city would like to make the report on the implementation of the site clearance for the construction of 2 projects of Lien Minh resettlement area, Vi Tan commune and Resettlement and Residential site in Provincial Administration area in ward IV, Vi Thanh city as follows:

**1. Name of the project: Lien Minh resettlement area, Vi Tan commune**

- Area: 34.5ha.
- Time for starting the work of site clearance: September 2004
- Number of households for compensation: total 117 households
- Time for land acquisition notice: 2004
- Time for payment of compensation: 2004
- Procedure for compensation and site clearance in the Decree: as in:
  - + Land law 2003;
  - + Decree No. 22/1998/ND-CP dated 22/4/1998
- Problems related to site clearance: None
- Complaints related to site clearance: None

At the present, households in the site for construction of Lien Minh resettlement area, Vi Tan commune have got payments for compensation as in the approved Decision. There are no complaints on the replacement cost and policy on the site clearance and compensation.

**2. Name of the project: Resettlement and Residential site in Provincial  
Administration area in ward IV**

- Area: 17.2ha.
- Time for starting the work of site clearance: From April 2006 to 2007
- Number of households for compensation: total 71 households
- Time for land acquisition notice: 2005
- Time for payment of compensation: 2006
- Procedure for compensation and site clearance in the Decree: as in:

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- + Land law 2003;
- + Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated 03/12/2004
- Problems related to site clearance: None
- Complaints related to site clearance: None

At the present, the Resettlement and Residential site has been completed and brought to use; all households affected by the construction of this resettlement and residential site in ward IV have got payments for compensation as in the approved Decision. There are no complaints on the replacement cost and policy on the site clearance and compensation

This is the whole content that the People’s Committee of Vi Thanh city would like to report.

***Recipients:***

- World Bank’s specialist
- Office’s clerk, PMU.

**FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
PEOPLE’S COMMITTEE OF VI  
THANH CITY**

Vice Chairman

*(Signed & Sealed)*

**Nguyen Huy Cuong**

**Appendix 4. Detailed Cost Estimates**



**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

	LIA	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Proposed price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Costs
				From	To			
1	LIA 1	Alleys 427, 437, 451, 465, 481,529 of Tran Hung Dao street, as area land 4 of Tran Hung Dao street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Cai Nhuc bridge	2,000,000	1,292.0	2,584,000,000
		Ngo Huu Hanh street	III	Trieu Thi Trinh	Nguyen Cong Tru	2,052,000	633.0	1,298,916,000
						1,008,740	2,587.0	2,609,610,380
		Trieu Thi Trinh street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Nguyen Cong Tru	2,280,000	365.0	832,200,000
434,000	2,522.0					1,094,548,000		
2	LIA 2	Alley 1 and 4, Luu Huu Phuoc street, as area land 4 of Luu Huu Phuoc street	III	Do Trieu	Tran Ngoc Que	638,400	554.0	353,673,600
						434,000	1,386.0	601,524,000
3	Lia 3	Alley 27, Nguyen An Ninh street	III	Vo Nguyen Giap avenue	Canal 62	2,508,000	100.0	250,800,000
						434,000	1,719.0	746,046,000
		Alley 17 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai street	III			285,000	990.0	282,150,000
		Alley 1, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai street	III			205,000	984.0	201,720,000
		Thong Nhat canal (two sides)	III			205,000	1,095.0	224,475,000
						193,000	1,200.0	231,600,000

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

	LIA	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Proposed price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Costs
		Extended Nguyen Hue street	III	Canal 62	Diem Tua canal	384,864	150.0	57,729,600
						205,000	1,437.0	294,585,000
4	LIA 7	Canal-front land at area of Quan De temple, ward V, equal to land area 4 of the extended Road 1/5	III	Bridge at the hospital	Phan Lo canal	200,000	76.0	15,200,000
						285,200	526.0	150,015,200
		Canal-front land at area of Quan De temple, ward III, equal to land area 4 of Tran Ngoc Que street	III	Bay Tuot bridge	Phan Lo canal	478,800	142.0	67,989,600
						285,200	474.0	135,184,800
		Remaining location land	III			30,000	95.0	2,850,000
						205,000	379.0	77,695,000
		Canal-front land at area of Than Hoang temple, ward V, equal to land area 4 of the extended Road 1/5	III	Road 1/5	Phan Lo canal	200,000	89.9	17,980,000
						285,200	548.1	156,318,120
		Canal-front land at area of Quan De temple, ward III, equal to land area 4 of Tran Ngoc Que street	III	Tran Ngoc Que	Phan Lo canal	387,600	152.2	58,992,720
						285,200	419.8	119,726,960
		Remaining location land	III			150,000	140.4	21,060,000
						205,000	311.6	63,878,000
		Roads	III	in LIA 7		150,000	257.0	38,550,000
						205,000	6,775.0	1,388,875,000
							27,400.0	13,977,892,980

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Name of work	Name of administrative units	Urban class	Road section		Proposing price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Costs	
			From	To				
Constructing Le Hong Phong embankment	Le Hong Phong	III	Bridge 30/4	Alley 2	2,100,000	1,195.0	2,509,500,000	
			Land on canal side with structures/houses		500,000	20,000.0	10,000,000,000	
			Land on canal side without structures/houses		150,000	3,000.0	450,000,000	
	River embankment				120,000	600.0	72,000,000	
					92,000	17,800.0	1,637,600,000	
Constructing Tran Ngoc Que embankment	Tran Hung Dao street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Cai Nhuc bridge	10,000,000	28.4	284,000,000	
					4,000,000	98.6	394,560,000	
					2,000,000	180.0	360,000,000	
	Trieu Thi Trinh street	III	Nguyen Thai Hoc	Nguyen Cong Tru	2,394,000	1,585.0	3,794,490,000	
					1,008,740	2,357.0	2,377,600,180	
				Land on canal side with structures/houses		500,000	4,430.0	2,215,000,000
				Land on canal side without structures/houses		150,000	6,783.0	1,017,450,000
	Constructing embankment for Trung Doan canal, referred to as area 4 of Nguyen Cong Tru		Nguyen Cong Tru bridge	End of the border of resettlement	500,000	200.0	100,000,000	

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Name of work	Name of administrative units  street	Urban class	Road section		Proposing price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Costs
			From	To			
				area, ward III, phase 2			
Constructing embankment for the extended Nguyen Hue street, section 1	Xa No street-front	III	Canal 62	Diem Tua canal	844,000	2,440.0	2,059,360,000
					294,000	11,131.0	3,272,514,000
Constructing embankment for the extended Nguyen Hue street, section 3	Extended Nguyen Hue street		Tac Huyen Phuong canal	Muoi Thuoc canal	844,000	10,342.0	8,728,648,000
					294,000	12,010.0	3,530,940,000
Constructing embankment for Road 1/5	Extended road 1/5	III	Hau canal (behind the hospital)	boundary of Vi Thuy	1,000,000	1,408.0	1,408,000,000
					434,000	27,979.0	12,142,886,000
					421,000	8,515.0	3,584,815,000
Upgrading and rehabilitating Tam Giac lake	Luu Huu Phuoc street	III	Do Chieu	Tran Ngoc Que	3,192,000	200.0	638,400,000
					1,008,740	100.0	100,874,000
					205,220	7,217.0	1,481,072,740

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

<b>Type of house</b>	<b>Referring price in Decision by PPC of Hau Giang province (VND/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Concrete reinforced frame house	4,590,000	400	1,836,000,000
Pre-engineered steel house	1,974,000	16,036	31,655,064,000
Wooden frame house	1,639,000	27,381	44,877,459,000