

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BEN TRE PROVINCE
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BEN TRE CITY

SCALING UP URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT
SUBPROJECT OF BEN TRE CITY, BEN TRE 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
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 – Ben Tre	Scaling – Up Urban Upgrading Project – Ben Tre city
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Technologies
Ben Tre CPC	Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province (SUUP – Ben Tre) 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 criteria 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 labor 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 Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province City (SUUP – Ben Tre). 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 Ben Tre city in Ben Tre 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, through surveys and consultations, to develop measures to minimize negative impacts on the project, 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 during the preliminary design (intersections, dimensions of works appropriate to local demand, techniques to prevent agricultural waste (i.e. straw etc.) that clogs cross-road culverts, as well as other measures). The low-lying areas were also studied to determine proper drainage solutions etc.

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 Ben Tre city: 3,4,5,6,8, Phu Tan and Phu Khuong and Phu Hung. 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	2,169
Affected persons	Person	9,432
Include:		

Categories	Unit		Number
+ Residential Land affected household:	Household	:	845
+ Agricultural land affected household	Household	:	1,278 ¹
+ Land managed by Unit	Household	:	28
+ Public land	Household	:	8
+ House affected household	Household		425
2. Affected areas	m²	:	244.442
Include:			
+ Residential land	m ²	:	15,263
+ Agricultural land	m ²	:	169,418
+ Land managed by Unit			2,794
+ Transport, irrigation land (public land)	m ²	:	56,967
+ Area of affected HHs	m ²	:	9,311
3. No. of displaced households	HHs	:	103
4. Households losing 20% or more of agricultural land (or 10% or more for vulnerable households).	HHs	:	128

Source: IOL survey, 9/2016

Vulnerable groups

The survey results showed that there are **37 vulnerable households: 12 social policy** households, **17 poor** households, **5 single** female-headed households with dependents and **3 Khmer** households.

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 AHs 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.

¹ For some households, both their residential and agricultural land is affected;

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 **231 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 **103 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, Ben Tre City PC and PMU will buy land lots at available resettlement sites in the city. Affected households will mainly be allocated plots in the planned resettlement site in Phu Tan ward, Ben Tre city with an area of 5.4 ha for 129 land lots.

Consultation and Participation

Consultations, meetings and discussions with the PAPs and the local community were conducted during the resettlement preparation process. Local authorities and the local mass organizations have been consulted, 728 affected households were surveyed through questionnaires and around 600 households have expressed comments at the public meetings. Data collected in the consultation process was used for the preparation of this RP.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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 241,400,000,000** (*In words: Two hundred and forty-one billion, four hundred million dong*), equivalent to **USD 10,681** 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.

Ben Tre city is located about 87 km away from Ho Chi Minh City by NH1A and NH60, about 15 km away from My Tho City and about 110 km from Can Tho city by NH1A and NH57. The NH60 route connects the city to Vinh Long Province, Tra Vinh Province and Soc Trang Province. This is the main axis along the East Coast and is of significant importance for national security. This road plays an important role in connecting the urban network from Ho Chi Minh City - Long An - Tien Giang - Ben Tre to Tra Vinh - Soc Trang.

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, Ben Tre city - Ben Tre 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 will take place in 08 wards: 3,4,5,6,8, Phu Tan, Phu Khuong and Phu Hung commune in Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province. When preparing the investment reports, 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 5		Upgrading of existing alleys; i) 2.3 km of main alleys upgraded to 4 meters wide concrete alley; ii) upgrading of 3,2 km of alleys from to a minimum of 2 meters wide in concrete; Upgrade drainage system, lighting to be installed along alleys.
2	LIA 2	Ward 6		
3	LIA 6	Ward 8		
4	LIA 7	Phu Khuong Ward		
Component 2: Upgrading and developing primary and secondary infrastructure				
6	Upgrading Te Canal	Chin Ward 1,7,8	5 km	Canal upgrading; building concrete road along the canal: 5 meters wide (3 meters of road surface, 2 meters for landscaping); storm water and waste water drainage installed; tree planting
7	Building extended the Nguyen Street	the Ngo Ward 5 and Hiep Thanh Commune	1,61 km	Constructing and upgrading of 1.6 km of road;
8	Building the intercity road	the Ward 2 and Nha Mat	1.3 kilometers NH6 and 1.32 kilometers NH18	Constructing of NH6 road: 17 meters wide, 1,307 km long, and other auxiliary works Constructing NH18 route: 24 meters wide, 1,32 km long, and other auxiliary works

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province
Resettlement Plan

	List of investments	Location	Length/area (m)	Scale of Investment
9	Building West Avenue East	Ward 1	2,15 km	Constructing and upgrading 2.15 km of road, 25 meters wide including 2 lanes, 10.5 meters each; 4 meters wide median strip and other auxiliary works
10	Upgrading Canal 30-4	Ward 3&7	1,54 km	Constructing 5 meters wide and 770 meters long concrete road located along the Canal (3 meters for road surface and 2 meters for landscaping); installing storm water and sewage drainage system and tree planting

Source: PMU, 10/2016

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



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 have 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 alley status in 04 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 1,830 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 2.5 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 1,100 households that are affected.

To ensure the efficiency of investment and to reduce the numbers of people resettled, the Consultant suggests using part of Option 1 (renovation of 2.3 kilometers of the main alley to 4 meters wide road) and part of Option 2 (renovation 3.2 kilometers of the main alley to 2.5 meters wide road). There will be 1, 256 households that are affected.

b) Alternatives for Component 2

Among the investments under Component 2, the options for the renovation of Chin Te 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.
 - Landfilling 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 sewage water, which is linked to the City's sewage drainage system.
 - There are **153 households** affected and **2 households** relocated.
- (ii) Option 2:
 - Reinforced concrete vertical embankment.
 - Landfilling 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 sewage water, which is linked to the City's sewage drainage system.
 - There are **177 households** affected and **2 households** relocated.

To reduce land acquisition and costs for leveling, the Consultant proposes the selection of Option 2.

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 one existing project linked to the SUUP as indicated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Linked Project

No.	Project name	Donor/ Budget Source	Situation	Linked or not to the project
1	Phu Tan Ward Resettlement Site	Ben Tre construction Material Joint Stock Company/private fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for this RS will be acquired in Q2 – Q3 2017 by Ben Tre city PC (5.4 ha, 129 plots); - Infrastructures will be developed by the Ben Tre construction Material Joint Stock Company - The relocated HH under the SUUP will be allocated plots in this RS; 	Considered as linked. Should follow the provision of RFP once implemented

103 people will have to be relocated under the SUUP in Ben Tre City. Ben Tre City People's Committee will acquire an area of 5.4 ha of land for resettlement (129 plots, 100 – 150 m² each) in Phu Tan Ward. The infrastructures will be developed by a private company.

The commencement of construction of the resettlement site is expected to take place in Q4/2017. Resettlement plots will be provided to the relocated HHs at the beginning of Q2/2018. As this RS, will be built for the needs of the relocated HH under the SUUP, WB policy (OP 4.12) on land acquisition and resettlement of affected households located in the planned RS, must be in compliance with the policies that have been defined in the RPF and RP.

2. IMPACTS ON LAND ACQUISITION

From 19th September 2016 to 6th October 2016, the Resettlement Advisory Group² 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 (2,169 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 Ben Tre City (Table 4 below):

Table 4: Overview of project impacts

No.	Subject	Quantity	Unit/Volume	Note
I	Affected households include	2,169 HHs		
	+ Relocated households	103		
	+ severely affected households losing >20% (10% of the vulnerable cases) of productive land	128		
	+ Vulnerable households	37		
	+ Ethnic minorities households	3		
II	Affected land	2,169 HHs	244.442 m2	
1	Residential land	845	15,263 m2	One household might be affected by both loss of agricultural and residential land
2	Agricultural land	1.278	169,418 m2	
3	Land managed by organizations	28	2,794 m2	
4	Public land	8	56,967 m2	
III	Affected construction works			
1	House	325	9,311 m2	
2	Kitchen, water tank, yard, toilet...	380	10,860 m2	
3	Tomb	48	92 pcs	
IV	Crops and trees			
1	Trees	284	892	
2	Crops	1.278	214,544	
V	Public construction works			15 utilities including 8 electric & communication system, 7 water drainage & supply systems

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

² The group includes the Consultant and members of local authorities and agencies in charge of resettlement.

Among a total of **2,169 affected households**, there are **103 households** to be relocated and **128 households** severely affected due to loss of productive land; there are **37 vulnerable households** including: **17 poor households**, **5 households** headed by single women with dependents and **12 households** under other social policies. There are **03 Khmer HHs** affected.

There are **05 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 **845 households** affected by loss of residential land, which include **103 households** that are fully affected. The details are shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Summary of project impacts on land

No	Component/Investments	Ward	No. of Affected households			Total affected areas (m2)
			Partially	Fully	Total	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			622	6	628	3,513
1	LIA 1	Ward 5	441	2	443	1,903
2	LIA 2	Ward 6	18		18	82
3	LIA 6	Ward 8	121	3	124	815
4	LIA 7	Phu Khuong Ward	42	1	43	713
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructure						
			120	97	217	11,750
5	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	35	2	37	669
6	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	Ward 3, 4 and Phu Khuong Ward	54	68	122	7,272
7	Constructing the intercity road	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	16	7	23	1,655
8	Constructing East West Avenue	8, Phu Khuong Ward & Phu Hung commune	7	20	27	1,624
9	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	Phu Tan Ward	8		8	530
	Total		742	103	845	15,263

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

Regarding ownership of land use right certificates (LURC), it is apparent that 96% of residential households have land use right certificates and the remainder (4%) 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 6 below, **169,418** m² of agricultural land of **1,278** households will be acquired; there are **128** households losing more than 20% of their total agricultural land (10% for vulnerable group). 100% of HHs have land with LURC. The details are shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Table of affected agricultural land

No	Component/Items	Ward	No. of affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			< 20% (10% for vulnerable group)	=> 20% (10% for vulnerable group)	Total	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			589		589	9,725
1	LIA 1	Ward 5	96		96	879
2	LIA 2	Ward 6	200		200	2,370
3	LIA 6	Ward 8	97		97	1,874
4	LIA 7	Phu Khuong Ward	196		196	4,602
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructure						
			561	128	689	159,693
6	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	123	12	135	5,954
7	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	Ward 3, 4 and Phu Khuong Ward	51	42	93	23,054
8	Constructing the intercity road	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	160	47	207	48,615
9	Constructing East West Avenue	8, Phu Khuong Ward & Phu Hung commune	192	12	204	79,171
10	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	Phu Tan Ward	35	15	50	2,899
	TOTAL		1150	128	1278	169,418

Source: IOL survey, 9/2016

2.2.3 Impacts on Public land and land managed by management units

Based on IOL findings, there is **2.794 m2 public land** affected, under the management of 28 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 56.967 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 7 below:

Table 7: Table of impacts on housing

No	Investment	Ward	No of affected households			Total affected areas (m ²)
			Partially	Fully	Total	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
			173	6	179	2,143
1	LIA 1	Ward 5	92	2	94	1,161
2	LIA 2	Ward 6	3		3	50
3	LIA 6	Ward 8	41	3	44	497
4	LIA 7	Phu Khuong Ward	37	1	38	435
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructure						
			49	97	146	7,168
5	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	13	2	15	408
6	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	Ward 3, 4 and Phu Khuong Ward	20	68	88	4,436
7	Constructing the intercity road	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	9	7	16	1,010
8	Constructing East West Avenue	8, Phu Khuong Ward & Phu Hung commune	4	20	24	991
9	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	Phu Tan Ward	3		3	323
	TOTAL		222	103	325	9,311

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

This table shows that there are **325** households affected by loss of their houses as a result of the project. A total of **9,311** m² of area is affected, consisting of **280** category 4 houses and **45** temporary houses. There are **103** houses/buildings fully affected for which resettlement is required. Most of them (68) are located along the Ngo Quyen Street. 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 8 below.

Table 8: Table of affected constructions/structures

No	Component/Items	Ward	Quantity of affected structures					
			Kitchen (m ²)	Toilet (m ²)	Wall (md)	Yard (m ²)	Water tank (m ³)	Gate (m ²)
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas								
			686	288	3,107	1,454	37	451
1	LIA 1	Ward 5	371.4	156.0	1,682.8	787.3	13	244
2	LIA 2	Ward 6	16.1	6.8	72.9	34.1	9	11
3	LIA 6	Ward 8	159.1	66.8	720.8	337.2	7	105
4	LIA 7	Phu Khuong Ward	139.3	58.5	631.0	295.2	8	92
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructure								
			2,294	963	10,393	4,862	86	1,507
5	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	130.5	54.8	591.5	276.7	22	86
6	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	Ward 3, 4 and Phu Khuong Ward	1,419.4	596.1	6,431.6	3,009.1	10	933
7	Constructing the intercity road	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	323.1	135.7	1,464.2	685.0	12	212
8	Constructing East West Avenue	8, Phu Khuong Ward & Phu Hung commune	317.0	133.2	1,436.5	672.1	21	208
9	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	Phu Tan Ward	103.5	43.5	469.1	219.5	21	68
	TOTAL		2,979	1,251	13,500	6,316	123	1,958

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

2.3.3 Impacts on graves

There are 98 tombs of 48 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 320 fruit trees, 439 timber trees and 99,917 m² of crops (rice and annual crops) affected by the project (Table 9 below).

Table 9: 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						
			42	63	27	20,003
1	LIA 1	Ward 5	10	14	6	4,001
2	LIA 2	Ward 6	9	29	8	7,021
3	LIA 6	Ward 8	12	8	13	3,481
4	LIA 7	Phu Khuong Ward	11	12		5,500
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructures						
			397	257	50	79,914
5	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	76	26	15	12,560
6	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	Ward 3, 4 and Phu Khuong Ward	78	82	12	17,719
7	Constructing the intercity road	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward	62	72	9	17,380
8	Constructing East West Avenue	8, Phu Khuong Ward & Phu Hung commune	126	61	8	28,475
9	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	Phu Tan Ward	55	16	6	3,780
	TOTAL		439	320	77	99,917

Source: IOL survey, 09/2016

2.5. IMPACTS ON INCOME AND BUSINESS

Based on the survey of the project area, there are 45 HHs whose trading/business will be permanently affected by the project, requiring relocation. There are 40 small house-based businesses, mainly managed by men, of which five of them are separated from the house. Among these 45 HHs, 10 HHs have business licenses and 35 HHs do not own any license.

During the construction period, it is expected that about 25 businesses will be temporarily affected.

2.6. IMPACTS ON PUBLIC FACILITIES

Land acquisition will affect 15 public facilities, which include 08 electric and communication systems and 07 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 detailed design, works under Component 1 will upgrade **14,110 m** length of alleys in the LIAs, with the results that the lanes will be higher from 5 cm to 10 cm. Based on the data provided by the Design Consultant, there is no risk of increased flooding and no impact on households living along the alleys are anticipated due to the limited difference of elevation.

Through working with the Design Consultant, it was noted that all alleys are designed in such a way that drainage systems are located in the alley centers and the surfaces slopes 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 drainage systems in the alley centers. With the construction of the drainage systems as stated, the risks of flooding in alleys will be minimized.

During detailed design, this issue will be re-assessed and mitigation measures to reduce risks of flooding, if necessary, will be included in the contract documents.

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, religion, 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 (**103 HHs**); (ii) 100% of the severely AHs (**128 HHs**) and 25% of other PAHs (**497 HHs**). The total number of households surveyed is **728**.

3.2. SOCIO – ECONOMIC INFORMATION ON BEN TRE PROVINCE

Ben Tre city is triangular in shape; the city is located in the Northeast of Ben Tre Province, on the Southern bank of the Tien River. Ben Tre city is the economic center of the Northeast sub-region Mekong delta (MRD). It is also the economic, and cultural center of Ben Tre province. The geographical coordinates of the city are: 10⁰14'25" North latitude and 106⁰22'44" East longitude. The city is adjacent to the following administrative units:

- On the North and East side: adjacent to Chau Thanh District.
- On the South side: adjacent to Giong Trom District.
- On the West side: adjacent to Ham Luong River, separated from Mo Cay Bac District.

Ben Tre city is located about 87 km away from Ho Chi Minh City by NH1A and NH60, about 15 km away from My Tho City and about 110 km from Can Tho city by NH1A and NH57. The NH60 route connects the city to Vinh Long Province, Tra Vinh Province and Soc Trang Province. This is the main axis along the East Coast and is of significant importance for national security. This road plays an important role in connecting the urban network from Ho Chi Minh City - Long An - Tien Giang - Ben Tre to Tra Vinh - Soc Trang.

Ben Tre City's Waterway transport system thrives and acts as a main feature of the Mekong river region. Ham Luong River located in the West side of the city and Ben Tre River are the main route for sight-seeing which connects to Chet Say canal in the East. Using this network, it is possible to travel to most of the districts, communes, towns and residential areas by waterways.

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



On August, 11th 2009, Ben Tre City was officially raised to the status of a Level 2 City. It has 17 administrative units of wards/communes, in which there are 10 inner wards (ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Phu Khuong and Phu Tan) and 7 suburban communes (Binh Phu, Son Dong, Phu Hung, My Thanh an, Phu Nhuan and Nhon Thanh) Hiep Thanh, Vinh Trach, Vinh Trach Dong). The total natural area is 71.11 km².

❖ **Population and labor:**

The population in 2015 in Ben Tre City was 152,078 people.

According to the general planning of the City, in 2030, in addition to natural growth factor, the population will increase mainly due the migration of laborers attracted by the development of industry and services. Therefore, in upcoming years, due to the strong growth of Services - Industry & Construction, it will attract a young and capable labor force.

It is expected that in 2030, the population will reach about 250,000 people. The proportion of trained workers is expected to be 40%; over 96% of workers will be regularly occupied (Table 10 below).

Table 10: Population Statistics:

No.	Name of ward/commune	Population number (people)	Number of HHs	Poor HHs
	Total population number	152.078	35.293	767
1	Ward 1	6.229	1.169	5

No.	Name of ward/commune	Population number (people)	Number of HHs	Poor HHs
2	Ward 2	3.186	570	-
3	Ward 3	6.645	1.212	30
4	Ward 4	7.785	1.683	15
5	Ward 5	8.537	1.622	55
6	Ward 6	12.386	2.327	44
7	Ward 7	11.330	2.316	42
8	Ward 8	11.847	2.317	36
9	Phu Khuong Ward	18.460	3.609	59
10	Phu Tan Ward	10.836	2.171	32
11	Binh Phu Commune	6.631	2.022	56
12	Son Dong Commune	10.449	3.755	96
13	Phu Hung Commune	11.733	3.616	108
14	My Thanh An Commune	11.499	3.068	54
15	Phu Nhuan Commune	4.268	1.132	26
16	Nhon Thach Commune	7.348	1.992	65
17	My Thanh Commune	2.963	712	49

❖ **Poor household:**

In 2016, the city had 767 poor households (1,863 persons) according to the multidimensional poverty approach, accounting for 2.34% of the total population of the city. From the beginning of the year, Ben Tre City implemented methods and models for poverty reduction; the goal set is a reduction of about 2% of the total number of poor households per year (Table 11 below).

Table 11: Population forecast

No.	Categories	Unit	In 2016 (present)	In 2020	In 2030
1	Total population number	people	152.078	180.000	250.000
2	Urban population number	people	97.187	130.000	170.000
3	Suburban population number	people	54.891	70.000	80.000

(Source: Pre-feasibility study Report in 2016)

❖ Ethnic Situation

Most of the people in Ben Tre City are Kinh. In addition, there are Chinese and Khmer who make up about 0.5% of the population. The majority of the Chinese people in Ben Tre are Cantonese, Chaozhou, Fujian, Hakka and Hainanese. There is no socioeconomic difference between minority ethnic groups and the rest of the population. Ethnic households are fully integrated and are living in harmony with the Kinh and speak the national language.

❖ Economic Development Situation

The economic growth rate (GDP) increased by 16.28% in 2014. Per capita income in 2016 amounts to over 83 million VND.

The city average annual economic growth rate is always higher than the province's growth by 1.1 to 1.3 times. The city economic growth rate increased by approximately 16.5% / year from 2011-2015; while the service sector increased by 19.4 to 19.6% / year, industry - construction increased by 10 to 11.0% / year and agriculture-fishery sector increased by about 0.7 to 1.0 % / year.

In recent years, the economic structure shifted towards a higher proportion of trade-services, with a reduction in the proportion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Trade and services continue to grow significantly with rapid development in the number, type, size and quality of services to meet consumer needs (Table 12 below).

Table 12: GDP Structure in 2011- 2015 (Unit: %)

Categories	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade - Service	62	62.71	67.46	67.85	66.08
Industry – Cottage industry	34.8	33.88	28.93	28.74	30.89
Agriculture – Forestry – Fishery	3.2	3.41	3.61	3.41	3.03
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: Report on the implementation of plans of economic development, defense and social security, Ben Tre city in the years 2011 - 2015)

3.3. SOCIO – ECONOMIC INFORMATION ON AFFECTED HHs

3.3.1. Population size

Average person per household in the project areas is 4.05 people/household, of which women account for 52.6% and men for 47.4% (Table 13 below).

Table 13: Sampling or the SES in the project area

No	Ward/ Commune	No. of AHs surveyed	Total of persons	Total of women		Average population size
				Female	%	
1	Ward 3	30	130	68	52.1%	4.33
2	Ward 4	39	134	72	53.4%	3.44
3	Ward 5	131	539	290	53.8%	4.11
4	Ward 6	61	242	120	49.4%	3.97

No	Ward/ Commune	No. of AHs surveyed	Total of persons	Total of women		Average population size
				Female	%	
5	Ward 8	40	176	99	56.5%	4.40
6	Ward Phu Tan	184	757	392	51.8%	4.11
7	Ward Phu Khuong	190	751	393	52.3%	3.95
8	Commune Phu Hung	53	221	117	53.0%	4.17
Total		728	2950	1551	52.6%	4.05

3.3.2. Age of interviewees

According to the survey data, the average age of the 728 surveyed heads of HH is 53.6 years old. Heads of HH aged 26-55 years old are dominant (accounting for 53.2%), followed by those 55 years old or more (46.4%). Only a small percentage of interviewees (0.4%) are under 25 years old. The ages of interviewees answering the questionnaire are presented in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Age groups of interviewees in different wards

Ages		Wards								Total	
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuon g	Phu Hung		
Age s	<2 5	N	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	.5%	.5%	0.0%	.4%
	25- 35	N	1	1	5	5	0	12	22	4	50
		%	3.3%	2.6%	3.8%	8.2%	0.0%	6.5%	11.6%	7.5%	6.9%
	36- 45	N	2	7	22	13	7	22	25	11	109
		%	6.7%	17.9%	16.8%	21.3%	17.5%	12.0%	13.2%	20.8%	15.0%
	46- 55	N	9	11	40	23	14	48	67	16	228
		%	30.0%	28.2%	30.5%	37.7%	35.0%	26.1%	35.3%	30.2%	31.3%
	56- 65	N	15	14	44	11	13	80	53	13	243
		%	50.0%	35.9%	33.6%	18.0%	32.5%	43.5%	27.9%	24.5%	33.4%
	>6 5	N	3	6	20	8	6	21	22	9	95
		%	10.0%	15.4%	15.3%	13.1%	15.0%	11.4%	11.6%	17.0%	13.0%
Total		N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3.3.3. Gender of Head of HH

The survey shows that the male heads of household (according to the person named in the household registration book), account for 80,5% (586 HHs) of the total survey sample, number of women-headed households are 142 households (19,5%) include **5 single** female-headed households with dependents. Genders of the householders are presented in Table 15 below:

Table 15: Gender of the head of Household

			Wards							Total	
			3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong		Phu Hung
Gender of head of HH	M	N	25	31	101	50	32	144	158	45	586
		%	83.3%	79.5%	77.1%	82.0%	80.0%	78.3%	83.2%	84.9%	80.5%
	F	N	5	8	30	11	8	40	32	8	142
		%	16.7%	20.5%	22.9%	18.0%	20.0%	21.7%	16.8%	15.1%	19.5%
Total		N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3.3.4. Ethnic composition

Kinh people are the main group amongst the surveyed households: 99.6% of the surveyed households are Kinh people, followed by Khmer people with at 0.4% (3 HH). The 3 Khmer HH live fully integrated with the Kinh without any discrimination and without socioeconomic differences; none of the 3 HH are poor and they are not living in LIAs. The distribution of ethnic HH is presented in Table 16 below:

Table 16: Ethnic composition

Ethnic			Wards							Total	
			3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong		Phu Hung
Ethnic	Kinh	N	30	39	131	61	40	182	189	53	725
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98.9%	99.5%	100.0%	99.6%
	Khmer	N						2	1	0	3
		%						1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	.4%
Total		N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3.3.5. Education level

According to the survey, amongst 728 interviewees, people with only primary school level education account for 32.3%; followed by people with a secondary school grade (31.3%). The number of interviewees who are highly qualified and/or have college/university education accounts for 4.1%. There is a difference between men and women regarding education: men often have higher levels of education than women. Among the six illiterate persons, there are 2 men and 4 women. Among the 30 people who are at undergraduate and postgraduate level, 17 are men and 13 are women; the proportion of people who have graduated from high school are 35.9% and 28.1% for men and female respectively. The educational attainment of interviewees is shown in Table 17 below:

Table 17: Educational attainment of interviewees

Educational attainment of interviewees		N	Sex		Total
			Men	Women	
Educational attainment of interviewees	Illiteracy	N	2	4	6
		%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
	Primary	N	97	126	223
		%	26.8%	34.4%	30.6%
	Secondary	N	112	116	228
		%	30.9%	31.7%	31.3%
	Intermediate	N	130	103	233
		%	35.9%	28.1%	32.0%
	College	N	4	4	8
		%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
	Universtiy	N	16	13	29
		%	4.4%	3.6%	4.0%
	Post University	N	1	0	1
		%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Total		N	362	366	728
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.3.6. Occupation

The survey shows that amongst the 728 surveyed households, the percentage of heads of HH mainly engaged in freelance jobs/employees accounts for 21.7%, and are concentrated in ward 5 (29%) and 8 (27.5%); followed by 18.7% who are engaged in trading/services; and 12% of interviewees who are government employees. The survey shows that the percentage of surveyed heads of HH engaged in agriculture is very low (6.2%). The details are presented in Table 18 below:

Table 18: Occupation of householders

Occupation			Wards							Total	
			3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong		Phu Hung
Occupation	Government employee	N		1	11	10	2	27	28	8	87
		%		2.6%	8.4%	16.4%	5.0%	14.7%	14.7%	15.1%	12.0%
	Trading	N	10	9	28	3	8	31	39	8	136
		%	33.3%	23.1%	21.4%	4.9%	20.0%	16.8%	20.5%	15.1%	18.7%
	Agriculture	N				2	5	22	7	9	45
		%				3.3%	12.5%	12.0%	3.7%	17.0%	6.2%
	Housework	N	7	6	11	6	2	18	31	4	85
		%	23.3%	15.4%	8.4%	9.8%	5.0%	9.8%	16.3%	7.5%	11.7%
	Retired officer	N	1	6	10	14	4	16	22	1	74
		%	3.3%	15.4%	7.6%	23.0%	10.0%	8.7%	11.6%	1.9%	10.2%
	Free works/employees	N	6	6	38	14	11	38	32	13	158
		%	20.0%	15.4%	29.0%	23.0%	27.5%	20.7%	16.8%	24.5%	21.7%
	Unstable jobs	N							1		1
		%							.5%		.1%
	Non	N					1				1
		%					2.5%				.1%
	Workers	N	6	4	1	1	3	7	3		25
		%	20.0%	10.3%	.8%	1.6%	7.5%	3.8%	1.6%		3.4%
	Other	N		7	32	11	4	25	27	10	116
		%		17.9%	24.4%	18.0%	10.0%	13.6%	14.2%	18.9%	15.9%
Total		N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%

3.3.7. Household size

According to the survey results from 728 families with 2,950 inhabitants, the average number of inhabitants per household is 4.1 persons (based on the family book). If this figure is calculated according to the number of people who are really living together, this total is 2,779 persons, giving an average of 3.8 persons per household. The survey results show that 49.3% of households have 3-4 persons; Households with 1 to 2 persons account for 18.7%. These households may consist of vulnerable/solitary persons and are mainly elderly people. Households with 6 persons or more account for about 10.3% of households. The household size in the survey area is distributed as follows table 19:

Table 19: Household size according to demographics

Number of inhabitants per household		Wards								Total
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong	Phu Hung	
1 – 2 persons	N	5	12	25	13	4	35	37	5	136
	%	16.7%	30.8%	19.1%	21.3%	10.0%	19.0%	19.5%	9.4%	18.7%
3- 4 persons	N	14	18	60	33	17	92	92	33	359
	%	46.7%	46.2%	45.8%	54.1%	42.5%	50.0%	48.4%	62.3%	49.3%
5- 6 persons	N	7	6	34	6	15	33	48	9	158
	%	23.3%	15.4%	26.0%	9.8%	37.5%	17.9%	25.3%	17.0%	21.7%
> 6 persons	N	4	3	12	9	4	24	13	6	75
	%	13.3%	7.7%	9.2%	14.8%	10.0%	13.0%	6.8%	11.3%	10.3%
Total	N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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 98.5%. The proportion of households with two generations in the same house accounts for 1.2% (9 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; 92.4% of households have color TVs; motorcycles ownership accounts for 91.5%; refrigerators account for 80.6%; automobiles account for 2.6%. The family ownership of assets is shown in detail in Table 20 below:

Table 20: The ownership of household's assets

		Wards								Total
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong	Phu Hung	
Color TVs	N	29	30	127	57	40	173	178	38	672
	%	96.7%	76.9%	96.9%	95.0%	100.0%	94.0%	93.7%	71.7%	92.4%
DVD/Video	N	4	10	62	22	25	79	72	35	309

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		Wards							Total	
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong		Phu Hung
players	%	13.3%	25.6%	47.3%	36.7%	62.5%	42.9%	37.9%	66.0%	42.5%
Radio/cassette	N	5	27	51	13	5	13	27	3	144
	%	16.7%	69.2%	38.9%	21.3%	12.5%	7.1%	14.2%	5.7%	19.8%
Motorcycles	N	28	36	119	53	34	169	175	52	666
	%	93.3%	92.3%	90.8%	86.9%	85.0%	91.8%	92.1%	98.1%	91.5%
Phone/Mobile phones	N	19	37	129	60	38	176	177	53	689
	%	63.3%	94.9%	98.5%	98.4%	95.0%	95.7%	93.2%	100.0%	94.6%
Refrigerators	N	24	17	111	48	30	157	150	50	587
	%	80.0%	43.6%	84.7%	78.7%	75.0%	85.3%	78.9%	94.3%	80.6%
Expensive wardrobes	N		7	41	8	2	18	44	12	132
	%		17.9%	31.3%	13.1%	5.0%	9.8%	23.2%	22.6%	18.1%
Computers	N	3	13	32	17	10	45	52	21	193
	%	10.0%	33.3%	24.4%	27.9%	25.0%	24.5%	27.4%	39.6%	26.5%
Air conditioners	N	3	15	21	9	3	39	57	11	158
	%	10.0%	38.5%	16.0%	14.8%	7.5%	21.2%	30.0%	20.8%	21.7%
Water heaters	N		9	13	5	2	20	23	3	75
	%		23.1%	9.9%	8.3%	5.0%	10.9%	12.1%	5.7%	10.3%
Automobiles	N		1		1		7	8	2	19
	%		2.6%		1.6%		3.8%	4.2%	3.8%	2.6%
Farming machine	N		1						2	3
	%		2.6%						3.8%	.4%
Water purifiers	N		5	3	3	1	9	14	5	40
	%		12.8%	2.3%	4.9%	2.5%	4.9%	7.4%	9.4%	5.5%
Water filtration tanks	N		1	1	1		2	2	1	8
	%		2.6%	.8%	1.6%		1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	1.1%
Total	N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The survey results show that most households have the most necessary assets/tools for daily activities such as motorcycle, mobile phones, refrigerators, electric fans, radios, televisions and videos. In addition, families generally have few assets for a higher quality of life (21.7 % air conditioners, 26.5 % have a computer and 10.3% a water heater). It should be noted that 2.6 % (19 HH) have a car.

3.3.10. Income and Expenditure of households

Obtaining information about household income and spending sometimes create 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 21 below).

Table 21: Income and expenditure of households (Note: Mean = Average; N = Case. The figures are rounded to 1000 VND)

Wards		Number of people	Estimated Spending/household/month	Estimated income/household/month	Spending/earning	Spending/person/month	Income/person/month	Saving/HH/month	Spending/person/year	Income/person/year
Ward 3	Mean	4.13	5927	7117	83.3	1434	1722	1190	17206	20661
	N	30	30	30						
Ward 4	Mean	3.15	7385	8615	85.7	2341	2732	1231	28098	32780
	N	39	39	39						
Ward 5	Mean	3.77	8344	10926	76.4	2213	2897	2582	26551	34768
	N	131	131	131						
Ward 6	Mean	3.62	6975	8951	77.9	1925	2471	1975	23104	29647
	N	61	61	61						
Ward 8	Mean	4.20	5223	7513	69.5	1243	1789	2290	14921	21464
	N	40	40	40						
Phu Tan Ward	Mean	4.13	6299	8382	75.2	1527	2032	2083	18325	24383
	N	184	184	184						
Phu Khuong Ward	Mean	3.73	6597	8044	82.0	1770	2159	1447	21244	25903
	N	190	190	190						
Phu Hung Ward	Mean	3.81	6583	8383	78.5	1727	2200	1800	20727	26394
	N	53	53	53						
Total	Mean	3.84	6806	8712	78.1	1770	2266	1906	21241	27190

The above results show that:

- According to Decision No. 59/2015 / QD-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, it will be corresponded to about VND 3.6 million / household / month. According to the survey results, there are 17 HHs under MOLISA poverty line.
- In general, the monthly spending of households accounts for 2/3 family income. On average across the 728 surveyed households, household income is about 8.7 million VND/household/month and household spending is about 6.8 million VND/household/month. The average income per person across the 728 households is about 2.2 million VND/person/month (VND 27.1 million /person/year). The average spending per person is 1.8 million VND/person/month, (20.7 million VND/person/year). The households therefore spend about 78.1% of their income to cover monthly costs. The average amount remaining after spending is saved (21.9%). In terms of per capita income / household / month under MOLISA criteria, the average income of households surveyed is 2.5 times higher than the multidimensional poverty criteria. The income levels in the affected area are not much different. However, households of ward 4, 5, 6 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 88.5% of the survey sample; 5.6% of surveyed households (41 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 common types of houses in the Mekong Delta region. The type of houses of surveyed households are presented in Table 22 below:

Table 22: Type of houses classified by categories

Type of houses			Wards							Total		
			3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong		Phu Hung	
Type of houses	Temporary	N		1	5			16	15	4	41	
		%		2.6%	3.8%			8.7%	7.9%	7.5%	5.6%	
	Grade 4	N	30	33	116	59	40	157	166	43	644	
		%	100%	84.6%	88.5%	96.7%	100%	85.3%	87.4%	81.1%	88.5%	
	1-storey houses	N		4	9	2		7	8	6	36	
		%		10.3%	6.9%	3.3%		3.8%	4.2%	11.3%	4.9%	
	2-storey houses	N			1			2	1		4	
		%			.8%			1.1%	.5%		.5%	
	Other	N		1				2			3	
		%		2.6%				1.1%			.4%	
	Total		N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
			%	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 (87.9%), rain water (10.9%), and drilled-well water (0.1%). The details are presented in Table 23 below:

Table 23: The water sources used by households

Sources	Wards									Total
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong	Phu Hung	
Rain water	N		5	5	2	23	15	27	2	79
	%		4.0%	3.8%	3.2%	31.1%	28.3%	21.4%	1.7%	10.9%
Well water	N							1		1
	%							0.8%		0.1%
Drilled well water	N					1				1
	%					1.4%				0.1%
Canal, river, pond	N							1		1
	%							0.8%		0.1%
Buying water	N	1	5			3		5	7	21
	%	0.4%	4.0%			4.1%		4.0%	6.0%	2.9%
Tap water	N	29	39	48	61	39	184	190	50	640
	%	96.7%	100%	100%	100%	97.5%	100%	100%	94.3%	87.9%
Total	N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
	%	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 (44%); into culverts (32.3%) and drained to underground culverts (10.2%). Overall, the discharge of domestic wastewater into the drainage system remains low (Table 24 below).

Table 24: Current status of domestic drainage in households

		Wards								Total
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong	Phu Hung	
Discharge to underground culverts	N			36	1	6	6	13	12	74
	%			27.5%	1.6%	15.0%	3.3%	6.8%	22.6%	10.2%
Discharge to joining culverts	N	30	17	94	17	3	19	49	6	235
	%	100%	43.6%	71.8%	27.9%	7.5%	10.3%	25.8%	11.3%	32.3%
Discharge to rivers, canals, ponds, lakes	N		21	2	41	33	141	61	21	320
	%		53.8%	1.5%	67.2%	82.5%	76.6%	32.1%	39.6%	44.0%
Self-soak away on land	N		1				12	64	14	91
	%		2.6%				6.5%	33.7%	26.4%	12.5%
Other	N						6	1		7
	%						3.3%	.5%		1.0%

3.3.14. Toilets of households

80.1% of households in the survey currently use septic toilets, mainly concentrated in ward 3 (93.3%), ward 5 (84%), ward Phu Khuong (85.3%). About 20 households in the survey use their neighbors and friends toilets. These households are located in ward 6 (2 households), ward Phu Tan (3 households), ward Phu Khuong (3 households) and ward Phu Hung (2 households). The types of toilets in the investment areas are shown in Table 25 below:

Table 25: Toilet types used by affected households

Types of toilets		Wards								Total
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong	Phu Hung	
2-compartment latrines	N	2	11	21	16	15	35	28	13	141
	%	6.7%	28.2%	16.0%	26.2%	37.5%	19.0%	14.7%	24.5%	19.4%
Septic tank	N	28	24	110	45	25	149	162	40	583
	%	93.3%	61.5%	84.0%	73.8%	62.5%	81.0%	85.3%	75.5%	80.1%
Non	N				1		2	3	1	7
	%				1.6%		1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.0%

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Types of toilets		Wards							Total	
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong		Phu Hung
Other	N				1		1		1	3
	%				1.6%		.5%		1.9%	.4%
Total	N	30	39	131	61	40	184	190	53	728
	%	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 labors by 2020.
- Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg, dated November 16, 2012, on the support policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State.
- Document of Prime Minister No. 1665/TTg-CN, dated October 17, 2006, regarding management of clearance of site, mine and explosive ordnance for transport construction.
- Decision No. 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10/12/2015 by the Prime Minister on policies to support vocational training and employment solving for workers whose land is acquired in replacement.
- Decree No. 61/2015/ND-CP dated 9/7/2015 by the Government on policies to support vocational training and National Employment Fund.
- Decision No 96/2006/QD-TTg dated 4/5/2006 by the Prime Minister on the management and implementation of demining and explosives, Guidance from Ben Tre People's Committee such as below:
 - Decision No.35/2014 / QD- UBND dated 19/12/2014 by People's Committee of Ben Tre province on promulgating Regulation Table of land prices in Ben Tre from 2015 to 2019.
 - Decision No. 34/2014 / QD-UBND dated 19/12/2014 by People's Committee of Ben Tre Province on limits of assignment and recognition of residential land in the case of garden(s), pond(s) and house(s) in the same parcel in Ben Tre province
 - Decision No.40/2014 / QD-UBND Committee of Ben Tre province on promulgating regulations on compensation, support and resettlement policies for land acquisition in Ben Tre province.
 - Decision No.27/2015 / QD-UBND, May 21, 2015 by Ben Tre People's Committee on promulgating the price list of houses and new structures construction in Ben Tre province.

- Decision No.31/2015 / QD- UBND dated 09/11/2015 by People's Committee of Ben Tre province on issuing compensation price of crops for land acquisition, land allocation, land lease in Ben Tre 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 labor costs to build a replacement house of equal or better quality and area as the affected one.
- For public utilities, partly or wholly affected by the project, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labor and contractor fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted.

4.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN GOV AND WB APPROACHES

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

- The GOV has procedures that allow compensation for losses of people who have no legal land use rights but possibly satisfy conditions of land legalization.

- Registered permanent residents are entitled to choose what form of compensation they want such as relocation to a better resettlement site, receiving cash, or combination of both resettlement and receiving cash.
- 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 26 below:

Table 26: Summary of differences between the GOV's policies and WB's policies and proposed policies for the Project.

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
Land Property			
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.	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Clause 4, Article 86 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)</p>	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
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)	<p>Support and restore livelihoods for all affected people regardless of their legal status or land use right.</p> <p>Agricultural land used prior to 1/7/2004 is supported with an amount of equal to 100% of the land at full replacement cost;</p> <p>Agricultural land used after 1/7/2004 will be supported with an amount of 60% of the land value</p> <p>Residential land and non-agricultural land will be supported with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost</p>

<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 plot in</p>

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
			<p>the project resettlement area and will be charged a land-use fee.</p> <p>Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households having registered businesses whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income based on their average yearly income as declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years;</p> <p>Permanently affected DPs who are running small businesses or services at home and who do not declare to the taxation agency, will be provided with a monthly average income of their business for a maximum of 6 months but not lower than 2 million VND.</p> <p>Temporarily affected DPs who are running small businesses or services at home and who do not declare to the taxation agency will be provided with a monthly average income of their business during the project construction for a maximum of 3 months but not lower than 1 million VND.</p> <p>Employees who have had the labor contracts for at least 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organizations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.</p>
<p>Compensation for loss of income/business households affected</p>	<p>To all affected household business.</p>	<p>Only apply to business, production households with business licenses. Level of compensation/support equal to 30% of their yearly incomes after taxing based on their average yearly incomes of the 3 previous continuous years confirmed by the tax agency. (Section b, Clause 4, Article 19, ND47/2014/ND-CP)</p>	
<p>Threshold of severe impacts on income resources due to acquiring agricultural land</p>	<p>Losing 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of agricultural land.</p>	<p>Losing over 30% of agricultural land</p>	<p>Losing 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of agricultural land.</p>
<p>Compensation for indirect</p>	<p>It is good practice for the borrower to</p>	<p>Not addressed.</p>	<p>Social assessment has been undertaken and measures</p>

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
impact caused by land or structures acquisition	undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.		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	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. 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.	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitoring consultant;
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>			
Monitoring and	Internal and	Citizens are allowed to	Both internal and external

<i>Subjects</i>	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
evaluation Mechanisms on compensation & resettlement	independent monitoring are required	supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013). There are no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring	(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 site proposed for the project will be compensated in accordance with this RP. Ben Tre PPC upon approving this RP will ensure that resettlement activities of resettlement site will be done 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/houses³, compensation or assistance in cash will be made for all

³ Including organizations not belonging to the State

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.

(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 be receive an allowance of VND 1,000,000 – 5,000,000.

(iv) Employees who have had the labor contracts at least for 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organizations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will 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.

(v) 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 Ben Tre 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:

1. When the State recovers land to move assets (housing, business and production facility), the compensation for travel expenses as follows:

a) For assets with a construction area of less than 50 (fifty) m²: VND 3,000,000 (three million VND) / 01 (a) assets;

b) For assets with a construction area of 50 (fifty) to less than 200 m² (two hundred) m²: VND 4,500,000 (four million five hundred thousand VND) / 01 (a) assets;

c) For assets with a construction area of 200 (two hundred) m² to 500 (five hundred) m²: VND 10,000,000 (ten million VND) / 01 (a) assets;

d) For properties with a construction area of 500 (five hundred) m²: VND 20,000,000 (twenty million) / 01 (a) assets.

2. In case of moving mechanical systems and production lines, in addition to the compensation provided for in article 1, it shall be compensated for the damage caused by dismantling, transportation and installation as actual status.

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 Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre province.
- (iv) RPs who chooses to self-relocate (with written commitments that they will self-relocate) will be assisted in temporary resettlement for three months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre 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 city).

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. The minimum support level: VND 2,000,000/HH.

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. 40/2014 / QD-UBND dated December 31, 2014 by the People's Committee of Ben Tre 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 will be supported as follow:

- In the communes: VND 40,000,000 (forty million VND);
- In the town: VND 50,000,000 (fifty million VND);
- At the ward: VND 60,000,000 (sixty million VND).

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 Ben Tre 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 27 below:

Table 27: 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 (845 HHs)	<p><u>Compensation for lost land</u></p> <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 (103 HHs)	<p><u>Relocation</u></p> <p>Households or individuals with all or part of their residential land acquired, where</p>	The allocation of resettlement lots will

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<p>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 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.</p>	<p>take account of the needs of extended families to be co-located.</p>
		<p>Land users, whose acquired residential land is ineligible for land compensation</p>	<p>All households are acquired with residential land (845 HHs)</p>	<p><u>Land compensation/assistance</u> The households whose land is affected will be assisted in cash with an amount at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost. 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 Ben Tre PPC.</p>	
			<p>Households have to relocate (103 HHs)</p>	<p><u>Relocation</u> 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>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
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 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 (1278 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%</p>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<p>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>	
	<p>Permanent loss of arable land</p>	<p>Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently</p>	<p>Land users are not entitled to compensation as per regulation in Article 75 of the Land Law, 2013.</p>	<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>	
		<p>Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently</p>	<p>Land users use auctioned land or rent public land with a previous agreement on returning the land to Government whenever it requests</p>	<p>PAPs will not be compensated of the acquired land, but compensated for affected crops, plant mortars, and other assets on land in cash at the replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the loss of investment in the affected land with an amount equal to 30% of the affected land value at the time of acquisition.</p>	<p>For those who rent land from other households or individuals.</p>
<p>II.</p>	<p>On-land property</p>				

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
5	Housing/structures	Housing/structures in land acquiring area.	Owners of the affected structures are households and individuals (325 HHs)	<p>Regardless their titles to the affected land or a construction permit for the affected structure, compensation or assistance in cash will be made to the affected houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs; and</p> <p>For houses/structures being partly affected but the remaining area is not sufficient to be used, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures.</p> <p>In case the remaining area of affected houses is sufficient to be repaired for living, PAPs will be paid in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the dismantled area, 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>	Compensation at replacement cost without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.
6	Annual crops and perennial trees	Trees and domestic animals affected	Owners of affected trees and domestic animals (1278 HHs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at time of compensation for the affected trees/domestic animals planted/raised on the	Households will be notified of the requirement to hand over land 30 days after the

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				land. Where affected trees/animals can be removed to new places, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals plus the transportation cost.	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 (45 HHs)	<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 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 labor contracts at least for 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or</p>	<p>If the business has to be relocated, the project will assist in finding an alternative site with location advantage and physical attributes similar to the land lost, and with easy access to a customer base, satisfactory to the PAP. Alternatively, the PAP will receive compensation in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable assets.</p> <p>This compensation and assistance will be provided in the baseline information and will be</p>

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				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.	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
9	Affected public utilities/structures	Structures, housing, public architectures, forests, feeding land, other land, permanently/temporarily affected irrigation system.	Villages, urban zones, administration agencies. (28 public utilities)	If some public infrastructures/ buildings are damaged by the project, the PMU shall consult with affected communities and specify that these structures are restored or repaired soon to mitigate negative impacts on communities, while the affected communities do not pay for such repair costs.	
10	Graves	Affected gravers	Families/groups (92 graves/48HHs)	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	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
11	Other assets	Telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), well etc.	Families/ companies affected (380 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 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 (103 HHs)	a) For assets with a construction area of less than 50 (fifty) m2: VND 3,000,000 (three million VND) / 01 (a) assets; b) For assets with a construction area of 50 (fifty) to less than 200 m2 (two hundred) m2: VND 4,500,000 (four million five hundred thousand VND) / 01 (a) assets; c) For assets with a construction area of 200 (two hundred) m2 to 500 (five hundred) m2: VND 10,000,000 (ten	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<p>million VND) / 01 (a) assets;</p> <p>d) For properties with a construction area of 500 (five hundred) m²: VND 20,000,000 (twenty million) / 01 (a) assets.</p> <p>In case of moving mechanical systems and production lines, except the compensation provided for in article 1, it shall be compensated for the damage caused by dismantling, transportation and installation as actual status.</p>	
14	Supporting for temporary residence	Life stabilization	Households moving to resettlement sites, self-relocated HH and HH who are temporarily relocated during the time of rebuilding their houses (103HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre province. 	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 for two months with a rental rate not exceeding twice that regulated by Ben Tre province. 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 Ben Tre PPC. 	
15	Supporting for training on career changes	Loss of productive lands	Severely affected households (1278 HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Ben Tre PPC; and ii. In case, PAPs whose agricultural land is affected need a training or apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with the exemption from tuition fees for such training course for those within working ages (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational 	Method of supporting will be delivered based on results of consultation with the affected households.

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				trainings outside the city).	
16	Supporting for life rehabilitation	Resettlement restoration	Relocated persons who have aspiration of self- relocation. (103 HHs)	<p>DPs who select self- relocation will be supported as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the communes: VND 40,000,000 (forty million VND); • In the town: VND 50,000,000 (fifty million VND); • At the ward: VND 60,000,000 (sixty million VND). 	
		Income restoration	Households whose agricultural land affected (128 HHs)	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
17	Social welfare	Additional support for the vulnerable	Relocated vulnerable households (37 HHs)	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 minimum support level: VND 2,000,000/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 (2161 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. 40/2014/ QD-UBND dated December 31, 2014 by the People's Committee of Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre city 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 248 HHs are eligible for the IRP including:

- **58 Relocated HHs;**
- **45 Relocated business**
- **128 severely affected** households losing productive land: 20% or more (10% for vulnerable groups) of productive land.
- **17** vulnerable HHs

6.3. DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Consultants have conducted in-depth interviews and public consultation of HHs who will participate in the income restoration program. Among 248 HHs, there are **231 households** who chose livelihood restoration options (141 men accounting for 61% and 90 women accounting for 39% of the total) which have been involved in the consultation process. Aspirations of the household are summarized in Table 28 below:

Table 28: The households' aspirations for livelihood restoration

No		Wards								Total
		3	4	5	6	8	Phu Tan	Phu Khuong	Phu Hung	
Participate in vocational training program	N	17	15	14	6	9	10	37	1	109
	%	47.2%	45.5%	41.2%	46.2%	47.4%	62.5%	48.1%	33.3%	47.2%
Participate in job creation program organized by the project	N	8	9	1	2	5	3	27	1	56
	%	22.2%	27.3%	2.9%	15.4%	26.3%	18.8%	35.1%	33.3%	24.2%
Loan	N	8	4	17	3	2	1	11	1	47
	%	22.2%	12.1%	50.0%	23.1%	10.5%	6.3%	14.3%	33.3%	20.3%
Others	N	3	5	2	2	3	2	2	0	19
	%	8.3%	15.2%	5.9%	15.4%	15.8%	12.5%	2.6%	0.0%	8.2%
Total	N	36	33	34	13	19	16	77	3	231
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

There are 47.2% of households that are willing to participate in vocational training courses, 24.2% of them are willing to receive assistance for job placement, 20.3% of would like to have access to loans, 8.2% 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 Ben Tre City. The activities proposed as part of the income restoration/recovery programs include:

Activity 1 - Vocational training and career change

Employment service centers in Ben Tre: The consultant worked with representatives of the Center of Employment Services in Ben Tre. The following information was collected. The center often organizes counseling, vocational training; job placement and labor export, as well

as conducting surveys of employment needs and job counseling for target groups. The centers receive resumes from people looking for a job and refers them to businesses and companies in Ben Tre province and other provinces such as Tien Giang, Vinh Long, Long An and HCM City Binh Duong, Dong Nai.

Careers: The center provides the following types of training: Sewing, car wire installation, electronic assembly, aquaculture, seafood processing, mechanical engineering, power industry, sales, and accounting (Table 29 below).

Table 29: Vocational training characteristics in Ben Tre Employment and Services Center

Training sectors	Training time (months)	Training cost	Lunch support
Outsource sewing	1,5- 4	1.500.000- 2.000.000 VND/trainee/month	50,000 VND/trainee/day
Motorcycle and engine repairing	5	2- 3.000.000 VND/trainee/month	50,000 VND/trainee/day
Refrigeration engineering, basic electricity, lathe tools, electro-mechanical	3-5	2.000.000- 3.000.000 VND/trainee/month	50,000 VND/trainee/day
Mason technique	5	2.500.000 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 labor 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, 20.3% 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 the Ben Tre 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 **1,909,600,000**

This amount includes vocational training and management costs. The funding for the implementation of the IRP is outlined in Table 30 below:

Table 30: The funding for the implementation of the income restoration program

Expected programs (*)	Estimated cost	Notes
1. Vocational training program	1,736,000,000	The funding is based on 231 households whose income is affected and want to participate in the vocational training and 17 poor HHs (248 HHs)
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 20.3% 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 Ben Tre city. PMU will coordinate and assist under its own budget

Expected programs (*)	Estimated cost	Notes
4. The funding for management implementation (Estimated 10% see Section 2)	173,600,000	This funding is from the Project
The total implementation cost for the income restoration program (Section 2 + Section 4)	1,909,600,000	This funding is from the Project

Notes: Fund for the livelihood restoration program is not included in the resettlement compensation fund. During the 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 Ben Tre 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.
- **Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre 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 31 below:

Table 31: 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 PAHs are entitled to compensation/resettlement for the land but prefer to find their new residential areas by themselves and (iii) serviced resettlement site where PAHs 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.

7.2.3 Relocation in the resettlement site

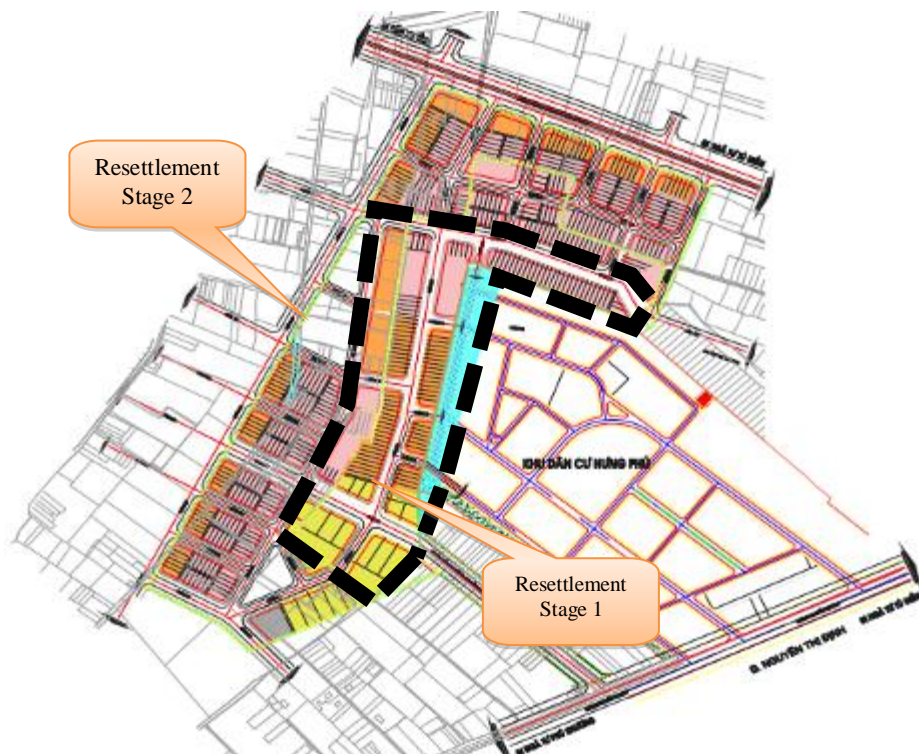
Households whose entire houses are affected and have no place to live will be allocated plots in the project resettlement site in Phu Tan Ward as follows:

- Resettlement site investor in Phu Tan Ward: Ben Tre Construction Material Joint Stock Company (*The company as a joint stock company*). Total resettlement site area: 5.4 ha divided into 129 land plots; 100-150 m² of residential land each (Figure 3 below).
- Currently, the land acquisition has not been carried out. Ben Tre City People's Committee will direct Compensation and Site Clearance Committees to collaborate with Ben Tre LFDC and Construction Material Joint Stock Company to conduct the compensation, support and resettlement. Money for compensation and site clearance

will be drawn from the investor's fund.

- The expected start date for beginning the construction of the resettlement site is in Q4/2017. The resettlement plot will be provided to the relocated HHs at beginning of Q2/2018.
- Infrastructure facilities will be provided including: roads, planted trees, water supply, drainage, lighting, electric supply and social facilities such as garden, playground, supermarket etc. This is also the wish of the affected people who would like to receive land plots in the resettlement site with the necessary social infrastructures.
- The Resettlement Site (RS) is built in the area where there are available infrastructure and public utility services. 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. Surrounding infrastructures: primary school and secondary school located 1-2 km away from the resettlement area, market located 1 km away from the RS.
- The average distance from the area to the PAP's former residences is about 1km-4km. This will reduce social and economic disruption for relocated HH.
- Currently, the Design Consultants are in the process of design preparation for the resettlement site. It is expected that the preparation of necessary procedures for the construction of the resettlement site will be completed in Q2/2017. Construction will start in Q4/2017 and will be completed in Q2/2018.

Figure 3: 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 32 below:

Table 32: Relocating demand of relocated households

No	Component/ Investments	Ward	Resettlement demand			Total
			On-site resettlement	Self – relocation	To resettlement site	
Component 1: Upgrading level-3 infrastructures in low-income areas						
				4	2	6
Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1,2 primary infrastructure						
			5	25	67	97
6	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward			2	2
7	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	Ward 3, 4 and Phu Khuong Ward	3	17	48	68
8	Constructing the intercity road	Phu Tan, Phu Khuong Ward		2	5	7
9	Constructing East West Avenue	Ward 8, Phu Khuong Ward & Phu Hung commune	2	6	12	20
	TOTAL		5	29	69	103

When asked about the need for resettlement, the majority of households (69/103 HH) are willing to be resettled in a RS (accounting for 67%), followed by self-relocation (29 HH accounting for 28.1%) and on site reorganization (5 HH accounting for 4.9%).

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

7.4. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Investments under the Project which have few relocated people will start earlier. Those which have more relocated people (i.e. Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street) will commence after the resettlement site has been completed and relocated plots have been provided to relocated people.

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 129 plots and will be built by phase; in addition, only 69 HH affected under the SUUP opted to be relocated in this RS. Therefore, based on consultation with local authorities of Phu Tan ward, the existing social infrastructures have the capacity to absorb this new population.

In addition, environment sanitation and transportation in this ward will be improved significantly based on the projects' investment effects (i.e. Upgrading Chin Te Canal, Constructing the intercity road and Upgrading 30-4 Canal).

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 /Land Fund Development Center of City (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 implementation of land acquisition demand for each specific work items of the project.
- The rights and compensation entitlements of the affected persons: Explain clearly with the affected persons the rights and compensation entitlements for different types of impacts.
- The grievance redress mechanism: The affected persons will be informed of the compensation, support and resettlement policy and livelihood restoration programs. The affected persons will be informed if they have any concerns/questions related to the project compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration, the City Compensation and Site Clearance Committee (CCSCC)/Land Fund Development Center (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 33 below:

Table 33: The summary of the public consultation meetings on resettlement

Date	Location	Total	Male	Female
26/9	People's Committee City	12	10	2
	Ward 5	143	82	61
27/09	Ward 3	38	27	11
	Phu Khuong Ward	23	13	10
28/09	Ward 4	76	49	27
	Phu Tan Ward	70	46	24
29/09	Ward 8	76	44	32
	Phu Hung Ward	46	27	19
30/09	Ward 6	79	53	26
	Mass City's Organizations	34	22	12
Total		597	373	224
Proportion rate			62.5%	37.5%

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 project needs to be constructed soon because they heard about the project for a long time but no progress has been made, placing the local people in a difficult situation. They are waiting and cannot take a decision on whether they should or should not improve their existing houses.
- Compensation needs to be fair. Relocated assistances and income restoration assistances are needed.
- Households affected in LIAS did not agree on land donation. They wanted to receive compensation as other project affected households will.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups such as the elderly, the disabled, and Women Headed Households are needed.
- The consultation with the households who are fully affected on houses and with commune/ward authorities confirmed that with cash compensation the affected households could buy residential land in the locality of commune for relocating their affected houses. However, they requested assistance from the commune/ward authorities to help to support them to purchase land and obtain the legal papers for the land and new house etc.
- After having received information on the criteria and the conditions for moving-in, the location and the land area for resettlement from the PMU and the Consultant, people in the region agree with the project proposal on the construction of resettlement areas and propose resettlement sites with adequate technical infrastructure as well as social infrastructure.

- It is proposed that the drainage system be improved and that the project be constructed according to the schedule, with no delay in order to minimize social impacts to the project communities. It should be noted that construction safety measures are required such as signs in the field;
- The information related to the project needs to be disseminated to the project communities.

Details of comments/feedback and consultation reports are presented in Annex 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 Ben Tre 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. Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre province promulgating regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquire land in Ben Tre 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 fulfil required procedures and submit them to Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre 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). Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre 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.

Ben Tre 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 the Ben Tre PPC.

Step 5: Make landmark for land acquisition

After receiving Ben Tre Province and Ben Tre CPC's decisions on land acquisition for project implementation, the PMU will cooperate with Division of Natural Resource and Environment of Ben Tre 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 DMS and approval of replacement cost, the RP will be updated by the PMU. The updated RP will be reviewed and approved by the Bank's task team's.

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

Table 34: Implementation plan

Main activities	Time
Resettlement Plan	
Identify the project areas	Quarter III/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 I/2018
Post resettlement evaluation	2/2019

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, labor and bidding fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. No depreciation of assets and the value of materials is 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 Ben Tre People's Committee:
 - Decision No.35/2014 / QD- UBND dated 19/12/2014 by People's Committee of Ben Tre province on promulgating Regulation Table of land prices in Ben Tre from 2015 to 2019.
 - Decision No.11/2016/QD-UBND dated 25/02/2016 by People's Committee of Ben Tre province regulating land price adjustment factor as the basis for determining the financial obligations of land users in the province of Ben Tre in 2016.
 - Decision No.03/2015/QD-UBND dated 26/01/2015 by the PC of Ben Tre province on issuing the regulations on land allocation 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 Ben Tre province, providing detailed content 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.10/2016/QD dated 20/05/2016 by the PC of Ben Tre province on defining the procedures to apply coercive measures for mandatory inventory and enforced land acquisition by government agencies in the province.

- ii. Consultation with Representatives of DOF, DOC, DORE, Units of Ben Tre 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 Ben Tre Province.

Based on survey data, the compensation prices for residential land in the province according to Decision No.11/2016/QD-UBND dated 25/02/2016 by People's Committee of Ben Tre province regulating land price adjustment factor as the basis for determining the financial obligations of land users in the province of Ben Tre in 2016, issuance of the adjustment coefficient of land prices in 2015 in Ben Tre 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 35). 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 PPC rates will be used (see Table 35).

Housing prices and construction material prices are equivalent and have no significant difference with the replacement unit costs. Therefore, the PPC rates will be used (see Table 35).

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 PPC rates will be used (see Table 35).

Following research, the estimated price proposed to be applied to the RP is listed in Table 35 below.

The detailed calculation table is in Appendix 4:

Table 35: Unit prices used for RP costs estimate

No	Location/Component	Compensation rates accord to Decisions of Ben Tre province	Replacement costs to be used for costs estimates
I	Residential land		
	LIA 1	3.500.000 VND/m2	4,000,000 VND/m2
	LIA 2	3.000.000 VND/m2	3,800,000 VND/m2
	LIA 6	3.600.000 VND/m2	4,200,000 VND/m2
	LIA 7	3.200.000 VND/m2	3,800,000 VND/m2
	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	2.500.000 VND/m2	3,100,000 VND/m2
	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	2.800.000VND/m2	3,200,000 VND/m2
	Constructing the intercity road	3.000.000 VND/m2	3,500,000 VND/m2
	Constructing East West Avenue	2.400.000 VND/m2	2,900,000 VND/m2
	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	2.800.000 VND/m2	3,300,000 VND/m2
II	Agricultural land		
	Land adjacent to road	176.000 – 180.000 VND/m2	176.000 VND/m2
	Land in the back	160.000 VND – 180.000 VND/m2	176.000 VND/m2
III	Houses and other construction works		
	Cottage	2.420.000 VND – 3.010.000 VND/m2	2,960,000 VND/m2
	Temporary house	1.440.000 VND – 1.630.000 VND/m2	1,580,000 VND/m2
	Toilet and bathroom	1.580.000 VND – 1.680.000 VND/m2	1,680,000 VND/m2
	Yard, concrete yard	130.000 VND – 190.000 VND/m2	180,000 VND/m2
	Brick walls,	370.000 VND – 580.000 VND/m2	530,000 VND/m2

Resettlement Plan

No	Location/Component	Compensation rates accord to Decisions of Ben Tre province	Replacement costs to be used for costs estimates
IV	Crops and trees		
	Fruit trees	350.000 VND – 600.000 VND/tree	500,000 VND/tree
	Timber trees	50.000 VND/tree	50,000 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 36 below:

Table 36: The total cost for compensation and support of the project

No.	Categories	Quantity of affected HHs	Volume/Unit Price	Amount
A	Land	2,169		91,987,762,353
	Residential land	845	15,263.2	51,652,170,000
	Agricultural land	1,278	169,418	29,817,568,000
	Support for land hand over to organization	38	2,794	491,814,400
	Public land	8	56,967	10,026,209,953
B	Construction works			45,176,450,518
1	House (m2)	325	9,311	27,559,233,920
2	Kitchen (m2)		2,979	4,707,415,091
3	Toilet and bathroom (m2)		1,251	2,102,248,157
4	Walls (m)		13,500	7,155,159,212
5	Yard (m2)		6,316	1,136,930,126
6	Water tank(m3)		123	103,320,000
7	Gate column		1,958	1,860,144,011
8	Grave		92	552,000,000
C	Trees, crops			3,083,912,743
1	Plants		562	183,750,000

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Resettlement Plan

No.	Categories	Quantity of affected HHs	Volume/Unit Price	Amount
2	Crops (paddle)		193,344	2,900,162,743
D	Types of allowances			72,935,220,000
1	Support for moving and resettlement	103	5,000,000 VND/HH	515,000,000
2	Support for HHs' renting house for temporary resettlement	103	1.500.000 VND/HH/month *6	927,000,000
3	Support for life stabilization	128	30kg of rice/person/month x 6	1,105,920,000
4	Support for job transition	1,278	352.000 VND/m2	59,296,300,000.00
5	Support for vulnerable HHs	37	3.000.000 VND/HH	111,000,000
6	Support for business household (without license)	35	5.000.000 VND/HH	175,000,000
7	Progress reward to handover land on time	2,161	5.000.000 VND/HH	10,805,000,000
E	Total of A+B+C+D			213,183,345,613
F	Management Cost			6,263,666,912
1	Organizing and Implementing Cost (2%)			4,263,666,912
2	Independent Supervising and Consulting Cost			2,000,000,000
G	Total of E+F			219,447,012,526
H	Contingency (10%)		H *(10%)	21,944,701,252
I	Total			241,391,713,778
	Rounded			241,400,000,000
	Exchange			10,681,415.93

Thus, the total estimated cost for compensation, support and resettlement for the subproject in Ben Tre city is **VND 241,400,000,000** (In words: Two hundred and forty-one billion, four hundred million dong), equivalent to **USD 10,681** million. The fund for implementation of the resettlement plan will be taken from the counterpart fund of Ben Tre province.

13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 Monitoring

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.

13.1.1 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:

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

13.1.2. External 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. The implementation of the independent monitoring mission should be based on the terms of reference approved by WB. The independent monitoring agency will begin its work as soon as the project implementation begins.

The overall objective of independent monitoring is to provide a periodic independent evaluation of the results of implementing the resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and employment, income rehabilitation and the social basis of those affected, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of citizen entitlements, the need for additional measures to minimize the damage (if any), and identifying strategic lessons for making and planning policies in the future.

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

- Determine whether or not the procedures for the participation of affected people, and procedures for compensation and rehabilitation for affected persons matches the policy framework and resettlement plan.

- Ensure the process of project implementation, procedures for consultation and information dissemination, publicity and compensation policies is conducted and is transparent.
- Evaluate whether the objectives of the policy framework on improving or at least recovering the income and living standards of affected persons are being met.
- A set of quantitative indicators of socio-economic impacts of the implementation of the project for those affected.
- Propose amendments, where required, during the process of implementing the resettlement plan, in order to achieve the principles and objectives of the policy framework.
- The level of satisfaction of affected persons on different aspects of the resettlement plan will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the grievance redress mechanism and the time required to resolve a complaint may be monitored.
- During the process of implementation, trends in living standards are observed and investigated. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards are reported.

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

13.2 Evaluation

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

If through the evaluation, the affected households are found not to have recovered their livelihood accordingly, and the objectives of the project have not been achieved, the affected households will be supported with appropriate funding. The Independent Monitoring Report, should be sent to the PMU and directly to the World Bank in order to monitor/supervise the progress and effectiveness of compensation. The Bank will continue to conduct their surveillance until the resettlement activities noted in the resettlement plan report have been implemented. Upon the completion of the project, the implementation completion report (ICR) will evaluate the achievements of the resettlement and the lessons to be drawn which will be incorporated into the evaluation of PMU. This is a requirement of OP/BP 4.12 (paragraph 12.24). If this evaluation determines that the objectives of the resettlement work have not been achieved as expected, the ICR will evaluate the suitability of future resettlement measures.

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

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

- The policy of compensation, support and resettlement has been applied
- The promulgation of information
- The consultation of stakeholders
- The implementation of compensation, support and resettlement
- The existing problems
- Standard of living and restoration of the lives of the affected people

- Implementation capacity
- Claims and claim settlement
- Compare entitlement policies between approved URP and implementation in real terms in order to evaluate the degree of compliance degree and achieve the project policy objectives.

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

13.3 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:

There are 3-affected areas: Area No.2, Area No.3, and Area No.4. It is all agreed that:

- Area 3: Upgrade alleys 5-6-7, expand alley 7 for connecting paths. Alleys 8 and 9 are basically in good condition; no need to be upgraded. There is a drainage system in alley 2 and 3 to be improved.
- Area 4: Kinh Quang Pagoda Alley, the star apple tree alley and group 1-2-5-6. Kinh Quang alley could be widened from 2-2.5m to 3-4m at group 7-8-9. The rest should follow the agreed planning: *"Implementation as planned by the government, to expand Kim Quang Pagoda Alley at group 7-8-9"*
- **Area 2:** Propose Group 2-3-4-5-7-13 to have a drainage system. Alley 10 should be expanded to 4m and connected to the star apple tree alley. Alleys 5-6-7: *"Group 2-3-4-8-13 need to be upgraded. Lighting and drainage system for all proposed alley "*

Land prices: 4-5 million / m², Compensation rates should follow these rates

Ward 6:

- Doan Ket Alley: Expand 4m and upgrade entirely. Group 6-7-20: Expand 3m.

Bridge is recommended. There is 5HHs last 1.2m in alley 8 that cannot be expanded, the rest can be expanded to 4m.

- Meteorology Observatory Alley: propose to widen to 4m
- Tran Van An alley to be kept as current conditions;
- This needs to be rapidly executed, avoiding delay, to limit the number of affected households.

Phu Khuong Ward:

- Chinh Te Canal: Frequently flooded, no drainage system in alleys, intermittent electric system, except water supply. Agreed with the project to upgrade infrastructures
- East West Avenue: Frequently flooded, width is 3m. Need to be upgraded. No drainage system. Participants want to expand Ngoc Truoc alley from 2m to 3m.
- Plants affected: coconut and fruit trees, ornamental trees in LIAs. There are a number of coconut trees in the Canal and the Road. There are coconut trees, ornamental trees, banana tree on East-West Highway, N25 Street. Need fair compensation.
- Land price: about 2 million VND at LIA, 3 million VND at Chin Te Canal, above 10 million VND at N18 Street, 2 million VND at extended Ngo Quyen Street, 2 million VND at East-West Highway, almost 4-5 million nearby pavements, about 5-6 million VND at N25 road and East-West Avenue, about 5 million VND at International Channel Nine. Compensation rates should follow these rates.
- No temple, shrine or school affected. However, at East-West Avenue, there might be some graves affected.

Phu Tan Ward:

- Agreed with the project
- Relocation: HHs wants to be allocated plots in RS or receive cash and they will self-relocate. Land acquisition is limited along Canal 30/4 and Chin Te Canal. Most of affected structures are fences. No trees in Coast Channel. Coconut trees and banana trees are on the branch road.

Phu Hung Commune:

- Propose to develop and upgrade alley 7 due to poor road conditions. There is no drainage system, lighting is not yet synchronized. It lasts about 100 meters long, 1.5-meter surface, about 30 HHs
- Crops and graves will be affected and will need to be fairly compensated.
- Desire appropriate compensation paid by cash; no demand for vocational training.
- Land price: from 2.5 million / m²; compensation rate should reflect this price;

Ward 5:

- Agree with the project if it is implemented as people's desire.
- Ensure the project will not be behind schedule and poor in construction quality
- Follow the State policy, expanded Kim Quang Pagoda Alley at Group 7-8-9
- No demand for training, only for access to loan
- Other groups need to be upgraded as Group 2-3-4-8-13. Lighting and drainage system for all proposed alleys.
- There is no temple, pagoda and tomb affected in the project area.
- Compensation rates should be based on current price: around 4-5 million VND / m²

Ward 3:

- Create funds for affected HHs, open basket weaving classes; however, there is no output. Some HH already followed vocational training and couldn't find a job. Most of them are small traders so their wish is to get access to loan from the project
- Run out of land fund; most of HH who want to be relocated in resettlement area elderly households. Others desire to receive money and self-relocate.
- No demand for vocational training, prefer cash;
- Agricultural land price: 2-5 VND million, residential land price: 7-10 VND million, depending on the location. Compensation rates should reflect this price.

Appendix 2: Minutes of community and local authorities

At Ward 8

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness
..........

Ward 8, September 29th 2016

Project: Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES MEETING

Ward 8, Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province

Today, at 8h 00 on September 29th 2016, at the meeting room of ward 8, the public local authorities consultation was held with the present of participants as follows

Number of participants: Men; = 44 peoples: Women: = 32 peoples

Number of participants who are Ethic Peoples: = 0 peoples

I. Participation

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

Consulting agency: Technical, Social Consultant, Resettlement.

Representatives of ward related

- Mr. Vu Quang Thanh Position: Chairman Ward
- Mrs. Nguyen Thi Phuong Tuyen Position: Vice chairman Ward
- Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh Position: Officer of Urban Management Department
- Mr. Nguyen Van Trieu Position: Cadastral officials
- Mrs. Vu Anh Kiet Position: Leader of Residential Area 2

Representative of Project Affected People: 30 peoples (Men = 15 peoples, Women = 15 peoples)

II. Contents

Description of 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.

2. 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...

Leaders of residential areas, local authorities and people attending the meetings unanimously support the project implementation.

Affected land of the households is residential land. People's desire is to expand and upgrade alleys and investment synchronized drainage systems.

Alley 10 is expanded to 3m wide, which will affect houses and land of some households.

For Alleys: 9, 12, 13, people agree to upgrade the status.

Dau Dua alley and Group 19 proposed to upgrade the status because in the alley there are many low-income households and the drainage system is not good.

In Quarter 4, East-West Revenue under Component 2 (group 1 and group 1A), people proposed building a drainage system.

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. However, some opinions agreed to donate land if it does not affect their houses.

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

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

There are male and female equality in the households. The red books are named both spouses. There are no differences relating to gender. The decisions are consensus of both spouses.

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 are women headed households with dependents but they are not many, which need to review to find out specific figures. The policy, disable households should be reviewed too to find out specific figures.

There are not trafficking in women and children.

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

The households' desire is to get loans to supplement their business and trading. They do not like training.

The loan support should be implemented soon.

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?

Basically, there are no ethnic minority households affected by the project.

IV. Conclusion

People and local authorities agree with the project implementation.

People desire to get money to take care of their family life. The resettlement cases desired to be received resettlement plots to build their houses.

The compensation price must be satisfactory and equal to market values

The project should be quickly deployed to avoid long and minimize affected households.

Propose: Dau Dua alley and Group 19 proposed to upgrade the status because in the alley there are many low-income households and the drainage system is not good.

In Quarter 4, East-West Revenue under Component 2 (group 1 and group 1A), people proposed building a drainage system.

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 base for the future implementation.

Representative of PMU/Investor
(Signed and stamped by)

Representative of PC
(Signed and stamped by)

Representative of Residential Area
(Signed and stamped by)

Vice Chairman Nguyen Thi Phuong Tuyen

Representative of Consulting Company
(Signed and stamped by)

Location: Ward 8; Time: from 8h00 to 10h00 date 29/09/2016

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bến Tre, Ngày 29 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BẾN TRE

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

Họp phần: LIA 2, họp phần 2

Phường, xã: 8, thành phố:

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hội trường UBND p. 8 - 8.kv

Số người tham dự: Nam 44 người: Nữ 32 người = 76 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người: Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Vũ Quang Thanh</u> | Chức vụ <u>CT UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Quang Minh</u> | Chức vụ <u>Cán bộ Phòng QLĐT</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Văn Triều</u> | Chức vụ <u>Ce địa chính phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Vũ Anh Kiệt</u> | Chức vụ <u>Trưởng Khu phố 2</u> |
| - Ông/Bà | 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...)?

Các tương khu phố và các hộ dân đều đồng ý với phương án mở sông, nâng cấp các con kênh và mong muốn đầu tư hệ thống cấp thoát nước.
+ Hẻm 10: mở sông 3m và phải di dời ô hộ BAH.

+ Hẻm 12, 13 và hẻm 9: đồng ý nâng cấp theo hiện trạng

Người dân đồng ý tham gia hiến đất (nếu tương hợp đất đó không BAH. đến nhà ở hiện tại)

+ Đề nghị: Hẻm đầu địa và hẻm tổ 9 (hiện dài 10m, sông 1.6-2m) người dân muốn nâng cấp theo hiện trạng với khoảng số hộ dân có thu nhập thấp

Ở khu phố 4: Lộ Đông Tây thuộc hợp phần 2 (ở tổ 1A và tổ 1) chiều dài 80m người dân đề xuất làm cống thoát nước

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

Người dân ở các con hẻm đồng tình với việc hiến đất, và làm theo năng cấp theo hiến tặng

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

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)

Rất ít

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?

Mong muốn hỗ trợ các nguồn vay vốn
và hỗ trợ sinh kế cho những hộ BAH
trong thời gian nhanh nhất

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?

Sẵn sàng tham gia

IV. Kết luận

Hầu hết người dân tham gia tham vấn đều đồng ý với việc thực hiện dự án.

- + Mong muốn nâng cấp và mở rộng các con hẻm.
- + Mong muốn dự án thực hiện giảm thiểu việc thu hồi đất tối đa.

Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 8h00 và kết thúc lúc 10h00 cùng ngày.

Đại diện cộng đồng

Thao
Nguyễn Văn Thao

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Thị Anh Kiệt
Thị Anh Kiệt

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã



TM UBND PHƯỜNG 8
CHỦ TỊCH
Chanh
Vũ Văn Chanh

Location: Ward 6; Time: from 19h00 to 20h20 date 30/09/2016

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Ben Tre, Ngày 29 tháng 9 năm 2016
30

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Ben Tre

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

Họp phần: (1)

Phường, xã: UBND phường 6, thành phố Ben Tre

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hội trường khu phố Bình Lợi - 19h00

Số người tham dự: Nam 53 người; Nữ 26 người = 79 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người; Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Phạm Thị Túy</u> | Chức vụ: <u>CT UBND Phường 6</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Cao Minh Sang</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Cán bộ địa chính phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Thị Bé</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Tổ trưởng Tổ 20</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Hữu Sang</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Trưởng khu phố Bình Lợi</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: _____ | 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 đổi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Sau khi tham vấn cộng đồng thì hầu hết người dân ủng hộ và mong muốn dự án thực hiện
- + Người dân cũng các trường khu phố có đề xuất hẻm đoạn kết mở rộng 4m và đầu tư toàn bộ.
- + Tổ 6, 7 và tổ 20 mở rộng 3m.
- + Đề xuất hẻm tổ 8 - khúc đoạn kết có đoạn 1,2m (có 5 hộ) khúc đó không mở rộng được còn khúc trong vẫn mở rộng được 4m.
- + Hẻm Đại khi tương đề xuất 4m.
- + Hẻm Trần Văn An theo hiện trạng nhưng cần nâng cấp và cải tạo hệ thống điện, nước.
- Hiện nay quỹ đất TĐC của phường có những ứ nên khó xây dựng.

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

Người dân đồng tình và nhất trí với hoạt động của dự án
+ Một số người dân mong muốn có các con đường rộng để đi, vì vậy nếu việc hiến đất mà không làm ảnh hưởng đến tài sản và đời sống của các hộ dân thì đều được đồng tình của người 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?

không có sự khác biệt nhiều

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)

Rất ít

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?

= Hiện nay có 2 hộ kinh doanh phòng mạch (thuộc hẻm Đai Khí Tường và hẻm Đai Kiệt) bị ảnh hưởng mất 1 mét vuông 1 hộ và 2 hộ đều là hộ mất tiền (năm trước được đường chính) + với giá đất khoảng 6 triệu /m²

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?

Sẵn sàng tham gia

IV. Kết luận

- Hầu hết người dân đồng ý với dự án.
- + Mong muốn dự án thực hiện đúng tiến độ và đảm bảo chất lượng < vì nếu dự án kéo dài sẽ gây ảnh hưởng đến đời sống sinh hoạt của các hộ dân.
- + Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 19h00 và kết thúc lúc 20h20 cùng ngày.

Đại diện cộng đồng

NHTA
Trần Thế Anh Nhà

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư


Nguyễn Văn Lương

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã



Phạm Thị Châu

Location: Ward 5; Time: from 08h10 to 09h45 date 26/09/2016

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bến Tre, Ngày 26 tháng 09 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Bến Tre

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

Họp phần: 1 lần ở các khối thu nhập thập

Phường, xã: phường 5, thành phố: Bến Tre

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hội trường UBND Phường 5 8h10

Số người tham dự: Nam 82 người: Nữ 61 người = 143 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người: Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Trần Thanh Tùng</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Chủ tịch UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Quang Minh</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Cán bộ Phòng QLĐT TP</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Cảnh Danh</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Trưởng khu phố 3</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Đặng Văn Bình</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Trưởng khu phố 2</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Lâm Thị Hồng</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Trưởng khu phố 4</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 đổi đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

Ảnh hưởng các khu vực hẻm (khu Lias) L1 và phường 5

Khu 4: Các hẻm bị ảnh hưởng là hẻm chùa Minh Quang, hẻm cây vú sữa, hẻm tổ 6, hẻm tổ 5, hẻm tổ 2. (Làm theo hiện trạng hẻm chùa Minh Quang có thể mở rộng (hiện trạng rộng = 2,2,5m các hẻm khác chỉ nên xây tạo cầu tạo ^{Tổ 7-8-9} 8 → 4m)

Khu 3: Hẻm 5, tổ 6, Hẻm 6, 7, 8, 9 (Hẻm 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

Hẻm 2, 3 đã có hệ thống thoát nước

Hẻm 8 tổ 8 cũ đã có hệ thống thoát nước

Ngõ cấp 5-6-7, mở rộng hẻm 7 vì liên thông đường đi

Hẻm 8 & 9 có bản đồ tới có thể bỏ ra

Khu 2: để xuất hẻm: tổ 13, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 cần có hệ thống thoát nước

Hẻm 10, 6, 5, ảnh hưởng

Hẻm nơi cây vú sữa (hẻm 10)

Hẻm: 5-6-7 theo hiện trạng

⇒ Với 8 khu phố & BAH, người dân mong muốn các con hẻm thực hiện nhưng phải có chính sách đền bù thỏa đáng và phù hợp với người dân địa phương. Và khi thực hiện tất cả con hẻm phải đảm bảo hệ thống thoát nước và diện chiếu sáng đầy đủ. Giá đất hiện trạng ở đây khoảng 4-5 triệu/m²

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

- Theo ^{kết quả} các buổi tham vấn cộng đồng ở các khu phố tại phường thì hầu hết người dân đều mong muốn giảm thiểu thu hồi đất (mở rộng mặt đường theo hiện trạng)
- Sau khi tham vấn thì đa số người dân đều không thích bị thu hồi đất.

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

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)

Rất ít

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?

Đề nghị hỗ trợ xây vốn
Hỗ trợ đào tạo việc làm và tìm việc sau đào tạo

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?

Sẵn sàng tham gia

IV. Kết luận

Lãnh đạo UBND và các trường khóm, tổ trưởng đồng
đình, thống nhất và ủng hộ việc thực hiện dự án

- + Nâng cấp các tuyến đường
- + Và mở rộng các con hẻm.

Các trường khóm đồng tình vận động người dân để
hình thành cho hoạt động dự án.

Đa số các trường khóm đồng tình là nâng cấp các
con hẻm.


- Sau các buổi tham vấn hầu hết người dân đồng
đình và mong muốn dự án thực hiện để nâng cấp
và mở rộng các con hẻm theo hiện trạng.
- Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 8^h10 và kết thúc lúc
9^h45 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã


Phạm Thị Kim Thủy

Nguyễn Công Bằng



CHỦ TỊCH


Trần Thanh Hùng

Location: Ward 4; Time: from 13h25 to 14h50 date 28/09/2016

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bến Tre, Ngày 28 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: Bến Tre

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

Họp phần: 2

Phường, xã: UBND phường 4, thành phố Bến Tre

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hội trường UBND phường 4 - 13h 25

Số người tham dự: Nam 49 người; Nữ 27 người = 76 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người; Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Việt Cường</u> | Chức vụ <u>Chủ tịch UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thị Kim Hồng</u> | Chức vụ <u>Chủ tịch Hội LHPN phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thị Kim Trân</u> | Chức vụ <u>Trưởng khu phố 1</u> |
| - Ông/Bà | Chức vụ |
| - Ông/Bà | 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 đối đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

Sau khi tham khảo ý kiến phường và người dân tại địa phương thì hiện nay; các tổ cần nâng cấp theo hiện trạng là tổ 2, 3, 4, 8 và 13. + Và người dân đề xuất và mong muốn cần có hệ thống đèn chiếu sáng và đường thoát nước cho tất cả các hẻm để xuất tiền.

Giá đất hiện nay tại phường là 4-5 triệu/m² nên mong muốn dự án áp giá sao cho phù hợp.

Hiện khu vực thực hiện dự án tại phường không có công trình đình, chùa, mộ trong khu vực dự án.

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

Hầu hết người dân tham gia buổi tham vấn đều rất đồng tình với dự án và mong muốn dự án thực hiện phải hợp với lòng dân. Nếu tương hợp bất bước người dân tham gia hiện đất mà không BAH gì đến đời sống và sinh hoạt và tài sản chính đáng của hộ dân mà đem lại lợi ích thiết thực thì người dân đều đồng tình với hoạt động dự án.

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

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)

Rất ít

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?

- Nếu được hỗ trợ các nguồn vay vốn và hỗ trợ sinh kế cho người dân thì mong dự án thực hiện và hỗ trợ.

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?

Sẵn sàng tham gia

IV. Kết luận

Hầu hết người dân và chính quyền địa phương tham gia buổi tham vấn đều đồng tình với hoạt động của dự án nhưng phải có sự đền bù xứng đáng cho các hộ dân BAH.
+ Mong muốn dự án thực hiện đúng tiến độ và đảm bảo chất lượng thi công của công trình.
+ Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 13h25 và kết thúc lúc 14h50 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã

Khen
Nguyễn Văn Khen

Mai
Nguyễn Thị Kim
Phân



Location: Ward 3; Time: from 18h00 to 19h50 date 27/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

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Bến Tre, Ngày 27 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BẾN TRE

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

Họp phân:.....Đường Ngô Quyền.....nội địa
Phường, xã.....3....., thành phố.....Bến Tre.....
Địa điểm: (khu/tổ).....Khu phố 3 - 18h00.....

Số người tham dự: Nam 27 người; Nữ 11 người = 38 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người; Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Ông/Bà..... <u>Nguyễn Thị Kim Chi</u> | Chức vụ..... <u>CT UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà..... <u>Đặng Thế Hải</u> | Chức vụ..... <u>Trưởng KP 2</u> |
| - Ông/Bà..... <u>Võ Văn Lam</u> | Chức vụ..... <u>Trưởng KP 2</u> |
| - Ông/Bà..... | Chức vụ..... |
| - Ông/Bà..... | 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 đối đất, tái định cư, tiền...)?

- Hiện ở khu phố mới nâng cấp & tuyến đường đô thị
- + Người dân mong muốn dự án thực hiện, phải bồi thường thỏa đáng, chất lượng phải đảm bảo.
- * Người dân khi di dời đi nơi khác thì ai là người hưởng lợi khi dự án thực hiện xong.
- + Người dân hỏi: Dự án lấy khung giá bồi thường nào cho người dân như thế nào.
- Theo hiện nay, giá đất NN từ 2-5 triệu, đất ở từ 7-10 triệu/m² tùy từng địa điểm trong phường. Và hầu hết người dân mong muốn cấp giá hợp lý là bà con đồng tình với dự án.

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

Sau khi tham vấn cộng đồng, đa số người dân đều không thích hiện đất và mong muốn di dời đến khu láng giềng mới phù hợp với từng hộ dân BAH năng lực khác nhau.

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

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)

Rất ít

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 mong muốn tạo vốn cho các hộ BAH, mở các lớp học nghề ban giờ những chưa có nguồn đầu ra.

Cuộc sống của người dân chủ yếu là buôn bán nhỏ lẻ nên họ mong có nguồn vốn vay từ dự án cho vay để làm kinh doanh nhỏ.

Cho nên, hầu hết đa số người dân không có nhu cầu tạo nghề, mà mong muốn có nguồn vốn để vay.

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?

Nguồn thu nhập chủ yếu của hộ dân là buôn bán nhỏ lẻ và làm thuê.

IV. Kết luận

- Hầu hết người dân ở khu phố 3, 4 đồng tình với việc thực hiện dự án (35 hộ - khu phố 3) và khu phố 2: 8 hộ.
Và hiện nay địa phương hết quỹ đất, với những hộ di dời tới khu TĐC sẽ chủ yếu là hộ người già.
Còn hầu hết các hộ dân khác thì mong muốn quy ra thành tiền

Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 18h00 và kết thúc lúc 19h50 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã

tiền
Lê Thị Trâm

fall
Tổ Văn Lâm



CHỦ TỊCH

sluh
Nguyễn Thị Kim Chi

Location: Commune Phu Hung; Time: from 13h50 to 15h40 date 29/09/2016

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Ben Tre, Ngày 29 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BẾN TRE

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

Họp phân: 2

Phường, xã: xã Phú Hưng, thành phố: Ben Tre

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ): Hội trường UBND xã Phú Hưng - 13h50

Số người tham dự: Nam 27 người: Nữ 19 người = 46 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người: Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Nguyễn Thị Kim Loan</u> | Chức vụ: <u>PCT UBND xã</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Lê Tấn Luân</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Địa chính xã</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Tấn Hòa Trung</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Ấp Phú Thành</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: <u>Phạm Văn Diên</u> | Chức vụ: <u>Trưởng ấp Phú Chiến</u> |
| - Ông/Bà: | 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...)?

Với tình trạng thực tế theo dự án thì kênh 30/4 và Chín Tè' có khả năng di dời thấp và đa số là đường dính vào hàng rào.

+ Khu Bô Kênh không có cây, còn khu đường nhanh làm sẽ BAH: cây dừa và cây chuối.

+ Đây là khu dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi cây trồng và cỏ mọc.

- Đề xuất cải tạo và nâng cấp hẻm 7, do là đường đất, chưa có hệ thống thoát nước, diện tích sân chưa có đống bờ (hẻm dài khoảng 100m, bề mặt 1,5m có khoảng 30 hộ).

- Hầu hết các hộ dân đều có giấy chứng nhận quyền sử dụng đất.

- Ở T0' 13 - Khu Phú Chiến và Lô Vọng cũng Phú Hòa, phường mong muốn để xuất thực hiện vì 2 con đường này đang xuống cấp.

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

Các hộ dân đều mong muốn # đồng tình
với hoạt động di dời và sẽ hiến đất (nếu đất
đó không ảnh hưởng gì đến kinh tế tài sản
và hoạt động gia đình).

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 khác biệt lớn

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)

Rất ít

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?

~~Xã~~ Người dân trong xã rất mong muốn được hỗ trợ đào tạo nghề và giúp các nguồn vốn vay để đảm bảo sinh kế của các hộ dân BAH

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?

Sẵn sàng tham gia

IV. Kết luận

- + Các trường ấp và người dân đều đồng tình với việc thực hiện dự án.
- + Mong muốn dự án sớm thực hiện và đảm bảo đến bù phù hợp với từng hộ dân
- Người dân mong muốn TĐC tại chỗ gần nơi ở cũ hoặc ở khu TĐC và mong dự án giảm thiểu việc thu hồi đất.
- Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 13h50 và kết thúc lúc 15h40 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường xã


Nguyễn Văn Khuyên




Nguyễn Thị Kim Loan

Location: Ward Phu Tan; Time: from 09h30 to 10h50 date 28/09/2016

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Ben Tre, Ngày 28 tháng 9 năm 2016

DỰ ÁN MỞ RỘNG NÂNG CẤP ĐÔ THỊ

TỈNH: BẾN TRE

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

Hợp phần: 2 và 3 (cải tạo kênh Chín Tè, 30/4, ĐNG, NB

Phường, xã: Phu Tan, thành phố Ben Tre Và Khu TĐC

Địa điểm: (khu/tổ) Phu Tan (Nhà Văn hóa KP.3) - 9h30

Số người tham dự: Nam 46 người; Nữ 24 người = 70 người

Số người tham dự là người dân tộc thiểu số:

Nam _____ người; Nữ _____ người = _____ người

I. Thành phần tham dự

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thị Phương Uyên</u> | Chức vụ <u>PGT UBND phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Phạm Tiến Hùng</u> | Chức vụ <u>CCĐA chính phường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Lữ Văn Thập</u> | Chức vụ <u>Trưởng KP 2</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Đàm Văn Nhân</u> | Chức vụ <u>Phó trưởng KP 1</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Hồng Lâm</u> | Chức vụ <u>Trưởng KP 3</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Diệp</u> | Chức vụ <u>CT Hội LHP.N 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...)?

Hầu hết các hộ BAH mong muốn đền bù tiền mặt và họ không muốn hiến đất.

+ Khu TĐC là khu đất trống và 5 tổ giáp danh là đất ao.

+ Kênh Chib Tế: có 8 tổ BAH là tổ 8, 4, 5B, 7A, 7B, 1B, 2A, 21 và 2B.

+ Đường NG: có các tổ BAH là 5A, 5B, 13A

+ Kênh 30/4: có tổ 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15A, 19 và 6B bị ảnh hưởng

+ Đường NG: có tổ 17, 12, 19 và 20.

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

Người dân đồng tình với việc hiến đất nhưng
từng vào hiến trạng công tình nhưng hầu hết
người dân đều không muốn hiến đất

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 nam và nữ

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)

Rất ít

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 các hộ BAH mong muốn đến bù tiền mặt cho phù hợp nhưng các hộ đang kinh doanh thì họ ít mong muốn phải di dời

Nếu được dự án hỗ trợ các nguồn vay vốn và hỗ trợ việc làm thì người dân rất mong muốn, các công việc phải phù hợp với tình hình thực tế của 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?

Sẵn sàng tham gia

IV. Kết luận

Đa số người dân đồng tình với việc thực hiện dự án.

- Khi đi đôi thì người dân chỉ muốn mua nền TĐC hoặc nhận tiền mặt.

Nong dự án sớm thực hiện sẽ giảm thiểu việc thu hồi đất tránh làm ảnh hưởng hoạt động của người dân.

- Cuộc họp bắt đầu lúc 9h30 ngày 10h50 cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng


Đàm Văn Nhân

Đại diện khu/tổ dân cư


Nguyễn Văn Bôn

Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện UBND phường, xã



P. CHỦ TỊCH


Nguyễn Thị Phương Huyền

Appendix 3: Pictures of the public meetings



Ward 5 – Component 1



Ward 5 – Component 1



Phu Tan ward – Component 2



Ward 4 – Component 2

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	3,513		14,056,620,000	9,725		1,711,617,600	900		158,417,600	24,471		4,306,815,040
	LIA 1	1,903	4,000,000	7,610,000,000	879	176,000	154,686,400	88	176,000	15,558,400	7,434	176,000	1,308,419,200
	LIA 2	82	3,800,000	313,120,000	2,370	176,000	417,120,000	95	176,000	16,755,200	11,074	176,000	1,949,094,400
	LIA 6	815	4,200,000	3,422,580,000	1,874	176,000	329,876,800	130	176,000	22,915,200	3,823	176,000	672,907,840
	LIA 7	713	3,800,000	2,710,920,000	4,602	176,000	809,934,400	586	176,000	103,188,800	2,139	176,000	376,393,600
II	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	11,750		37,595,550,000	159,693		28,105,950,400	1,894		333,396,800	32,497		5,719,394,913
	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	669	3,100,000	2,072,970,000	5,954	176,000	1,047,868,800	194	176,000	34,196,800	15,728	176,000	2,768,183,739

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province

Resettlement Plan

No	Item	AFFECTED OF LAND											
		Residential land (m2)			Agricultural land (m2)			Land hand over to organization (m2)			Public land (m2)		
	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	7,272	3,200,000	23,268,800,000	23,054	176,000	4,057,486,400	200	176,000	35,270,400	2,770	176,000	487,504,184
	Constructing the intercity road	1,655	3,500,000	5,793,900,000	48,615	176,000	8,556,240,000	285	176,000	50,072,000	5,622	176,000	989,466,792
	Constructing East West Avenue	1,624	2,900,000	4,709,890,000	79,171	176,000	13,934,060,800	1,215	176,000	213,857,600	6,279	176,000	1,105,062,417
	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	530	3,300,000	1,749,990,000	2,899	176,000	510,294,400	-	-	-	2,098	176,000	369,177,780
III	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	Total	15,263	-	51,652,170,000	169,418		29,817,568,000	2,794		491,814,400	56,967	-	10,026,209,953

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	2,143		6,343,433,920	686		1,083,527,091	288		483,883,997	3,107		1,646,935,462
	LIA 1	1,161	2,960,000	3,435,154,000	371.4	1,580,000	586,761,440	156.0	1,680,000	262,037,261	1,682.8	530,000	891,863,463
	LIA 2	50	2,960,000	148,781,440	16.1	1,580,000	25,413,478	6.8	1,680,000	11,349,209	72.9	530,000	38,627,884
	LIA 6	497	2,960,000	1,471,383,440	159.1	1,580,000	251,328,198	66.8	1,680,000	112,238,719	720.8	530,000	382,012,897
	LIA 7	435	2,960,000	1,288,115,040	139.3	1,580,000	220,023,974	58.5	1,680,000	98,258,808	631.0	530,000	334,431,219
II	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	7,168		21,215,800,000	2,294		3,623,888,000	963		1,618,364,160	10,393		5,508,223,750
	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	408	2,960,000	1,207,404,720	130.5	1,580,000	206,237,779	54.8	1,680,000	92,102,137	591.5	530,000	313,476,530
	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	4,436	2,960,000	13,129,420,400	1,419.4	1,580,000	2,242,646,944	596.1	1,680,000	1,001,526,382	6,431.6	530,000	3,408,770,128

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Resettlement Plan

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)
	Constructing the intercity road	1,010	2,960,000	2,988,990,240	323.1	1,580,000	510,551,846	135.7	1,680,000	228,003,407	1,464.2	530,000	776,026,689
	Constructing East West Avenue	991	2,960,000	2,932,474,960	317.0	1,580,000	500,898,426	133.2	1,680,000	223,692,360	1,436.5	530,000	761,353,719
	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	323	2,960,000	957,509,680	103.5	1,580,000	163,553,005	43.5	1,680,000	73,039,874	469.1	530,000	248,596,686
III	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	Resettlement site												
	Total	9,311	-	27,559,233,920	2,979		4,707,415,091	1,251	-	2,102,248,157	13,500	-	7,155,159,212

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province
Resettlement Plan

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	1,454		261,692,366	37		31,080,000	451		428,157,787	-	-	-
	LIA 1	787.3	180,000	141,714,029	13	840,000	10,920,000	244	950,000	231,859,897			
	LIA 2	34.1	180,000	6,137,838	9	840,000	7,560,000	11	950,000	10,042,184			
	LIA 6	337.2	180,000	60,700,532	7	840,000	5,880,000	105	950,000	99,312,815			
	LIA 7	295.2	180,000	53,139,967	8	840,000	6,720,000	92	950,000	86,942,891			
II	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	4,862		875,237,760	86		72,240,000	1,507		1,431,986,224	92		552,000,000
	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	276.7	180,000	49,810,340	22	840,000	18,480,000	86	950,000	81,495,250			
	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	3,009.1	180,000	541,641,819	10	840,000	8,400,000	933	950,000	886,186,198	25	6,000,000	150,000,000
	Constructing the intercity road	685.0	180,000	123,307,965	12	840,000	10,080,000	212	950,000	201,745,532	24	6,000,000	144,000,000

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province

Resettlement Plan

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)
	Constructing East West Avenue	672.1	180,000	120,976,481	21	840,000	17,640,000	208	950,000	197,930,964	42	6,000,000	252,000,000
	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	219.5	180,000	39,501,156	21	840,000	17,640,000	68	950,000	64,628,280	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
III	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	Resettlement site												
	Total	6,316		1,136,930,126	123	-	103,320,000	1,958	-	1,860,144,011	92	-	552,000,000

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province
Resettlement Plan

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	42		2,100,000	63		31,500,000	9,725		145,876,500	10,278		154,164,402
	LIA 1	10	50,000	500,000	14	500,000	7,000,000	878.9	15,000	13,183,500	3,122.4	15,000	46,835,460
	LIA 2	9	50,000	450,000	29	500,000	14,500,000	2,370.0	15,000	35,550,000	4,651.2	15,000	69,768,720
	LIA 6	12	50,000	600,000	8	500,000	4,000,000	1,874.3	15,000	28,114,500	1,605.8	15,000	24,087,042
	LIA 7	11	50,000	550,000	12	500,000	6,000,000	4,601.9	15,000	69,028,500	898.2	15,000	13,473,180
II	Component 2: Upgrading and developing level-1, 2 primary infrastructures	397		19,850,000	257		128,500,000	159,693		2,395,393,500	13,649		204,728,341
	Upgrading Chin Te Canal	76	50,000	3,800,000	26	500,000	13,000,000	5,953.8	15,000	89,307,000	6,605.9	15,000	99,088,395
	Constructing the extended Ngo Quyen Street	78	50,000	3,900,000	82	500,000	41,000,000	23,053.9	15,000	345,808,500	1,163.4	15,000	17,450,434

Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project - Subproject of Ben Tre city, Ben Tre province

Resettlement Plan

No	Item	AFFECTED OF TREE & CROPS											
		Timber tree (tree)			Fruit tree (tree)			Crops (m2)					
	Constructing the intercity road	62	50,000	3,100,000	72	500,000	36,000,000	48,615.0	15,000	729,225,000	2,361.2	15,000	35,418,414
	Constructing East West Avenue	126	50,000	6,300,000	61	500,000	30,500,000	79,170.8	15,000	1,187,562,000	2,637.1	15,000	39,556,212
	Upgrading 30-4 Canal	55	50,000	2,750,000	16	500,000	8,000,000	2,899.4	15,000	43,491,000	881.0	15,000	13,214,886
III	Component 3: Construction of resettlement sites	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
	Resettlement site												
	Total	439		21,950,000	320		160,000,000	169,418	-	2,541,270,000	23,926	-	358,892,743