

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BAC LIEU PROVINCE
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BAC LIEU CITY

SCALING UP URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT
SUBPROJECT OF BAC LIEU CITY, BAC LIEU PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(Final Version)

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ABBREVIATIONS

CSCCs	Compensation and Site Clearance Committees
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
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IRP	Income Restoration Program
LRT	Livelihoods Restoration Team
LURCs	Land Used Right Certificates
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
NGO	Non- Government Organization
PAHs	Project Affected Households

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

GLOSSARY

Project Affected Persons (PAP): Individuals, organizations or business establishments being directly affected socially and economically by the Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project – Subproject Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province (SUUP – Bac Lieu) by the involuntary acquisition of land and other assets that results in:

- a. Re-located 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 causing adverse impacts on their livelihoods.

Census and Inventory of Losses: 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, 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.

The right for compensation, support: A series of measurement evaluation on compensation and assistance, including the supporting for income restoration, relocation assistance and resettlement for PAPs depending on the degree of their impact for the restoration of their economic and social.

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 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 criterion to be used for the project to determine those 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 purposes (as opposed to land for residential purposes), including agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond land.

Replacement Costs: the amount which is needed 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 district 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 district 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 labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers;
- (d) Trees and domestic animals based on the current market value of the trees/animals at the time of compensation;

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

Resettlement: This Resettlement Plan (RP), 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): Is a set of economic activities, including freelance work and/or paid employment through a person's own resources (including human resources and material) to generate sufficient resources to meet needs of self and of family on a sustainable basis. This activity is usually performed repeatedly.

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.

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 disadvantage (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability (loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people; and (vi) social policy families (as defined by each province), List of the vulnerable will be determined throughout SES and public consultation during project preparation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This resettlement plan is prepared for the project preparation phase for the Scaling – Up Urban Upgrading Project – Subproject Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province (SUUP – Bac Lieu). The resettlement plan (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.

Project Description

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam will receive a loan credit from the World Bank (WB) for the Project of Scaling Up Urban Upgrading Project, under the National Urban Upgrading Program (NUUP). The project is implemented in 7 cities in 7 provinces in the Mekong Delta Region (MDR), including Bac Lieu city in Bac Lieu province.

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, 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.

Mitigation measures

During the project preparation, the Engineering Design Consulting Group and the Social Team worked in close collaboration with the affected households, during surveys and consultations, to develop measures to minimize project negative impacts, to improve the investment effectiveness as well as to minimize land acquisition. The mitigation measures agreed with the households are as follows: (i) The Design Consultant minimized land acquisition for Component 1 following consultation with PAPs; (ii) For the works under Component 2, the Design Consultant adopted mitigation measures since the preliminary design (intersections, dimensions of works appropriate to local demand, adjusting management and operation roads and take advantage of existing road sections). The newly formed low-lying areas were also studied to find out proper drainage solutions.

At the same time, plans to minimize temporary impacts during the construction phase were developed and recommendations made in order to avoid and/or minimize these impacts.

Scope of affected land and resettlement

Based on preliminary technical design, the scope of proposed investments covers 8 wards of Bac Lieu city: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, Nha Mat and Hiep Thanh. The overall scope of land acquisition and impacts of the subproject are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Overview of project impacts

Categories	Unit	Number
1. Affected households:	Household	2,092
Affected persons	Person	9,268
Include:		

Categories	Unit		Number
+ Residential Land affected household:	Household	:	838
+ Agricultural land affected household	Household	:	1208
+ Land managed by Unit	Household	:	38
+ Public land	Household	:	8
+ House affected household	Household		418
2. Affected areas	m²	:	344,001
Include:			
+ Residential land	m ²	:	25,911
+ Agricultural land	m ²	:	131,549
+ Land managed by Unit			53,304
+ Transport, irrigation land (public land)	m ²	:	133,237
+ Area of affected HHs	m ²	:	9,859
3. No. of displaced households	HHs	:	98
4. Households losing 20% or more of agricultural land (or 10% or more for vulnerable households).	HHs	:	112

Source: IOL survey, 9/2016

Vulnerable groups

The survey results showed that there are **21 social policy** households, **34 poor** households, **10 single** female-headed households with dependents and **118 Khmer** households (including 32 poor households; 02 female-headed households with dependents; and 3 social policy households). There is no household with disabled people and no household with elderly people alone.

However, during the project implementation, the number of vulnerable households may change depending on the adjustment of the detailed design of the project, so it will be necessary to update the data on the vulnerable households at the time of implementation.

The policy framework and entitlements

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 will be implemented for **255 severely PAHs** based on their demands. The proposed activities include vocational training for households which have agricultural land affected, support for job change, support for farmers to be able to access credit loans in order that they can run business or services to stabilize their income and their livelihood.

Resettlement Arrangements

A total of 98 **HHs** will have their houses totally affected and will need to be relocated. Each household can opt to purchase a plot of land at a Resettlement Site (RS) or to self-relocate.

To meet the demands of affected households regarding relocation, the Project will build one RS, under Component 3 of the SUUP, in Ward 1 (Dieu Hoa Lake) with an area of 3.04 ha for 105 land lots. Bac Lieu City PC and PMU will also buy land lots at available resettlement sites in the city if necessary.

According to the investment plan in the Project's Pre-FS report, the number of resettled households in Phase 1 is 29 households. These HH want the City to arrange them land plots in residential areas near their former residence. Based on the households' preferred choice, the City's People's Committee and the PMU will consider buying individual land plots in existing residential areas at Ward 3.

Consultation and Participation

Consultations, meetings and discussions with the PAPs and local community were conducted during the resettlement preparation process. Local authorities, the local mass organizations have been consulted, 836 affected households were surveyed through the questionnaire and around 700 households have expressed comments at the public meetings and discussions. 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 the outcome of settlement of their complaints, they can send their complaints to the courts, whenever they wish.

Implementation Arrangements

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 LFDC, members of the PMU, staffs of the wards, affected or unaffected individuals living inside the project areas.

Estimated Cost

The total resettlement cost is estimated at **VND 210,300,000,000** (*In words: Two hundred and ten billion, three hundred million dong*), equivalent to **USD 9,305 million**. The total cost includes compensation cost for land, property and buildings affected by the project, the livelihoods restoration program, monitoring, evaluation, administration (together with the cost for grievance redress) and contingency costs. The cost for compensation shall be updated based on the detailed measurement survey. The budget for implementation will come from the provincial counterpart fund of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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.

The resettlement plan will be implemented under the monitoring of the PMU. At the same time, the current IMA will continue to monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan and monitor the recovery of livelihoods of the affected households during the implementation process.

After completing the project, the IMA will evaluate the entire project to determine whether the objectives of approved RP have been met.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1.1 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.

Bac Lieu city is classified as a grade 2 city. It is the administrative, political, economic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, service and security - defense center of Bac Lieu province and a focal trading point with other provinces. Bac Lieu is a coastal city along the Eastern-seaboard, in the southeast of Bac Lieu province, in the Mekong Delta region. Bac Lieu city is located 280 km from Ho Chi Minh city, 110 km from Can Tho city to the south, and 67 km from Ca Mau city to the north. Bac Lieu city is also located in the country's economic corridor: East Sea - National Road 1A.

The percentage of concrete roads surrounding the city center is still low; most of them are graveled roads. The area of roads in comparison with its population is low. Furthermore, the City's increase of population and urbanization is placing pressure on the transport infrastructure system in particular and on the social and physical infrastructures in general.

To support and facilitate the City's development, Bac Lieu city - Bac Lieu province requires financial support from the projects to improve its infrastructure and its residents' living conditions. Therefore, proposing a multi-component project, including upgrading infrastructure in low-income areas (LIAs), improving environmental sanitation, enhancing connectivity etc. is both essential and urgent.

1.1.2 Description of the Subproject

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.

The proposed investments under components 1, 2, 3 will take place in 08 wards: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, Nha Mat and Hiep Thanh commune in Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province. When preparing the Feasibility Study, the Engineering Design Consultant introduced mitigation measures and most of the works will be built on the existing public road Right-of-Way (RoW). However, land acquisition is unavoidable. The list of proposed investments is presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2: List of proposed investments

	List of investments	Location	Length/area (m)	Scale of Investment
Component 1: Upgrading tertiary infrastructures in low-income areas				
1	LIA 1	Ward 7		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Upgrading of existing alleys; i) 5.9 km of main alleys upgraded to a minimum of 4 meters wide in concrete; ii) upgrading of 4.9 km of alleys from 2 - 3 meters wide in concrete;- Upgrade drainage system, lighting to be installed along alleys.
2	LIA 2	Ward 1		
3	LIA 3	Ward 2		
4	LIA 5	Ward 5		
5	LIA 6	Ward 8		
Component 2: Upgrading and developing primary and secondary infrastructure				
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua	Ward 1,7,8	4.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The canal is 4.5 km long; the main objective is to ensure an adequate drainage system for the city’s central area; other works include: landscaping, environmental sanitation, anti-canal encroachment.
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	6.0 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Starting at the intersection with Nguyen Thi Minh Khai road and extending to the last point of Giong Nhan road; roadbed width B = 26.5 – 30.5m; pavement width: 08m; sidewalks: paving block-bricks of 6m wide for each side; landscaping
8	Building Lo Bo Tay road	Ward 2 and Nha Mat	6.1 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Roadbed width: 15m; pavement width: 2x4m; sidewalks: paving block-bricks of 4m wide for each side;
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1	1.0 Km	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Starting from Xang Bridge Canal to Vinh Loi district; roadbed width B = 9m; pavement width: 2x1m;

	List of investments	Location	Length/area (m)	Scale of Investment
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	Ward 3&7	0.7 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New construction of Nguyen Dinh Chieu road with the following specifications: roadbed width: 17m; road-pavement width: 2x5m; sidewalks: paving block-bricks of 5m wide for each side; slope elevation 1:1.5; the total length of the road: 550m. - New construction of Hai Ba Trung road with roadbed width: 29m, total length of 100m; investment in sewerage system, water supply, lighting, trees, technical tunnels etc. along the road.
Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites				
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1	3.04 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Resettlement site will be built with full infrastructures with an area of 3.04 ha.

Source: PMU, 10/2016

Figure 1: The overview map of proposed investments under Components, 2 and 3.



1.1.3 Objectives and Principles of the 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 to:

- 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.

1.2 MITIGATION MEASURES FOR LAND ACQUISITION

1.2.1 Objectives

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. PMU with the support of the consultants and relevant departments have made efforts to minimize the impact of land acquisition in the preliminary design stage, to finalize the project investment report and to carry out their works throughout the stage of detailed design. The impacts of the project resettlement have therefore been considerably reduced.

The impacts due to urban upgrading are almost inevitable caused by the necessity for land acquisition to improve, upgrade and build roads, bridges, water supply and drainage systems. Consultations have been conducted with agencies in charge of resettlement, local authorities, local mass organizations and the affected households to minimize the impacts of the resettlement. The agreement reached on the proposed designs, especially in LIAs, reflects the efforts to analyze options and to choose the best solution to minimize land acquisition.

1.2.2 Measures Taken to Minimize Resettlement

Although the project is expected to bring very positive impacts on socioeconomic development and improved living conditions for people, the project may also lead to some adverse effects for households affected by land acquisition. The identification of negative impacts due to land acquisition and clearance and the provision of mitigation measures is necessary in order to remove or to minimize the negative impacts of the project.

During the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, the technical options were analyzed to minimize the impact related to land acquisition and other socioeconomic impacts. The different options are presented below:

a) Options for Component 1

Based on the alleys' existing conditions in the 05 LIAs, the following alley upgrading options were proposed:

1. **Option 1:** The alleys with dense traffic, which can from a technical perspective be expanded, are upgraded into concrete alleys with a minimum width of 4 meters. The central line of alleys will be remain as before. The alleys to be upgraded will also include the following infrastructures: upgraded water supply, sewerage and electric lighting. **There will be 1450 households that are affected.**
2. **Option 2:** The alleys with dense traffic, which can from a technical perspective be expanded, are upgraded into concrete alleys with a minimum width of 2 - 3 meters. The central line of alleys will be remain as before. The alleys to be upgraded will also include the following infrastructures: upgraded water supply, sewerage and electric lighting. **There will be 450 households that are affected.**
3. **Option 3:** Expanding the main alleys to at least 4 m width; secondary alleys will be upgraded into concrete alleys without widening. The alleys to be upgraded will also include the following infrastructures: upgrading water supply, sewerage and electric lighting. **There will be about 591 households affected.**

To ensure the efficiency of the investment and to reduce the numbers of people resettled, the Consultant proposed option 3. There will be 591 households that are affected.

b) Alternatives for Component 2

Among the investments under Component 2, the options for the renovation of Tra Kha - Tra Khua Canal were carefully analyzed. The Consultant proposed the following two options:

- (i) Option 1:
 - Dike, made of freestone, which will be landscaped. Slope: from 1:1 to 1:1.5.
 - Land filling for landscaping and a 3-meter-wide road built on the side.
 - Vertical embankment built in order to reduce land acquisition.
 - Construction of a drainage system for waste water, which is linked to the City's main sewage drainage system.
 - There are **572 households** affected and **73 households** relocated.
- (ii) Option 2:
 - Reinforced concrete vertical embankment. Slope: from 1:1 to 1:1.5.
 - Land filling for landscaping and a 3-meter-wide road built on the side.
 - Vertical embankment built in order to reduce land acquisition.
 - Construction of a drainage system for waste water, which is linked to the City's main sewage drainage system.

- There are **687 households** affected and **82 households** relocated.

(iii) Option 3:

- Tilting roof riprap stone embankment combined with reinforced concrete piles.
- Land filling for landscaping and a 3-meter-wide road built on the side.
- There are **437 households** affected and **44 households** relocated

To reduce land acquisition and costs for leveling, the Consultant proposes the selection of Option 3.

c) Other measures

Through consultations with the households affected by the project, people in the project area suggested that during the detailed design stage, the Technical Design Consultant should coordinate with local authorities in determining the locations of civil works and public works etc. and design measures to avoid/minimize impacts. At the same time, criteria to minimize construction impacts such as working safety plans (where the construction is next to a residential area), mobilization of materials and equipment in suitable places (installing signage, partitions to separate from neighborhoods etc.) will be prepared to minimize the temporary impacts.

1.3 THE LINKED PROJECTS AND RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

All non-Bank funded activities that in the judgment of the Bank, are:

- Directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project;
- Necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
- Carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project are subject to the applicability of the Resettlement Policy Framework. To this end, screening was carried out during the preparation of this Resettlement Plan (RP) for each subproject;

Based on the criteria defined above, there is no existing project linked to Bac Lieu sub-project under the SUUP.

2. IMPACTS ON LAND ACQUISITION

From 19th September 2016 to 6th October 2016, the Resettlement Advisory Group¹ conducted a socio-economic survey and Inventory of Losses (IOL) on land/property affected by the project.

IOL has been conducted for every affected household (2,092 households). The results of the IOL are presented below.

2.1 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Land acquisition would take place in 08 wards/communes in Bac Lieu City (Table 3 below):

Table 3: Overview of project impacts

No.	Subject	Quantity	Unit/Volume	Note
I	Affected households include	2,092 HHs		
	+ Relocated households	98		
	+ severely affected households losing >20% (10% of the vulnerable cases) of productive land	112		
	+ Vulnerable households	45		
	+ Ethnic minorities households	118		
II	Affected land	2,092 HHs	344,001 m²	
1	Residential land	838	25,911	One household might be affected by both loss of agricultural and residential land
2	Agricultural land	1,208	131,549	
3	Land managed by organizations	38	53,304	
4	Public land	8	133,237	
III	Affected construction works			
1	House	418	9,859 m ²	
2	Kitchen, water tank, yard, toilet...	443	19,591 m ²	
3	Tomb	26	43 pcs	
IV	Crops and trees			
1	Trees	365	2,181	
2	Crops	1,208	72,962	
V	Public construction works			17 utilities including 8 electric & communication system, 9 water drainage & supply systems

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

¹ The group includes the Consultant and members of local authorities and agencies in charge of resettlement.

Among a total of **2,092 affected households**, there are **98 households** to be relocated and **112 households** severely affected due to loss of productive land; there are **65 vulnerable households** including: **34 poor households**, **10 households** headed by single women with dependents and **21 households** under other social policies. There are **118 Khmer HHs** affected (including 32 poor households; 02 female-headed households with dependents; and 3 social policy households).

There are **03 vulnerable households** which are severely affected households due to loss of productive land (all of them are social policy HH); no vulnerable household will have to relocate.

2.2 IMPACTS ON LAND

2.2.1 Impacts on Residential land

Regarding the proposed project investments, there are **838 households** affected by loss of residential land, which include **98 households** that are fully affected. The details are shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Summary of project impacts on residential land

No.	Component/Investments	Ward	No. of Affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			Partially	Fully	Total	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			333	12	345	3,480
1	LIA 1	Ward 7	36	6	42	266
2	LIA 2	Ward 1	78	4	82	518
3	LIA 3	Ward 2	64		64	1,672
4	LIA 5	Ward 5	92	2	94	367
5	LIA 6	Ward 8	63		63	658
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures						
			406	86	492	22,417
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal,	Ward 1, 7, 8	256	44	300	5,023
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh	65	23	88	15,326
8	Building Lo Bo Tay road	Ward 2 and Nha Mat	7		7	52
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1	50	2	52	598

No.	Component/Investments	Ward	No. of Affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			Partially	Fully	Total	
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba	Ward 3&7	28	17	45	1,418
Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites						
			1		1	14
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1	1		1	14
	Total		740	98	838	25,911

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

Regarding ownership of land use right certificates (LURC), it is apparent that 95% of residential households have LURC and the remainder (5%) are in the process of applying for this certificate (HHs have land that can be legalized). No land tenant was found in the project area.

2.2.2 Impacts on Agricultural Land

As shown in Table 5 below, **131,549** m² of agricultural land of **1,208** households will be acquired; there are **112** households losing more than 20% of their total agricultural land (10% for vulnerable group). 100% of HHs have land with LURC.

Table 5: Table of affected agricultural land

No.	Component/Items	Ward	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			< 20%	=> 20%	Total	
			(10% for vulnerable group)			
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			232		232	5,695
1	LIA 1	Ward 7	65		65	432
2	LIA 2	Ward 1	31		31	1,992
3	LIA 3	Ward 2	67		67	2,366
4	LIA 5	Ward 5	46		46	662
5	LIA 6	Ward 8	23		23	243
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures						
			849	72	921	99,851
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua	Ward 1,7,8	158	16	174	10,192
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	184	52	236	65,419
8	Building Lo Bo Tay	Ward 2 and Nha	422		422	20,106

No.	Component/Items	Ward	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			< 20% (10% for vulnerable group)	=> 20%	Total	
	road	Mat				
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1	62		62	1,580
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	Ward 3&7	23	4	27	2,554
Component 3: Construction of resettlement site						
			15	40	55	26,003
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1	15	40	55	26,003
	TOTAL		1,096	112	1,208	131,549

Source: IOL survey, 9/2016

2.2.3 Impacts on Public land and land managed by management units

Based on IOL findings, there is **53,304 m²** affected **public land**, under the management of **38 organizations**. All these organizations are agencies of the government (i.e., schools, hospitals etc.). The affected public land (land transport, irrigation, unused land, specialized land ...) are managed by the **08 wards/communes** that together have a total area of **133,237 m²**.

2.3 IMPACTS ON HOUSES AND STRUCTURES

2.3.1 Impacts on Housing

The scope of project's impacts to housing is presented Table 6 below:

Table 6: Table of impacts on housing

1	Investment	Ward	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			Partially	Fully	Total	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			96	12	108	1,568
1	LIA 1	Ward 7	15	6	21	167
2	LIA 2	Ward 1	27	4	31	385
3	LIA 3	Ward 2	31		31	595
4	LIA 5	Ward 5	10	2	12	161
5	LIA 6	Ward 8	13		13	260
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures						
			224	86	310	8,291
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to	Ward 1, 7, 8	165	44	209	4,577

1	Investment	Ward	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			Partially	Fully	Total	
	Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua					
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	29	23	52	2,047
8	Building Lo Bo Tay road	Ward 2 and Nha Mat	4		4	213
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1	14	2	16	186
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	Ward 3&7	12	17	29	1,267
Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites						
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL		320	98	418	9,859

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

This table shows that there are **418** households affected by loss of their houses as a result of the project. A total of **9,859** m² of area is affected, consisting of **365** category 4 houses and **53** temporary houses. There are **98** houses/buildings fully affected for which resettlement is required. All of these houses, buildings or structures have been built with a building permit.

2.3.2 Impacts on constructions and structures

According to the IOL, there are many secondary structures such as toilets, kitchens, courtyards, walls, gates, water tanks that are affected as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Table of affected constructions/structures

No	Component/Items	Ward	Quantity of affected structures					
			Kitchen (m ²)	Toilet (m ²)	Wall (md ²)	Yard (m ²)	Water tank (m ³)	Gate (m ²)
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas								
			599	566	4,716	1,533	68	792
1	LIA 1	Ward 7	137	81	1,085	352	35	184
2	LIA 2	Ward 1	125	129	976	319	8	230
3	LIA 3	Ward 2	118	187	1,380	302	6	142
4	LIA 5	Ward 5	88	98	745	225	10	156
5	LIA 6	Ward 8	131	70	531	335	9	80

No	Component/Items	Ward	Quantity of affected structures					
			Kitchen (m ²)	Toilet (m ²)	Wall (md ²)	Yard (m ²)	Water tank (m ³)	Gate (m ²)
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures								
			2,883	1,805	8,719	7,380	102	1,740
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua	Ward 1, 7, 8	1,517	969	4,334	3,885	22	672
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	737	471	2,262	1,887	15	360
8	Building Lo Bo Tay road	Ward 2 and Nha Mat	124	38	589	317	16	452
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1	48	35	328	124	21	164
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	Ward 3&7	456	292	1,205	1,168	28	92
Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites								
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1			130	3		
	TOTAL		3,482	2,371	13,565	8,913	173	2,532

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

2.3.3 Impacts on graves

There are **43 tombs** of **26 households** affected; they are scattered across the different components.

2.4. IMPACTS ON TREES AND CROPS

Since the project focus is mainly on urban areas or along the sides of the roads, trees and crops are not significantly affected by the project. However, the survey found that there are still a number of affected crops and trees.

According to the IOL results, there are **744** fruit trees, **1352** timber trees and **72,962 m²** of crops (rice and annual crops) affected by the project (Table 8 below).

Table 8: Table of volume of affected plants and crops

No.	Name of construction	Ward	No. of affected trees and crops			
			Timber	Fruit trees	Other trees	Crops (m ²)
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			60	106		8,976
1	LIA 1	Ward 7	12	25		1,681
2	LIA 2	Ward 1	10	29		2,409
3	LIA 3	Ward 2	8	14		3,047
4	LIA 5	Ward 5	16	17		1,291
5	LIA 6	Ward 8	14	21		547
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructures						
			1,082	458	85	36,311
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua	Ward 1, 7, 8	168	120	25	16,805
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	307	82	19	7,894
8	Building Lo Bo Tay road	Ward 2 and Nha Mat	462	183	21	5,099
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1	139	52	20	3,193
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	Ward 3&7	6	21		3,321
Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites						
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1	210	180		27,675
	TOTAL		1,352	744	85	72,962

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

2.5. IMPACTS ON INCOME AND BUSINESS

Based on the survey of the project area, there are 40 HHs whose trading/business will be permanently affected by the project, requiring relocation. There are 38 small house-based businesses, mainly managed by men, of which five of them are separated from the house. Among these 40 HHs, 11 HHs have business licenses and 29 HHs do not own any license.

During the construction period, it is expected that about 30 businesses will be temporarily affected.

2.6. IMPACTS ON PUBLIC FACILITIES

Land acquisition will affect 17 public facilities, which include 08 electric and communication systems and 09 water drainage and supply systems. Referring to the resettlement policy

framework of the project, all affected public facilities will be rebuilt/repaired and restored. As per the IOL survey, no religious or other cultural beliefs will be affected.

2.7. TEMPORARY IMPACTS

Although mitigation measures will be taken to reduce the impact of the construction works, the project will cause some temporary impacts or temporary restrictions to access for shops, houses and buildings on the roads within the project areas. There will be also minor impacts to fences, hedges and other fixed assets in the construction phase. These impacts will be identified during construction and compensation/assistance will be provided based on the approved Resettlement Policy Framework.

2.8. OTHER IMPACTS

Based on preliminary design, Component 1 will upgrade 7,115.6m length of alleys in the LIAs, with the results that the lanes will be higher from 50cm to 60cm. Based on the data provided by the Design Consultant, **about 290m of alleys (19 households)** will have a new elevation higher from 40cm to 60cm, which will increase the risks of flooding for residents living in both sides of alleys.

Through working with the Design Consultant, it was noted the alleys are designed in such a way that drainage systems are located in the centers of the alleys and the surfaces slope are drained into the alley centers. For the alleys where grounds are designed higher than their current elevation, the Design Consultant will arrange concrete ditches with covering slabs for the longitudinal drainage, which will be connected to the drainage systems in the alley centers. With the construction of the drainage systems as planned, flooding in alleys will be minimized.

During the detailed design, technical solutions to avoid/reduce risks of flooding will be studied in details. For some specific locations, such as the intersections where there are considerable height differences, contractors will design leveling to reduce risks for people.

In LIA 6, where Khmer HHs are concentrated, to reduce the risks of flooding and to avoid that the financial burden of upgrading housing to avoid flooding, will fall on these vulnerable HHs, specific assistance, to raise their floor level, will be given to Khmer HH at risk under the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) prepared for Bac Lieu City.

3. SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILES

3.1. SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES)

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. It 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 reference for monitoring and evaluating the project objectives and RP implementation.

The socioeconomic information in the project areas (i.e. population size, education, employment, income and expenditure of HHs) was collected from secondary sources such as reports and statistics from relevant agencies. Data on affected households were collected through questionnaires, community consultations and interviews.

The SES was conducted at the same time as the IOL survey from September to October of 2016. The sampling of the SES consists of (i) 100% relocated households (**98 HHs**); (ii) 100% of the severely PAHs (**112 HHs**) and 33.3% of other PAHs (**626 HHs**). The total number of households surveyed is **836**.

3.2. SOCIO – ECONOMIC INFORMATION ON BAC LIEU PROVINCE

Bac Lieu city is classified as a grade 2 city. It is the administrative, political, economic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, service and security - defense center of Bac Lieu province and a focal trading point with other provinces. Bac Lieu is a coastal city along the Eastern-seaboard, in the southeast of Bac Lieu province, in the Mekong Delta region. Bac Lieu city is located 280 km from Ho Chi Minh city, 110 km from Can Tho city to the south, and 67 km from Ca Mau city to the north. Bac Lieu city is also located in the country's economic corridor: East Sea - National Road 1A.

Figure 2: Location of Bac Lieu city in relation with Ho Chi Minh city and Mekong Delta region



Bac Lieu city has 10 administrative units of wards/communes, in which there are 7 inner wards (ward 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and Nha Mat ward) and 2 suburban communes (Hiep Thanh, Vinh Trach, Vinh Trach Dong). Total natural area is 17.525,88 ha.

❖ **Population and labour:**

Bac Lieu city has 10 administrative units of wards/communes (7 wards and 3 communes with 67 hamlets). Population of the city by the end of 2015 was 155,194 people, 34,631 households, population density is 887 people/km². The scale of the current state of the area and population of the wards/communes is shown in Table 9 below:

Table 9: Population Statistics:

	Ward	Area (km ²)	Average population (people)	Population density (people/km ²)
	Ward 1	5.83	21,735	3,836
	Ward 2	8.85	14,607	1,651
	Ward 3	0.92	17,143	18,634
	Ward 5	9.76	19,140	1,961
	Ward 7	3.06	17,545	5,734
	Ward 8	10.89	15,780	1,449
	Nha Mat ward	24.35	10,717	440
	Hiep Thanh Commune	25.12	9,342	372
	Vinh Trach Commune	38.09	15,388	404
	Vinh Trach Dong Commune	48.38	13,797	285
	Total	175.25	155,194	887

(Source: Statistical yearbook of Bac Lieu city, 2015)

In 2015, the rate of the population growth of the city of Bac Lieu was 0.67%, an increase of 0.28% compared to the rate in 2011.

The total labour force of Bac Lieu city has increased over the years; the proportion of employees increased from 1.53 to 1.91% during the previous year and the percentage of employees working in agriculture is from 39.4 - 46.5%, higher than the percentage of employees working in the non-agriculture sector.

The number of active employees in the economic sectors accounted for 71.3% of total active employees (540,994 people) and 217,524 people are not employed such as housewives, students, unemployed people, people who have no need to work, accounting for 28.7%. The labourers in agriculture-forestry and aquaculture accounted for 49%; 18.27% of the total labours are in the industrial sector (mining, processing, power generation, water) and construction, 32.73% are in the field of trade and services (trading, hotel, restaurant, transport, storage, communication and other sectors).

❖ Economic Development Situation

The GDP per capita is estimated at VND 55.10 million. The economic growth rate (GDP) increased by 16.63% in 2015. This is a high growth rate in comparison with other localities in the country. The economic structure has shifted towards an increasing proportion of industrial, construction and trading/services but at a slow rate (Figure 3 below). Per capita income in 2016 amounts to over 55.5 million VND.

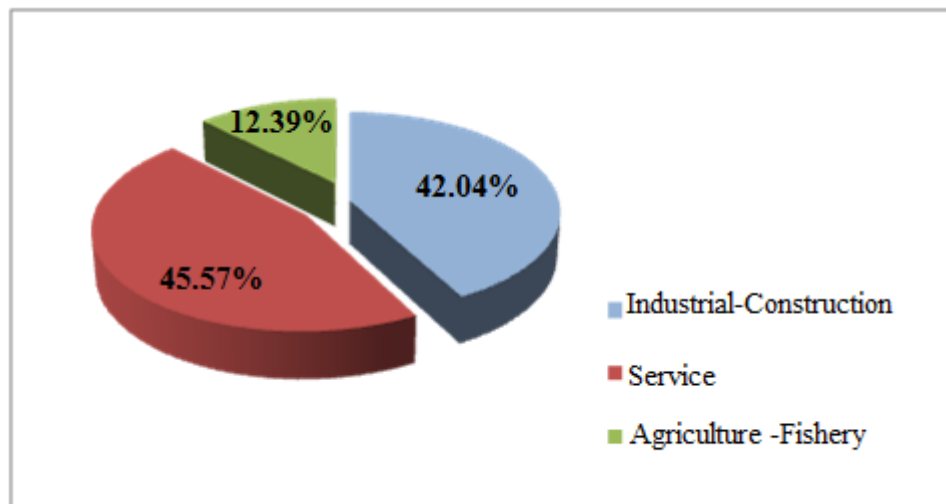


Figure 3: Economic structure of Bac Lieu city in 2015

(Source: Report on the implementation of socio-economic task in 2015 and plan for socio-economic development of Bac Lieu city in 2016)

❖ Poverty

In 2014, 290 poor households and 839 near-poor households were registered in Bac Lieu city (accounting respectively for 0.84% of and 2.44% of the population in the city). According to Decision No.59/2015/QĐ-TTg, dated November 19, 2015 regarding the multidimensional poverty line for the period of 2016-2020, in 2015, the poverty rate in Bac Lieu city is 4.75%.

❖ Ethnic Situation

There are 3 groups of ethnic minorities in Bac Lieu city: Khmer, Chinese and Cham. On 31/12/2015, the total number of ethnic minorities households in the city was 7,113 households (or 32,662 people), accounting for 21.0% of the population in the city. The 16,975 Khmer people (10.9%) live in communities, mainly in LIAs. Hoa people represent 10% of the population. Cham people account for a minor percentage of the population and are living scattered with other groups all over the city

There is no significant socioeconomic difference between minority ethnic groups and the rest of the population. Ethnic households are generally integrated and are living in harmony with the Kinh and speak the national language. Khmer HH are however living in community in some of the LIAs.

3.3. SOCIO – ECONOMIC INFORMATION ON AFFECTED HHs

3.3.1. Population size

The average household size in the project areas is 4.67 people/household, of which women account for 51.1% and men account for 48.9% (Table 10 below).

Table 10: Sampling or the SES in the project area

No.	Ward/ Commune	No. of PAHs surveyed	Total of persons	Total of women		Average population size
				women	%	
1	ward 1	267	1204	630	52.3%	4.51
2	Ward 2	124	605	291	48.1%	4.88
3	Ward 3	14	76	36	47.4%	5.43
4	Ward Nha Mat	62	272	148	54.4%	4.39
5	Ward 5	74	350	171	49.0%	4.73
6	Ward Hiep Thanh	53	271	130	48.0%	5.11
7	Ward 7	126	547	281	51.5%	4.34
8	Ward 8	116	582	310	53.2%	5.02
Total		836	3,904	1994	51.1%	4.67

3.3.2. Age of interviewees

According to the survey data, the average age of the 836 surveyed heads of HH is 51.8 years old. Heads of HH aged 26-55 years old are dominant (accounting for 61.2%), followed by those 55 years old or more (38.8%). Only a small percentage of interviewees (0.4%) are under 25 years old. The ages of interviewees answering the questionnaire are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Age groups of interviewees in different wards

Age groups		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
<25	N	2	1							3
	%	0.7	0.8							0.4%
25-35	N	24	11	1	13	9	4	8	3	73
	%	9.0	8.9	7.1	21.0	12.2	7.5	6.3	2.6	8.7%
36-45	N	66	41	1	13	19	10	38	28	216
	%	24.7	33.1	7.1	21.0	25.7	18.9	30.2	24.1	25.8%
46-55	N	76	27	3	22	20	17	30	26	221
	%	28.5	21.8	21.4	35.5	27.0	32.1	23.8	22.4	26.4%
56- 65	N	51	27	9	9	17	15	21	37	186
	%	19.1	21.8	64.3	14.5	23.0	28.3	16.7	31.9	22.2%
>65	N	48	17		5	9	7	29	22	137
	%	18.0	13.7		8.1	12.2	13.2	23.0	19.0	16.4%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%

3.3.3. Gender of Head of HH

The survey (according to the person named in the household registration book) shows that the male heads of household, account for 81,9% (685 HHs) of the total survey sample, number of women-headed households are 151 households (18,1%) include **2 single** female-headed households with dependents. Genders of the householders are presented in Table 12 below:

Table 12: Gender of the head of Household

			Wards								Total
			1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Gender of head of HH	M	N	212	101	11	54	61	47	103	96	685
		%	79.4%	81.5%	78.6%	87.1%	82.4%	88.7%	81.7%	82.8%	81.9%
	F	N	55	23	3	8	13	6	23	20	151
		%	20.6%	18.5%	21.4%	12.9%	17.6%	11.3%	18.3%	17.2%	18.1%
Total		N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3.4. Ethnic composition

Kinh people are the main group amongst the surveyed households: 87.9% of the surveyed households are Kinh people, followed by Khmer people (6.6%). Khmers are particularly concentrated in Ward 8 (LIA6) representing 38.8% of the surveyed HHs; 5.4% of surveyed households in the survey are Chinese people. The Khmer and Chinese live and mingle with the Kinh without any discrimination. The details are shown in Table 13 below:

Table 13: Ethnic composition

Ethnic		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Kinh	N	246	117	11	59	73	46	120	63	735
	%	92.1	94.4	78.6	95.2	98.6	86.8	95.2	54.3	87.9%
Khmer	N	1	3		1		1	4	45	55
	%	0.4	2.4		1.6		1.9	3.2	38.8	6.6%
Chinese	N	20	4	3	2	1	6	1	8	45
	%	7.5	3.2	21.4	3.2	1.4	11.3	0.8	6.9	5.4%
Others	N							1		1
	%							0.8		0.1%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the WB's Indigenous people policy (OP 4.10), due to the presence of EM in the Project area, an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) was prepared for Bac Lieu City to ensure that EMs do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process and that EMs receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. Khmer people are targeted by this plan due to their number and vulnerability. They have been living here for several generations. Their economic status is considerably lower than other groups; and they typically have a lower

education level than other groups as well as more unstable livelihoods.

The main socioeconomic characteristics of the Khmer are summarized below based on the Social Assessment conducted and on results of public consultations conducted.

Occupation and Income

Most of the Khmer people in the project area are hired workers (83.0%) which typically does not allow them to generate stable incomes. Poor households among Khmers account for 32% while this number is 4.75% for the total population in the City. The average per capita income per month of Khmer households in the project area is around 1,009,000 VND/person, which falls between the poor and nearly poor standard for urban areas for the period of 2015-2020 based on MOLISA standards. This income is much lower than the income per capita for Kinh and Chinese people in the same area (1,569,000 VND/person/month for Kinh and 1,744,000 VND/person/month for Chinese people).

Access to Services

➤ Water supply - drainage

73.0% of Khmer households in the project area have access to clean water supply services as compared to 89% of the Kinh people and 95.2% of the Chinese people in the same area. Some Khmer households are too poor to afford to pay for water supply services. Only 33% of Khmer households are connected to the common waste water system.

➤ Waste and environmental sanitation

Domestic wastes and solid wastes in area where Khmer people live are not collected completely; there are still more than 30% of households who do not have access to a garbage collection service. The reason either appears to be linked to the poor condition of infrastructure in the area, to their economic conditions or to the living habits of people (i.e. people cannot afford to pay for waste collection services or people retain their practices of dumping garbage into channels/canals or due to the narrow alleys, garbage trucks cannot access to the area to collect waste).

The main environmental problem affecting the Khmer people's area is the water pollution of the channel/canal due to the discharge of domestic waste. Other environmental problems are linked to stagnant water, due to poor drainage systems and frequent inundation generating flies and mosquitoes.

Education

The educational level of most of the Khmer people surveyed is primary level, accounting for 51% while the number of Khmers who reached secondary level account for 30.5%. Those who reached high school and achieved college/university degrees account for a very small percentage (only 2.0%). 16.5% of surveyed Khmer people are illiterate or never went to school.

Housing conditions

Survey results showed that, Khmer people in the project area have poor housing conditions. They are mainly living in temporary houses (46%); 40% households live in grade 4 houses and only 14% of Khmer households living in grade 3 houses.

Land Tenure

Regarding the legal status of the land/house: 62% of Khmer households have the land use right certificate (LURC); 22% households have legal documents but have not yet completed the procedures for obtaining the LURC yet; 16% having no legal documents (most of them are encroachers along canals).

Impacts

In general, the Khmers are mainly located in the Low-Income Areas (LIAS) (800 HH) and will greatly benefit from the improvement of infrastructures in the LIAs. Negative impacts are mainly due to land acquisition, A total of 136 Khmer HH will be affected by the Project through land acquisition. Among the 136 Affected Khmers, 13 HH will be severely affected, losing more than 10% of their agricultural land and 13 HH will need to be relocated. The remaining 110 Project Affected Households (PAHs) will be partially affected through loss of part of their residential or agriculture land and houses. Other negative impacts include risks linked to traffic problems during the construction period; risks of social health/problems (i.e. HIV/AIDS, drug use, infectious diseases, environmental pollution, violence) due to presence of outside workers during construction; increased risks of inundation along some upgraded lanes in LIAs higher than houses bordering them.

Development Activities Proposed

The EMDP aims to provide increased socio-economic benefits for Khmers in the project area, Due to their vulnerability and their difficulties for adaptation, maximizing the benefits is a challenge. The following development activities are proposed in the EMDP based on consultations with the EM group and the findings of the SA, as described above.

- Guideline, vocational training, developing business models
- Support to Khmers to access loan
- Education for raising community awareness
- Capacity building for staff working in ethnic minority sector
- Support to raise the height of the house's floor in order to protect the HH from flooding
- Effectively enhancing communication activities;

3.3.5. Education level

According to the survey, amongst 836 interviewees, people with only primary school level education account for 45.1%; followed by people with a secondary school grade (26.9%). The number of interviewees who are highly qualified and/or have college/university education accounts for 6.0%. There is a difference between male and female regarding education: male often have higher levels of education than female. Among the six illiterate persons, there are 17 male and 20 female. Among the 37 people who are at undergraduate and postgraduate level, 17 are male and 20 are female; the proportion of people who have graduated from high school are 21.1% and 13.2% for male and female respectively. The educational attainment of interviewees is shown in Table 14 below:

Table 14: Educational attainment of interviewees

Educational attainment of interviewees			Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
Educational attainment of interviewees	Illiteracy	N	17	20	37
		%	3.7%	5.4%	4.4%
	Primary	N	207	170	377
		%	44.5%	45.8%	45.1%
	Secondary	N	115	110	225
		%	24.7%	29.6%	26.9%
	Intermediate	N	98	49	147
		%	21.1%	13.2%	17.6%
	College	N	8	2	10
		%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%
	Universtiy	N	20	19	39
		%	4.3%	5.1%	4.7%
	Post University	N	0	1	1
		%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Total		N	465	371	836
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.3.6. Occupation

The survey shows that amongst the 836 surveyed households, the percentage of heads of HH mainly engaged in freelance jobs/employees accounts for 27.2%, and are concentrated in ward 2 (44.4%) and Nha Mat (38.7%); followed by 22.6% who are engaged in trading/services; and 13% of interviewees who are government employees. The survey shows that the percentage of surveyed heads of HH engaged in agriculture is very low (4.8%). The details are presented in Table 15 below:

Table 15: Occupation of householders

Occupation		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Government employee	N	44	7		6	9		35	6	107

Occupation		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
	%	16.5	5.6		9.7	12.2		27.8	5.2	12.8%
Trading	N	48	33	4	9	17	42	17	19	189
	%	18.0	26.6	28.6	14.5	23.0	79.2	13.5	16.4	22.6%
Agriculture	N	6	4		8	11			11	40
	%	2.2	3.2		12.9	14.9			9.5	4.8%
Housework	N	44	6	2	4	7	2	7	16	88
	%	16.5	4.8	14.3	6.5	9.5	3.8	5.6	13.8	10.5%
Retired officer	N	13		4				20	3	40
	%	4.9		28.6				15.9	2.6	4.8%
Free workers/employees	N	68	55	4	24	16	6	24	30	227
	%	25.5	44.4	28.6	38.7	21.6	11.3	19.0	25.9	27.2%
Unstable jobs	N	1	1		3	1			2	8
	%	0.4	0.8%		4.8	1.4			1.7	1.0%
Non	N	2	1						2	5
	%	0.7	.8%						1.7	.6%
Workers	N	1			1	1		2	3	8
	%	0.4			1.6	1.4		1.6	2.6	1.0%
Other	N	40	17		7	12	3	21	24	124
	%	15.0	13.7		11.3	16.2	5.7	16.7	20.7	14.8%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3.7. Household size

According to the survey results from 836 families with 4,104 inhabitants, the average number of inhabitants per household is 4.9 persons (based on the family book). If this figure is calculated according to the number of people who are really living together, this total includes 3,906 persons, giving an average of 4.7 persons per household. The survey results show that 42.8% of households have 3-4 persons; Households with 1 to 2 persons account for 9.6%. These households may consist of vulnerable/solitary persons and are mainly elderly people. Households with 6 persons or more account for about 17.7% of households. The details are presented in Table 16 below:

Table 16: Household size according to demographics

Number of persons per household	Wards								Total
	1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
	38	6	1	2	6	5	11	11	80
1 – 2	14.2%	4.8%	7.1%	3.2%	8.1%	9.4%	8.7%	9.5%	9.6%
	111	53	3	29	37	17	63	45	358
3- 4	41.6%	42.7%	21.4%	46.8%	50.0%	32.1%	50.0%	38.8%	42.8%
	71	43	5	24	16	22	35	34	250
5- 6	26.6%	34.7%	35.7%	38.7%	21.6%	41.5%	27.8%	29.3%	29.9%

Number of persons per household	Wards								Total
	1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
	47	22	5	7	15	9	17	26	148
> 6	17.6%	17.7%	35.7%	11.3%	20.3%	17.0%	13.5%	22.4%	17.7%
Total	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836

3.3.8. The number of households living in the same house

The survey results show that the trend of nuclear families - one generation living in the same house accounts for 92.6%. The proportion of households with two generations in the same house accounts for 5.4% (45 households).

3.3.9. Households' assets

The value of assets in each family depends very much on their economic conditions. Assets which are essential and less valuable are common in the families of average living standard, whereas rich and better-off families often own more valuable assets. We can see that color TVs are the main mass media; 96.5% of households have color TVs; motorcycles ownership accounts for 86.6%; refrigerators account for 54.4%; automobiles account for 1.7%. The family ownership of assets is shown in detail in Table 17 below:

Table 17: The ownership of household's assets

		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Color TVs	N	258	122	14	60	74	51	118	110	807
	%	96.6%	98.4%	100%	96.8%	100%	96.2%	93.7%	94.8%	96.5%
DVD/Video players	N	129	70	8	47	3	10	39	44	350
	%	48.5%	56.5%	57.1%	75.8%	4.1%	18.9%	31.0%	37.9%	41.9%
Radio/cassett	N	31	12	1	6	1	2	8	2	63
	%	11.6%	9.7%	7.1%	9.7%	1.4%	3.8%	6.3%	1.7%	7.5%
Motocycles	N	246	110	14	59	38	47	114	96	724
	%	92.1%	88.7%	100.0%	95.2%	51.4%	88.7%	90.5%	82.8%	86.6%
Phone/Mobile phones	N	241	115	14	60	23	48	120	105	726
	%	90.3%	92.7%	100%	96.8%	31.5%	90.6%	95.2%	90.5%	86.9%
Refrigerators	N	210	43	13	34	14	25	66	48	453
	%	78.9%	34.7%	92.9%	55.7%	19.2%	47.2%	52.4%	41.7%	54.4%
Expensive wardrobes	N	74	8	4	10	4	1	23	27	151
	%	27.7%	6.5%	28.6%	16.1%	5.4%	1.9%	18.3%	23.3%	18.1%
Computers	N	58	6	4	10	2	7	39	6	132
	%	21.7%	4.8%	28.6%	16.1%	2.7%	13.2%	31.0%	5.2%	15.8%
Air conditioners	N	62	8	4	9	3	4	36	3	129
	%	23.2%	6.5%	28.6%	14.5%	4.1%	7.5%	28.6%	2.6%	15.4%
Water heaters	N	13	2	2	5	1		8	6	37

		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
	%	4.9%	1.6%	14.3%	8.1%	1.4%		6.3%	5.2%	4.4%
Automobiles	N	2	1	1	2	1		4	3	14
	%	0.7%	0.8%	7.1%	3.2%	1.4%		3.2%	2.6%	1.7%
Farming machine	N	4	1	1	1	1			1	9
	%	1.5%	0.8%	7.1%	1.6%	1.4%			.9%	1.1%
Water purifiers	N	43	1		9			16	48	117
	%	16.1%	0.8%		14.5%			12.7%	41.4%	14.0%
Water filtration tanks	N	2			6			7		15
	%	0.7%			9.7%			5.6%		1.8%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3.10. Income and Expenditure of households

Obtaining information about household income and spending sometimes creates difficulties for the surveyors because people psychologically do not want to disclose their family's sources of income, as this is a sensitive issue in every Vietnamese family. The results of income and expenditure are therefore approximate only (Table 18 below).

Table 18: Income and expenditure of households

Wards		Number of people	Estimated Spending/HH/month	Estimated income/HH/month	Spending/earning	Spending/person/month	Income/person/month	Saving/HHs / month	Spending/person/year	Income/person/year
1	Mean	4.51	5,490	7,157	76.7	1,218	1,589	1,668	14,621	19,062
	N	267	267	267						
2	Mean	4.88	6,186	7,387	83.7	1,268	1,514	1,201	15,215	18,169
	N	124	124	124						
3	Mean	5.43	8,014	11,093	72.2	1,476	2,043	3,079	17,716	24,521
	N	14	14	14						
Nha Mat	Mean	4.39	6,205	8,935	69.4	1,414	2,037	2,731	16,972	24,441
	N	62	62	62						
5	Mean	4.73	5,658	6,730	84.1	1,196	1,423	1,072	14,355	17,074
	N	74	74	74						
Hiep Thanh	Mean	5.11	7,519	8,943	84.1	1,470	1,749	1,425	17,646	20,989
	N	53	53	53						
7	Mean	4.34	7,391	8,903	83.0	1,703	2,051	1,512	20,431	24,610
	N	126	126	126						
8	Mean	5.02	5,506	6,884	80.0	1,097	1,372	1,378	13,169	16,466
	N	116	116	116						
Total	Mean	4.67	6,121	7,690	79.6	1,310	1,646	1,569	15,720	19,750
	N	836	836	836						

Note: Mean = Average; N = Case. The figures are rounded to 1000 VND

The results show that:

- According to Decision No.59/2015/QĐ-TTg, dated November 19, 2015 on the issuance of the multidimensional poverty line applying to the period of 2016-2020, average income/person/month in urban areas is VND 900,000/ person/month, if the average number of inhabitants per household is about 4,7 it will be corresponding to about VND 4.2 million/household/month. According to the survey results, there are 34 HHs under MOLISA poverty line.
- In general, the monthly spending of households accounts for 2/3 family income. On average across the 836 surveyed households, household income is about 7.7 million VND/household/month and household spending is about 6.1 million VND/household/month. The average income per person across the 836 households is about 1.6 million VND/person/month (VND 19.6 million /person/year). The average spending per person is 1.3 million VND/person/month, (15.7 million VND/person/year). The households therefore spend about 80% of their income to cover monthly costs. The average amount remaining after spending (savings is 20%. In terms of per capita income/household/month under MOLISA criteria, the average income of households surveyed is 2 times higher than the multidimensional poverty criteria. The income levels in the affected area are not much different. However, households of ward 3, 7, Hiep Thanh and Nha Mat have higher average incomes than the others. This leads to different patterns of spending in the wards.

3.3.11. Housing conditions

According to the survey data, most households are living in grade 4 houses, accounting for about 81% of the survey sample; 16.9% of surveyed households (141 households) live in temporary houses; the number of households living in 1-storey houses and 2-storey houses are low; 1 and 2 storey houses are the most common types of houses in the Mekong Delta region. The type of houses of surveyed households are presented in Table 19 below:

Table 19: Type of houses classified by categories

Type of houses		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Temporary	N	35	36	3	18	1	22	11	15	141
	%	13.1%	29.0%	21.4%	29.0%	1.4%	41.5%	8.7%	12.9%	16.9%
Grade 4	N	227	88	11	44	73	30	105	99	677
	%	85.0%	71.0%	78.6%	71.0%	98.6%	56.6%	83.3%	85.3%	81.0%
1-storey houses	N	4					1	9	2	16
	%	1.5%					1.9%	7.1%	1.7%	1.9%
2-storey houses	N							1		1
	%							.8%		0.1%
Other	N	1								1
	%	0.4%								0.1%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3.12. The use of water, drainage and toilets

The water sources used by households:

The water sources used by households are mainly tap water (28.2%), rain water (26.8%), and drilled-well water (44%). Still a small proportion of households in ward 1 and ward 7 use water in ponds, lakes (3 households). The details are presented in Table 20 below:

Table 20: The water sources used by households

Water sources		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Rain water	N	25	1		38	43	53	54	10	224
	%	9.4%	0.8%		61.3%	58.1%	100.0%	42.9%	8.6%	26.8%
Well water	N	2						2	1	5
	%	0.7%						1.6%	0.9%	0.6%
Drilled well water	N	78	102		61	26	53	21	27	368
	%	29.2%	82.3%		98.4%	35.1%	100%	16.7%	23.3%	44%
Canal, river, pond	N	2						1		3
	%	0.7%						0.8%		0.4%
Buying water	N	45						5	10	60
	%	16.9%						4.0%	8.6%	7.2%
Tap water		60	43	14	2	12		78	27	236
		22.5%	34.7%	100.0%	3.2%	16.2%	0.0%	61.9%	23.3%	28.2%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.3.13. The current status of drainage

Domestic wastewater is mainly discharged directly into rivers, canals and lakes (66.1%); into culverts (13.4%) and drained to underground culverts (8.6%). Overall, the discharge of domestic wastewater into the drainage system remains in Table 21 below.

Table 21: Current status of domestic drainage in households

Type of discharge		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Discharge to underground culverts	N	15	10	8	1	50		28		112
	%	5.6%	8.1%	57.1%	1.6%	67.6%		22.2%		13.4%
Discharge to joining culverts	N	37	13	3	4	1		14		72
	%	13.9%	10.5%	21.4%	6.5%	1.4%		11.1%		8.6%
Discharge to rivers, canals, ponds, lakes	N	189	60	2	53	20	51	83	95	553
	%	70.8%	48.4%	14.3%	85.5%	27.0%	96.2%	65.9%	81.9%	66.1%
Self-soaking on land	N	20	14	1	10	2	3	5	14	69
	%	7.5%	11.3%	7.1%	16.1%	2.7%	5.7%	4.0%	12.1%	8.3%
Other	N	2						1		3
	%	.7%						.8%		0.4%

3.3.14. Toilets of households

52.3% of households in the survey currently use septic toilets, mainly concentrated in ward 3, ward (58.9%), ward 1 (57.3%) and ward 7 (76.2%). About 20 households in the survey use their neighbors and friends toilets. These households are located in ward 8 (11 households), ward 1 (4 households), ward 2 (4 households) and ward 5 (1 households). The types of toilets in the investment areas are shown in Table 22 below:

Table 22: Toilet types used by affected households

Type of toilet		Wards								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
2-compartment latrines	N	105	47	2	34	66	31	30	54	369
	%	39.3%	37.9%	14.3%	54.8%	89.2%	58.5%	23.8%	46.6%	44.1%
Septic latrines	N	153	73	12	25	7	20	96	51	437
	%	57.3%	58.9%	85.7%	40.3%	9.5%	37.7%	76.2%	44.0%	52.3%
Non	N	4	4			1			11	20
	%	1.5%	3.2%			1.4%			9.5%	2.4%
Other	N	5			3		2			10
	%	1.9%			4.8%		3.8%			1.2%
Total	N	267	124	14	62	74	53	126	116	836
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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, and in compliance with the World Bank's Operational Policy.

4.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF GOV ON COMPENSATION, SITE CLEARANCE AND RESETTLEMENT

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.

- 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.

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 labours 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.
- Decision No.96/2006/QD-TTg dated 4/5/2006 by the Prime Minister on the management and implementation of demining and explosives,

The main regulations from Bac Lieu Province People's Committee related to compensation and resettlement are presented below:

- Decision No.03/2015/QD-UBND dated 26/01/2015 by the PC of Bac Lieu province on issuing the regulations on land allocate limitation; recognition of the right to use residential land and agricultural land claimed by households and individuals in the province.
- Decision No.23/2014/QD-UBND dated 20/10/2014 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, providing detail contents on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land in the province.

- Decision No.05/2015/QD-UBND dated 11/02/2015 by the PPC on issuing the compensation rate for house, constructions and structures when the state acquired land in the province.
- Decision No.09/2015/QD- UBND dated 28/05/2015 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, on promulgating regulations on compensation for crop prices and pets when the State acquires land in Bac Lieu province.
- Decision No.66/2014/QD-UBND dated 24/12/2014 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, promulgating regulations and table price in the year of 2015 in Bac Lieu province.
- Decision No.26/2015/QD-UBND dated 04/12/2015 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, Issuance of the adjustment coefficient of land prices in 2015 in Bac Lieu province.

4.2 WB POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

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:

- 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 Methods of evaluation 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 labour 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.
- 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 23 below:

Table 23: Summary of differences between the GOV's policies and WB's policies and proposed policies for the Project.

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
<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 prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)	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 Residential land and non-agricultural land will be supported with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
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 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.
Compensation/assurances			
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	<p>Only apply to relocated households whose land and houses are eligible to the compensation.</p> <p>In case of ineligibility for compensation, if DPs have no other accommodations, they will be considered case by case.</p>	<p>Households and individuals whose entire houses and land are acquired and eligible for compensation or their 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) resettlement arranged, and (ii) in case, the acquired land compensation amount is lower than that of the minimum land plot in the resettlement site, the State will support the difference, but the support amount shall not exceed the limit of land allocation in accordance with local regulations.</p> <p>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</p>

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
			plot in the project resettlement area and will be charged a land-use fee.
Compensation for loss of income/business households affected	To all affected household business.	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>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 but not lower than 1 million VND.</p> <p>Employees who have had the labour 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 salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.</p>
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.

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures acquisition	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.
<i>Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)</i>			
Grievance redress mechanism	Grievance redress mechanism should be independent	<p>PAPs are entitled to send complaints/grievances of any issues related to the compensation, assistance and resettlement to the competent agencies to be handled the grievances at the first and second steps.</p> <p>At the same time, complaints may be taken to court at any stage as the PAP wishes (Articles 28, 32, 33 of Law on Grievance No.02/2011/QH13 dated 11 November, 2011.</p>	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitoring consultant;

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>			
Monitoring and evaluation Mechanisms on compensation & resettlement	Internal and independent monitoring are required	<p>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).</p> <p>There are no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring</p>	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

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.

4.5. COMPENSATION FOR RESETTLEMENT SITE

To comply with the WB policy on resettlement, land acquisition of resettlement sites proposed for the project will be compensated in accordance with this RP. Bac Lieu PPC, upon approving this RP, will ensure that resettlement activities for resettlement site will be carried out as regulated in this RP.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The principles mentioned in WB OP 4.12 are used for the preparation of this RP. The following principles and objectives will be applied:

- 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 earning 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 are 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 acquisition 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 that 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.
- 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 that 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 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 Policy for households' residential land

- **Land users are entitled to be compensated (Legal and validity land users)**
 - 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 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.

- ***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 each PPC.

5.2.2 Compensating policies for affected non-agricultural land with structures on land

- 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

a. For land users entitled to the compensation (Legal and Localizable land users)

- If the land area acquired from PAPs 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 productive land 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 the aspiration of the PAPs.

b. For land users with no legal rights or claim on land

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

c. 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

- a. Regardless of their titles to the affected land or possession of a construction permit for the affected structures/houses², compensation or assistance in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs. For houses/structures that are 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 a higher level. The replacement cost is counted for rebuilding the new houses/structures to a similar standard without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.
- b. PAPs whose houses/structures are built on encroached land beyond canals/rivers will be supported in cash at 100% of the replacement cost to rebuild their new houses/structures.
- c. 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

During the IOL survey process, no tenant was identified. However, during project implementation, if any case arises, the RPF support and compensation policy will be applied.

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 relocated, 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 result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be:

- (i) Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households having a registered business 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 local taxation agency over three previous years.

² Including organizations not belonging to the State

- (ii) PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without license that are not registered for tax and which are permanently affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 2,000,000 to 10,000,000.
- (iii) PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without license that are not registered for tax and which are temporarily affected will receive an allowance of VND 1,000,000 – 5,000,000.
- (iv) Employees who have had the labour 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 receive 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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 before the project impact.

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 as soon as possible in order to mitigate negative impacts on communities and the affected communities do not pay for such repair costs.

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, 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 based on Bac Lieu PPC regulation.

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. Assistance shall be provided to rehabilitate temporarily affected land to its original condition or to a better condition.

5.3. ALLOWANCE AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

Besides the direct compensation for property damage, the affected people are supported to recover revenue and stabilize their lives during 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.

5.3.1 Support for relocation and temporary residence

Support moving to new residential areas:

- (i) Households with affected house will be supported 5,000,000 VND/household to move their assets and personal belongings to their new shelter within Bac Lieu city;
- (ii) Households with remaining types of affected houses will be supported 6,000,000 VND/household to move their assets and personal belongings to their new shelter out the city and within Bac Lieu province.
- (iii) Household moving outside the province and being certified by the new local authority outside the province will be supported with an amount of 7,000,000 VND/household.

Support for temporary residence:

- (i) APs who are planning to resettle on the project resettlement site must hand over their land to the project. Prior to the completion of the resettlement area, they will be supported through temporary resettlement while waiting, with an additional six months of time for constructing a house with a rental rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by Bac Lieu province.
- (ii) PAPs with main houses that are partially acquired and who need to rebuild new houses on the remaining land area will be supported through temporary resettlement for three months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Bac Lieu province.
- (iii) PAPs with main houses that are partially acquired and who need to rehabilitate their houses will be supported through temporary resettlement for two months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Bac Lieu province.
- (iv) RPs who chooses to resettle themselves (with written commitments that they will relocate themselves) will be assisted in temporary resettlement for three months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Bac Lieu province.

5.3.2 Support for training for career change

- (i) PAPs whose agricultural land being cultivated is affected (confirmed by their WPCs) will be supported for job training and job change with an amount of 3.5 times of the land price for the acquired land area based on Bac Lieu province regulation; and
- (ii) Where the agricultural land of PAPs is affected and PAPs require training or an apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with exemption from tuition fees for the training course for those PAPs that are of a working age (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational trainings outside the province).

5.3.3 Allowance for life and production stabilization

- (i) PAPs whose agricultural land is affected with 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) will be supported by a payment 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
- (i) PAPs with more than 70% of their agricultural land affected will be supported with the amount mentioned under point (i) within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated.

5.3.4 Policy for additional support for vulnerable groups

In addition to the compensation and support policy provided as above, the vulnerable households to be relocated will be additionally supported to early recovery their livelihood and income. Levels of support are as follows:

- (i) Poor households registered will be supported 3,000,000 VND/household.
- (ii) DPs who are the other vulnerable will be supported with 3,000,000 VND/household.
- (iii) Policy households, households who contributed to the revolutionaries will be supported 2,000,000 VND/household.
- (iv) Retired officers' families and beneficiaries of frequent social assistance will be supported 1,000,000 VND/household.

5.3.5 Rewards for handing over land on schedule

The site hand over according to the progress of the project requires will be rewarded. Reward level will depend on the extent of the impacts, which is specifically guided in Decision No.23/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 20/10/2014 by the PC of Bac Lieu province.

5.4. COMPENSATION POLICIES AND RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT

Relocation alternatives: There are three (03) major options for relocation, namely (i) serviced resettlement site where PAHs are allocated plots of land in the resettlement site; HH have to pay land-use fee for this plot; (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 that is planned to become a residential area. PAHs 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 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 the project 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.

DPs that opt for self- relocation who have to develop their plots (i.e. leveling, drainage, connection to networks etc.) will be supported as follow:

- a) Wards and Hiep Thanh commune in Bac Lieu city: 90,000,000 VND/household.
- b) Wards in Bac Lieu city and district towns: 80,000,000 VND/household.
- c) Rural areas, other: 70,000,000 VND/household.

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 that basic social infrastructures and services for people living at new places is at least equal to or better than their previous places.

5.5 VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

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

5.6 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.6.1. Project affected people (PAP)

(i) Individuals/families

People directly affected by the project - through the loss of land, residences, crops, structures, business, assets, or access to resources, are:

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose non - agricultural land but not residential land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the project;
- Persons whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose leased state/private houses/ land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses, occupations. or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose trees and domestic animals will be affected in part or in total by the Project;
- Persons whose other assets or access to those assets will be affected in part or in total by the Project; and

- Persons whose livelihoods will be impacted (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.

(ii) Community/state assets, facilities

- Community assets and facilities that will be temporarily/permanently affected by the project;
- Land, houses, structures of state that will be temporarily/permanently affected by the project;

5.6.2. Identification of vulnerable groups

Based on the initial rapid socioeconomic surveys, the vulnerable groups will generally include the following:

- The poor families identified by DOLISA of the city and registered at commune/ward level;
- Ethnic minority Households;
- Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children and women without assistance;
- Poor women-headed households or women-headed households with dependents and with no other support;
- The social-policy households as per PPC policy;
- Other PAP identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or
- Any additional groups identified by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation.

5.6.3. Eligibility

The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria:

- (i) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country. In the consideration, it is also useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it);
- (ii) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time that 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.

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

persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

5.6.4. Entitlement

With respect to a particular eligibility category, entitlements are the sum of compensations and other forms of assistance provided to PAPs. The Entitlement Matrix presented in Table 24 below:

Table 24: Project Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
I. Land					
1	Residential land is permanently acquired	Residential land is acquired and DPs are eligible for land compensation.	All households whose residential land acquired (838 HHs)	<u>Compensation for lost land</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The project affected land-users will be compensated for the actually affected area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost; ii. 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; iii. Land-users who are eligible for compensation of acquired land (legal and validity of 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. 	
			Households have to relocate (98 HHs)	<u>Relocation</u> <p>Households or individuals with all or part of their residential land acquired, where the remaining parts of land are less than the limits of local land allocation (1) will be entitled to resettlement arrangement and (2) where the compensation for affected land is lower than the</p>	The allocation of resettlement lots will take account of the needs of extended families to be co-located.

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				investment cost of a land plot in the resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project which will cover any difference, 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><u>Land compensation/assistance</u></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>For households, the affected land area will be calculated as equal to the area of a floor of the affected house but will not exceed land allocation quotas stipulated by Bac Lieu PPC.</p>	
			Households have to relocate (98 HHs)	<p><u>Relocation</u></p> <p>Relocated persons who have no shelters in the city, 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 are 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 reside in. If the project does not have apartments in the project resettlement site, apartments in local social houses shall be introduced to the PAPs for	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				renting/buying at a price regulated by each PPC. Relocated persons are also supported to move their assets and belongings to their new residences.	
3	Non-agricultural land other residential land with structures on land	Non-agricultural land is acquired	All households are acquired with non-agricultural land	<p><u>Land compensation/assistance</u></p> <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 (1208 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>	

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
	Permanent loss of arable land	Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	Land users are not entitled to compensation as per regulation in Article 75 of the 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> <p>The supported/compensated land areas are within the land allocation quotas under Article 129, Land Law 2013.</p>	For those who rent land from other households or individuals.
		Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	Land users use auctioned land or rent public land with a previous agreement on returning the land to Government whenever it requests	<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>	
II. On-land property					
5	Housing/structures	Housing/structures in land acquiring area.	<p>Owners of the affected structures are households and individuals</p> <p>(418 HHs)</p>	<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</p>	Compensation at replacement cost without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<p>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, as well as being provided with an additional amount equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the dismantled portion to rehabilitate the houses/structures to an improved standard.</p> <p>PAPs whose houses/structures are built on encroached land by canals/rivers will be supported in cash at 100% of the replacement cost to rebuild their new houses/structures.</p>	
6	Annual crops and perennial trees	Trees and domestic animals affected	<p>Owners of affected trees and domestic animals</p> <p>(1208 HHs)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Households will be notified of the requirement to hand over land 30 days after the date of compensation
III. Assistance					
7	Affected income and production/business facilities	Loss of income sources and properties for production/business	Those who lost income source/owners of affected properties used for production /business	<p><u>Allowance for Business Loss:</u></p> <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</p>	If the business has to be relocated, the project will assist in finding an alternative site with location

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
			(40 HHs)	<p>three years of continued tax obligation.</p> <p>(ii) PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without license that are not registered for tax and which are permanently affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 2,000,000 to 10,000,000.</p> <p>(iii) PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without license that are not registered for tax and which are will receive an allowance of VND 1,000,000 – 5,000,000.</p> <p>(iv) Employees who have had the labour 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.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>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</p>

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
					off than 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. (38 HHs)	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 (26 HHs/43pcs)	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 etc.	Families/ companies affected (443 HHs)	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	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				affected by the project. Temporarily affected land shall be assisted to be rehabilitated to its original or better conditions;	
13	Supporting relocation for	Resettlement rehabilitation	Relocate to new places (98 HHs)	i. Moving within the district, Bac Lieu City: 5,000,000 VND/household. ii. Moving outside the district, the city but within the province: 6,000,000 VND/household. iii. Moving outside the province and must be certified by the local authority of their new residential place: 7,000,000 VND/household.	
14	Supporting temporary residence for	Life stabilization	EM Households moving to resettlement sites, self-relocated HH and HH who are temporarily relocated during the time of rebuilding their houses (98 HHs)	i. APs who are planning to resettle in the project resettlement site and who are required to hand over their land to the project, prior to completion of the resettlement area will be supported with temporary resettlement during the waiting period plus six months for construction of a house with a rental rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by Bac Lieu PPC. ii. PAPs with main houses that are partially acquired and who need to rebuild new houses on the remaining land area will be supported through temporary resettlement for three months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Bac Lieu province. iii. PAPs with main houses that are partially acquired and who need to rehabilitate houses on the remaining land area will be supported through temporary resettlement	

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<p>for two months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Bac Lieu province.</p> <p>iv. Relocated persons who choose resettlement by themselves (with written commitments for self-taking care of their relocation) will be assisted in temporary resettlement for three months with a rental rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by Bac Lieu PPC.</p>	
15	Supporting for training on career changes	Loss of productive lands	Severely affected households (1208 HHs)	<p>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 3.5 times of the land price for the acquired land area as regulated by Bac Lieu PPC; and</p> <p>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).</p>	Method of supporting will be delivered based on results of consultation with the affected households.
16	Supporting for life rehabilitation	Resettlement restoration	Relocated persons who have aspiration of self-relocation. (98 HHs)	<p>DPs who select self- relocation will be supported as follow:</p> <p>a) Wards and Hiep Thanh commune in Bac Lieu city: 90,000,000 VND/household.</p> <p>b) Wards in Bac Lieu city and district towns:</p>	

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				80,000,000 VND/household. c) Rural areas, other: 70.000.000 VND/household.	
		Income restoration	Households whose agricultural land affected (127 HHs)	Households whose agricultural land is affected by 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) will be supported by a payment equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on the 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 is affected, PAPs will be supported within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocate.	
17	Social welfare	Additional support for the vulnerable	Relocated vulnerable households (65HHs)	In addition to the compensation and support policy provided as above, the vulnerable households to be relocated will receive an additional support for livelihood restoration. The support level: VND 3,000,000/HH.	
18	Incentive support for handing over site soon	Progress bonus	Households handing over their affected land to the project in time or prior to regulation (2084 HHs)	The site hand over according to the progress of the project requires will be rewarded. Reward level will depend on the extent of the impacts, which is specifically guided in Decision No.23/2014/QD-UBND dated 20/10/2014 by the PC of Bac Lieu province.	

6. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP)

6.1. BACKGROUND

An adverse impact on income is one of the most significant resettlement affects for men and women, with potentially long lasting inter-generational consequences. For linear impact projects, losses of income commonly result from either having to physically relocate (e.g. caused by loss of commercial, farming or other livelihood operation sites) or significant reduction in livelihood base (as in partial loss of farming land). In some cases, the challenge is to re-establish pre-existing livelihoods in a new location while others may have to adopt new income generating practices. The latter often includes farmers who either need to diversify income generating activities (e.g., adopt small scale trade to supplement farming) or intensify productivity on reduced areas of land. Restoration of income is one of the greatest challenges for successful post-resettlement rehabilitation. The success of resettlement planning in restoring living conditions is thus inextricably bound to income restoration. In turn, effective income restoration requires a clear understanding of livelihoods, capacities and risks faced by those displaced.

The Project will bring about direct and indirect benefits to the people in Bac Lieu city and the people in the MDR through the investments in flood control and environment sanitation, connecting transport and building urban management capacity. The project may also have negative impacts on PAHs' livelihoods.

An IRP is therefore needed to support severely affected households to recover their incomes, to improve their access to social infrastructure services and to meet the project goals.

6.2. ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS

A total of 272 HHs are eligible for the IRP including:

- **98 Relocated HHs**; (including **40 Relocated business**)
- **112 severely affected** households losing productive land: 20% or more (including **03 vulnerable households** losing 10% or more) of productive land.
- **65 vulnerable HHs**

In addition to the 272 eligible HHs, Khmer HH will be included in the IRP. The EMDP prepared for Bac Lieu City also includes a vocational training program for Khmer HH. To avoid overlap of the program between the RP and the EMDP, it was decided that the RP will cover vocational training for all Khmer in the project area, whether they are eligible or not under the IRP. Based on consultation with Khmer HH, the following Khmer HH will be added to the IRP:

- 36 Khmer PAHs³ not included in the above categories will also be eligible to the IRP as per the EMDP
- Other non-affected Khmer HH (estimated 100 HH, 50 men and 50 women)⁴ as per EMDP.

³; 36 Khmer PAH opted for vocational training as per EMDP;

⁴. In addition to the 36 Khmer affected households, the remaining Khmer households will also be eligible under the RP if they wish, with a fee contribution of 50% of the courses; full daily allowance will be provided.

6.3. DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Consultants have conducted in-depth interviews and public consultation of HHs who will participate in the income restoration program. Among 272 HHs, there are **255⁵ households** who chose livelihood restoration options (172 men accounting for 67.5% and 83 women accounting for 32.5% of the total) which have been involved in the consultation process. Aspirations of the household are summarized in Table 25 below:

Table 25: The households' aspirations for livelihood restoration

No		Ward								Total
		1	2	3	Nha Mat	5	Hiep Thanh	7	8	
Participate in vocational training program	N	18	4	4	18	9	14	5	34	106
	%	39.1%	30.8%	25.0%	39.1%	45.0%	35.9%	45.5%	53.1%	41.6%
Participate in job creation program by organized by the project	N	11	3	1	11	4	8	1	9	48
	%	23.9%	23.1%	6.3%	23.9%	20.0%	20.5%	9.1%	14.1%	18.8%
Loans	N	14	4	9	13	5	12	3	18	78
	%	30.4%	30.8%	56.3%	28.3%	25.0%	30.8%	27.3%	28.1%	30.6%
Others	N	3	2	2	4	2	5	2	3	23
	%	6.5%	15.4%	12.5%	8.7%	10.0%	12.8%	18.2%	4.7%	9.0%
Total	N	46	13	16	46	20	39	11	64	255
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

There are 41.6% of households that are willing to participate in vocational training courses, 18.8% of them are willing to receive assistance for job placement, 41.6% of would like to have access to loans, 9% opted for other types of assistance including covering the expense for children to go to school, home repairs, business support as well as the desire to receive cash or no clear type of support.

6.4. THE PROPOSED INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

6.4.1 The description of the program

The IRP will be developed on the basis of the demand of the project severely affected households and relocated business and other affected households, experience and capacity of institutions that will provide public and private services in order to assist the income generation for local people as well as the existing (income) rehabilitation program available in Bac Lieu City. The activities proposed as part of the income restoration/recovery programs include:

Activity 1 - Vocational training and career change

Bac Lieu province currently has 17 vocational training institutions (including 10 public and 7 private centers) and many on-site training services within industries which combine production and vocational training for their workers (employees). Most vocational training institutions focus on fields with high local demand to create job opportunities for labourers, such as:

⁵ The demand assessment for Khmer HH was conducted under the EMDP.

hairdressing, motorcycle repair, sewing, bead work, cultivating orchids, cultivating mushroom Linh Chi, etc. (Table 26 below).

Table 26: Vocational training characteristics in Bac Lieu Employment and Services Center

Training sectors	Training time	Training cost	Allowance for trainee
Civil/industrial tailoring, electronics, refrigeration, hairdressing, motorcycle repair etc.	3 months	900.000 VND/ trainee/month	50,000 VND/trainee/day
	6 months	1.800.000 VND/ trainee/month	50,000 VND/trainee/day

The Project will pay for all costs of vocational training.

Activity 2: Job creation program

The construction contractors for this project must prioritize the recruitment of local labour that meets the skill requirements of the civil works. If affected persons want to work for the project, they can directly apply for jobs with contractors or through the PMU which will transfer their name to the contractors. The PMU will negotiate with construction contractors to provide appropriate employment for PAPs in need of a job.

In the course of project implementation, staff (or consultants hired by the PMU) will track livelihood restoration programs, work regularly with representatives of the contractor and identify the need to recruit and inform households that would like to find employment through local government.

Activity 3 – Loan credits via various organizations

In the survey, 41.6% of households are interested in obtaining loans. The average loan amount is about 35 million/household. They wish to borrow for 36 months and interest rates are applied according to the banks policy (0.65% per month). The households' desire for loans is primarily for use for business purposes/small business in order to provide capital for their business; some households will use loans for farming and livestock development.

The loans from the Social Policy Banks will be in the form of a trust through the guarantee of the local mass organizations: Supporting concessional credits to create jobs; supporting tuition loans to students, pupils with difficulties; lending policy households; lending for building houses for poor households.

Through consultation with households in the project area are known, the household demand for loans 10 million to agriculture, animal husbandry; business and service households needs about 30 million loans. Households demand to receive support from the project so that they can have access to preferential loans.

In the case of businesses/companies adversely affected, local governments will provide appropriate support policies for tax exemptions, support funds or techniques for new production/ business under the current policies of the State and Bac Lieu City PC.

During the implementation process, affected households will be surveyed again about their need for credit support. Households who require credit support should provide proofs that they are households affected by the project, including (i) resident registration book; (ii) relevant documents for compensation, or their copies certified by the ward.

The Project will also assist these HH to get loans and to prepare application forms. PMU will coordinate with the Social Policy Bank to facilitate access to loans.

6.4.2 The funding for the IRP

The funding for the implementation of the income restoration program is VND **2,348,500,000**

This amount includes vocational training and management costs. The funding for the implementation of the IRP is outlined in Table 27 below:

Table 27: The funding for the implementation of the income restoration program

Expected programs (*)	Estimated cost	Notes
1. Vocational training program	2,135,000,000	The funding is based on 255 households whose income is affected and want to participate in the vocational training, including 36 Khmer PAH who opted for vocational training and 100 additional Khmer HH (the project will pay allowance and half of the fees).
2. Job creation program	There is no fee charged for each household. The costs for PMU to arrange personnel or recruit consultant will be included in the management costs (section 4)	
3. Loans for production and business. Based on the survey results, about 41.6% of households want to have access to loans and the loan amount is desired is 35 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 Bac Lieu city. PMU will coordinate and assist under its own budget
4. The funding for management implementation	213,500,000	This funding is from the Project

Expected programs (*)	Estimated cost	Notes
(Estimated 10% see Section 2)		
The total implementation cost for the income restoration program (Section 2 + Section 4)	2,348,500,000	This funding is from the Project

Notes: Fund for the livelihood restoration program is not included in the resettlement compensation fund. During implementation, the PMU has to review the needs for livelihood restoration of affected households based on the actual situation and report this to the PPC for their decision.

6.4.3 The budget sources

The income restoration is seen as a special item that helps affected households regain their income or improve their economic situation. The budget for the IRP is taken from the counterpart fund of Bac Lieu province and is included in the total compensation costs of the Project.

6.4.4 The organization and coordination in the implementation of IRP

The responsibilities of the organizations in the implementation of the IRP include:

- **PPC:** The PPC will allocate funds for the implementation of resettlement and compensation and the livelihood restoration program. It directs the relevant departments such as the Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, the Department of Planning and Investment, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development etc.
- **Bac Lieu City PC:** Responsible for reviewing and approving the program.
- **The PMU** is responsible for implementing the contents of the income restoration program; directing the wards and the mass organizations during the implementation; and reporting the results of implementation to Bac Lieu City PC and to the WB. The PMU is responsible for establishing a Livelihood Restoration Team to support and propose solutions for problems that may arise during the implementation process.
- **The People's Committees of the affected wards:** responsible for the introduction of household members of severely affected and vulnerable groups, who desire to find jobs in enterprises in the province provided that they meet the recruitment requirements; cooperate with the PMU and the Livelihood Restoration Team to design and implement the Livelihood Restoration Program.
- **The mass organizations** (Farmers' Unions, Women's Unions, Veterans' Unions, Youth's Unions) are engaged in the dissemination of information and are responsible as mass organizations to link affected persons with the livelihood restoration program.
- **Livelihood Restoration Team (LRT):** PMU will assign staff to coordinate with representatives of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs Office, representatives of social organizations (Farmers' Unions, Women's Unions, Veterans' Unions, Youth's Unions) and representatives of the People's Committees ward participating organizations to

hold consultations and determine HHs' official income recovery expectations; and to work with training institutions to identify unit cost and the contract terms to prepare then submit the program to the City and Province People's Committee for approval. LRT also coordinate and organize the program as well as reporting and supervising internally.

- **The vocational schools/training and job introduction centers of the Province/City:** closely coordinate with the Livelihood Restoration Team to design and provide training courses under the approved program schedule.
- **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 The implementation progress of the IRP

It is estimated that the IRP will be implemented after the payment of compensation for the PAPs. The expected schedule is shown in Table 28 below:

Table 28: Expected schedule of the IRP

No	Work contents	Time
1	Assessment to identify HH choice.	Quarter 4/2017
2	Organization and planning of each specific training program for affected households.	Quarter 4/2017
3	Preparation of the livelihood program as mentioned.	Quarter 1/2018
4	Technical assistance to develop specific programs the affected households choose.	Quarter 2/2018
5	Implementation of income generation program for affected households.	Quarter 2 - 3/2018
6	Monitoring and technical assistance for affected households	Quarter 2/2018 to Quarter 1/2019
7	Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the program	Quarter 1/2018 to Quarter 1/2019

6.4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

IRP will be regularly monitored by the PMU and independent monitoring and evaluation consultants every 6 months from the commencement until the end of the program. The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to examine the effective implementation of program activities in order to promptly adjust the proposed activities in order to meet the program's objectives. The content of monitoring and evaluation includes the following:

- Confirmation that participants in the program are eligible HH such as those severely affected by the project through loss of income from their main business of manufacturing/ producing and providing services and vulnerable households which were identified during the project preparation stage;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the organizational structure of the program;

- Monitoring and evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the program through secondary information collection from participating agencies, implementing units/organizations and interviews with the beneficiaries;
- Assessment of the level of recovery income through qualitative and quantitative interviews on the scale of household participation in the program;

Drawing the lessons learned from the program implementing process for propagation and publication.

7. RESETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. THE PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT

For 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 three options for resettlement: (i) on-site resettlement (on the PAH's remaining land area); (ii) self – relocation where AHs are entitled to compensation/resettlement for the land but prefer to find their new residential areas by themselves and (iii) serviced resettlement site where AHs are provided with plots of land in the resettlement site.

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 as per regulation of Bac Lieu province (see section 5.4).

7.2.3 Relocation in the resettlement site

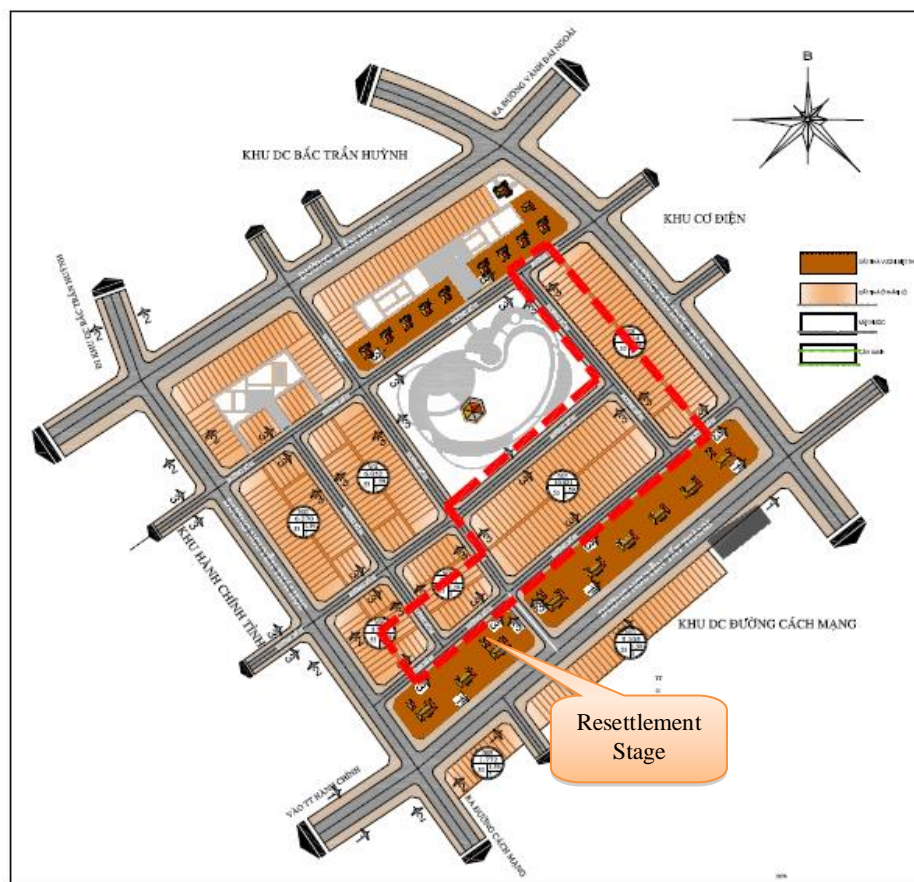
Households whose entire houses are affected and have no place to live will be allocated plots in the project resettlement site in Ward 1 as follows:

- The resettlement site is planned at Ward 1, Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province. The resettlement site is about 1-3 km from the main proposed investments, close to resettled HH former residence.
- The total area of the RS is about 30,400m², including about 105 plots. Each plot is 80-120m² in size. The resettlement site will be fully developed and serviced: leveling, building roads, planting trees, water supply, drainage, lighting, electricity supply.
- The resettlement site is built in an area where infrastructure and public utility services are available. When designing the resettlement site, the design units took into account

the access to social services such as health centers, schools, markets and commercial centers (Figure 4 below).

- Currently, the Design Consultant is preparing the necessary investment documents for the resettlement site. It is expected that by Quarter 4/2017, the necessary procedures for the construction of the resettlement site will be completed. In the first quarter/2018 the construction will start and the construction of the resettlement site will be completed by Quarter 3/2018.
- To carry out the construction of the resettlement site, **30,400m²** of land of **56 households** will be acquired, which include **14m² of residential land of 01 household** and agricultural land of **55 HH** (30,386 m²). Of the 55 households whose have affected agricultural land, 40 households lost over 20% of their total production land. No households are subjected to the relocation in the project area and no business households are affected. The HH losing residential land will have to be relocated.
- The field survey shows that there are 02 poor households, which are not subjected to the households affected over 10% of total production land. In the area, there are not women-headed households, elderly households, policy families etc.

Figure 4. Planned location of resettlement site



7.3. RESETTLEMENT DEMAND

The results of the consultation on the RS selection and on the needs of relocated HHs are shown in Table 29 below:

Table 29: Relocating demand of relocated households

No .	Component/Items	Ward	Resettlement demand		Total
			Self – relocation	To resettlement site	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas					
			12		12
1	LIA 1	Ward 7	6		6
2	LIA 2	Ward 1	4		4
3	LIA 3	Ward 2	-		-
4	LIA 5	Ward 5	2		2
5	LIA 6	Ward 8	-		-
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures					
			20	66	86
6	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua	Ward 1,7,8	3	41	44
7	Building De lo Ren road	Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	2	21	23
8	Building Lo Bo Tay road	Ward 2 and Nha Mat			
9	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	Ward 1		2	2
10	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	Ward 3&7	15	2	17
Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites					
11	Resettlement site	Ward 1			0
	TOTAL		32	66	98

When asked about the need for resettlement, the majority of households (66/98 HH) are willing to be resettled in a RS (accounting for 67%) and followed by self-relocation (32 HH accounting for 33%). The proposed RS, with 108 plots, could meet the relocation demand under the SUUP.

According to the investment plan in the Project's Pre-FS report, the number of resettled households in Phase 1 is 29 households (including 02 households affected by the construction of Hai Ba Trung extended road in Ward 3 which opted to be relocated in a resettlement site). These HH want the City to arrange them land plots in residential areas near their former residence. Based on the households' preferred choice, the City's People's Committee and the PMU will consider buying individual land plots in existing residential areas at Ward 3.

When asked about the resettlement site proposed for relocated HHs, 100% of HHs were satisfied with the proposed resettlement site.

7.4. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Official consultation on HHs' resettlement demand will be performed by CCSCC and LFDC at the same time as DMS and planning compensation takes place.

Those households will receive compensation, support and resettlement land plots, 6 months before the land allocation request. In case allocation takes place earlier than expected, the project will have to pay a rental allowance to HHs.

7.5. IMPACTS ON THE HOST COMMUNITY

The RS is included in the master plan of the city. As indicated above, the RS is built in an area where there are available infrastructures and public utility services. as well as social services, such as health centers, schools, markets and commercial centers.

The RS has 105 plots and will be built by phase; in addition, only 66 HH affected under the SUUP opted to be relocated in this RS. Therefore, based on consultation with local authorities of Ward 1, the existing social infrastructures have the capacity to absorb this new population.

Ward 1 will benefit from several investments under the SUUP: (i.e. upgrading of LIA 2, River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua and Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal). Part of the resettled population (especially from the River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua) comes from Ward 1 and will be resettled in the same area.

8. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The project's process of consultation and participation has been established in the project's Resettlement Policy Framework. This section describes the consultation activities conducted during the RP preparation and the requirements for the next activities for consultation and participation.

8.1. OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION

Information dissemination to PAPs and involved agencies is an important part of project preparation and implementation. Consultation with PAPs and ensuring their active participation will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays. This will also enable the Project to design the resettlement and livelihood restoration program as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the PAPs, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of investments. The objectives of the public information and consultation program are as follows:

- a. To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of PAPs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes. The PMU will work closely with PPC, the project WPCs and related line departments and agencies during project implementation. PAPs involvement in implementation will continue thereafter by requesting the project city to invite PAP's representatives to be members of the CSCCs and take part in the resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring).
- b. To fully share information about the proposed project components and activities with the PAPs.
- c. To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the PAPs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities.
- d. To ensure that PAPs are able to make fully informed decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them.
- e. To obtain the cooperation and participation of the PAPs and communities in activities necessary for Resettlement Planning and implementation.
- f. To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation.

8.2. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Methods of information dissemination and community consultation may include the rural participatory rapid assessment method, consultations with the stakeholders, and visits to affected areas, interviews of affected households, community meetings, focus group discussions and socio-economic surveys.

8.3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN THE PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE

Even in the early stage of project preparation, local governments at all levels have been informed about the project, its objectives, components and project operations and were consulted and participated in the discussions about local development needs and priorities in a

constructive way. Local authorities were consulted on the assessment of potential negative impacts of the project, measures to minimize impacts and increase benefits of the project. Local authorities were also consulted on their consensus and commitment to implement the resettlement policy as is described in the RPF. After the project is approved, central and local mass media, including TV programs and the press will widely introduce the project at public places, including information on the objectives, components and operations of the project.

8.4. PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

During project implementation, the PMU will organize information dissemination and consultation with PAPs throughout the project implementation process; updating the compensation rates of the City, reaffirming land acquisition scale and impacts on assets based on the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), in consultation with PAPs, mailing/questions concerning the relocation plans to all RPs (a) to inform them about the Resettlement Plans (clearly explain the consequences of each alternative option) and the Project resettlement site and (b) suggest affected people to affirm their choice of Resettlement Plans.

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. The consultations with the affected persons will continue to be implemented during the project implementation.

8.4.1. Dissemination of information and public consultation

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

- Provide information to the City Compensation and Site Clearance Committee (CCSCC) and local government at all levels through workshops, training, detail information on project policies and implementation procedures.
- Coordinate with the CCSCC of City level/City Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) to organize information dissemination and consultations for all affected persons during the project implementation.
- Coordinate with the CCSCC/LFDC to update compensation unit costs and reaffirm the scale of land acquisition and impact on assets based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and the consultations with the affected persons.
- After the CCSCC/LFDC calculated the unit cost and compensation values to each household and established the compensation, support and resettlement plans, the 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.
- Send dispatches or questionnaires concerning resettlement plans to all displaced persons to (a) inform them 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 of resettlement site, and (c) request

affected persons to present the services they are currently using as education/medical service/market and the distances to such services.

8.4.2. Community meetings

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 interpretations 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.
- 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.

8.4.3. Compensation and rehabilitation

The notification messages will be sent to every affected household which specify the times, places and procedures for receiving compensation payments. Severely affected and vulnerable

households will be contacted to invite to the consultation meeting to confirm their desire to the support for their livelihood restoration.

8.4.4. *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.

8.5. DISCLOSURE

As per Bank's requirement (OP 4.12, paragraph 29), the RPF was disclosed in Vietnamese at local level, at the office of PMU, City PC, Ward/Commune PCs on 10 January 2017 and the English version of this RPF was also disclosed 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 will also be disclosed as per the draft RPF at local level in Vietnamese and at the World Bank InfoShop in English.

8.6. THE RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Resettlement Consultant Team organized public consultations with affected households From September 26, 2016 to September 30, 2016.

Consultation information and content

- a. Achieve the agreement of the affected persons on works design and expected progress.
- b. Provide information related to the RPF; compensation, support and resettlement policies, process and progress of land acquisition; compensation rate determination method; consultation process and dissemination of information; complaint resolution process.
- c. In case of HHs' resettlement, Consultants provided advisory information about the resettlement plan, resettlement areas and scheduled aspirations;
- d. For eligible households participating in IRP, the Consultants had disseminated information about the expected IRP, consulted their aspirations on different income restoration measures and their ability to participate in these measures.

Consultation schedule: The summary of the public consultations is provided in Table 30 below:

Table 30: The summary of the public consultation meetings on resettlement

Date	Location	Total	Male	Female
26/9	People's Committee City	15	12	3
	Ward 5	67	42	25
27/09	Ward 3	28	19	9
	Ward 1	76	43	33
28/09	Ward 7	60	48	12
	Nha Mat	118	80	38
29/09	Hiep Thanh	39	29	10
	Ward 8	205	119	86
30/09	Ward 2	55	33	22
	Mass City's Organizations	40	26	14
Total		703	451	252
Proportion rate			64.15%	35.85%

Main feedback from the participating HHs:

Most of people recognized that the project would have very positive impacts on their community. The following concerns were expressed:

- The people agreed with the implementation of the project and desire its early and timely implementation. They want the project to pay specific attention to the quality of the works.
- When upgrading alleys, detailed surveys are necessary to minimize impacts on affected households. Expanding alleys is the best option; however, in case the expansion of alleys affects people's houses, the alleys should be maintained and upgraded without widening them. Electricity, water and drainage for alleys must also be upgraded.
- Voluntary land donation is possible if we have sufficient land. Currently, the majority of people do not want to donate land. In case the city wants to go ahead with land donation, it will request strong mobilization from the community;
- The project needs to provide fair compensation and the policy, compensation and assistance should be transparent.
- Ethnic minorities are mainly concentrated in Ward 8 and Ward 7 (Khmer people) and Ward 1 (Chinese people). They live integrated with Kinh people, generally scattered in each ward (except Khmer HH in ward 8, LIA 6).
- There are no gender differences in the households. The decision making is based on agreement between the couple.

- In Lo Ren dike road, people want the Project to acquire land on the left side of the canal only. A detailed survey is needed for the alignment in order to minimize impacts on households.
- People have lived along Hai Ba Trung road since 1975. Since the area is now planned for development, people do not dare to make investments (i.e. building/repairing houses) and they desire that the project be implemented as early as possible and to schedule. The infrastructure has been degraded. Compensation for land must be based on market prices. People expect to be compensated in cash and will take care of their own resettlement (i.e. self-relocation).

Detailed comments/feedback and consultation reports are presented in Appendix 1.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 RESPONSIBILITY

Agencies in charge of implementing the procedure of complaint settlement/grievance redress during compensation and land acquisition process includes the PC of Bac Lieu city, relevant departments, compensation and land acquisition committees at all levels, PCs in project affected wards. Depending on functions and tasks of each level, affected persons' complaint handling mechanism will be regulated in accordance with legal documents promulgated.

Detailed procedures on complaint handling will be established for the project in order to ensure the opportunities of the affected persons to present their complaints on compensation and resettlement. The objective is to quickly settle complaints of the DPs in compliance with procedures. This mechanism will be designed in simple, understandable, quick and fair way. Handling of complaints at each project level will certainly help to push project implementation progress. Affected persons who do not agree with decisions on compensation, assistance and resettlement are entitled to raise complaints based on legal regulations.

The process and responsibilities of resolving grievance and redress will be in compliance with Article No.204 of Land Law 2013 and Article No 17 of Decree No.43/2014/NĐ-CP dated May 15, 2014 and regulations on dealing with grievance and redress at Decree No 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated October 3, 2012.

However, while awaiting complaint settlement, persons whose land is acquired have to follow decisions on land acquisition and hand over land on schedule and plan decided by competent state agencies.

The independent monitoring agency have been hired by PMU will conduct period monitoring to ensure process of receive and resolve PAPs' complaints compliance with GOV's regulation and project resettlement framework. Result of monitoring will be report to investor, PMU, WB and relevant agencies for supervising and finding redress solutions if necessary.

9.2 COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Those affected by the project may lodge complaints relating to the rights and their responsibilities in the implementation of projects including but not limited to the entitled compensation policies and the compensation rate, revenue land acquisition, resettlement and the related entitlement programs that support recovery. The complaint may be related to occupational safety and the difficulties caused by the construction process caused. The grievance procedures will be easy to understand and access by third party in the resolution of conflicts arising from land acquisition and resettlement. Grievance redress mechanisms should consider the rights to appellate, mechanisms for dispute resolution in community and traditional. The complaints of those affected by the project are presented in writing. Affected people can present their case to PMU, PC of wards, communes without paying any cost.

It should be noted that PMU will appoint experts to fully participate in grievance redress mechanism and Outline of specific tasks for which consultation is made in the implementation phase. After that, the project will set up a Committee to settle complaints, operate and run independently with Board for compensation, support and resettlement at city level. The Committee consists of city leaders, social security consultant of PMU (1-2 people); Mass organizations/non-governmental organizations (1-2 people), Lawyer Association and representatives of affected people to ensure the fairness to the affected people in resolving complaints. The working principle of this committee is information dissemination. Grievance redress mechanism will address issues related to the project.

Costs for duty of the committee for complaint resolution were included in the compensation management costs of the project. PMU shall submit monthly monitoring report on the issue of compensation and site clearance and/or records of complaints (if any) to the committee for complaint resolution to timely re-conciliate and revolve, as well as help this committee oversee their process of resolving complaint.

Steps of grievance redress mechanism are:

Step 1: The People's Committee of the ward/commune

An aggrieved PAPs may bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to officials of the People's Committee OSS communes/wards. Members of the Committee OSS ward/commune shall submit to the leadership ward/commune of this complaint to be resolved. Chairman ward/commune will hold separate meetings to address the complainant. Time to resolve complaints: within 30 days after receiving a complaint. The Secretariat of the Committee communes/wards is responsible for setting up and storing the entire file complaints are resolved by the People's Committee of the ward/commune.

Step 2: At the City People's Committee

If after 30 days, the aggrieved household do not hear from PC of wards, commune, or if the household are not satisfied with the decision to resolve their complaint, the household can present its case in writing or verbally to the City PC at the receiving division. City PC will have 30 days to settle after the date of receiving the complaint. City PC is responsible for keeping records of all complaints handled by City PC and will inform the Board for compensation at the city level and the affected persons any decisions being made. The households can also bring their case to court if they wish.

Step 3: At PPC

If after 30 days of receiving the complainant does not hear from the City People's Committee, or the complainant is not satisfied with the decision to solve his/her complaint, the complainant may lodge complaints to the Committee provincial level. PPC will have 45 days to resolve the complaint to satisfy the parties involved. PPC is responsible for keeping records of all complaints resolved by PPC. The affected can also bring their case to court if they wish.

The final step: The decision of the court

If after 45 days the affected persons have received no feedback from PPC, or not satisfied with the decision being made for his/her complaints, the case can be submitted to the Court to be considered. The court's decision will be final.

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.

The operation criteria and principles for the grievance redress mechanism are described as below:

Complainants will be free from administration and complaint charges. In case the complainant is illiterate, he will be assisted without any charge.

- An escrow account, at a commercial bank, with interest rates, for resettlement payments 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%.
- All Grievance Redress Committees should maintain a system to register queries, suggestions and grievances of the PAPs. All queries, suggestions and grievances and their resolution should be recorded and forwarded to the PMU and its functioning monitored monthly.
- In order to minimize complaints to the provincial level, the PMU will cooperate with the CCSCC to participate in and consult them on settling complaints.
- Staff, assigned by PMU, will formulate and maintain a database of the PAPs' grievances related to the Project, including such information as nature of grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status. In case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.
- The 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, 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 APs, local authorities and communities, taking into account specific cultural attributes as well as traditional-cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints and conflicting issues.
- Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the 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 complaints 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.
- 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 the grievance redress procedures and reviewing the decisions, the independent monitoring agency should closely cooperate with the Vietnam Fatherland Front as well as its members responsible for supervising law enforcement related to appeals in the area.

All cost for the GRM establishing and functioning should be included in the project cost.

10. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies at the city and ward levels. The PPC will be responsible for the overall implementation of this RPF and RP prepared under the RPF. The City Compensation and Site Clearance Committee (CCSCCs) will be established in each city in compliance with Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP. This RPF is a legal basis for implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement for the project.

The following is an overview of key implementation responsibilities of each unit involved in the resettlement implementation under the project.

10.1.1 Province level

PPC 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 take on the following 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 deliberately do not comply with the land acquisition decision made by PPC in case that all grievance steps have been exhausted.

10.1.2. Bac Lieu City People's Committees (CPC)

The CPC will be 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 state competent agencies.
- b. Giving instructions to its CCSCC on preparing, assessing and approving compensation and resettlement plans based on the PPC's decentralization; and co-coordinating to the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement for the project set up by the LFDC, which directly reports to the DONRE.
- c. Assessing and checking original source of lands prepared by the WPCs/CPCs.
- d. Coordinating with concerned departments, divisions, agencies, organizations and the PMU to develop and implement the project investment and construction for local resettlement areas as assigned by the 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 if they are authorized by the PPC in case that all grievance steps have been exhausted.

10.1.3 Project Management Unit (PMU)

PMU that is the implementing agency assists the investor PPC 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 the resettlement plan to submit to the PPC for approval;
- b. Identification of resettlement sites before organizing household relocation to new residential area;
- c. Planning detailed implementation of the Resettlement and Site Clearance Plan; Signing contracts with related entities to perform the compensation, support and resettlement;
- d. Joining the project CSCCs, providing all necessary information related to the Project and the compensation, support plans to serve the evaluation process of the CSCCs;
- 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. Recruiting, supervising and considering the recommendations on the process of implementing the RP regularly made by IMA;
- h. Getting sites handed over by PAPs and handing them over to the construction contractors;
- i. Preparing quarterly periodic reports on resettlement activities to the WB.

10.1.4 Compensation and Site Clearance Committees (CSCCs)

CSCCs are the agencies that support their City PCs in organizing and implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement. CSCCs are established by their CPCs and have the following assignments:

- a) To plan and implement daily resettlement activities within the city.
- b) To be responsible for directing and monitoring the compensation for site clearance and resettlement to ensure the implementation of compensation and resettlement including: listing of land acquisition, completing the compensation schedule, preparing the aggregate compensation tables, evaluating the plan to support resettlement compensation to submit to the PPC of the province or the city (if authorized) for approval and cooperating with the PMU to pay direct compensation for each PAH after receiving compensation funds;

- c) To be responsible for coordinating with relevant units to carry out conciliation to solve any claims by affected people on compensation policy and compensation rights.
- d) To establish, if necessary, a Committee of compensation for damages at commune/ward level and to direct their activities in implementing the resettlement activities.
- e) To pay special attention to the needs and wishes of particular groups (ethnic minorities) and vulnerable people (children, the elderly, female-headed/single households).
- f) To work closely with the independent monitoring organization.

10.1.5 City Land Fund Development Center (CLFDC)

CLFDC, an agency under the CPC, is in charge of the implementation of compensation and site clearance activities.

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

10.1.6 Ward People's Committee (WPCs)

WPC is responsible for the following:

- a. Organizing dissemination of information 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.

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

10.1.7 Independent monitoring agency

The independent monitoring and evaluation may be done by a consultant unit/organization/NGO (IMA) provided that they have capacity and experience in monitoring, evaluating SES and implementing RP. The PMU will hire an agency to carry out this assignment. Budget paid 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 RP and recommending for resolving any social issues related to RP implementation during its monitoring period.

11. RP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

11.1 MAIN ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

Compensation and resettlement orders and procedures are based on the policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement approved by the Government and Decree No.47/ND-CP/2014 dated 15/5/2014 on issuing regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land and Decision No.23/2014/QD-UBND dated 10/20/2014 of Bac Lieu province promulgating regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquire land in Bac Lieu province. Based on above-mentioned legal basis, organizations structure and coordination among concerning agencies, basic compensation and resettlement activities will be implemented following the below steps:

Step 1: Establishment of CCSCC and introduction and announcement of land acquisition policy

Immediately after the Government and WB reach a common principal agreement on the loan, the PMU will prepare necessary documentation and fulfill required procedures and submit them to Bac Lieu PPC to request for land allocation for project investment.

CPC has responsibilities for establishing CCSCC and assigning specific tasks to relevant agencies and departments. The PMU, on behalf of the 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 a decision.

Step 2: Prepare cadastral document for acquired land

Pursuant to documents on land acquisition policy of Bac Lieu PPC, the city DONRE instructs Land use right registration offices of the same level to prepare cadastral documents; 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 maps. Correct and make copies 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 the same land use purpose.

Step 3: Information Dissemination Prior to DMS

Determination and announcement of land acquisition is based on the appraisal document of land use demand from DONRE submitted to Bac Lieu PPC for approval and issuance of the land acquisition announcement (including the reason of land acquisition, area and location of required land based on existing cadastral documents or approved detailed construction plans; land acquisition announcement, direction of preparation of a detailed compensation plan and implementation of compensation payment). Bac Lieu CPC is responsible for disclose land acquisition policy, regulations on land acquisition, compensation, allowance and resettlement when the land is acquired by the State for the purpose of national defense, national interests, public utilities and economic development.

WPCs are responsible for openly posting land acquisition policy at the offices of WPCs and in residential areas where there is acquired land, as well as 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 the PAPs in writing of the reasons for land acquisition, the timing, the plan and the schedule of land acquisition, general compensation and allowance and resettlement plans.

Based on the resettlement and land acquisition plan approved by the chairman of Bac Lieu 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 and provide guidance on filling up the DMS forms; deliver the DMS forms to the PAPs and the affected land users in order for them to fill in their affected land and assets. The meeting should be recorded in writing and stored. Disseminated information will be posted throughout the project resettlement implementation at the office of CCSCC and at the affected WPCs.

- Disseminated information at affected wards includes:
- The project area, scale;
- Project's impacts;
- Compensation policies and entitlement for types of loss;
- Implementation arrangements and responsibilities;
- Grievances mechanism...

Step 4: Issuing Decision on Land acquisition

Following the land acquisition notice in compliance with the process above, if the affected land owner agrees, the PC of the competent authorities is able to issue a decision on land acquisition and implement the policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement without waiting for the expiration of the notice.

The agency issuing the decision on land acquisition for land of various types including: public land funds of the ward; land of the organization, religious organization's land, land owned by Vietnamese persons residing abroad, foreign organizations having diplomatic functions, enterprises with capital invested from abroad implemented by PPC.

Bac Lieu CPC will issue a decision to recover land managed by households, individuals and communities; Vietnamese people residing overseas who own houses in Vietnam; or issuing land acquisition decisions in other cases as assigned by Bac Lieu PPC.

Step 5: Make landmark for land acquisition

After receiving Bac Lieu Province and Bac Lieu CPC's decisions on land acquisition for project implementation, the PMU will cooperate with Division of Natural Resource and Environment of Bac Lieu City under DONRE and the land cadastral agency contracted by the PMU to carry out the field identification of the project boundary and put red

demarcation marks on the site, handing over the area for implementation of measurement, compensation, assistance and resettlement of PAPs. The Division of Natural Resource and Environment of the City and related WPCs will assign their staff to join the land acquisition group and participate in these activities.

Step 6: Conduct DMS

After land acquisition decision issued by competent levels, WPCs shall have responsibility for collaborating with the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance (OCCSC) to implement the land acquisition plan, survey, investigation and measures for determining affected assets. Land owners are responsible for cooperating with the OCCSC in surveying, investigating and 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 agree with OCCSC decisions regarding survey, investigation and measurement, WPCs, Ward fatherland front where land acquired and OCCSC will discuss with land users to solve issues and conduct DMS.

Results of DMS shall be the legal basis for establishing the compensation and resettlement plan. The PMU will input the data of DMS and manage them on computers, which will be visited by IMA when it monitors the implementation of RP.

Step 7: Determine replacement cost

Replacement cost works will be carried out as follows:

- PMU will hire independent consultants to conduct the replacement cost survey.
- The selected consultant will conduct replacement costs investigation and survey. The 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.
- The consultant should consult and discuss with relevant organizations including CCSCC, Bac Lieu CPC and the PMU on the results of the replacement cost survey before submitting this to the PMU. The PMU is responsible for submit these results to the CCSCC for appraisal before submitting to Bac Lieu PPC for approval. The replacement cost will be approved by Bac Lieu PPC, it will then be applied for compensation and allowance for affected assets by the project.

Step 8: Update of RP

Following the DMS and the 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.

Step 9: Plan and construct project resettlement site

Bac Lieu CPC is responsible for preparing the Compensation Plan prior to land acquisition. The serviced resettlement sites include all necessary infrastructures, follow construction standards, in compliance 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.

Step 10: Prepare detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

Based on the table of detailed list and quantity of affected assets for each PAH, minutes of DMS, copy of land origin, list of households' members, social policy and unit price, compensation and assistance policies for PAHs, the organization in charge of compensation, allowance and resettlement shall apply agreed prices to prepare compensation and assistance plan for every PAHs of the project.

Detailed compensation and assistance plan shall include sufficient quantity, volume, types, unit price, to compensate all land and non-land assets of PAHs.

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

After the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is approved by the authorized agencies, the 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 and representatives of those who have acquired land.

Step 12: Development for income restoration program (IRP)

OCSCC must have responsibility for recording the severely PAHs and RHs who will be consulted with on an IRP.

Consultations will be carried out with local authorities, public and private service providing organizations such as career change training centers and job introduction centers, to establish an IRP more appropriate to the capacity and needs of PAPs.

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 and ideas different to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

Based on the opinions of both the PAPs, the representatives of authorities and mass organizations, the agency that is in charge of compensation which is recording the contributing ideas, will collaborate with the WPCs where land is acquired and 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.

Step 14: Submission of compensation for appraisal and approval

After finalizing the detailed compensation plan based on the PAPs' opinions, agencies in charge of compensation shall submit it to competent authorities for appraisal and approval.

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 the schedule and time for payment of the compensation and assistance payment as well as the schedule for removal and relocation for site clearance.

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 continue. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is illegal, the implementation of land acquisition shall be halted; government agencies that issued the land acquisition decision shall take the decision to cancel the land acquisition decision and compensate for losses (if any). In case the competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is legal, the owners of the acquired land have to comply with the land acquisition decision.

Step 17: Implementation of payment of compensation, assistance and arrangement of resettlement

CLFDC/OCSCC shall implement payment after the decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement is approved. The payment of compensation and allowance to PAPs and the arrangements for their relocation should be carried out under the supervision of the CCSCC and representatives of affected WPCs and PAPs.

In the case of resettlement, the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance shall hand over houses or land, land use right certificates, and house ownership certificates for PAHs prior to land acquisition. Where there is an agreement between compensation and site clearance organizations and PAHs on receiving a resettlement house and land after land acquisition, an agreement must be signed by both parties.

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

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

Step 19: Handing over construction contract

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

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 for endorsement.

The IMA will also carry out an evaluating investigation 6 to 12 months after all project compensation and resettlement activities have been completed

After the detailed design is approved and in addition to the steps mentioned above, the PMU should hire a resettlement consultant to support the project and an independent monitoring agency to independently monitor the compensation and resettlement implementation of the project after the detailed design is approved. The resettlement consultant will be responsible for supporting the PMU to internally monitor the agency in charge of compensation and assistance implementation. The independent monitoring agency shall periodically monitor the implementation of compensation and site clearance for the project.

11.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation plan is presented in Table 31 below.

Table 31: Implementation plan

Main activities	Time
Resettlement Plan	
Identify the project areas	Quarter 3/2016
Socioeconomic survey, IOL, public consultation with affected persons and prepare the resettlement plan	9/2016–12/2016
Submit the Resettlement Plan to PMU and City PC for approval	Beginning of 12/2016
Submit the Resettlement Plan to World Bank	12/2016
World Bank approve the Resettlement Plan	1/2017
Implement the Resettlement Plan	
Prepare cadastral documents and mark the boundary for acquired land	2/2017-04/2017
Conduct public survey and information dissemination, detailed measurement survey, replacement cost survey, prepare a detailed compensation plan.	7/2017-10/2017
Pay compensation	11/2017
Relocation and Rehabilitation measures (if any)	1/2018
Site clearance	2/2018
Construction contract	Quarter 1/2018
Post resettlement evaluation	2/2019
Site clearance of the resettlement Site	Quarter 1/2018
Construction of the resettlement site	Quarter 1/2018
Complete construction of the resettlement site	Quarter 3/2018

12. COST AND BUDGET

As required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, RCS will need to be carried out to establish the basis for calculation of replacement costs for all the lands/crops/structures/assets affected by the Project.

The method that used to determine the land and non-land assets affected value in projects funded by World Bank is based on "REPLACEMENT COST". In this project, the land and non-land assets affected include the loss of urban land, buildings and other assets. For urban lands with the same area, the value of use should be the replacement cost, taking into account the public infrastructures and social services, plus the cost of registration and transfer taxes. For housing and other infrastructures, their value is determined by the market price of materials to build a new house of at least the same quality as the old house, or to repair the affected parts, plus transportation costs of materials, labour and bidding fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. No depreciation of assets and the value of materials are taken into account.

To prepare the budget for this RP, Consultants conducted a quick survey on replacement cost. In the course of project implementation, PMU will hire an independent valuer to evaluate and propose the replacement cost to be applied to the affected households.

12.1 BRIEF SURVEY ON REPLACEMENT COST AND PRICE ESTIMATES APPLIED

In order to carry out the brief survey on replacement cost, Consultants used the following methods:

- i. Study the applied compensation policy and the tariffs enacted by Bac Lieu People's Committee:
 - Decision No.23/2014/QD-UBND dated 20/10/2014 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, providing detail contents on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land in the province.
 - Decision No.05/2015/QD-UBND dated 11/02/2015 by the PPC on issuing the compensation rate for house, constructions and structures when the state acquired land in the province.
 - Decision No.09/2015/QD- UBND dated 28/05/2015 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, on promulgating regulations on compensation for crop prices and pets when the State acquires land in Bac Lieu province.
 - Decision No.66/2014/QD-UBND dated 24/12/2014 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, promulgating regulations and table price in the year of 2015 in Bac Lieu province.
 - Decision No.26/2015/QD-UBND dated 04/12/2015 by the PC of Bac Lieu province, Issuance of the adjustment coefficient of land prices in 2015 in Bac Lieu province.
- ii. Consultation with Representatives of DOF, DOC, DORE, Units of Bac Lieu People's Committee and related ward/commune on prices of land, assets, harvest, crops.
- iii. Consultations with several construction companies in the local area on the unit price of building and construction materials.
- iv. Market surveys and consultations some affected households on unit price.

The survey results show no major differences between the surveyed unit prices and the compensation prices issued by Bac Lieu Province.

Based on survey data, the compensation prices for residential land in the province according to Decision No.26/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 04/12/2015 by the PPC of Bac Lieu, issuance of the adjustment coefficient of land prices in 2015 in Bac Lieu province to apply for 2016 are generally lower than the replacement unit costs. Therefore, new compensation rates based on the survey conducted have been used for cost estimates (see Table 32). The detailed calculation is presented in Appendix 4.

However, the unit prices of agricultural land compensation are not significantly different from the replacement unit costs. Therefore, the higher PPC rates will be used (see Table 32)

Housing prices and construction material prices are equivalent and have no significant difference with the replacement unit costs. Therefore, the higher PPC rates will be used (see Table 32)

The compensation prices for perennials, fruit trees and crops have no significant differences with the prices issued by the PPC and the survey costs. Therefore, the higher PPC rates will be used (see Table 32)

According to the surveys, the estimated prices proposed to be applied to the RP are listed in Table 32 below. The detailed calculation table is in Appendix 4:

Table 32: Unit prices used for RP costs estimate

No	Location/Component	Compensation rates accord to Decisions of Bac Lieu province	Replacement costs applicable to the project
I	Residential land		
	LIA 1	3.000.000VND/m2	4.000.000 VND/m2
	LIA 2	3.500.000VND/m2	4.000.000 VND/m2
	LIA 3	2.500.000VND/m2	3.000.000 VND/m2
	LIA 5	2.500.000VND/m2	3.000.000 VND/m2
	LIA 6	1.500.000 VND/m2	2.500.000 VND/m2
	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal, Tra Khua	1.500.000 VND	2.000.000 VND/m2
	Building De lo Ren road	1.500.000VND	2.000.000 VND/m2
	Building Lo Bo Tay road	1.500.000VND	2.000.000 VND/m2
	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	2.000.000 VND/m2	2.500.000 VND/m2
	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	14.000.000/m2	16.000.000 VND/m2
	Resettlement site	1.500.000VND/m2	2.000.000 VND/m2
II	Agricultural land		
	Land adjacent to road	50.000 – 60.000 VND/m2	60.000 VND/m2
	Land in the back	45.000 – 60.000 VND/m2	60.000 VND/m2
III	Houses and other construction works		
	Cottage	2.500.000 VND – 3.000.000 VND/m2	2.900.000 VND/m2
	Temporary house	1.500.000 VND – 1.700.000 VND/m2	1.700.000 VND/m2
	Toilet and bathroom	3.570.000 VND – 3.870.000 VND/m2	3.770.000 VND/m2
	Yard, concrete yard	350.000 VND – 420.000 VND/m2	400.000 VND/m2
	Brick walls	450.000 VND – 580.000 VND/m2	540.000 VND/m2
	Water tank	1.030.000 VND – 1.180.000 VND/m2	1.040.000 VND/m2
	Gate column	920.000 VND – 1.110.000 VND/m2	970.000 VND/m2
IV	Crops and trees		
	Fruit trees	350.000 VND – 600.000 VND/tree	500.000 VND/tree
	Timber trees	50.000 VND/tree	70.000 VND/tree
	Crops	15.000 VND/m2	15.000 VND/m2

12.2 COSTS ESTIMATE FOR RESETTLEMENT

The estimated costs for resettlement compensation include RP preparation and implementation, administration and management and are based on the following items:

- Compensation cost for affected land and other assets in the project area;
- Cost for income rehabilitation programs and special assistance for vulnerable groups (ethnic minorities, policy households, households contributing to the revolutionaries, female headed households, disabled and poor households).
- Cost for support cost for affected persons who opt for self-relocation;
- Administrative management cost for the ward compensation board and local officials implementing the resettlement plan;
- Cost for hiring local resettlement experts and independent monitoring consultants;
- Contingency cost: according to the new Land Law, every January, the PPC will issue unit prices for land which are expected to increase annually.

The detailed analysis of impacts and cost estimation for the project operating areas will be divided into categories as presented in Table 33 below:

Table 33: The total cost for compensation and support of the project

No.	Categories	Quantity of affected HHs	Volume/Unit Price	Amount
A	Land	2,092		83,808,124,686
	Residential land	838	25,911.3	75,915,170,146
	Agricultural land	1,208	131,549	7,892,954,541
	Support for land hand over to organization	38	53,304	-
	Public land	8	133,237	-
B	Construction works			56,948,549,388
1	House (m2)	418	9,859	28,590,703,241
2	Kitchen (m2)		3,482	5,570,863,950
3	Toilet and bathroom (m2)		2,371	8,937,973,311
4	Walls (m)		13,565	7,325,195,959
5	Yard (m2)		8,913	3,565,352,928
6	Water tank(m3)		173	179,920,000
7	Gate column		2,532	2,456,040,000
8	Grave		43	322,500,000
C	Trees, crops			1,565,312,847
1	Plants		2,181	470,890,000
2	Crops (paddle)		72,962	1,094,422,847

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province
Resettlement Plan

No.	Categories	Quantity of affected HHs	Volume/Unit Price	Amount
D	Types of allowances			42,731,120,892
1	Support for moving and resettlement	98	5,000,000 VND/HH-Household	490,000,000
2	Support for HHs' renting house for temporary resettlement	98	1.500.000 VND/HH/month *6 months	882,000,000
3	Support for life stabilization	127	30kg rice /person/month x 6 months	1,097,280,000
4	Support for job transition	1,208	210.000 VND/HH	27,625,340,892
5	Support for vulnerable HHs	65	3.000.000 VND/HH	195,000,000
6	Support for business household (without license)	29	2000.000 VND/HH	58,000,000
7	Progress reward to handover land on time	2,084	5.000.000 VND/HH	10,420,000,000
8	Income Restoration Program	255		2,348,500,000
E	Total A+B+C+D			185,438,107,813
F	Management Cost			5,708,762,156
1	Organizing and Implementing Cost (2%)			3,708,762,156
2	Independent Supervising and Consulting Cost			2,000,000,000
G	Total E+F			191,146,869,969
H	Contingency (10%)		H *(10%)	19,114,686,997
I	Total			210,261,556,966
	Rounded			210,300,000,000
	Exchange			9,305,309.73

Thus, the total estimated cost for compensation, support and resettlement for the subproject in Bac Lieu city is **VND 210,300,000,000** (*In words: Two hundred and ten billion, three hundred million dong*), equivalent to **USD 9,305 million**. The fund for implementation of the resettlement plan will be taken from the counterpart fund of Bac Lieu province.

13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is a continuous process of evaluating the implementation of the project, including against the agreed schedule. Monitoring gives all relevant parties a chance to continuously reflect on the status of implementation. It determines the Project's actual progress, its likelihood of success, identifies any difficulties arising, and facilitates timely adjustments to implementation of the Project. The monitoring process consists of both internal and external monitoring.

13.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

Internal monitoring for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan of the project is the responsibility of the PMU, with the support of the project consultant. The implementation of the resettlement program will be monitored regularly and the PMU will coordinate with the ward PC to check through the reports on the process of project preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan. The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports prior to submission to the PPC and to the World Bank.

The internal monitoring report will cover the full information of:

Methods for collecting data, the receiver, capacity-building plan.

- Number and types of PAHs under the project component and the status of payment for compensation, resettlement and income rehabilitation for each item.
- The amount of fund that is allocated to these activities or paid for compensation and how the fund was disbursed for each activity, and time allocation of funds;
- The final result of grievance redress and any existing issues required to be resolved by the management agencies at all levels.
- The problems arising during the implementation process.
- Update on the progress of the implementation of resettlement.

13.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING (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. For projects with high risk and those likely to cause disagreement, or which relate to complex activities for resettlement, the PMU will typically establish an independent unit, including experts with international experience to support all aspects of the project relating to the process of land acquisition and resettlement. The size, intensity, role and involvement of this unit will depend on the complexity of the process for resettlement. The implementation of the independent monitoring mission should be based on the terms of reference approved by IDA. 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 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.

13.3 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 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).

13.4 APPROACH AND METHOD

The following monitoring tools may be used with specific focus on women and vulnerable groups.

- *Household survey* based on a representative sample and not according to gender and vulnerable groups, in order to gain information on the basic indicators of benefit distribution, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
- *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)* to allow monitoring agencies to consult the relevant parties (local authorities, the resettlement staff, community leaders, and affected households).
- *Interviews with key informants* including select local leaders, local workers and individuals with experience in the operation and implementation of resettlement.
- *Community meetings* at the resettlement sites to collect information on the implementation of resettlement.
- *Direct observations* on the current situation at the location of resettlement implementation, including group interviews and individual interviews to cross-check information.
- *Unofficial survey/interview* of the affected persons, local people, workers and employees to be resettled using non-sample methods.
- *For special issues*, in-depth interviews will be used for the affected persons and local people belonging to different social groups in order to evaluate the impact of resettlement.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Minutes of meetings and summary of community opinions

Box: A summary of some community opinions in the wards

Ward 5:

- Community agreed to expand to 3-4m instead of the current conditions 2.5m. Once completed, people can greatly benefit as it helps elderly people. They will support this plan. Systems for local infrastructure will be provided.
- Land donation: Households with big land can donate it is impossible for household with small land, this depends on each household.
- People agree on city upgrading but policies on compensation for land clearance need to be faire, suitable with the people's needs.

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Ward 2:

- Upgrading and widening: widening alleys that can be widened, if alleys are not suitable for widening or affect local people, maintain, upgrade and keep the existing width.
- The Western Highway: around 1.7km. It affects Hamlet 3, 5, some vacant land and houses; presence of aquaculture (shrimp breeding). In these 2 areas, the project will not affect schools, temples, ethnic minority households.
- In the area 5, material warehouse of the construction company Nghia Loi may be affected.

Ward 8:

- Support the project
- Looking forward to widen the alley as planned by the project, widening at place that can be widened, if those places are not suitable for widening or affect local people, maintain, upgrade and keep the existing conditions.
- Project need to pay fair compensation to local citizens and it need to be done soon
- There are many Khmer people in this ward; so, there is a need of rapid, convenient and transparent implementation and specific approach;

Ward 7:

- Agree with the project implementation
- Households along alley 13 can donate land
- Alley 9 can be upgraded and alley 10 cannot be widened;
- In the ward, only area 6 is not affected. 1-2-3-4-5 are affected
- Displaced households want to relocate within their ward;
- There are Ethnic minority people living in the ward, but are scattered in different areas.
- Avoid delays to fully complete the project.
- The people are willing to get a loan.

Ward 3:

- The people agreed with the implementation of the project. The project area planned since a long time and

people hesitate to build a house or not? Life is not stable. Housing are deteriorated; floods when rains.

- Be clear about compensation, compensation price must be satisfactory, appropriate. Cost estimation should have to recalculate
- All lands here are the residential lands, located in the planning areas, they do not have “red book”, only have agreement of leasing house from 1975
- Relocation: The people want resettlement within the ward but now have there is no the ward's land capital available. People prefer to receive cash and will self-relocate;

Nha Mat ward:

- Agree with the project implementation
- Want the project to be implemented soon
- If relocation is needed, want to get fair compensation in cash. Want to relocate within the ward;
- Vocational training must be linked to job placement.
- The people like to get a loan, and then use that money to cover the family, or small business. The people do not like to follow vocational training.

Appendix 2: Minutes of community and local authorities Ward 7

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

.....∞◆∞.....

Ward 7 Bac Lieu, September 28th 2016

Project: Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES MEETING

Ward 7, Bac Lieu city, Bac Lieu province

Today, at 8h30 on September 28th 2016, at the meeting room of Bac Lieu ward, the public local authorities consultation was held with the present of participants as follows

Number of participants: Men; = 48 peoples: Women: = 12 peoples

Component: 1 & 2

Number of participants who are Ethnic Peoples: = 2 peoples

I. Participation

Representatives of the Investor and the City's People's Committee.

Consulting agency: Technical, Social Consultant, Resettlement...

Representatives of ward

- Mr. Nguyen Thanh Chung Position: Vice Chairman Ward
- Mr. Nguyen Hoang Vuong Position: cadastral officials
- Mr. Tran Hieu Minh Position: Leader of Residential Area 5
- Mrs. Pham Quoc Dung: Position: Leader of Residential Area 2

Representative of Project Affected People: 56 peoples (Men = 44 peoples, Women = 12 peoples)

II. Contents

- Description of the project;
- Consult local authorities and communities on socio-economic conditions, local infrastructure, etc.
- Provide information related to the RPF; compensation, support and resettlement policies, process and progress of land acquisition; compensation rate determining method; consultation process and dissemination of information; complaint resolution process.
- In case of HHs' resettlement, Consultants had provided advisory information about the resettlement plan, resettlement areas and scheduled aspirations;

- Eligible households participated in livelihood recovery programs, the Consultants had disseminated about the expected IRP, consulted the aspirations of different types of livelihood recovery, and the ability to participate in those.
- Vulnerable Groups...
- Noting those comments, proposals from local authorities/ communities for project.
- The participants discussed, exchanged views and expressed their opinions. These are summarized below:

III. The contents of the discussions

III.1 Impacts on land acquisition - The policy framework and entitlements...

- Impacts on Residential land, Impacts on Agricultural Land, Impacts on Public land and land managed by management units, impacts on houses and structures impacts on trees and crops...
- Ward 6 contains 6 areas: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which are all affected by the project. If the project is implemented, it will mainly affect residential land of households in alleys.
- The households support the project, which should accelerate the implementation schedule.
- The majority of households desire expanding alleys, improving drainage and remodeling electric grid.
- People want to keep the dimension of Nguyen Tat Thanh road without expansion.
- In Alley 9 and Alley 10, it is difficult to expand because of affecting people's houses, so people want upgrading them only.
- People want reasonable compensation with the harmonious and reasonable combination between the policies of the sponsor and the province.
- In Alley 13, households have large land, so they can donate land but little. Land donation does not affect houses and cause disturbances for households.

III.2 Voluntary land donation (if any) and the participation of the local people for the project?

- Most households do not want to donate land. The project should minimize impact on households' land.

III.3 Issues of gender, vulnerable households and social issues

- The participation of women and men in decision making in family?

- There is no difference between men and women in the households. Consensus and agreement between the couple is made when making important decisions.
- The number of households that women is head of household (who are currently with dependents), single household/elderly household, family in preferential treatment policy and related social issues such as life, income, economic, occupational and issues of social evils (if any)
- There is not trafficking women and children.
- It needs to review to find out there are female householders who are raising their dependents. This number may be small.

III.4. Income Restoration Program (eligible participants and demand assessment)

- People desire to borrow money to invest in business, small trading like peddling, selling vegetables or fish etc. They don't need vocational training for fear that they cannot find jobs. If the project provides them with a training course, it should introduce jobs for people.

III.5 Engagement activities of local authorities and ethnic minority communities into the project

Number of households of ethnic minorities in the affected areas? What is their ethnicity? Their lives would be any different than other peoples? Economic, employment, income of their families like? Demand, wishes/proposals from households with the project?

- There are ethnic minority households but they are not many. They do not live in on area but are scattered in the areas. They live like Kinh people. The mainly ethnic minorities are Khmer and Chinese people.
- People agree and are willing to participate in the project.

IV. Conclusion

- People agree with the project implementation and desire the project's early and timely deployment.
- People desire the adequate compensation and limitation of the number of affected households.
- The households express their high consensus for the expansion and renovation of alleys. But it needs surveying which alleys will be upgraded to limit the number of affected households. The alleys must have good drainage and power line after being renovated and upgraded.
- People desire monetary compensation.
- The construction must ensure the environment sanitation.

- The consultation was closed at 10h30 on the same day. The Minutes of community and local authorities was prepared, read aloud, and verified by the participants as an evidence and basis for the future implementation.

Representative of PMU/Investor
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên/signed by)

Representative of PC
(Ký và đóng dấu /signed and stamped by)

Vice Chairman Tran Quoc Dung

Representative of Residential Area
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên/signed by)

Representative of Consulting Company
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên/signed by)

Location: Ward 8; Time: from 14h00 to 15h10 date 29/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bac Lieu, Ngày 29 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Bac Lieu

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Họp phần: 1. Lúa. 6.

Phường, xã: 8., thành phố: Bac Lieu.

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hẻm 14. Trại Nha (nhờ bác Trần Văn em) - 14h00

Số người tham dự: Nam 119 người: Nữ 86 người = 205 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 48 người: Nữ 132 người = 80 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Trần Văn Khôn: Hồ Ngọc Mai</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Trần Văn Khôn: Trại Nha</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>người dân</u> | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>U.S. phường</u> | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Đ. V. tư vấn</u> | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Phạm Minh Thanh</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Ban QLDT</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: | Chức vụ: |
| - Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: | người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

Người dân đồng ý với dự án, lựa chọn phương án mở rộng kênh
có mở rộng đời sống của họ còn được tăng lên. Sau này nhờ
cấp cứu, chữa cháy đã đi đường.
- Dân mong muốn bồi thường đúng theo tiến bộ luật cho dân

- Dự án thực hiện ảnh hưởng khu Trà Kha và Trà
Khố

+ Đa số người dân tham dự đều ủng hộ dự án:

- Mong muốn là mở rộng kênh theo kế hoạch dự án
chỗ nào mở được thì mở, chỗ nào ảnh hưởng nhiều
đến nhà dân thì chỉ nâng cấp và cải tạo thôi.

- Dự án nên đền bù bằng tiền thỏa đáng cho dân và
cần thực hiện sớm. Hầu hết người dân thích đền
bù bằng tiền mặt.

III.2 Hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Đa số người dân không đồng tình hiến đất mà
mong muốn đền bù bằng tiền mặt

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

Phụ nữ chủ hộ là nữ Khơme

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?: Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (họ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

Chấn tr' lệ nhỏ

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

Một vài hộ buôn bán nhỏ lẻ

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

- Số hộ DTTS bị ảnh hưởng khoảng 70 hộ chủ yếu là dân tộc Khmer.

+ Đời sống của họ khó khăn về nghề nghiệp

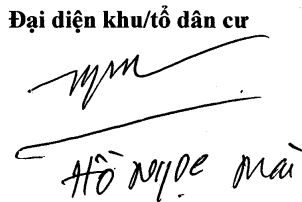
+ Nếu dự án đi qua và thực hiện nên bồi thường thỏa đáng. Vì vậy, dự án thực hiện cần nhanh chóng thuận tiện và minh bạch.

IV. Kết luận

Đã ý và di dân với sự tham gia của đa số người dân.
Lựa chọn phương án 2
+ Thực hiện di dân nhanh chóng và có chính sách đền bù thỏa đáng cho người dân.
Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 15h10 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Kim Chung

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Hồ Ngọc Mai

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã

Location: Ward 7; Time: from 14h00 to 15h50 date 28/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bac Lieu, Ngày 28 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BAC LIÊU

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Họp phần: 1 và 2

Phường, xã 7, thành phố Bac Lieu

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ) UBND phường 7 - 14 h 00

Số người tham dự: Nam 48 người; Nữ 12 người = 60 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 03 người; Nữ 01 người = 04 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thanh Trung</u>	Chức vụ <u>PCT UBND phường</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Hồng Vương</u>	Chức vụ <u>CC ĐC XP - MT Phường</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Trần Hữu Ninh</u>	Chức vụ <u>Trưởng nhóm 2</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Phạm Quốc Dũng</u>	Chức vụ <u>Trưởng nhóm 5</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Đan Vi Tử Văn</u>	Chức vụ <u>Cán bộ Tư vấn</u>
- Ông/Bà	Chức vụ
- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng:	người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm)

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Người dân đồng tình ^{ứng hộ} và sẽ sẵn lòng thực hiện dự án
- Các đồng chí tương tự khóm nhất trí với việc tiến hành dự án để tạo điều kiện cho người dân
- Ủy ban hoạt động tích cực dự án
- Người dân muốn đi dời tại chỗ
- Các hộ dân đều đa số thống nhất mong muốn mở rộng các con hẻm và mong rằng cấp hệ thống cấp thoát nước, tu sửa các hệ thống mạng lưới điện.
- + Đường Nguyễn Tất Thành vẫn giữ nguyên hiện trạng là 12m
- + Hẻm 9, hẻm 10 không có khả năng mở rộng được vì vướng vào các hộ dân.
- Người dân mong muốn đền bù theo khung chính sách của nhà tại trợ và chính phủ và địa phương có sự hài hòa.
- + Hẻm 13 có thể hiến đất và được với những nhà bên trong hẻm

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Đa số người dân không mong muốn phải hiến đất và muốn giảm thiểu sự đền bù tối đa nhất để dự án thực hiện tốt và đảm bảo.

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

Không có sự khác biệt lớn giữa nam và nữ.

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?: Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (hộ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

chưa có

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

- Đa số người dân mong muốn được hỗ trợ vay vốn
+ Người dân không mong muốn được đào tạo mà lại
muốn nhận tiền mặt để sử dụng vào đầu tư
kinh doanh, buôn bán nhỏ

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

- Dân tộc thiểu số rất ít nên mà không ảnh hưởng nhiều
đến dự án và năm sẽ sống tại các thôn khác nhau.
+ Theo thống kê thì có 1 số dân tộc khmer nên
việc thực hiện cần nhanh thuận tiện và minh bạch
và họ sống như người kinh.

IV. Kết luận

- + Đồng Người dân đồng tình hoạt động của dự án
- + Nâng cấp các tuyến đường, cải thiện môi trường sinh thái
- + Tiến nhanh tiến độ hoạt động của dự án
- + Việc mở rộng các tuyến đường được người dân nhất trí 100% / số người tham dự họp tham vấn
- + Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 14h00 và kết thúc lúc 15h50 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Cem
Võ Lý Cường

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Phân
Nguyễn Văn Sơn

Đại diện tư vấn



Đại diện UBND phường, xã

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Văn Sơn

Location: Ward Nha Mat; Time: from 09h10 to 11h20 date 28/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bac Lieu, Ngày 23 tháng 09 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Bac Lieu

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Hợp phần: 2... Xây dựng đường lộ... Bể Tẩy.....

Phường, xã... Nhữ... Mai....., thành phố... Bac Lieu.....

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ)... UBND phường... gh. 10.....

Số người tham dự: Nam 80 người: Nữ 38 người = 118 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 02 người: Nữ 01 người = 03 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|--|
| - Ông/Bà... <u>Ngô Vũ Lộc</u> | Chức vụ... <u>Chủ tịch UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà... <u>Nguyễn Minh Hiếu</u> | Chức vụ... <u>Đầu chính phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà... <u>Trần Thanh Tâm</u> | Chức vụ... <u>Trưởng nhóm kinh tế</u> |
| - Ông/Bà... <u>Trần Văn Nghi</u> | Chức vụ... <u>Trưởng nhóm xóm Xóm</u> |
| - Ông/Bà... <u>Đại diện tư vấn</u> | Chức vụ... <u>Tư vấn viên</u> |
| - Ông/Bà... <u>Người dân địa phương</u> | Chức vụ..... |
| - Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) | |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nằm ở trong nhóm Chôm Xơ và nhóm Kinh tế.
- Hầu hết người dân đồng tình với việc thực hiện dự án; mong muốn dự án sớm triển khai.
- + Đại diện người dân ở nhóm Chôm Xơ: Bà Hồ Thị Hồng mong muốn dự án thực hiện để người dân được hưởng lợi vì người dân rất nghèo. Nên dự án phải thực hiện cho hợp lý với việc thực hiện dự án.
- Người dân đồng tình với việc hiến đất để việc xây dựng trường cho người dân đời hơn (theo ý kiến của Triệu Thị Hồng - nhóm Kinh tế).
- Nếu việc có di dời thì phải đền bù bằng tiền và đền bù hợp lý. Hoặc di dời tái định cư tại chỗ.

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Đa số người dân không mong muốn hiện đất vì đất hiện mỗi hộ dân cũng hạn hẹp và không nhiều

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

Không có sự khác biệt nhiều giữa về giới tính

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?: Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (hộ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

Không có

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

Người dân bị ảnh hưởng chỉ có một vài hộ buôn bán nhỏ
Đa số người dân muốn tạo tạo nghề phải có việc làm
cho dân ngay. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề cần phải khảo
sát trước. Những hầu hết bà con chỉ thích được
cấp vốn miễn để lấy tiền đó tự trang trải cho gia
đình như đi buôn bán bưng, buôn bán nhỏ và họ
không thích học nghề

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

Không có dân tộc thiểu số

IV. Kết luận

- Người dân đồng tình với việc thực hiện dự án (hầu hết người dân tham gia đồng tình)
- Đa số người dân mong muốn dự án thực hiện như thế nào để phù hợp cho người dân hưởng lợi cho hợp lý
- + Người dân mong muốn giảm thiểu việc thu hồi đất một cách tối đa nhất
- + Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 9h10 và kết thúc lúc 11h30 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã

hok

Alghu



luc

Ngô Hùng Dũng Thân đại diện?

Ngô Vũ Lộc

Location: Ward 5; Time: from 13h20 to 15h55 date 26/09/2016

TỈNH: Bạc Liêu

Hợp phần: 2... xây dựng... điển... đi... Lơ... lên.....

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ).....nhiệm khu dân cư nhóm 7 - p.5 - 13h20

Số người tham dự: Nam 42 người: Nữ 25 người = 67 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 0 người: Nữ 0 người = 0 người

- Ông/Bà.....	Lâm Văn Nghi	Chức vụ.....	Chủ tịch UBND phường
- Ông/Bà.....	Lê Phương Thảo	Chức vụ.....	CC điều chỉnh phường
- Ông/Bà.....	Lê Thanh Phong	Chức vụ.....	Trưởng khám
- Ông/Bà.....	Nguyễn Thị Lan Phương	Chức vụ.....	Chủ tịch MTTC phường
- Ông/Bà.....	Đại diện Tỉ Văn	Chức vụ.....	
- Ông/Bà.....	Người dân	Chức vụ.....	
Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng:người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm)			

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất đổi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Dân đồng tình mở rộng đường đ. (100%)
- Hai bên căn lấy như thế nào cho phù hợp.
- Phải có thông tin đến bù phù hợp
- Ng dân muốn lấy mở rộng đường "bắt đầu từ mặt giao đ. Ng T.M.K" về phía bên trái vì số lượng hộ ít hơn, đất tương nhiều hơn phạm vi đất N² n, ít hộ hơn & có một số hộ làm thủy sản.
- Mong muốn lấy bên đ. kênh & căn nần lại cho phù hợp. Cũng xin lấy đều phù hợp với tỷ lệ.
- Vấn đề di dời: mong muốn được nhận tiền di dời vì đã ở đây lâu rồi, lấy mở rộng giới đ. kênh bên trái.
- giá: lui về NT.M.K đất hơn, 1B 1h → 1,2 h/m²
- Mong muốn người dân phải có sự đến theo khung chính sách của nhà tài trợ, chính phủ và của tỉnh Bạc Liêu phải có sự hài hòa và hợp lý
- Ảnh hưởng tài khoản 4, Khu Lĩa 5 xã xây dựng đường Đ. Lộ B. Người dân thống nhất mở sông thêm 3m, không cải tạo nên hiện trạng mà nên mở sông ra.

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Nếu anh hiểu 50 phần (cm) là được và không ảnh hưởng
tới hộ dân

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

Chủ yếu làm buôn bán chợ nhỏ,

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?:

Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (họ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

Không có

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

Nước đến bị bão lụt, vì ở đây toàn dân nghèo và thu nhập thấp

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

không có hộ thuộc dân tộc thiểu số

IV. Kết luận

- Người dân đồng tình chấp thuận với sự đền bù thỏa đáng cho người dân
- Nhà đường phù hợp theo từng đoạn (nhà đường 5+5)
- Dự án thực hiện nên hạn chế vize, thu hồi đất, và giảm thiểu tối đa sự thiệt hại của người dân.
- Địa phương và người dân thống nhất mở rộng 3-4m
- Đất nền hiện trạng là 2,5m
- Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 13h20 và kết thúc lúc 15h55 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

mhe
Tèo Mít Phấn

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

ph
Phạm Thanh Sơn

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã

CHỦ TỊCH
Ngô Quốc An

Location: Ward 1; Time: from 13h10 to 15h25 date 27/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bac Lieu, Ngày 27 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Bac Lieu

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Họp phần: 1 và 2

Phường, xã: 1, thành phố: Bac Lieu

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): UBND phường 4 - 13h10

Số người tham dự: Nam 43 người; Nữ 33 người = 76 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 0 người; Nữ 01 người = 01 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Huỳnh Trung Hiếu</u> | Chức vụ: <u>PCT UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Văn Hưng</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Khuyến 7</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Văn Dân</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Khóm 1</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Văn Bé</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Khóm 10</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Đen Văn Văn</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Tư vấn viên</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Thị Thanh Phương</u> | Chức vụ: <u>CT Hội Phụ nữ phường</u> |
| Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) | |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

Hạng mục: H2-Sông Bạc Lùn đi qua kênh Xáng đến tư khia, Trà Khứa 4,8km
mặt = 2 → 4m

2- Hương Lộ 6: B=32m, bề rộng mặt đường 9m → d=1km

3- Ngõ Tắt Thành nổi dài 0,4km

4- Khu tái định cư 14ha

Ý kiến - Nam Khóm 10 p 1: Dự án thực hiện làm cho Mĩ sông sẽ tốt hơn
như vậy dân đồng ý. Quan tâm & làm sớm kế hoạch cụ thể ảnh hưởng?

- Nam Hộ chính sách làm 10 p 1: chủ đạo làm quyết liệt & nhanh chóng
thời gian thực hiện cụ thể tại từng giai đoạn. Dân đã ủng hộ hết

- Nam Tg Khóm 1: đúng tờ đồng tình cao - làm tái định cư sớm chuyển tới đó
sau khi lấy ý kiến người dân nhóm 9 nhóm 10 thì
đa số người dân tại địa phương mong muốn giữ nguyên
hiện trạng đường 3m và nâng cấp tuyến đường này.

- Trường hợp dự án thực hiện mà thì phải tính giá bồi
thường của quy định Nhà nước thì đa số người dân sẽ
đồng tình theo dự án

+ Bên cạnh đó, dự án thực hiện phải đảm bảo và làm tốt
các công trình ống thoát nước vào mùa mưa lớn để tiện
cho nhân dân đi lại

+ Người dân mong muốn mở rộng các con hẻm để xe cứu
thương, cứu hỏa có thể đi vào.

+ Đảm bảo hệ thống điện chiếu sáng

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

- Người dân ủng hộ dự án, khi không ảnh hưởng đến đất đai hiện tại. (90% người dân ^{hiện tại} tham gia đồng tình với việc thực hiện của dự án). Và hầu hết người dân cho rằng: khi dự án thực hiện mà bồi thường hỗ trợ hợp lý thì chúng tôi sẽ chấp thuận bán giao mặt bằng.

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

Khi dự án thực hiện thì đa số người dân cho rằng: Việc di dời nhà cửa sẽ khó khăn ảnh hưởng đến mọi việc trong vấn đề đời sống sinh hoạt trong gia đình; như việc đi học con cái, người già bệnh tật, phụ nữ neo đơn v.v.

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?: Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (hộ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

Không có

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

Hầu hết người dân buôn bán lo ngại về vấn đề mất nguồn thu nhập buôn bán hiện tại nên người dân mong muốn dự án có chính sách cho vay vốn, hỗ trợ việc làm đến nơi ở mới cho phù hợp với người dân tại địa phương

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

không có

IV. Kết luận

- Dân đồng tình nhất trí các vấn đề an và đồng tình hiến đất
- Hoàn thành đúng tiến độ, chất lượng
- Dự án phải tiến hành phù hợp và có khu tái định cư cho người dân ở trước khi dự án thực hiện thì người dân đồng tình và nhất trí cao.
- Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 13h10 và kết thúc lúc 15h25 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã
PHO CHỦ TỊCH

cau
phạm thị cau

Nha
nguyễn văn bé



Huỳnh Trung Hiếu

Location: Commune Hiep Thanh; Time: from 07h50 to 09h30 date 29/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bac Lieu Ngày 29 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BAC LIÊU

BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Hợp phần: 2

Phường, xã: Hiệp Thành, thành phố: Bac Lieu

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hội trường UBND xã Hiệp Thành - Th 50

Số người tham dự: Nam 29 người; Nữ 10 người = 39 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 0 người; Nữ 0 người = 0 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Thanh Hải Chức vụ: CB. Địa chính
- Ông/Bà: Trần Văn Xuân Chức vụ: Trưởng qđ. xếp. Lân
- Ông/Bà: Lê Văn Hè Chức vụ:
- Ông/Bà: Vũ Văn Diệp Chức vụ:
- Ông/Bà: Đại diện Tư vấn Chức vụ: Tư vấn viên
- Ông/Bà: Đại diện dân địa phương Chức vụ:
- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm)

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Anh hưởng tại xóm Lăm, ấp Giồng Nhén, cấp Giồng giuộc xây dựng trường đề Là Rên

Người dân mong muốn sự đền bù theo khung chính sách của nhà tài trợ dự án, chính phủ và của tỉnh phải có sự hài hòa và hợp lý với giá đất tại địa phương.

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

- Đa số hộ dân khá giả và có đất thì đồng tình và ủng hộ hiện đất để thuận tiện dự án thực hiện.
+ Những việc hiện đất sẽ gây khó khăn cho dân nghèo và thu nhập thấp.

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

không có sự khác biệt lớn về giới tính

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?:

không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (họ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

không có

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

- Một số hộ dân trẻ mong muốn học nghề sửa xe và lái xe.
+ Cần đối với hộ dân nghèo muốn được hỗ trợ việc làm cho phù hợp với người dân địa phương hoặc nhận tiền mặt để kinh doanh, buôn bán nhỏ.

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

Một vài hộ DTTS sẵn sàng tham gia cùng dự án.

IV. Kết luận

+ Chính quyền địa phương, người dân trong các thôn
đồng tình nhất trí cao cho việc thực hiện dự án
+ Năng lực tổ chức thực hiện nhanh và đúng tiến độ
để không làm ảnh hưởng đến đời sống của các hộ
dân.

+ Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 7h50 và kết thúc lúc
9h30 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã


Võ Văn Ba


Trần Văn Xuân



Trần Thanh Hải

Location: Ward 2; Time: from 18h30 to 20h10 date 30/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

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Phường... 2, Ngày 30 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BAC LIÊU

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Họp phân:.....LIA.....

Phường, xã.....2....., thành phố.....

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ).....Hội trường UBND Phường 2 - 18h30.....

Số người tham dự: Nam 33 người: Nữ 22 người = 55 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam 02 người: Nữ 01 người = 03 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Huỳnh Thị Kiều Linh</u> | Chức vụ <u>PCT UBND Phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Phạm Thị Ngọc Hương</u> | Chức vụ <u>CT UBND Phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Hồ Trung Kiên</u> | Chức vụ <u>Trưởng Khóm 3</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Quách Văn Bảy</u> | Chức vụ <u>Trưởng Khóm 5</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Trần Thị Huyền Trang</u> | Chức vụ <u>Phản Khóm 5</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Cao Văn Vũ Văn</u> | Chức vụ <u>Tư vấn viên</u> |
| - Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: người (chỉ tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) | |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Hiện trạng sẽ ảnh hưởng đường Cao Văn Lầu, hẻm 1, 2, 3, 4 và hẻm Cây Đa Dừa, tất cả các tuyến đường đều chưa có hệ thống cấp thoát nước.
- + Hẻm 5: Thì chưa có điện chiếu sáng.
- Đa số ý kiến người dân cho rằng: Việc nâng cấp và mở rộng đều thực hiện, chỗ nào mở rộng được thì mở, chỗ nào khó khăn ảnh hưởng tới dân nhiều thì giữ nguyên hiện trạng nhưng cải tạo lại cho tốt hơn.
- Đường Đại lộ Bộ Tây: khoảng 17km khi thực hiện sẽ ảnh hưởng tới nhóm 3 và 5, có đoạn đất trống và 1 số hộ gia đình có vườn tằm và tương hợp dự án thực hiện qua 2 nhóm này thì sẽ không bị ảnh hưởng đến tương học, đình chùa.
- + 3 nhóm 5 có kho vật liệu xây dựng của công ty Nghĩa Lợi có thể bị ảnh hưởng.

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Người dân tại địa phương đều mong muốn giảm thiểu việc thu hồi đất. Nếu trường hợp phải hiện đất thì nếu đất đó không có giá trị nhiều cho gia đình và được bên bù phụ hợp thì người dân đồng ý.

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

Không có sự khác biệt lớn giữa nam và nữ trong gia đình

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?: Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (hộ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

Không có

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của hộ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ?. Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

[illegible]


IV. Kết luận

- Người dân mong muốn mở rộng tuyến đường và hỗ trợ cho người dân
- Hỗ trợ chuyển đường điện vào nhà dân, và các hệ thống đường ống thoát nước.
- Giảm thiểu việc thu hồi đất.
- + Một số các tuyến đường chỉ cần nâng cấp theo hiện trạng.
- + Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 15h30 và kết thúc lúc 20h10 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng


Trần Thanh Việt

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư


Hồ Thụmy Kiên

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã




Huỳnh Thị Kiều Linh

Location: Ward 3; Time: from 8h10 to 09h25 date 27/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bac Lieu, Ngày 28 tháng 02 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Bac Lieu

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Họp phần: 2: Xây dựng điều kiện... Hưu Bân Tường

Phường, xã: Phước An 3, thành phố: Bac Lieu

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Khoán 3 đ. H.B.T. (Nhà văn hóa) 2: 8h10

Số người tham dự: Nam 19 người; Nữ 9 người = 28 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số: (DT Hoa) 4

Nam 0 người; Nữ 0 người = 0 người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Huỳnh Chí Linh</u> | Chức vụ: <u>CT UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Trương Lan Tâm</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Đ/c Phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Đan Vi Tú Văn</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Đan Vi Tú Văn</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Ng. Văn Khoa</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Đ/c Khoán 3</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Người dân</u> | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông/Bà: | Chức vụ: |
| - Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: | người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia tái định cư trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất. Mong muốn hình thức đền bù của người dân đối với dự án, hiến đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề có liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi xây dựng các công trình, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Nội dung ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Hộ BAH các loại đất gì? Tài sản và các công trình trên đất? Những hình thức đền bù mong muốn (đất bồi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Người dân nhất từ việc thực hiện dự án.
- Cuộc tình từ 1997 đến giờ là rất nhiều năm, dân không biết có nên xây nhà hay không để ổn định cuộc sống. Khi mà đã xuống cấp, ngập úng khi mùa xuống.
- Cần biết sẽ kinh phí đến bù thế nào với người dân vì đã lên khẩu toán từ lâu rồi.
- Toàn bộ là đất thổ cư nằm trong diện quy hoạch, nên chưa có sổ đỏ (chỉ có Hợp đồng thuê nhà ở) điều kiện trước 1993 (từ ngày giải phóng).
- Ni dôi - Ng dân mong muốn tái định cư tại chỗ. Tài phương k có quỹ đất dự phòng. Hoặc dân mong muốn có tiền để tự lo ở và kinh phí chi trả. Từ dự án phải hợp lý thì họ mới chấp nhận.
- Hs BAH: Ng Hoàng An - Khán, Em (3 anh em) buôn bán đồ ăn.
- Tiến Huệ Minh - bán hàng quán ốc.
- Chân Thị Thuần (vợ) Bán tạp hóa (Lý Văn Sáu chợ đã chết) còn lại là lao động tự do, buôn bán quanh phường.

III.2 Hiện đất tự nguyện và sự tham gia của người dân đối với dự án?

Hầu hết người dân đều không thích hiến đất khi còn đang phải sử dụng
+ Nhưng có một vài trường hợp có nhiều đất và phần đất đó không ảnh hưởng gì đến đời sống gia đình thì người dân đồng tình và tự nguyện

III.3 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan

Sự tham gia của phụ nữ và nam giới trong công việc gia đình và ra quyết định có sự khác nhau?

làm việc như nhau
cơ thể phụ nữ (hộ đơn thân) là chủ hộ có 1 người
Phạm Thị Hân (hộ chính sách)

Vấn đề về buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em?: Không có

Số hộ có phụ nữ làm chủ hộ (hộ hiện đang phải nuôi người phụ thuộc), hộ đơn thân/người già, hộ chính sách và các vấn đề xã hội liên quan như đời sống, thu nhập, kinh tế, nghề nghiệp các vấn đề tệ nạn xã hội (nếu có)

Không có

III.4 Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ kinh doanh. Nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm,

Dự kiến có bao nhiêu hộ làm kinh doanh? Thu nhập của họ/tháng? Có đóng thuế đầy đủ? Có bao nhiêu hộ BAH nặng? nhu cầu đào tạo nghề, việc làm, vay vốn?

Có 5 hộ kinh doanh

III.4 Về sự tham gia của cộng đồng địa phương và cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số với dự án

Số hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng? họ là dân tộc gì? Đời sống của họ có gì khác biệt so với dân tộc khác? Kinh tế, nghề nghiệp, nguồn thu nhập của gia đình họ như thế nào? Nhu cầu, mong muốn/ đề xuất của các hộ này đối với dự án?

Có 2 hộ ng Hoa là Trần Huệ Minh & Châu Hán Xương
- Phạm Thị Hạnh - gđ CS
- Châu Thị Thu Vân - ng Hoa
Quách Tĩnh - ng Hoa
Cuộc sống như ng kinh.

IV. Kết luận

- Người dân đồng tình dự án
- Mong dự án triển khai nhanh
- Bồi thường thỏa đáng, đúng hợp tình, hợp lý
- Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 8h40 và kết thúc lúc 9h25 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã


An Chi Nga Thuy


Nguyễn Văn Uyên




Huỳnh Chí Linh

Appendix 3: Pictures of the public meetings



Community consultation in the LIA in Ward 8



Community consultation in the LIA in Ward 8



Hai Ba Trung road – Ward 3



Community consultation for Western Road –
Nha Mat ward

Appendix 4: The summary table of estimated compensation costs

A. The table of compensation prices for land

No	Item	AFFECTED OF LAND											
		Residential land (m2)			Agricultural land (m2)			Land hand over to organization (m2)			Public land (m2)		
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
I	Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas	3,480		10,896,590,000	5,694		341,664,000	1,089	-	-	14,132	-	-
	LIA 1	266	4,000,000	1,065,200,000	432	60,000	25,902,000	667		-	4,850		-
	LIA 2	518	4,000,000	2,070,800,000	1,992	60,000	119,508,000	58		-	1,569		-
	LIA 3	1,672	3,000,000	5,014,500,000	2,366	60,000	141,930,000	54		-	3,392		-
	LIA 5	367	3,000,000	1,101,900,000	662	60,000	39,732,000	294		-	3,196		-
	LIA 6	658	2,500,000	1,644,190,000	243	60,000	14,592,000	17		-	1,125		-
	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	22,416		64,989,805,654	99,852		5,991,138,530	48,939		-	117,995	-	-

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No	Item	AFFECTED OF LAND											
		Residential land (m2)			Agricultural land (m2)			Land hand over to organization (m2)			Public land (m2)		
	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal	5,022	2,000,000	10,043,884,620	10,192	60,000	611,542,530	2,533		-	22,042		-
	Building De lo Ren road	15,326	2,000,000	30,652,200,000	65,419	60,000	3,925,116,000	39,591		-	41,641		-
	Building Lo Bo Tay road	52	2,000,000	103,154,498	20,106	60,000	1,206,375,828	5,396		-	41,199		-
	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	598	2,500,000	1,496,166,535	1,580	60,000	94,816,000	1,306		-	5,375		-
	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	1,418	16,000,000	22,694,400,000	2,555	60,000	153,288,172	114		-	7,738		-
	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	14		28,774,492	26,003		1,560,152,010	3,275		-	1,109		-
	Resettlement site	14	2,000,000	28,774,492	26,003	60,000	1,560,152,010	3,275		-	1,109		-
	Total	25,911	-	75,915,170,146	131,549		7,892,954,541	53,304		-	133,237	-	-

B. The table of the compensation prices for assets and structures

No	Item	AFFECTED OF HOUSES, STRUCTURES											
		House (m2)			Kitchen (m2)			Auxiliary works (m2)			Wall		
		Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
I	Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low- income areas	1,568		4,546,239,605	599		958,080,000	566		2,133,765,334	4,716	2,700,000	2,546,831,981
	LIA 1	167	2,900,000	483,214,548	137	1,600,000	219,840,000	81	3,770,000	304,993,000	1,085	540,000	585,684,000
	LIA 2	385	2,900,000	1,117,486,230	125	1,600,000	199,360,000	129	3,770,000	486,616,520	976	540,000	527,303,520
	LIA 3	595	2,900,000	1,724,753,301	118	1,600,000	188,640,000	187	3,770,000	706,498,000	1,380	540,000	745,038,000
	LIA 5	161	2,900,000	466,251,925	88	1,600,000	140,640,000	98	3,770,000	371,119,643	745	540,000	402,149,713
	LIA 6	260	2,900,000	754,533,600	131	1,600,000	209,600,000	70	3,770,000	264,538,171	531	540,000	286,656,747
	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	8,291		24,044,463,636	2,883		4,612,783,950	1,805		6,804,207,977	8,719		4,708,134,818
	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal	4,577	2,900,000	13,273,573,636	1,517	1,600,000	2,427,836,750	969	3,770,000	3,654,821,607	4,334	540,000	2,340,408,698

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No	Item	AFFECTED OF HOUSES, STRUCTURES											
		House (m2)			Kitchen (m2)			Auxiliary works (m2)			Wall		
		Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
	Building De lo Ren road	2,047	2,900,000	5,937,170,000	737	1,600,000	1,179,244,800	471	3,770,000	1,775,213,830	2,262	540,000	1,221,643,080
	Building Lo Bo Tay road	213	2,900,000	618,280,000	124	1,600,000	198,400,000	38	3,770,000	144,391,000	589	540,000	318,222,000
	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	186	2,900,000	539,980,000	48	1,600,000	77,280,000	35	3,770,000	130,819,000	328	540,000	177,012,000
	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	1,267	2,900,000	3,675,460,000	456	1,600,000	730,022,400	292	3,770,000	1,098,962,540	1,205	540,000	650,849,040
	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	-		-	-		-	-		-	130		70,229,160
	Resettlement site			-			-			-	130	540,000	70,229,160
	Total	9,859	-	28,590,703,241	3,482		5,570,863,950	2,371	-	8,937,973,311	13,565	2,700,000	7,325,195,959

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No	Item	AFFECTED OF HOUSES, STRUCTURES											
		Yards			Water tank			Gates			Graves (pcs)		
		Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
I	Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low- income areas	1,533		613,171,200	68		70,720,000	792		768,240,000	-	-	-
	LIA 1	352	400,000	140,697,600	35	1,040,000	36,400,000	184	970,000	178,480,000			
	LIA 2	319	400,000	127,590,400	8	1,040,000	8,320,000	230	970,000	223,100,000			
	LIA 3	302	400,000	120,729,600	6	1,040,000	6,240,000	142	970,000	137,740,000			
	LIA 5	225	400,000	90,009,600	10	1,040,000	10,400,000	156	970,000	151,320,000			
	LIA 6	335	400,000	134,144,000	9	1,040,000	9,360,000	80	970,000	77,600,000			
	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	7,380		2,952,181,728	102		106,080,000	1,740		1,687,800,000	32		240,000,000
	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal	3,885	400,000	1,553,815,520	22	1,040,000	22,880,000	672	970,000	651,840,000			
	Building De lo Ren road	1,887	400,000	754,716,672	15	1,040,000	15,600,000	360	970,000	349,200,000	15	7,500,000	112,500,000

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No	Item	AFFECTED OF HOUSES, STRUCTURES											
		Yards			Water tank			Gates			Graves (pcs)		
		Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant. (m2)	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
	Building Lo Bo Tay road	317	400,000	126,976,000	16	1,040,000	16,640,000	452	970,000	438,440,000	17	7,500,000	127,500,000
	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	124	400,000	49,459,200	21	1,040,000	21,840,000	164	970,000	159,080,000			
	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	1,168	400,000	467,214,336	28	1,040,000	29,120,000	92	970,000	89,240,000			
	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	-		-	3		3,120,000	-		-	11		82,500,000
	Resettlement site			-	3	1,040,000	3,120,000			-	11	7,500,000	82,500,000
	Total	8,913		3,565,352,928	173	-	179,920,000	2,532	-	2,456,040,000	43	-	322,500,000

C. The table of compensation prices for trees and crops

No	Item	AFFECTED OF TREE & CROPS											
		Timber tree (tree)			Fruit tree (tree)			Crops (m2)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Quant.	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant.	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant.	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)	Quant.	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
I	Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas	60		4,200,000	106		53,000,000	5,694		85,416,000	3,281		49,220,574
	LIA 1	12	70,000	840,000	25	500,000	12,500,000	432	15,000	6,475,500	1,249	15,000	18,738,698
	LIA 2	10	70,000	700,000	29	500,000	14,500,000	1,992	15,000	29,877,000	417	15,000	6,261,624
	LIA 3	8	70,000	560,000	14	500,000	7,000,000	2,366	15,000	35,482,500	682	15,000	10,229,411
	LIA 5	16	70,000	1,120,000	17	500,000	8,500,000	662	15,000	9,933,000	629	15,000	9,433,174
	LIA 6	14	70,000	980,000	21	500,000	10,500,000	243	15,000	3,648,000	304	15,000	4,557,668
	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	1,082		75,740,000	458		229,000,000	18,980		284,700,662	17,331		259,966,109

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No	Item	AFFECTED OF TREE & CROPS											
		Timber tree (tree)			Fruit tree (tree)			Crops (m2)					
	River embankments from Cau Xang canal to Rach Tra canal	168	70,000	11,760,000	120	500,000	60,000,000	10,192	15,000	152,885,632	6,613	15,000	99,187,694
	Building De lo Ren road	307	70,000	21,490,000	82	500,000	41,000,000	2,651	15,000	39,757,500	5,243	15,000	78,645,240
	Building Lo Bo Tay road	462	70,000	32,340,000	183	500,000	91,500,000	2,002	15,000	30,031,486	3,097	15,000	46,453,350
	Upgrading, renovating Huong Lo 6, from Xang canal to Hung Thanh canal	139	70,000	9,730,000	52	500,000	26,000,000	1,580	15,000	23,704,000	1,613	15,000	24,187,950
	Building internal joining road (Nguyen Dinh Chieu; Hai Ba Trung)	6	70,000	420,000	21	500,000	10,500,000	2,555	15,000	38,322,043	766	15,000	11,491,875
	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	210		14,700,000	180		90,000,000	26,003		390,038,003	1,672		25,081,500
	Resettlement site	210	70,000	14,700,000	180	500,000	90,000,000	26,003	15,000	390,038,003	1,672	15,000	25,081,500
	Total	1,352		94,640,000	744	-	372,000,000	50,677	-	760,154,665	22,285	-	334,268,182