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Annex 5  Related charts, drawings
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ABBREVIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project affected Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>People’s Committee of Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPO</td>
<td>Centre Project steering Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>City People’ Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detail measure survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPC</td>
<td>Ward People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>City Compensation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRA</td>
<td>Compensation and resettlement action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVN</td>
<td>Government of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO</td>
<td>Independent monitoring Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDH</td>
<td>Project displaced households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resettlement Action Plan Report (RAP)  LAVIC Consultant, September 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUWSSP</td>
<td>Vietnam urban Water Supply and Sewerage Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DEFINITION OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The project affected people</td>
<td>Means individuals, households, companies and private and state-owner organizations who are affected changes by the project will have (i) bad impacts on their living standard, (ii) entitlements of usage or leasing houses, land (housing land, commercial land, agricultural land, forestry land and grass planting land), water resources or any fixed or current assets acquired, removed, limited or affected partly or totally, permanently or internally; and/or (iii) businesses, jobs, working places or living places or living environment affected and displaced or non-displaced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2   | The impacted communities      | (i) Communities impacted by land acquisition, whether anybody will be relocated or not;  
(ii) Communities will be accept relocated households;  
(iii) Communities can be physically impacted by land acquisition or environmental impacts, but located in the vicinity and likely to be socially and culturally impacted by the project development. |
| 3   | Vulnerable People             | Means distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately impacts of resettlement or face the risk of isolation, further pushed out of society (*poor households ranked in accordance with poor household standard of MOLISA, ethnic minority, the disabled, and households with disabled persons, female headed households, children and elderly households who are landless and without earnings, landless households*). |
| 4   | Severely Affected Households  | Means people (i) lost from 20% of their total agricultural land and/or assets, (ii) DPs; (iii) lost from 20% of their total income sources because of the Project.                                                                                                                                         |
| 5   | Entitlement                   | Means a series of measures including compensation, supports for income restoration, transfer, income substitution, relocation and resettlement for DPs due to the type and severity of their losses in order to restore their economic and |

---

Resettlement Action Plan Report (RAP)  
LAVIC Consultant, September 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Resettlement</td>
<td>Means relocation of PAP from their houses or production, business facilities before carrying out the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>Means financial or physical refund for the PAH. The compensation includes pricing and compensation and damage support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Living recovery</td>
<td>Means payment of assets’ compensation to support people who are seriously affected on production materials, incomes, employment or sources of living in order for them to reorganize earning sources and livelihood to ensure living standard equal or better than before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Income restoration/Livelihood improvement</td>
<td>Means the re-establishment and improvement of income and livelihood sources of relevant the PAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cut-off date for inventory</td>
<td>The starting date for inventory and survey on number of household and valuation of asset during preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP). PAP and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each Project items, and reported that anyone intruding into the Project area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and support from the Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</td>
<td>Means the finalization and/or approval of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and previous list of PAP when making the final RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Host community</td>
<td>Means the community already being in the proposed resettlement location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Inventory of Losses (IOL)</td>
<td>Means the process of identification, location, measurement and evaluation on replacement cost of all fixed assets which will be reclaimed or adversely affected by the project (lands, houses, stalls, shops, other structure objects, tombs, commercial trees, sources of income and livelihood. It also includes the assessment of the severity of the impacts from land and property on the affected assets and the severity of impact on livelihood and beneficial capacity of PAP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 14  | Land acquisition                           | Means the process in which all or part of land and property owned, possessed, occupied or be in use by an individual,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>households, firms or private organizations are involuntarily reclaimed or occupied by the State or acquired by agreement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 15  | **Replacement Cost** | Means the amount of necessary costs before asset displacement excluding deductions as well as depreciation for reused materials, taxes, and transaction cost. When national requirements do not meet enough standard of compensation under replacement price, compensation according to law of the State will be supplemented by necessary supporting methods to satisfy standard of replacement price:  
   (i) Productive land (agriculture, fishpond, garden, forest) based on market prices that reflect recent corresponding land sales in the commune and nearby areas, and in case of no information about purchase, based on profitable value;  
   (ii) Residential land based on market prices reflecting recent corresponding sales of houses in the district/urban district and other nearby areas, and in case of no information about recent purchase, based on sales in other localities with similar attributes;  
   (iii) Houses and other related structure objects based on current market prices of materials and labor excluding depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for issuing the ownership certificate;  
   (iv) Farm produce equivalent to price of farming products in current market at the compensation time;  
   (v) Perennial trees compensated in cash and equivalent to price in current market due to the type, age and profitable value (future production) at the compensation time.  
   (vi) Timber trees, their price is currently paid for the trees on the nearest market due to the diameter of each tree at breast height. |
| 16  | **Validity** | Regardless of people have been living, working, owning assets in the project affected areas, subprojects or project component at the cut-off date and:  
   (i) have legal land use right (traditional right and custom right in accordance with law);  
   (ii) have illegal land use right at the cut-off date but have |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right to request land and assets attached to land under condition through a confirmation in resettlement process; (iii) Have no legal land use right and no right to request land but they have been living and have assets in the affected area before the cutoff date. People who are satisfied condition (i) and (ii) will get enough compensation and assistance for the affected land and assets. People satisfied (iii), in stead of compensation for acquired land, will be provided a resettlement assistance and other supports, if necessary to meet goals of Policy Framework. People entering the project area after the date launching plan will not get any compensation and assistance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
1. The drainage, Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project in Dong Ha City in one of the project included in the Vietnam Proposed Water and Wastewater Project funded by the World Bank. The Compensation and Resettlement Plan (RAP) shall be implemented for the construction components of sewer lines that collecting wastewater and sewage treatment stations of Dong ha City. The RAP comprises of: results of socio-economic surveys, investigation and measurements in details, method of determine the replacement costs (unit price), rate of compensation in actual, and the income recovery plan (if any), and the implementation Plan and Compensation Cost Estimations.

Land Acquisition Scale and Impacts
2. The drainage, Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project in Dong Ha City shall be full scale implemented in Dong Ha City. In the project, some components require land acquisition for construction the treatment stations are on Dong Le Ward, embank the Khe San Lake, Nguyen Hue Park and Dai An Park. The sewer line collecting wastewater as well as the sewage pumping station will be constructed on the road or pavement, causing no impacts on permanent land acquisition.

3. Total of project affected households (PAHs) are 522, belong to Ward No.1, 2, 3, 5 and Dong Le. There is no households to be displaced, thus the project do not have to carry out resettlement action. Through out the socio-economic surveys showing that the entire project affected HHs are Vietnamese, no minority people is affected by the project.

Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition
4. During the project preparation, there is tight combination between design and Social Safeguard Assessment Consultant to promote the effectiveness of the investment project and minimize the land acquisition and acquisition of land architectural works.

5. During the process of socio-economic investigation and advisory of the project affected community, mentioned measures to minimize project impacts are establishment of suitable resettlement sites, selection of compensation and consensus of residents with the project; Introduction of project investment items, roles of residents in the project preparation and implementation phase ; a plan of temporary impact mitigation in the construction phase proposed to avoid or minimize the same impacts in the next phases.

Policy Framework and Entitlement
6. The basic principle applied for the RAP preparation is that the affected households shall be assisted with efforts to improve their living standards, earnings or profitable possibility at least equal or better than in the pre-project period.

7. The cut-off date is determined date of starting to check households and survey of losses during preparation of RP – date 31/07/2010. PAP and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each Project items, and reported that anyone intruding into the Project area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and support from the Project.
Implementation

8. The responsibilities of the Government and agencies from the central to local level will be described specifically in Decision No. 197/ND-CP-2004 and 84/ND-CP-2007.

9. The Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee of Dong Ha City is responsible for conducting DMS, pricing, compensating and preparing layout, in which PMU is a standing member, Deputy Chairman of Dong Ha City takes charge as Chairman of the CC (Compensation Committee), other members are representatives of Ministries, Branches of Dong Ha City such as the Department of Finance, the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, the Department of Construction, and representatives of related communes.

Implementation Plan

10. The Site-clearance and Compensation Plan will be implemented and completed before the commencement of construction works of the project.

Advisory and Participation of Community

11. The project entitlement and policies in RAP has been developed report. The local authorities, community-based organizations (CBOs), and all PAHs were surveyed by questionnaires. In the community advisories, all participated households will get the project information, project impacts and propose their recommendations to plan on arranging their new living locations (if any).

12. The information obtained in the consultation process is not only useful to complete the resettlement plan policies but also assists for setting up of compensation options, supporting the implementation process.

Monitoring and Evaluation

13. Details of Implementation of the Site-clearance and Compensation Plan will be supervised and evaluated by the Compensation, Assistance & Resettlement Committee as well as PMU. At the same time, an Independent Monitoring Agency to be contracted for supervising the RP implementation.

Grievance Redress

14. According to Land Law in 2003 and Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP, the complaints will be solved based on 3 procedures before the final adjudication in the court following the resettlement policy framework. Structure of complaints, complaint settlement and steps to settle complaints will be conducted as follows: (i) The first stage – at People’s Committee of Commune (ii) the second stage – at People’s committee of District; (iii) The third stage – at Provincial People’s Committee; and (iv) final stage - at Court.

15. The local authorities at all levels and project staffs will settle complaints of DPs fairly and quickly. DPs will not pay any fee or PMU will pay for all administrative and legal costs to solve and overcome their complaints and lawsuits.

Cost estimation and budget
Total cost estimations for the RAP is about VND 52.880 billions. This includes costs of compensation, assistance for impacts on land and architectures, the income restoration programs, transition assistances, monitoring, evaluation, administrative management and contingency costs.
1. PREAMABLE

1.1. Project background

1.1.1. Introduction

1. An urban water supply and wastewater treatment project is under preparation with the co-operation between the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank. The Content of Project has been agreed between the World Bank Management and the Government of Vietnam since March, 2010. Main objective of the project is to improve the water supply services, sewage, collection and treatment wastewater. The Project will be included in different phases (projects), the first phase shall be started since FY 2011 and funded by the World Bank under the name: Vietnam Urban water, wastewater Project.

2. Proposed investment funds from the WB for the Vietnam Urban water, wastewater Project (in the first phase) about US$ 200 million, including about US$ 150 million from IDA and the rest US$ 50 million from IBRD. The Government of Vietnam is priority to use investment from IDA for the drainage and sanitation projects and the poor urban areas; the IBRD investment will be used for the projects on water sector, urban areas, and towns with better development conditions.

3. In Quang Tri Province, the project will be implemented in Dong Ha City with main objective is to complete the construction of sewage collection and treatment system, improve the hygienic condition and environment for the city in level of wards. When the project is completed Dong ha city will have a new face in improvement on the sewage collection and treatment services, increasing the quality and living conditions of citizens.

4. The scope of project is limited in 07 Wards of Dong ha City, as follows: Wards No. 1, 2, 5 and a part of Ward No.3 and Dong Le. On the North of Hieu River: Dong Thanh and Dong Giang Ward (along Highway 1A).

5. According to the content of project the scope of study will include:

- Build and complete combined drain system for central wards such as: Wards 1, 2, 5, partly Ward 3, Dong Le Ward, Dong Thanh Ward, Dong Giang Ward, Dong Luong Ward.
- Sewer line, pressure culverts collecting sewage, dredging the existing culverts at those wards;
- Build 05 sewage pumping stations;
- Build a sewage treatment station located in the East of the City, in Ward 2 with capacity 5000m³/day; sewage after treatment is discharged to Hieu River.
- Finish domestic sewage collection system from HHs;
- Embank Khe Luoc River, connecting from Vinh bridge to Hieu River;
- Dredge and embank 3 regulation ponds: pond of Nguyen Hue Park, Khe San Lake, and Dai An Lake.
Investment phases

Phases the project will be more effective and avoid wasteful investment. Based on the development orientations of the project region and the Construction Planning, the project investment stage has been calculated for 10 – 15 years is appropriated. Scope of works of each phases have been divided into contents equivalent to every different phases and different works, the investment stage of this project have been divided into details phases as bellow:

- Phase 1: from 2010 to 2014
- Phase 2: from 2014 to 2017

With the permanent land acquisition area so big like this project the compensation and resettlement for affected households as well as the affected people is one of the most important and must be done with this project. The Resettlement Plant (RP) has been prepared for the project in conformity to the Regulations of Vietnamese Law as well as the Resettlement Framework of the World bank – OP4.12 through out the project implementation process. Purpose of this Resettlement Plant Report is to ensure the satisfaction of compensation for the affected people (PAPs) in the project area when their land are acquired or losses by the project may calculated by cash such as: land, house and structures, crops and trees… and the losses can not calculated by money, such as the changing of living habits, ways of earn their living…..

6. Scope of project: Division of Project Components and investment fund of the drainage, Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project in Dong Ha City will be as bellows:

Table 1. Total Cost estimation for the Project Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value before taxes</th>
<th>VAT</th>
<th>Value after taxes</th>
<th>%WB</th>
<th>WB’s loan</th>
<th>Contribution budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Equipment expenditures</td>
<td>7,041,712,500</td>
<td>704,171,250</td>
<td>7,745,883,750</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>7,745,883,750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Construction expenditures</td>
<td>15,585,069,905</td>
<td>31,558,506,990</td>
<td>347,143,576,895</td>
<td>86.45%</td>
<td>300,105,622,226</td>
<td>47,037,954,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Site-clearance and compensation cost</td>
<td>47,702,700,528</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,702,700,528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47,702,700,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Project management expenses</td>
<td>3,590,059,944</td>
<td>359,005,994</td>
<td>3,949,065,938</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,949,065,938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Construction Consultation expenses</td>
<td>3,590,059,944</td>
<td>359,005,994</td>
<td>3,949,065,938</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,180,536,569</td>
<td>5,460,306,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>6,046,475,223</td>
<td>604,647,522</td>
<td>6,651,122,745</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,401,977,651</td>
<td>1,249,145,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Total costs</td>
<td>397,821,330,161</td>
<td>35,011,862,963</td>
<td>432,833,193,124</td>
<td></td>
<td>327,434,020,197</td>
<td>105,399,172,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Contingency (15%)*H</td>
<td>53,528,337,110</td>
<td>5,114,320,208</td>
<td>58,642,657,318</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,135,977,319</td>
<td>10,506,680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Total Project Cost estimation</td>
<td>451,349,667,271</td>
<td>40,126,183,172</td>
<td>491,475,850,443</td>
<td></td>
<td>375,569,997,516</td>
<td>115,905,852,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Total Project Cost estimation in US$</td>
<td>1 US$= 19,500</td>
<td>Total cost estimation</td>
<td>25,203,890</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,260,000</td>
<td>5,943,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Division of funds (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>76,42%</td>
<td>23.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit price: US$1 = 19,500VND
1.1.2. Project components

7. Construction and completion of the combined sewer system of the central wards including wards 1, 2, 5, a part of ward 3 and Dong Le ward. The northern area of Hieu River: at Dong Thanh and Dong Giang ward (along National Highway 1A).

8. The inception sewer, wastewater collection sewer, de-silt for the existing sewer of these wards;

9. Construction of 5 wastewater pumping stations;

10. Construction of one wastewater treatment plant in the East of City in the Ward Dong Le with a capacity of 5,000m³/day. Treated wastewater shall be discharged into the Hieu River.

11. Completion of sewers for collection of domestic wastewater collection from the households;

12. Rock embankment of Con River from Vinh brigde to the Hieu River;


14. Summary of quantity of primary, secondary and tertiary sewers under the Project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Sewer</th>
<th>Size of Sewer</th>
<th>Length - m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/ Primary and secondary sewers</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete box culverts (BxH) 2.0mx1.5m</td>
<td>2.0mx1.5m</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete box culverts (BxH) 2.5mx1.5m</td>
<td>2.5mx1.5m</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete box culverts (BxH) 3.0mx1.0m</td>
<td>3.0mx1.0m</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Round reinforced concrete sewers (D) 600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>15488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Round reinforced concrete sewers (D) 800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>2093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Round reinforced concrete sewers (D) 1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2/ Sewers for sub-areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Sewer</th>
<th>Size of Sewer</th>
<th>Length - m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>uPVC pipe DN355 – DN450</td>
<td>DN355 – DN450</td>
<td>30,000.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Summarized quantity of wastewater pumping stations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Pumping station</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Imergency Outlet</th>
<th>Capacity in Phase I – l/s</th>
<th>Capacity in Phase II – l/s</th>
<th>Quantity of pumps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pumping station</td>
<td>In ward No2, near Hieu</td>
<td>Irrigation Channel in</td>
<td>201,20</td>
<td>390,79</td>
<td>2+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pumping Station Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Pumping Station</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Emergency Outlet</th>
<th>Capacity in Phase I – l/s</th>
<th>Capacity in Phase II – l/s</th>
<th>Quantity of pumps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pumping station No2</td>
<td>In ward No1, near Dong Ha bridge and Dong Ha Market</td>
<td>Hieu River</td>
<td>72,38</td>
<td>156,5</td>
<td>2+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pumping station No3</td>
<td>In Dong Le ward</td>
<td>Drainage System, Outlet No9</td>
<td>118,98</td>
<td>217,37</td>
<td>2+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pumping station No4</td>
<td>In ward No5, near Dai An lake</td>
<td>Dai An Lake</td>
<td>42,83</td>
<td>61,10</td>
<td>2+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pumping station No5</td>
<td>Between ward No1 and ward No3</td>
<td>Con River</td>
<td>61,895</td>
<td>111,774</td>
<td>2+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. **Con River:**

   + Dredging of downstream from Vinh bridge to Hieu River: With a length of ~1300m, in Phase I it is only necessary to dredge in order to ensure a flow as calculated. In Phase II, the entire river basin shall be dredged in accordance with the masterplan of bank embankment. Dredged mud and wastes shall be removed to the designated places with agreement by the Quang Tri DONRE.

   + Width of necessary top for drainage; Btop = 20 m.

   + Bottom elevation varies from -0.1m at the front of Vinh bridge to -1.0m at the salty preventive outlets towards the Hieu River.

   + Elevation of embankment surface: 3.4m

   + Embankment: Embankment of slope type shall be used with a slope of 1:1 along the both sides of riverbanks. Concrete bars shall be used for embankment and grass shall be used for making slope of 1:1 at an elevation of +1.8 m. In addition, mixed soil shall be embanked on both riverbanks with a width of 3 m, including 1 m for grass, decorative trees and walking road in the future.

17. **Nguyen Hue Park lake:**
+ Elevation of embankment surface:   +4.0m  
+ Elevation of embankment bottom:   +0.5m.  
+ Coefficient of slope:               m=1:0.25  
+ Walking road                 B=3m

18.  - Khe San lake:  
+ Elevation of embankment surface    +7.0m  
+ Elevation of embankment bottom:             +4.0m.  
+ Coefficient of slope:      m=1:0.25  
+ Walking road     B=5.5m

19.  Dai An lake:  
+ Elevation of embankment surface:  +10.0m  
+ Elevation of embankment bottom:  +6.0m.  
+ Coefficient of slope:                m=1:0.25  
+ Walking road                 B=3m

20.  Location of the sewage treatment station  
Location of the sewage treatment station to be determined by the following criteria:  
1) Terrain and hydro-geological conditions of project area  
2) Conditions to ensure the hygiene  
3) Approved development orientation of regional planning  

The sewage treatment station phase I, with capacity of 7,000 m3/day has been proposed to build at the East of Highway 1A, on the rice field of the North of Ward No.2, next to Hieu river. This location is very convenient as it is placed under the orientation planning of Dong Ha City that ensure the hygienic area for the environment, receiving the water after treated from the treatment station, pumping to Hieu river which is adjacent. At the downstream, there is no surface water intake for the domestic water supply system. Location of the sewage treatment station is proposed on the agricultural land, thus only compensation for land is planned, no resettlement plan.

1.1.3.  Main tasks  
21.  The main task is to minimize the involuntary resettlement, replacing by the improvement of the infrastructure conditions as proposed. The principles for RP preparation work are:

\( \checkmark \) Reducing land acquisition and resettlement;
Carrying out the compensation and resettlement to ensure the living standards of community same as their previous living standards before the project implementation

1.2. Survey and Preliminary Inventory

22. From May to October, 2010, a group of Resettlement Consultants from LAVIC have been carried out the social-economic investigations and Preliminary Inventory of affected households and loss of assets. The result is that there are 522 households, of which 28 households to have land which are given by the Lang Phuoc Cooperative for agriculture cultivation will be acquainted for the construction of the project’s treatment stations; 46 households to be acquainted land for construction the sewer system, Khe San Embankment, the pond in Nguyen Hue Park; 06 households to be acquainted land for sewer line on Mac Dinh Chi Road; 62 households on Khe Luoc Embankment; 18 households affected by the construction of Dai An Lake Embankment; the military Steering Committee of Quang Tri Province, The Frozen Enterprise and the Primary School, and 362 households are affected temporarily in terms of business activities of Ward 2 are also be acquainted land for project, but none of them to be resettlement. Beside, 26 graves are also affected by the construction of the sewage treatment station. In this socio-economic investigation, 147/160 households have been surveyed and preliminary evaluate affected assets.

23. In addition, the project information, documents have been prepared and transferred to households during the survey, whereby people understand basic information and benefits of the project. The results of socio-economic investigation as well as inventory and measurement of affected assets are shown in the next section of the report.

2. MITIGATION MEASURES

2.1. Objectives

24. The first principle of the policy framework agreed by WB is to avoid or mitigate impacts on resettlement and land acquisition (If any). If such mitigation is not feasible, satisfactory measures to compensation, assistances and resettlement should be applied for the project affected persons.

25. According to the implementation principles for the Vietnam Urban Water Supply and Sewage Project (VUWSS), that land acquisition for project must be minimized, thus PMU of the Sewage Project of Dong Ha City and the related entities with great efforts in mitigating impacts from land acquisition not only from the initial designs, but also on the completion of investment project document. So, the compensation impacts can be limited.

26. No project items causing the resettlement impacts for affected people. However, some adverse effects when the project implementation due to the land acquisition, planting, domestic animal, housing and other structures. The land acquisition for construction of wastewater treatment station at Dong Le Ward is necessary. Thus, the consultative courses have been organized with the participation of the Resettlement consultant Group, the local authorities, and the community of affected people for the mitigation of adverse impacts. The
principles that guideline on the consensus is the efforts to select measures and optimum solutions in order to maximum mitigated adverse impacts to people.

2.2. Proposals of mitigation measures

27. During the project design process, the resettlement consultant LAVIC has combined tightly with design consultant to attempt to minimize project impacts to living of citizens in project area. Thereby, measure (i) locating culverts under existing traffic roads, pavement, and (ii) utilize maximum public area, reduce impacts on residents and unnecessary land acquisition. At this time, affected HHs will be affected temporarily during construction phase. Number of temporarily affected HHs accounts a large number in residents mentioned in RAP. For new construction work, although impact mitigation measures are applied to these HHs, it inevitable to affect to part of HHs in construction areas. Therefore, in order to minimize impacts on those families, including households whose houses are partly or indirectly affected during the construction, the resettlement consultant team applied the following mitigation measures:

Firstly, the first action of impact mitigation is to disseminate information of the project and interests as well as its estimated impacts in order to establish a suitable policy framework for minimizing impacts. On the other hand, acknowledge of project information right from the first phase will help households prepare spirit and materials for the impacts expected in the construction. The resettlement consultant team conducted public consultations over the project websites to (i) publicize project information and (ii) publicize some projected impacts, (iii) land acquisition scale and resettlement measures. After publicizing the project information, many opinions were exchanged. In summary, local people support the Project and hope that it will be soon executed and ensure the social issues during construction period.

Secondly, The design of most of drains have been studied and there is a certain deviation in order to minimize direct impacts to households located along expected sewer line, especially production and business households living along both road sides. In addition, size of the circular culverts, box culverts is expected to occupied small area than width of actual roads. However, in order to minimize impacts on households who lived on road sides, the resettlement consultant team has consulted with households’ opinions during construction to receive agreement, encourage them to support and assist the project from these beneficiaries. Some temporary impacts (on traffic, business, etc.) will be minimized by Construction Contractors though a close cooperation with the community, such as notifying, disclosure the construction plan and progress in order that residents can make necessary and suitable arrangements; application of measures for making sign boards, fence, retaining walls, removable green trees band as well as measure to speed up construction progress … to minimize temporary affects on traffic, business and production of households.
Thirdly: Pre-FS report of the sub-project, technical consultants in close co-ordination with the PMU with open consultancy to the local authorities of all levels determined, studied proper alternatives. One of the criteria for alternative selection is to make the best effort on avoiding or minimizing the land acquisition. The design consultant - LAVIC has carried out some measures to avoid land acquisition in possible areas such as options to lay sewers under road bed, sidewalks or safety corridors. In areas of unavoidable land acquisition, design consultant tried to arrange the project in areas of public land or land of wards, or in areas where soil has low economic value as well as use method to install underground pumping stations in public areas. These are options to minimize the land acquisition and resettlement for the local people in the proposed project area and compensation impacts. The resettlement will be considered as insignificant.

28. Requirement on applying mitigation measures proposed in the detailed design stage, specific mitigation options will be reviewed and proposed more detailed due to each design component and project positions.

29. No affected household is ethnic minority in the project area, no cultural and historical assets

30. The construction activities such as excavation and backfilling will cause the construction waste. In locality, a rubbish dump (was constructed under the project of ADB) is located at Road 9, ward 4. This dump is designed for disposal and burying the construction or domestic waste of the city during implementation of water supply and drainage project or other projects
3. LAND ACQUISITION SCALE

3.1. Scope of land acquisition

3.1.1. Project location

31. The wastewater treatment unit is located in area of Phuoc Village Cooperative with total area about 15 hectare (now is still under the management of Dong Le and Dong Giang Wards). This land area comprises of the agriculture land which are under cultivation by 28 affected households and about 26 graves will be removed and regroup to a new cemetery.

32. The construction component of sewer line, embankment of lakes shall affect 132 house-holds in Ward No.1, No.2, No.3, No.5 and Dong Le.

33. The pumping stations, the drainage system and house connection shall be constructed along the provincial road/highway, pavements, alleys... thus no permanent land acquisition during the construction and none affected to the area of agriculture land. No households are affected on this component.

3.1.2. Relevant projects

34. Recently, at the project area, the Central Region Urban Environmental Improvement Project – Dong Ha subproject is on progress to be implemented. The detailed information of project is updated by the relevant documents attached in the appendix.

35. Documents:

- Decion No. 2287/QD-UB dated 16/10/2003 of Quang Tri PPC approving the feasible study of the Central Region Urban Environmental Improvement Project – Dong Ha subproject, Quang Tri province;

- Decion No.1127/QD-UBND dated 16/06/2008 of Quang Tri PPC about land acquisition for construction of dyke to prevent flood (section Bui Thi Xuan road – Nguyen Thuong Hien road of package DH/NCB/03) under the Central Region Urban Environmental Improvement Dong Ha subproject;

- Decion No.190/QD-UBND dated 16/04/2010 of Quang Tri PPC about approving the compensation and subsidize cost for site clearance to implement the drainage system under the Central Region Urban Environmental Improvement Dong Ha subproject

3.1.3. Impacts

Affected households

36. The Resettlement Report has been pointed out the impacts of the project implementation and construction of Project Components. The social impacts, considered the most important impact that affected to the households shall be listed in Table 2 as bellows:
### Table 2. Affected households on land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Land acquisition area (m²)</th>
<th>Number of affected households/agencies</th>
<th>Number of affected business households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wastewater treatment plant, capacity: 5,000m³/ngd</td>
<td>Dong Le ward</td>
<td>105,800.0 (10,58ha)</td>
<td>28 HHs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sewer alignments, embankment of Khe San lake, Nguyen Hue Lake (Inception sewer DN300-L=573m; DN400-L=775m; DN500-L=785m. Pressure sewer DN250-L=845m )</td>
<td>Ward 1</td>
<td>34,511 (appr, 3,45ha)</td>
<td>46 HHs</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inception sewer, sewer on Mac Dinh Chi road (inception sewer DN500-L663m, inception sewer DN400-L1282m, inception sewer D600. pressure sewer DN250-L=299m, pressure sewer DN400-L=547m )</td>
<td>Ward 2</td>
<td>15,163</td>
<td>6 HHs and, 3 agencies</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Embankment of Khe Luoc river</td>
<td>Ward 3</td>
<td>17,136.8</td>
<td>62 HHs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kê hồ Đại An (công bao DN300-L750m công áp lực DN200-L=75m)</td>
<td>Ward 5</td>
<td>5,464.6</td>
<td>18 HHs</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>522 HHs</strong></td>
<td><strong>178,075.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>362</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
37. Number of affected households (PAH) on agricultural land: 144 households to be permanent acquired, of which:
   - 37 households lost <20% of their total agricultural land
   - 71 households lost 20 – 70% of their total agricultural land
   - 36 households lost >70% of their total agricultural land

38. Number of affected households (PAH) on housing land (urban/rural): permanent or temporary acquisition:
   - 16 households
   - 15 households affected partly
   - 01 household be acquainted nearly totally his housing land

39. Number of affected households (PAH) on commercial and business:

40. There are about 362 households partly affected during the construction time.

41. Total land affected households: 522, of which no households to be displaced or resettlement. In the total of land acquisition area, there is one part is public land, wild land and newly reclaimed land. Thus, attentions must be care for these types during the compensation.

42. Beside those households directly affected by the partly land acquisition, it is proposed that when the project is implemented shall be temporary affections to the people who are living in the vicinity areas. However, location of the wastewater treatment station is selected on the rice field, so the indirect influence to the community surrounding the project site is negligible.

**Affected areas**

43. Based on the technical designs, the project will studied on the construction of wastewater collection pipeline, sewage pumping station and wastewater treatment station at Dong Ha City, thus in this part mainly review on the compensation, resettlement for Dong ha City area, the scope of works will include:

   - Area for wastewater pumping station .
   - Area for drainage sewers and regulation pond embankment.
   - Area for the wastewater treatment station.

**Land acquisition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Q’ty</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1- Construction the wastewater</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>150,136.8</td>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>treatment station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-</td>
<td>Construction of the sewage pumping station</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>Public land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>Construction of the combined drain system</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-</td>
<td>Embank the regulation pond + canal</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>115,160.0</td>
<td>Agricultural &amp; forestry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-</td>
<td>Urban Housing land</td>
<td></td>
<td>3944.1</td>
<td>Urban Housing land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition land</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-</td>
<td>Construction of treatment station</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>to construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-</td>
<td>Construction of the sewage pumping station</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>500.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>Construction of the combined drain system</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>207,000.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-</td>
<td>Embank the regulation pond + drainage canal</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Affected properties**

There are 05 houses will be affected by the dredging and embank the Dai An lake.

**Affected Crops and Trees**

44. Crops and trees affected on the acquainted land area are mainly rice and acassia aneura tree. Based on the survey results, there are about 15 ha of acquainted land are cultivating rice and 6,338 acassia aneura trees. Satisfactory on compensation and assistance is one of the important criterion of the RP policy, and will be mentioned in details in the Cost Estimations.

**Affected public works**

45. No public works is affected by the project.

**Religious beliefs works**

46. On the area where the treatment station to be built, there are 26 affected graves. These graved are spontaneous by the people, without any planning. During the investigation, Consultant have collected some inhabitants’ ideas on the remove of these graves; all of them are agreed and supported the project, ready to remove the graves when receive the assistance of local authorities. Reason for community agreement is: (i) this area are always submerged under water in the rainy season; (ii) these graves were buried spontaneously, individually thus people are willing to gather them into one cemetery that is more convenient for them to take care and visit.
3.2. Socio-economic information

3.2.1. Demographic features

47. Population: Total investigated households in the project area: 160 affected households, with about 710 people. There are 04 persons in a family in average, to show that the family in the project area mainly is nuclear family consisting of 2 generations: a mother, father and their children living in the same house. The type of traditional family (consisting of 3 generations: grandparents, parents and children are not common in the project area.

48. Age: The average age is 57. People who contribute to the family income can be divided into medium scale group; 1.6% in group of rich family and 64.3% are in group of well-to-do family.

49. Residence situation: According to the investigation results, there 79 households who live in the existing area before 1975. The other households mainly residence there since 80s – 90s. There are also some households who live there since before 1945.

50. Occupation: Average laborer in each family is 2 persons. Results of survey on occupation showing that: 51 households are farmers, 03 households are disable to work; 56 households are state cadres or retired; 25 HHs are on business and commercial (about 15.7%); 12 HHs have unstable jobs.

51. Income: the average living standard of affected HHs ranging from VND2,000,000 – 5,000,000/month. This is the residence area with rather high income, have in abundance potentials for development their family.

52. Household’s expenditure: household expenses in those families with total income less than VND 1,000,000/month, about 8.9%; from VND 1,000,000 – 3,000,000/month is about 63.9% ; from VND 3,000,000 – 5,000,000/month is about 25.3%; and more than VND 5,000,000/month is only 1.9%.

53. Savings: Interviewed HHs confirmed that they are mostly do not have monthly savings (44.4%); those HHs with savings less than VND 1,000,000/month is 33.8%; 9.4% of HHs have savings from VND 1,000,000 – 2,000,000/month; 7.5% of HHs save VND 2,000,000 – 4,000,000/month, and only 5% of HHs have monthly savings more than VND 4,000,000.

54. Education: Learning capacity of people in this area are mainly primary school (22.5%), junior high school: 38.1%, secondary school: 26.4%; Junior college and university: 11.9%. Remaining are different level, some have no reply.

55. Gender and vulnerable group: Rate of interviewed people from age 20 – 40 is 16.5% and from 41- 60: 83.5%, with 65% of them are male and the rest 35% are female. There is no gender inequality in the project area. 63 HHS of the interviewed HHs are policy family, where they need assistance from the Government policy, the solitary family, the old and single women family. The project impacts may strongly influence to their living.

56. Household property: Investigation results showing that all of HHs is rather sufficiently with household commodities that serving for their domestic usage. There are
96.3% of HHs has television; 91.2% of HHs has motorbikes; 82.5% of HHs has telephone and mobile phone; 63.8% have musical instruments, and especially 2.5% of HHs have cars.

3.2.2. Land use status

57. Most of HHs have official land use right and the sources of land very clearly. On legality of project land area, investigation results showing that 57% of HHs to have legal land use right; 38% of HHs said that their land area can be legalized.

58. Investigation results in the project area showing that housing land that serving for living purpose are mainly (72%), for living and small business purpose: 23% and rented house: 5%.

3.2.3. Living conditions

59. Most of the Wards in the project area are ensure all living conditions and rather stable. Treated water supply rate for 99.4% of HHs in all Wards, no household have to use rainy water for drinking and water from shallow wells for domestic usage and other purposes. 100% of HHs use electric from the national grid line.

60. The health care services: at the project area there are clinic station, medical care center and some private health care services equipped with modern equipment to ensure for the health care and treatment for people. However, when asking people there on the periodic health examination, about 42.4% of HHs said that they are not do it regularly, unless to be illness or disease or be requested to have medical certificate for work.

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

4.1. Legal framework

4.1.1. Legal documents

61. The following legal documents are bases for the preparation of RP:

Policy framework of Vietnam Government: Policies applied in the RAP report are listed as follows:

- Constitution of Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated April 15, 1992; civil rights and protection of house ownership;


- Order No. 26/2003/L-CTN on 10/12/2003 about issuance of Construction Law by State President, came into force from 01/01/2004: compensation and removal of affected persons by land acquisition to implement investment project

- Decree No. 16/2005/ND-CP on guiding implementation of Construction Law.

- Government’s Decree No 188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16, 2004 on the method to determine price and price frame for types of land;
• Circular 145/2007/TT-BTC of Ministry of Finance about guiding implementation of the Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP.

• Circular No. 14/2009TT-BTNMT on 01/10/2009 of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment about detailed regulation on compensation, resettlement support and procedures on land acquisition, allocation and renting (came into force from 16/11/2009).

• Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP about adjustment and supplementation of some articles of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP empowering to Provincial People’s Committees defining land price at locality via preparing land quotation

• Decree No. 182/2004/ND-CP on 29/10/2004 about administrative penalty on land management;

• Decree No. 198/2004/ND-CP on 03/12/2004 about land use tax. Guideline was issued together with Circular No. 117/2004/KT-BTC of Ministry of Finance.

• Decree No. 95/2005/ND-CP on 15/07/2005 regulated about property ownership and land use right at residential areas.

• Decree No. 08/2005/ND-CP on 24/01/2005 regulated about management of urban planning,

• Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP on 03/12/2004 of Government of Vietnam about compensation, support and resettlement when State implements land acquisition (replacing the Decree No. 22/CP).

• Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC of Ministry of Finance guided implementation of Decree No. 197

• Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP on 27/01/2006 (revised Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP and Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and other decrees); compensation, support and resettlement when the State implements land acquisition.


• Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP, regulated supplementation about issuance of Land Use Right Certificate, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, process, procedure on compensation, support, resettlement when the State implements land acquisition and solves disputes about the land

• Decree No. 64/1993/ND-CP, on 27/9/1993, regulated about allocating permanent agricultural land for households.

• Decree No. 17/2003/ND-CP on establishment of grass roof democratic regulation at commune level, including request for consultation and participation of people at the communes;
• Decree No. 172/1999/ND-CP, Article 25, and revised decree in 2009 about cultural conservation and historic relics and locating in the safety corridor of water where could be remained and protected according to current laws.


• Decision No. 48/2008/QD-TTg on 3/4/2008 about general guiding on preparation of Feasibility Study Report of ODA projects, funded by five banks, issuance by Prime Minister.

• Decision No.39/2009/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2009 by Quang Tri PPC on issuing unit price of lands and classification of roads of Cities, towns, town lets on Quang Tri Province in 2010.

• Decision No.13/2010/QD-UBND dated on 23rd July, 2010 of Quang Tri PPC on issuing house construction unit prices, architectures and unit prices for planting categories, farm products applying in whole areas of Quang Tri province.

• Decision No.67/2006/QD-UBND dated 04/08/2006 of Quang Tri PC on the Detailed Regulations on Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement on Land Acquisition applied in Quang Tri Province.

• Decision No. 02/2010/QD- UBND on 25/01/2010 by Quang Tri PPC issuing Decision on amendment, supplementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land, applied on Quang Tri Province;

• Decision No.25/2009/QD - UBND dated 18/01/2010 by Quang Tri PPC issuing Decision on regulating housing land location near rural area which is usually used to produce agriculture and aquatics on Dong Ha City to apply soil price in 2010.

• Other related document.

50. According to Land Law 2003, the State is representation of Vietnamese people as owner of land in Vietnam. The State has the right to decide land use purpose, especially land use plan and land use planning, regulate land use duration, decide land allocation, land lease, land acquisition, and land price. The State can allocate or give the land to land user including individuals, households and organizations. In case of land allocation, the State empowers its right to Provincial People’s Committee to issue Land Use Right Certificate for land user. About land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, Land Law regulates the following provisions:

a. The State has the right of land acquisition for defense purpose, national security and benefit and public benefit and economic development. Individuals, household and organization having Land Use Right Certificate or eligible for issuance of Land Use Right Certificate will receive compensation for damaged assets (Article 42).

b. Individuals, household, and organization having Land Use Right Certificate or eligible for issuance of Land Use Right Certificate will receive compensation for damaged assets (Article 42).
c. Before land acquisition, authorized State agency must inform to affected persons the reason of land acquisition, time, time and resettlement plan, if necessary; and compensation plans. Minimum duration is 3 months for agricultural land and 6 months for non-agricultural land (Article 39).

d. Affected persons who will be recovered agricultural land or rural residential land will be compensated by land with same land use purpose, if there is no land for compensation, they will be compensated by value of land use right at the time of issuance of decision on land recovery (Article 42). In second case, land use value will be establish closely to similar land price in normal market condition based on annual decision of Provincial People’s Committee (Article 56).

e. In case land acquisition of households, individuals who direct produce but there is no land for compensation of continuous produce, beside compensation in cash, those persons will be assisted for stabilizing their livelihood, or trained for job change or allocated new job (Article 42[2]).

f. In case land use value at recovered area is higher than the location for compensated, those persons will be compensated in cash for this difference (Article 42).

g. Resettlement area will be constructed for residential land recovered persons who must be removed. Resettlement areas were planned for many projects at a location and will be same or better development condition than old area. In case there is no resettlement area, residential land recovered persons will be compensated in cash and having priority for purchasing or renting State owned house (Article 42).

h. The State land recovers without compensation for land in the following cases: (i) recovered land from organizations used state budget for paying land levy or paying land lease fee or land allocation without paying land levy; (ii) recovered land by encroaching or illegal ownership or encroached persons ineligible for issuance of Land Use Right Certificate, (iii) leased land from the State; and (iv) recovered land as roads or channels, or cemetery or graveyard (Article 43).

i. Buildings and other real estates on recovered land will not be compensated in the case of those buildings were constructed without any construction license; contrary to land use purpose defined in land use plan; or on illegal encroached land (Article 43).

In case of temporary land acquisition, for example during construction period, when expired requisition, the State returns the land and compensates damages due to requisition for those persons (Article 45).

51. Defining land price of the State according to Land Law 2003 must meet the following principles:

a. Closing to actual transaction of land use price in normal market condition; when difference is higher than actual transaction of land use price in market, it must adjust as suitable;
b. Adjoining land lots, having (i) same natural, socio-economic and infrastructural conditions, and having (ii) same current land use purpose and/or according to plan will be same price;

52. Land Law 2003 regulated that defining land price will be implemented by Provincial People’s Committee or City People’s Committee under management of Government and published on January 01 annually. In case, at the time of land acquisition, land price defined by Provincial People’s Committee is different from actual market price in normal conditions, the Provincial People’s Committee must re-define land price according to practice and suitability. Land Law 2003 regulated details and guidance of implementation of this law. In Section 2 Articles 3:

① In case international agreements signed or entered by Socialist Republic of Vietnam has different regulation than the regulation of this Law, it will be applied the regulation of those international agreements.

② Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP regulated eligibility and compensation procedure, support and resettlement when the State implements land acquisition. Compensation principles including: (i) persons who have legal eligibility recovered land by the State will be compensated; (ii) in case persons who haven’t got legal eligibility for compensation, they will be considered for support; (iii) recovered land persons who are using defined land use purpose will be compensated by the land with same purpose, if there is no land for compensation, they will be compensated in cash at the time of issuing decision on land recovery; and (iv) land user will be compensated when the State implements land acquisition without completion of financial obligations of the land, it must exclude the amount of those financial obligation by compensated or assisted amount.

③ Decree No. and Circular No. 116/2004 TT-BTC stated in detail that the compensation types for each land user and types of damage; support policies, provisions for resettlement for each individual or group and roles and responsibilities of resettlement project implementation.

③ Revised Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP and Decree No. 197 regulated in some articles about compensation, support and resettlement, including: (i) requirement of updating official land price by Provincial People’s Committee, if necessary, in order to reflect precise market price for affected properties; (ii) support for livelihood stability for poor households but not below 3 years and less than 10 years; and (iii) support for occupation change and job generation for affected households who loss almost farming land as well as affected households who must remove to resettlement area.

③ Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP regulated the method of defining land price, tariff of land types recovered by the State, and taxation for land use, land use right transaction and land lease of the State. Decree established the lowest and highest price for each type and different land item. Principles of defining land price will be actual price of land transaction in market in normal conditions between seller and buyer without any impact of other aspects such as increasing price by speculation, changing plan, transaction in forcing circumstance or blood relationship.

③ Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC constructed in details the methods (direct comparing and income) to define land price.

③ Revised Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP and Decree No. 188/2007/ND-CP empowered to the Provincial People’s Committee for deciding price of land types at localities by establishing land tariff for all land types.
Decree No. 69/2009-ND-CP regulated the methods of paying compensation. When it will be compensated by new land lot or receiving residential land, resettled house, and there is difference of value, affected persons will receive different amount if the compensation and support are higher than value of residential land or resettled house; affected persons must pay the difference if compensation and support are lower than value of residential land or resettled house (except specific case). Those supports when the State implements land acquisition including: (i) support for removal, resettlement support for land acquisition at; (ii) support for life and produce rehabilitation, support for training of occupation change and job generation for acquisition of agricultural land; (iii) support for land acquisition “agricultural purpose” in residential area such as garden, pond; and (iv) other support. Provincial People’s Committee will state in details the support, area of support and land price in average price according to suitable and actual calculation in locality.

Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP regulated “in case ODA agreements in which Socialist Republic of Vietnam as member will be different regulation from Vietnamese Laws, it will implement according to regulation of those international agreements” (Article 2, Section 5)

4.1.2. WB’s policies on involuntary resettlement.

53. Compulsory resettlement in projects, if not minimized, often causes economic, social and environmental impacts such as the destruction of production systems, damage on material and immaterial properties (house, land and forest resources, etc. cultural sites, and commercial value properties, social and cultural activities). Such impacts could be permanent or temporary. Therefore, World Bank policies in guidance BP 4.12 (safety policy on involuntary resettlement – compulsory resettlement), including safety measures to address and minimize these risks.

54. The basic guiding principles of the resettlement policies of the WB are:

(a) To avoid compulsory resettlement if possible or mitigate it by selecting alternative options in the project design;

(b) In case resettlement is inevitable, resettlement activities should be acknowledged and implemented according to programs of sustainable development, and it should be provided with proper investment funds so that affected persons by the project can share benefits from the project also. Affected persons should be fully consulted and provided with opportunities to get involved in planning and implementing of Resettlement programs.

(i) Affected persons should be supported in improving and enhancing their living standards and conditions, or at least recovering to the same conditions as those before they are affected or to their current living standards before project implementation, whichever is higher.

55. OP 4.10 on Minority Group requests all projects which are influenced to minority people need to let them taking part in advisory process free of charge before to get information, social assessment and preparing plan for minority people, ensure that they can receive social
and economic benefits which are suitable with their culture including gender equity “among generation”.

56. OP 4.11 on Conservation Asset requests the conservation and finding solution to avoid demolishing cultural and archeological constructions and buildings. World Bank refuses to support the project which will be damaged for cultural properties.

### 4.1.3. Main Gaps between Vietnam and World Bank policies

62. Recent laws, decrees and regulations on Resettlement Policies of Government of Vietnam have been unifying with Resettlement Policies of World Bank.

63. In case there is some different regulation in laws, regulations and procedure of Borrower and policies and requirement of World Bank, it will implement according to regulation of World Bank. It is in accordance with the Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP clearly defined in case that “Official development assistance (ODA) international agreements participating by Socialist Republic of Vietnam regulated differently than Vietnam laws, it will be applied according to regulation of those international agreements” (Article 2, Section 5).

64. Differences between laws and decrees of Government of Vietnam and policy of World Bank about resettlement and compensation, and harmonization of those differences will be described in the following table:

65. Differences between Vietnamese Laws and Policy of World Bank and Policy of Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main issues</th>
<th>Vietnamese Laws</th>
<th>World Bank Policies</th>
<th>Project Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons haven’t got legal land use right</td>
<td>Decree No. 69/2009, Article 14 (replacing by Decree 197/2004, Article 6), People’s Committee of Provinces or Cities under management of Government will consider to support according to each detailed case.</td>
<td>Unknown cases on legal right on land should not be obstructed compensation.</td>
<td>All project affected persons, notwithstanding ownership situation, socio or economic conditions will have the right to receive compensation or damage support for properties, income and business at full replacing cost and supporting measures to rehabilitate enough for improving or at least rehabilitate living conditions, income and productivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land compensation according to replacing cost</td>
<td>Decree No. 123/2007 (revising some articles of Decree No. 188/2004), defined limitation of land price and empower to Provincial People’s Committee for deciding norm on land price in locality via defining land price and tariff. Detailed land prices are limited not over 20% comparing to the highest price and not below 20% comparing to the lowest price of land tariff. However, at remote and difficult conditions of socio-economy and infrastructure, when actual transaction of land price in normal market conditions is lower than the lowest price of land tariff according to this Decree, Provincial People’s Committee will decide detailed price in locality and report to Ministry of Finance. Article 11 of Decree No. 69/2009ND-CP regulated that in case at the time of land acquisition, land price regulated by Provincial People’s Committee regulated is different from actual price in normal market conditions, the Provincial People’s Committee must re-define according to practice and suitability.</td>
<td>All affected persons, including the people haven’t got legal land use right will be compensated or support for damages at replacing cost.</td>
<td>It needs to survey compensation cost to ensure ratio of compensation of the project for damaged types which will be equivalent to replacing cost, updated at the time of implementing resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House and other structure</td>
<td>Decree No. 197/2004, Article 18 and 20: House and other structures were constructed before having land use plan or informed border will be support from 60%-80% of replacing cost. House and other structure on land were constructed after having land use plan or informed border will be supported according to each detailed case.</td>
<td>All affected persons, including the people haven’t got legal land use right will be compensated or support for damages at replacing cost. All project affected persons will have the right to receive compensation notwithstanding any legal condition at both rural and urban areas.</td>
<td>It will be paid full compensation according to replacing cost for all affected constructions, notwithstanding discount for reusable material or depreciation. All full compensation according to replacing cost will be paid for all project affected constructions notwithstanding any legal obligation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unregistered business household</td>
<td>Decree No. 187/2004, Article 26-28: only registered business households will be eligible for receiving support.</td>
<td>For non-land properties, all legal or illegal or legalized affected persons or will be compensated at replacing cost in cash or replacing properties. In which there will be the persons who are renting house, land lease and laborer working in affected business households.</td>
<td>Unregistered business households will be eligible for receiving support in cash or by properties, including renting people for buildings, land lease and laborer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for livelihood rehabilitation</td>
<td>Decree No. 69/2009, Article 20&amp;22: Affected persons was recovered from above 30% area of producing land will be support for livelihood stabilization and training/job generation. The Decree No. 17/2006 supplemented this provision and long-term support for poor households.</td>
<td>Supporting livelihood rehabilitation for persons who loss more than 10% income from productivity – properties generate income and/or replace equivalent physical. Focusing on strategies, avoiding more difficulty and creating new opportunity to improve the conditions of poor and vulnerable households.</td>
<td>Supporting livelihood rehabilitation for persons who loss more than 20% income from productivity – properties generate income and/or replace equivalent physical. The project will focus on strategies, avoiding more difficulty and creating new opportunity to improve the conditions of poor and vulnerable households.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.4. Policy applied in VUWSSP

1. Principles

66. Basic principles applied to the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan are: policies on compensation, support and resettlement of People’s Committee of Quang Tri Province and in accordance with policy framework of sub-project of Expansion of water supply system of Dong Ha City – Quang Tri Province. In case of differences between policies of Vietnam Government and those of World Bank, policies that provide more benefits for affected persons will be applied. Detailed principles of Resettlement Action Plan of the project include:

(i) Land and properties acquisition and resettlement of people will be reduced as much as possible.

(ii) All affected persons live, work, do business or agriculturally farm in project area who will be supported by livelihood stabilization measures in order to improve equally or at least to maintain living conditions, capacity of earning income and productivity as same as before the project. Affected persons without legal right on damaged properties will have the right to receive compensation as well as livelihood stabilization measures.

(iii) Livelihood stabilization measures will be as follows:
   a. Compensation at replacing cost without deducting depreciation or reused materials for house and other buildings;
   b. Priority compensation of “agricultural land for agricultural land” for same acceptable productivity for affected persons;
   c. Subsidy for transportation and life, and
   d. Subsidy for rehabilitating business/ income.

(iv) Transforming period of resettlement will be reduced and people resettlement will be supported removing cost, renting house cost according to regulation of Provincial People’s Committee and livelihood stabilization measures during not longer than 01 month before proposed starting day in this area.

(v) Land and other properties acquisition plan and supporting livelihood stabilization will be consulted with affected persons in order to surely avoid the smallest inconvenience. Affected persons will receive rights within one month before proposed starting day in this area.

(vi) Service level and former resources of community will be maintained or improved.

(vii) Project commits that it will provide enough and available budget for compensating land acquisition and resettlement and livelihood stabilization during implementation phase as proposed. Physical resources for resettlement and livelihood stabilization will be prepared before as requirement.

(viii) Contractor will not inform ownership or construction about any sub-project unless the Government of Vietnam did:
a. Completion of compensation payment at satisfaction and suitability according to Resettlement Policy Framework was approved for this sub-project; and 

b. Ensure supporting support livelihood stabilization before starting construction. Affected persons will be received rights within one month before proposed starting day in this area.

(ix) Institutional organization will ensure designing, planning, consulting and implementing Resettlement Policy Framework effectively and timely.

(x) Suitable reporting, supervising and evaluating will be defined and put into Resettlement Management System. Evaluation of land acquisition process and final results gained will be implemented by Investor independently.

2. **Compensation policies for agricultural land**

67. There is no land available so that affected people will receive compensation in cash according to the following methods:

*Permanent legal and legalizable land users:*

68. For less affected households, who loss below 20% of total owned land and remaining area is enough for effective farming:

(i) Affected persons will receive compensation in cash for permanent loss area at full replacing cost (100%) (Tax exemption and transaction fees).

(ii) If remaining area is not enough for economic purpose, the Project will fully rehabilitate land lot and affected persons will receive compensation according to policy applied for serious affected persons (as below).

69. For serious affected farmers, who loss more than 20% total agricultural land of household or remaining area will not bring economic value:

(i) Compensation in cash at full replacing cost (100%) for losing area (or for whole affected area if remaining area will not be economic value)

(ii) Supporting livelihood stabilization including:

a. Equally subsidy livelihood with market price (based on average price at local market) will be 30kg rice/person/month within 6-12 months if affected persons must not remove to new residential place (affected persons on-site) or within 12-24 months if affected persons must remove to other place; 36 months support if affected persons remove to new residential place with difficult socio-economic development. Provincial People’s Committee will decide about time, level and deadline payment.

b. Support occupation training for members of affected households who are at labor age for occupation change. If those affected persons require extra training for new job, they will be received into vocational schools without tuition fee of a training course.

c. Instead of receiving support for occupation training, in some specific case, affected persons could be allocated: a land lot (minimum 40m$^2$) or an apartment house (minimum 45m$^2$) at resettlement area, or support in cash equivalent to 5 times of compensation cost for agricultural land but not higher than the norm of agricultural land in this province;
d. Supporting type will be decided when consulting affected persons to ensure to get suitable and effective measures which could rehabilitate the capacity of income generation. Support for occupation training will be for affected land leaser because of land acquisition, not for landlord.

e. Training and job changing plan will be prepared and approved at same time of preparing compensation, support and resettlement plan.

(iii) For garden or pond with affected residential land and agricultural land locate in residential area, the Project will support 70% land price of surrounding area beside compensation at replacing cost for agricultural land according to existing laws.

(iv) Provincial People’s Committee will decide detailed percentage of support; land area will be supported equivalent to actual condition in locality.

Land user having temporary right or land leasing:

(i) Compensation in cash equivalent to remaining investment to land of affected persons or equivalent to arising amount from land leasing contract or “cash equivalent to 30% of compensated land value”.

(ii) Support livelihood stabilization (support lost income because of recovered land are remaining time in land leasing contract or detail time of temporary land use right, support livelihood, occupation training and other specific supports, given by Provincial People’s Committee).

Land users without recognized rights to use land:

(i) Instead of compensation by land, it will compensate in cash equivalent to investment value and remaining product on the land parcel. If it could not evaluate investment value, the compensation will be 60% of replacing cost.

(ii) For serious affected, poor and vulnerable farmer households (including non-owned land households), if there is no land available for compensation by “land for land”, beside above-mention, the Project will support livelihood rehabilitation including (a) subsidy livelihood equivalent to market price (based on average price at local market) will be 30kg rice/person/month within 6-12 months (if affected persons don’t remove to new residential place), or 12-24 months (if affected persons must be removed) and (b) support for occupation training to ensure that the affected persons will rehabilitate or improve their income and living standard).

(iii) If affected persons locate or use public land (within border roads or protecting area of hydropower plant) the Project will recover their land with condition that this area will be returned to the State as requirement, at that time, the affected persons will not receive compensation from this public area but they will be compensated for vegetable and tree at full replacing cost according to market price.

(iv) Affected persons will be compensated for damaged vegetable and fruit trees or industrial trees according to market price. Farming trees will be compensated at replacing cost.

4.2. Compensation policies for accommodation land

70. Those whose residential land is lost has no works on the land
71. Legal or legalized land user will be received compensation for losing residential land in cash at 100% of replacing cost. Temporary land users will be received support as same as remaining investment cost of land by replacing cost (Provincial People’s Committee will decide according to practice).

72. Will be tax exemption and/or transaction fee.

Those whose residential land is lost have works on land and the remaining land is sufficient to rebuild such works (the affected people will themselves rearrange):

73. Overall compensation mechanism for losing residential land will be implemented via compensation by “land for land” with same quality. If there is no land available for compensation, the affected persons will be compensated in cash as follows:

(i) Legal and legalized land user will be received compensation in cash equivalent to 100% replacing cost.

(ii) Temporary land user will be received support 30% of replacing cost for residential land.

(iii) All affected persons loss residential land has landed structure will be received compensation for affected buildings at full replacing cost.

(iv) If house/construction of affected persons will be impacted partly, those households will be received the cost for rehabilitation as same as or better than before.

(v) If affected persons must re-construct their house, they will be received:

   a. Subsidy for suitable transportation cost, this amount will be decided by Provincial People’s Committee at minimum 500.000 VND/household to remove reusable properties, etc… (if affected persons remove to new residential place within same City/province or outside of province);

   b. Subsidy for life equivalent to 30kg rice/person/month for each member of household within 3 months.

Those whose residential land is lost have works on land and the remaining land is insufficient to rebuild such works (the affected people have to displace):

(Remaining minimum area for removing affected persons must be larger than 40m² for urban areas and 100m² for rural areas)

(i) Affected persons having legal and possibly legal rights with affected area can select one of the following options:

(ii) Compensation for replacing residential land with same area but not over the norm of land area, decided by Provincial People’s Committee at fully-equipped infrastructural resettlement area or at acceptable place for affected persons, plus a cash amount, according to regulation of Provincial People’s Committee, to construct basic infrastructure including access road, electricity, water supply and wastewater connection. Affected persons will receive land use right without any fee;
(iii) Those affected people will receive compensation in cash for whole accommodation land with full cost recovery, and they will have the right for leasing or purchasing an apartment at resettlement area with acceptable cost for them.

(iv) Added support for livelihood stabilization as follows:

   a. *Subsidy for suitable transportation cost*, decided by Provincial People’s Committee to remove reusable properties, etc… (if affected persons remove to new residential place within same City/province or outside province);

   b. *Subsidy for life* equivalent to 30kg rice/person/month for each member of household within 12 months. In case affected persons remove to difficult socio-economic development area, the affected persons will support within 24 months.

   c. *Support for renting house* if project could not provide accommodation for affected persons before land acquisition, at that time, the affected persons will be supported by renting house fee according to regulation of Provincial People’s Committee/City within duration as follows: (a) if affected persons select/receive new land lot: from allocating land to receiving new land lot at resettlement area plus 6 months for building house; (b) if affected persons having renting house or purchasing an apartment house: from allocating land to receiving new apartment house; (c) if affected persons select the method of removing themselves: allowance for renting house in 6 months. In case the project provides temporary accommodation for affected persons, renting house will not be applied.

(v) Affected persons without any right for receiving compensation for land could receive subsidy for livelihood stabilization as follows:

   a. subsidy for suitable transportation cost, decided by Provincial People’s Committee decision (if affected persons remove to new place within same City/province or outside province);

   b. Subsidy for life equivalent to 30kg rice/person/month for each member of household in 6 months.

   c. support for livelihood stabilization will base on housing type area which is suitable with compensation level and paying capacity of affected persons, if compensated area is smaller than allocated land lot or apartment house, those persons will be supported the difference.

(vi) For poor, vulnerable affected persons without the right of receiving compensation for land and having no other land/house to self-remove, the project will: (a) support a residential land lot with minimum area at resettlement area; (b) support by renting or providing right to purchase an apartment house which is not smaller than affected area, or (c) according to claimed requirement of affected persons, they will receive a support which is not less than 10.000.000 VND/household for self-remove.

(vii) Affected persons are living in State or organization owned apartment and were constructed in stand-alone area of recovered land, and persons must be removed but could not continuously rent State owned house at proposed resettlement area, will be received:
a. If renting contract or allocating decision record precisely rented/allocated area, the support will be equivalent to 60% of replacing cost for this area recorded in those dossiers;

b. If renting contract or allocating decision did not record precisely rented/allocated area, the support will equivalent to 60% of replacing cost for affected area but not higher than minimum area, regulated by Provincial People’s Committee.

c. Equal support with investment value on recovered land of affected persons will be an amount but not higher than ceiling price in locality.

(viii) Affected persons are living with relationship/friend on same land lot or persons who be allowed by authority to build the house on public land will receive the rights as follows:

a. If small damage, they will not receive compensation for land, but those household will be allowed to use remaining area.

b. If large damage, household without land will be received support via compensation by “land for land” with same character and receiving land use right without any fee. Minimum area will be 40m².

(ix) Compensation for affected buildings will at full replacing cost and support for removing cost to construct basic infrastructure at new residential place.

4.3. **Compensation policy housing, construction, structure**

**House/construction:**

Affected persons losing house and/or other structures will receive compensation as follows:

(i) For all affected buildings and constructions, they will be compensated in cash 100% of replacing cost for materials and labor cost notwithstanding the affected persons have or don’t have ownership of affected land or have or don’t have construction license for affected buildings. Compensation amount will be enough for re-construct the building with as same value of old one according to existing market price.

(ii) If house/construction affected partly, the Project will support the affected people’s rehabilitation cost as same as or better than old house/construction.

(iii) Compensation and support will be implemented in cash. It will not discount for depreciation or reusable materials.

(iv) Price will calculate based on affected area according to actual work, not remaining area.

**Cemetery:**

74. Compensation level for cemetery which will be removed including all the cost for land, excavation, removal, exhuming and other cost. Compensation amount will be paid to each affected household. Provincial People’s Committee will regulate compensation level according to custom and reality in locality and Vietnamese regulations.

**Compensation policy for damaged tree, vegetable and aquaculture**
75. Households are farming annual and long-term trees, aquaculture at recovered land that will be received compensation, notwithstanding legal status for land, according to full market price for affected vegetable and/or at replacing cost for long-term trees. Pricing methods of replacing cost for vegetable, trees and aquacultural product will be implemented according to Decree No. 13/2010/QD-UBND dated 23/7/2010 of People’s Committee of Quang Tri Province about promulgating quotation cost of house and structure construction, trees and vegetable in Quang Tri Province.

Compensation policy for damaged income and/or properties business/ productivity

76. For PAHs losing income and/or properties business/ productivity by land acquisition, compensation process will be:
(i) Registered affected businessman will be received compensation in cash by lost income during transformation; compensation will be equivalent to 30% after tax average annual income of 3 recent years with confirmation of tax department.
(ii) Compensation according to full replacing cost will be applied for all affected properties.
(iii) Affected persons are unregistered shop owners/kiosk who will be received allowance for stopping business equivalent to 30% after tax annual income, payment for 3 months of losing business income.
(iv) Unregistered affected businessman will be received allowance for stopping business, and Provincial People’s Committee will decide allowance equivalent to anticipating monthly income for small shops. This allowance will pay for at least income of 3 months to recover losing income in the time of rehabilitating business.
(v) Affected persons having small shops (only for shopping, not the shop in the house) will be received allowance for transportation cost of furniture, decided by Provincial People’s Committee decision according to actual removing cost.
(vi) If it must be removed business activities, beside compensation for losing land, properties and income, the Project will replace a land lot with area according to standard at advantage location and easy for customers, plus a special allowance. In case there is no available land at acceptable place by affected persons, the Project will support the affected persons for training new job.

Compensation for temporary affects during construction

For temporary affected farming land

Affected persons will receive compensation as follows:
(i) Compensation for a crop of full vegetable/tree according to current price.
(ii) Compensation for losing income for next crop according to the time of used land by the project
(iii) Rehabilitating land as origin or improve as same or better quality before the project.
And
(iv) In case the project used land more than 2 years, affected persons can select: 1) continuing land usage, or, 2) transferring the land to the project and receiving compensation in cash as same as permanent losing land.

For temporary affected residential land

77. Affected persons will receive compensation as follows:
   (i) Compensation for all affected properties according to current cost.
   (ii) Renting cost will be paid based on current or future renting agreement in this area or negotiation with affected people, and
   (iii) Rehabilitating land as origin or improve as same or better quality before the project.

Temporary impact on business

78. Affected people having temporary affected business during project implementation will receive the following rights:
   (i) Compensation for temporary losing income, equivalent to after tax average monthly income for at least 3 months.
   (ii) Compensation for all affected assets by 100% replacing cost.
   (iii) Timely rehabilitating current land use as same as or better than before

Damage for public or individual construction by failures of contractor

79. After completion of project, contractors must immediately rehabilitate damaged assets as same as before.

80. According to particular provisions of the contract, contractors must be very careful in order to avoid damage for properties during construction phase. When it is damaged, the contractor must pay compensation immediately for affected households, groups, community or Governmental agencies as same as other damaged properties by the project. In addition, damaged properties must be rehabilitated as same as before.

Secondary affected people

81. This applies to those affected by development of individual resettlement sites or group resettlement sites. As all secondary DPs are likely to be affected in similar ways as primary ones, they will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation support in accordance with the same respective provisions for all other DPs.

Compensation for damage of community assets

82. In cases where such community infrastructures as schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems are damaged, Project Managing Unit (PMU) of Water Drainage and Wastewater Disposal Project for Thai Hoa town will ensure that these works would be restored or repaired as the case maybe, at no cost to the community.
Social assistance and bonus

Social assistance
83. Any affected people (must re-build their house or remove) are receiving social assistance (Vietnamese Mother Heroin, veteran, martyr) who will be supported by special assistance in order to stabilize their life according to local regulations besides other basic compensation and assistance. Special assistance will not be over 1,000,000 VND/household.

Bonus
84. Any affected people allot voluntary their land to the project according to informed action plan that will be received bonus of 5% total compensation but not over 5,000,000 VND/user/landlord according to local regulation.

4.4. Cut-off date
85. According to the project research, the closing date of inventory book is the starting time for inventory of loss on land, assets on land and subsidize for removal, that date is 31/07/2010. Thus, arising cases after this date will not be defined as AHs and not entitled to any correspondent benefit.

5. INCOME RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

5.1. Demand analysis
86. Rehabilitation program plays an important role in the implementation of RAP when DPs lose business facilities, jobs and other income sources … regardless of the fact that they lose their houses or not. However, those who lose houses and income sources are objects of highest risks affected by the project. When negative impacts of the project to local residents can make them poorer or lost income sources when removing to the new living area because of losing land, jobs, houses, being separated from community and being able to be suffered from diseases, lack of food, losing use of public services as well as existing living conditions, bad social impacts … Thus, rehabilitation measures are the core of the implementation of RAP and should be paid attention. The rehabilitation sites are designed with the consultation in large scale of DHs. The objective of livelihood recovery program of all DHs is recover their income at least at the same level or higher level that that before the project and ensure that they can adapt to the new living conditions as soon as possible.

87. Income rehabilitation is considered as an important part in accessibility to livelihoods and economic improvement of the DPs. This aims at enhancing skills or creating job opportunities for poor households and vulnerable households.

88. To implement next steps of the RAP, PMU of Project on upgrading and expanding water supply system for Dong Ha City will coordinate with local authorities at levels and social organizations such as Women Association, Youth Union, and Labor Union … to take timely actions for income restoration to all DHs.
5.1. Demand analysis

89. According to the investigation results, there are about 160 households to be acquired the agricultural land. Most of them are farmers.

90. According to the consultation results: PAHs proposed their desires on the sufficient compensation and properly assistance to the affected land area as well as the affected assets on land. The followings are PAPs’ ideas on the public consultation:

(i) To assist PAHs to remain their living during the site-clearance process and before the stable their life;

(ii) To construct properly treatment works can prevent partial flood;

(iii) To assist in introducing job and training skills for PAPs that affected the land use (in accordance to the general frame work).

91. In general, the wishes of local people are consistent with the principles of the project. However, number of affected household from the land acquisition is rather high. Thus, it is necessary to set up a proposed plan for community assistance in a large scale and that need to have a detail program, plan and objectives.

5.2. Proposed program

92. According to the survey result, there are 522 affected HHs totally. Almost households having affected agricultural land are farmers.

93. According to results of analyzing factual demands of local residents in project affected areas, the PAP are entitled to participate in rehabilitation support program, including:

- For PAHs: Assist removal to the resettlement site, living rehabilitation during the transition period, unstable job or unemployment or assist house rent during the resettlement site has not been constructed completely.

- Assistance for job training and finding a new job: This program shall be handed over in detail, with the combination of the Client and training centers other unions and enterprises...

94. Moreover, PAHs will be assisted to find job, assistance to stable their life (mention in the compensation policies and Cost Estimation Details)

6. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

6.1. Responsibility of organizations

95. Resettlement action implementation needs participation of many organizations and agencies at provincial, city and commune level; each PPC in the project shall take the general responsibility for implementing general policy framework and resettlement action plan specified for subproject of Dong Ha City. Committee of Compensation, Resettlement/Center for Land Fund Development will be established at the city level in accordance with regulation of Decree No. 197/2004/CW. Clauses and policies of this framework and of the RAP will be
legal basis to carry out the compensation, resettlement in the project on sewage drainage, collection and treatment in Dong Ha city, Quang Tri Province. Organization and implementation structure and overview of main responsibilities of each level/organization implementing compensation, assisting resettlement (if any) in the project are presented as follows:

6.1.1. Management agencies

96. Quang Tri PPC is the most powerful agency at provincial level. PPC shall take charge of establishing and directing Appraisal Council in accordance to regulation on implementing the Project. Quang Tri PPC shall be responsible to:

(i) Appraise and approve RAPs after WB approves final draft;

(ii) Approve land acquisition and allocation for the project;

(iii) Make final decision and issue compensation unit price, assistance level, allowance and assistance policies for PAP and affected vulnerable groups according to the approved RPF and RAP;

(iv) Direct the coordination between related agencies and provincial departments to implement compensation and resettlement in accordance with approved RP;

(v) Provide sufficient budgets for resettlement activities;

(vi) Ensure that resettlement activities of the subproject are implemented in compliance with approved RPF and RP…

6.1.2. Implementing unit

PMU of construction and investment of Dong Ha City

97. The PMU is in charge of:

- Being on behalf of PPC to implement and monitor the implementation of all RP activities in the project scale under the management of PPC and sign contract on the implementation of some resettlement components;
- Prepare plan, coordinate and generally monitor resettlement program;
- Update and prepare plan of compensation and resettlement consistent with approved RP and PF, then submit to PPC and World Bank for approval before the implementation of approved RP;
- Guide all resettlement activities of the city and wards, follow the policies and guidelines of the Resettlement Plan of the project;
- Establish model procedures/process on information strategy and relevant consultation organization such as monthly notify to communities on project activities. Coordinate with other components and other agencies to engage in RP, implement and monitor RP;
• Check and consult PPC on unit price of land and other asset compensation, cooperate with departments, relevant agencies of the province based on principles of this Resettlement Framework;
• Support and supervise measurement, detail inventory, lead or cooperate establishment of compensation, assistance and resettlement options, implement procedures for compensation, assistance from the beginning the end of the project.
• Establish liaison regime to ensure suitable technical and logistical assistance for agencies in charge of compensation and resettlement implementation;
• Establish database standards on the PAP of each Component as well as for the whole project;
• Establish internal monitoring implementation procedures to supervise the compliance with project policies;
• Establish procedures of monitoring coordination between the contractor and local community and ensure quick determination and compensation for impacts on public and private assets during site clearance for construction.
• Select, monitor and implement following recommendations of independent monitoring organizations.
• Establish procedures for quickly implementing necessary adjustment measures and grievance resettlement.
• Coordinate in providing jobs related to the project for PAP (consulting contractor about employment opportunities for local residents, information for affected persons about opportunities and the way to grasp those opportunities).
• Acquire localization marks and hand over layout to construction units;
  ↪ Closely coordinate with independent monitoring organizations;
  ↪ Periodical reports to the World Bank on the Compensation activities.

**Dong Ha City People’ Committee (CPC)**

98. Dong Ha City People’s Committee is responsible for determining the legality of land use right and affected works, appointing members of Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee of the City and assigning functions and tasks to Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee of the City.

**Dong Ha City Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee**

99. Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee of the City shall take responsibility to:
  ↪ Plan and implement daily resettlement actions in the city;
Make options for resettlement compensation assistance to submit to PPC for approval and cooperate with PMU to pay compensate, direct assistance for each affected person;

Prepare land and procedures on land for resettlement of DHs;

Dispatch conciliators to settle claims of the PAP on compensation policies and rights;

Pay special attention to demands and desires of sensitive group (minority ethnic groups) and vulnerable groups (children, old persons, women-headed or single person-headed households)

Closely coordinate with independent monitoring organizations/agencies.

Ward People’s Committee (WPC)

100. WPC shall be responsible to:

Assign responsibility to staffs supporting resettlement actions in their wards;

Support other agencies and organizations, including PMU to publish and disseminate information and hold community meetings and consultation for the PAP;

Support other agencies and organizations, including PMU to conduct surveys on number of persons of households, replacement cost/price, detailed measurements and other resettlement activities;

Participate in all activities relating to land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, restoration assistance and other social development supports;

Support the PAP in activities relating to resettlement and livelihood restoration. Inform the PAP about compensation schedule and monitor compensation implementation. Sign in the compensation records with DPs;

Verify the list of poor households and disable households and sensitive households who are affected by the project;

Ensure to sufficiently implement regime of grievance redress for the PAW. Make records and save file of all complaints. Support and consult in order for the PAP to be quickly settled their claims;

Independent monitoring agencies

101. Agencies, organizations, units or institutes researching on social sciences ... will be selected as unit carrying out socio-economic surveys and investigations, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of RAP of the project. PMU will sign contract with the selected independent monitoring agency. Cost for the implementation of resettlement independent monitoring for the project will be deducted from IDA loans. Independent monitoring agency is responsible to report periodically implementation progress and give recommendations on solutions for problems found out in the monitoring to relevant agencies.
6.2. Organization chart

102. Relevant organizations taking part in implementing RP will be arranged as the following chart:

```
+-----------------+                      +-----------------+
|                  | Committee of Comp.   |
|                  | Assistance and       |
|                  | Resettlement of the  |
| Department of E. | City (CCARC)         |
| Natural Res. of  |                    |
| Quang Tri        |
+-----------------+                      +-----------------+
|                  | 1. Chairman/Chairman |
|                  | of the Dong Ha city  |
|                  | 2. Relevant City     |
|                  | Departments, Branches|
|                  | 3. Representatives   |
|                  | of Project Owner     |
|                  | 4. Representatives   |
|                  | of ward, commune PC  |
|                  | 5. Representatives   |
|                  | of the affected      |
|                  | households           |
+-----------------+                      +-----------------+
|                  | Dong Ha PMU          |
|                  | Ward/commune PC      |
+-----------------+                      +-----------------+
| Resettlement    | Support BCARC to     |
| Specialist      | prepare compensation |
| Division        | action plans and     |
|                 | compensation payment,|
|                 | assistance           |
| Measuring and   | The affected people  |
| pricing         |                    |
| compensation    |                    |
+-----------------+                      +-----------------+
| Quang Tri PPC   |                    |
+-----------------+                      +-----------------+
```

7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1. Main activities

103. Any project consists of project components and main activities, in which there are measures ensuring effective participation of beneficiaries when the project is implemented. To ensure the success and effectiveness of the project implementation, main activities need a specific implementation plan with exact time. This helps to evaluate the implementation process of the project items at certain time. The plan should be made from the project commencement, construction phase and completion phase for operation. In the RAP, main contents which essential to be implemented from the beginning to the end of the project are:
Inform main parts of the cutoff date and compensation rating: fully inform to all the PAP about entitlements and policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement including: validity, entitlement policies, compensation methods, assistance and rate, schedules, complaints and complaints settlement. Resettlement Information Book (RIB) is prepared by PMU and distributed to the PAP or popularized information in city/commune citizen group meetings or community consultation. Besides, leaflets, billboards and posters … are also handed to every affected household and disclosure in Ward PC, cultural houses, health stations, schools … and decision on approval of investment project and approval of project design ...

Guide socio-economic investigation at affected areas;

Develop legal framework, entitlement and policies of the project;

Develop the plan on resettlement area;

Develop life rehabilitation measures;

Implement compensation, assistance, resettlement and life rehabilitation;

Evaluate project impacts on the PAP: One year after the project completion, socio-economic survey shall be carried out in order to evaluate project impacts on beneficiaries and DPs. This survey results will be basis for evaluating project impacts on community and a basic lesson for project activities, design and implementation in the future.

7.2. Implementation steps

104. Orders and procedures of Compensation and resettlement are based on Government’s Decree 69/2009/ ND-CP, in brief:

Step 1: Set-up a Comprehensive Plan for compensation, assistance and resettlement.

This Comprehensive Plan to be presented and approved in the Project Document. Purpose of this step is to help the Client and other related authorities to have a comprehensive knowledge on affected level to the organizations and individual in the project area.

Legal basic of the Comprehensive Plan shall be based on the compensation policies of Vietnamese Authority as well as the Compensation and Resettlement Frame of the project.

Step 2: Notify land acquisitions

After the Project Document is approved, PPC or CPC (if authorized by the PPC) will issue the Decision on Land acquisition of project. PMU will be responsible for notifying the land acquisition decision to every ward within the project area. At the same time, PMU will carrying out the next steps with the collaboration of the Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee (CARC)
The People’s Committee of Wards will be responsible for notifying all information on land acquisition to every household in the project area to make them know detailed information, such as: reasons for acquisition, decision of project approval, planning map, proposed compensation cost, plan for assistance and resettlement (if any), transformation solutions on occupation tanning and new job creation; cut-off date and handing-over acquainted land based on the Comprehensive Plan and other related policies.

Land user have right to comment, propose or request the CARC or PMU to explain the above-mentioned contents in accordance to the legal regulations

Step 3: Prepare, appraise and approve general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement. Prepare cadastral documents for acquired land

Based on the approved designs, PMU will sign a contract with those authorities/Agencies that are able to prepare cadastral document for project acquired land area.

Adjust cadastral map suitably to the current status and abstract of cadastral map for places with official cadastral maps or abstract of cadastral map for places without official cadastral maps;

Correct and make copy of cadastral documents (cadastral books) to submit to DRC;

Make a list of acquired land lots with following contents: map identification number, lot identification number, and name of land user, area of lot with the same use purpose, land use purpose and list of certification signatures of PAP on the above-mentioned information.

Step 4: Set-up a detailed RAP:

The Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee (with the participation of representatives for Project Owner) prepare general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement (hereinafter called general plan) based on the related legal document and compensation cost calculations of every households in which PAP have certified on the results

Bases for making plan;

Synthetic statistics on area of all land types, agricultural land levels, number of map pages, number of plots; estimated value of assets on land;

Synthetic statistics on number of households, people, labors in acquired land area, in which clearly specifying number of job-changed labors, number of the PAP;

Estimation of compensation, assistance value; location, area of resettlement site or resettlement house and forms of resettlement;

Estimation of supporting measures to resolve employment and training plan for job changes;
List of works, working scope of government, organizations of religious bases, community of the PAP and estimation of displacement locations;
Number of displaced graves and expected displaced locations;
Cost estimation to implement the plan;
Financial source to implement the plan;

Step 5: Issue decision on land acquisition Inventory and details affected assets

The Unit who is responsible for compensation, assistance and resettlement (called Site-clearance Group) will visit every AHH to collect information, statistics on affected land area of the PAP to make compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

This Group will be responsible to co-operate with PAP in listing the area, level, type and location of the acquired land, the quantity and quality of current assets on acquired land, number of persons, number of labors ... , the submit their resettlement desires (if any) to agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement.

Step 6: Publicity the inventory results and compensation calculations

After inventory, the Site Clearance Group will continue to calculate total of compensation value, in accordance to the Vietnamese policy as well as the Project Frame works. Then, the related authorities will publicity to notify the proposed compensation value to every AHs at the residential meeting hall.

In land acquisition implementation, if there is any complaints from residents, WPC (Ward People’s Committee) will collect their opinions and complaints and send them to higher competent agencies for consideration.

When there is no decision on claim settlement, land acquisition will be still in progress. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is illegal, the implementation of land acquisition shall be obligatory to stop; governmental agencies that issued the land acquisition decision shall make decision on canceling that land acquisition decision and compensate for losses (if any) caused by land acquisition decision. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is legal, the owners of acquired land have to comply with the land acquisition decision.

Step 7: Grievance Redress

After the publicity of proposed compensation value, the CRC of City will listen and settle complaints of each AH.

If the complaints of AH are appropriate with the situation, the CRC of City will restart inventory and re-calculate the compensation value in accordance with the aspirations of the affected people.

Step 8: Land Acquisition Document submission for approval.

The Natural Resource and Environment Department of City will appraisal the individual land acquisition document and submit to City People’s Committee for approval. At the same time, the City People’s Committee will submit the land acquisition document of
organizations, agencies... to the Natural Resource and Environment Service for appraisal, and then submitted to PPC for approval.

Based on the table of detailed statistics of compensation number for the PAP, records of inventory quantity, copy of land origin, list of households’ members, households under preferential treatment and unit price, compensation and assistance policies for the PAP, the organization in charge of compensation, allowance and resettlement shall apply prices to prepare compensation and assistance plan for every PAW.

Detailed compensation and assistance plan shall present sufficient quantity, volume, types, unit price, ratio of remaining quality (for affected assets with depreciation) of assets attached to compensated land of the PAP and other calculation bases.

**Step 9: Approval of compensation cost**

After having the Land Acquisition Decision of the organizations and individual, the CRC will submit them to the Natural Resource and Environment Department for appraisal and City People’s Committee for approval.

**Step 10: Publicity and payment to affected organizations and individuals**

During 15 days since the approved date for compensation and assistance costs the related authorities/organizations will be responsible for the payment of compensation and assistance costs to all affected people.

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

Then, the income rehabilitation program will be carried out to recover the living standard and/or help the PAP to be familiar with the new living conditions.

**Step 11: Site clearance and land acquisition**

The Natural Resource and Environment Department will assist the City People’s Committee to submit the land acquisition handing-over document to the Natural Resource and Environment Service for appraisal, then submitted to PPC for approval.

Along with steps mentioned above, PMU should employ resettlement consulting experts to support the project and independent monitoring agency to independently monitor the compensation and resettlement implementation of the project after the detailed design is approved.

Resettlement consulting experts shall be responsible for supporting PMU to internally monitor the agency in charge of compensation and assistance implementation with independent monitoring agency shall periodically monitor the implementation of compensation and site clearance of the project.
### 7.3. Implementation plan

105. Implementation Plan for compensation, assistant and resettlement as bellows:

**Table 7. Proposed implementation progress of RAP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Time schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dissemination of information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training for resettlement staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Updated replace unit price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Survey and measurement details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Calculation and compensation for project affected people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Check-up and supervising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. **PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISSEMINATION**

8.1. **Objectives**

106. Main objectives of public consultation and participation are as follow:

- Ensure that all PAP and related agencies participating in issuing decisions on their involuntary resettlements;
- Minimize negative impacts caused by involuntary resettlement;
- Avoid possible conflicts during project implementation and limit risks of delay.

107. As regulated in WB’s policy, the PAP shall be fully informed and carefully consulted on resettlement, assistance and compensation plans and collected feedbacks on making RAW. Consulting the affected community is the starting point for all activities related to resettlement. The PAP may be afraid that they will lose their livelihood and neighbors or they are not ready to negotiate their entitlements. The public participation in resettlement plan and management helps the PAP relieve their worries and brings them opportunities to participate in deciding what will affect their life. Resettlement implementation without consultancy may lead to improper and ineffective strategy. Without consultancy, the PAP may object to the project and create social difficulties to remarkably delay or even skip the project’s implementation and increase the project costs. Therefore, if there is public consultation, the objection to project in the first stage can be changed to constructive participation.

108. For Vietnam, one important step in increasing democracy at grass root level is Instruction No. 30-CT/TW of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party in “Construction and implementation of standard democratic regime” and Decree No. 79/2003/ND-CP on this matter. The key of this legal document is the well-known slogan: “people know, people discuss, people do, people check”

- **Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11** points out matters which need to be explained for local authorities and communities before the competent authority launches decision on the preparation for compensation, assistance and resettlement plan related to basic project construction items in wards;
- **Article 39, clause 2, Land law 2003** requires to declare contents related to resettlement such as reasons and land acquisition plan, relocation plan, general compensation plan, site clearance position for AHs.

109. If so, consultation and participation are the innovation in project implementation in Vietnam. Both local residents and officers in charge of project implementation are lack of experiences in this field. It is necessary to pay attention to the following points to encourage relevant agencies to participate in consultation manner in the project:

- Determine and cooperate all related agencies, especially the PAP to participate in consultation process with public participation;
- Establish participation plan for phases of the project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
Propose specific details for plan of information propaganda and dissemination and establish procedures to enable the PAP to negotiate their allowances and interests;

Concentrate related agencies to participate in making decision at different project implementation steps (for example, compensation models, supporting, consulting opinions of the PAP on compensation options and implementation schedule, etc.);

Set up a schedule to implement activities such as strategy of project information polarization, levels of compensation and options, assistance, allowance, locations and relocation plan.

Establish procedures for settlement of residential compensation and complaints.

8.2. Public consultation and information dissemination

8.2.1. Public Consultation in The Preparation Phase

110. At the beginning of project preparation works, local authorities and administrative leaders at all levels of the Province, City were informed about the project, objectives and works of the project. Through working sessions and the active participation, the authorities - Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Urban and Cadastral Department of wards with the land acquisition and relevant agencies are consulted on their agreement and commitment in implementing the policy of assistance, compensation and resettlement which are described in the policy framework of the CCESW. This policy reflects the objectives of the Bank and the Government of Vietnam. The units made comments on the content and activities in the resettlement of the local sub-projects. Resettlement Policy Framework was approved by the Prime Minister with the pre-F/S report. The PAP was consulted about implicit impacts and applicable measures to minimize negative implicit impacts and improve the benefits of local residents.

111. Local authorities and relevant agencies, DPs and the community involve in all phases from establishing to implementing resettlement plan in accordance with approved RPF. After the project – Phase 2 is officially approved; proposed project with project objectives, items and preparation activities for on-going project will be published through national and local press and television.

Results Of Public Consultation in The Preparation Phase

112. During socio-economic investigation and preliminary statistics of assets affected by the project, the consulting group has executed and consulted stakeholders in the implementation of compensation and resettlement, including ward officials, representatives of residential groups and community.

113. Since June, 2009 to August, 2010 Consultant Group carried out to work with the Local Authority to inform them on the background of project implementation and giving guidance on socio-economic surveys and details of affected assets. This work requires a harmony cooperation and thoroughly between the leaders of all management levels during the
investigation. Thus, the Consultant Group carried out public consultation on community in order to disseminate project information, as well as consult to the people and local community on policies to be applied for the project appropriate to the right of affected people at Wards: the Ward 1, 2, 3, 5 and Dong Le Ward.

114. The contents of public consultation proposed by local people are:

- Agree with the project implementation and land acquisition plan;
- When project is implemented must be quick and thoroughly;
- Request for publicizing compensation, assistance plan in advance; noticing and consulting local people about the implementation plan of land acquisition and site clearance;
- Agree with the proposed compensation price on land, assets according to the general regulations of Government, compare and modify it corresponding to the market prices;
- Willing to enhance income and being trained, changing job or to be employ for a company or recruitment organizations (for those HHs lost agricultural land or unemployed);
- Other problems and discussions proposed by local people… Then, their comments and opinions (from both the PAP and others) were accommodated, studied and given satisfied answers.

115. After completing the investigation process, the resettlement consultant contacted to the local leaders to summary the achieved results, collect all related information to the compensation, assistance and resettlement on the area, advantage and disadvantage, drawing experiences, proposing the plan for final resettlement planning, temporary establishing the management system on supervising and on going of the work in the coming phases. Proposed leaders to be involved in the compensation and assistance activities of each project shall include the Ward president, cadastral cadres (and urban management officers) and leaders of residential regions (might be leader of hamlet or village)

8.2.2. Consultation proposal during the implementation phase

A. Information Dissemination and Consultation

116. During project implementation, PMU with support of project consultants, shall undertake the following assignments:

- Provide details information on the project policies and implementation formalities to the Compensation Assistance and Resettlement Committee of the Ward.
- Organize information dissemination and consultation to the PAP during project implementation;
- Update provincial unit price and confirm land acquisition scale and impacts on assets based on results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) with consultation of the PAP;
After that, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee of the City directly under management PMU or PMU signs contract with Board of Site Clearance Compensation (BSCC) to apply price, calculate compensation and complete compensation options for assets of each DH. PMU will present information on direct interests entitled to the PAP in meetings with residents and investigations with households;

Next, the affected households will receive estimate sheet of compensation, assistance and resettlement options to check information in survey on price of compensation and assistance; confirm their choice in compensation refund option. Compensation, assistance and resettlement options clarifying their affected assets and entitlement to get compensation of HHs must be signed by the affected HHs to improve their agreement with evaluation results. Any consideration of the affected people about option contents is acknowledged and clarified.

Consult the PAP on their desires about rehabilitation assistance plan. This part is applied to severely DPs and vulnerable DPs. Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee will inform the affected people about options and their entitlement of technical assistance before requesting them to clearly present their desires for that rehabilitation assistance.

B. Community Meeting

Right after issuance of land acquisition decision and before starting detailed designs, community meetings at each ward/commune will be implemented to supply additional information for DHs and create opportunities to discuss publicly policies and procedures of resettlement in each area of the affected households. All affected households will be invited for participation in the meeting and give comments. The related information and documents will be provided directly to the DHs in meetings. The meetings will be held in the form of:

- Explanation in words and pictures, drawings and documents of the project
- Creating opportunities for the displaced and resettled households to present and get answer for their questions and opinions. Encouraging affected households to contribute their opinions.
- Team of compensation, assistance and resettlement of the commune prepare a list of all PAP in the meeting.
- Ward resettlement board prepares a completed list of questions, comments, opinions and decisions arisen in the meetings such as information of the meeting, consultancy, and presentation of report of all meeting to the related PMU.
- Contents of the community meetings: (i) information about construction items and project impacts; (ii) Rights and rights to get the compensation of the affected HHs; (iii) Complaint mechanism and procedures; (iv) Rights to the
participation and advisory; (v) Resettlement activities; (vi) Organizational responsibilities; (vii) Implementation progress.

C. **Compensation and Rehabilitation**

118. Invitations will be sent to each affected household with time, place, and procedures for receiving compensation payment, assistance. Severely affected and vulnerable people will be met directly to assert their desires for rehabilitation support, vocational training or other aspiration.

D. **Removing plan of tombs in the project area**

119. All kinds of ancestor or family tombs with big diameter will be added the cost for excavation depending dimension and other related acceptable cost. In case of clan tombs or mausoleums with complex structure, besides compensation according to regulation, they also be assisted the labor cost for decoration, actual removing cost. Detailed compensation will be prepared by Compensation Council and submitted to financial agencies before approving by People’s Committee;

120. For normal tombs with diameter over 3m (from above 4m), if its diameter increases more 1m, compensation will increase 1.2 time comparing with same size tombs with smaller 1m;

121. All kinds of tombs must remove to other place within more than 1 km which will be assisted for removal and management cost of 200.000VND/tomb.

122. Removing plan must be implemented according to two steps:
   - Organizing a requiem for ancestor according to local custom.
   - Removing tomb according to local custom, then rehabilitating site for the project.

123. Implementation cost will be in compensation cost for removing tomb in cost estimation.

E. **Project Information Book (PIB)**

124. To ensure that affected households, local representatives and local authorities in the affected areas fully understand thoroughly and sufficiently about the resettlement program and are informed about the compensation and income recovery applied to the project, PMU with the help of consultants will draft Project Information Book (PIB) in consultation with the World Bank.

F. **Information Disclosure**

125. In addition to public announcement for DHs and local communities in the project areas, the RPs will be available in the public information center of Quang Tri and PMU of Construction and Investment Project of Dong Ha, in the Infoshop of Washington and Vietnam Development Information Center in Hanoi.
9. PROCEDURES OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS

9.1. Responsibilities

126. Permanent agencies in procedure of complaints settlement during compensation, assistance and land acquisition process include: Quang Tri PPC, relevant Departments, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee at all levels, WPCs in project affected areas. Due to functions and tasks of each level, Complaint procedures for the PAP will be adjusted in accordance with legal documents promulgated by the State.

127. Detailed procedures on complaint will be established for the project in order to ensure the opportunities for the PAP to present their complaints on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The objective is to quickly settle complaints of the PAP in right procedures. This mechanism will be designed in simple, understandable, quick and fair way. Procedures of complaints for each kind of project will certainly help to push project implementation process. The PAP who does not agree with decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement are entitled to raise complaints based on legal regulations.

128. The rule of complaints based on decision of compensation, assistance, land acquisition and resettlement decisions, together with responsibilities for complaint settlement, validity and settlement procedures shall be implemented in accordance to Article 138 in Land Law 2003 and Article 63, 64 Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated May 25th 2007 and regulations on complaint procedures Decree No. 136/2006/ND-CW.

129. However, while waiting for complaint settlement, the PAP shall comply with decision of land acquisition and land handing over in right plan and schedule decided by competent authorities.

130. For cases of grievance against administrative decision on land management as regulated in Article 162, Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, comply with regulations and laws on complaint settlement.

9.2. Procedure of complaints

131. All complaints, considerations of affected households and displaced households regarding to compensation entitlement, assistance, policies and price of compensation, assistance and resettlement and entitlements relating to reconstruction support programs will be acknowledged and settled by authorities at all levels.

132. The local social organizations such as Fatherland Front, Farmers Association, Women Union, the intermediary groups ... will be mobilized to participate actively in the settlement process of complaints and considerations of the project affected households.

133. In the complaining process, the PAP does not have to pay any administrative or legal fees. The steps of complaining process are as follows:

Four steps of grievance procedures:

Step 1: Complaints, considerations of the PAP about the resettlement program, or unsettled losses will be firstly sent to People’s Committees at all level in writing or by directly reflected. It is possible to discuss complaints in an
unofficial meeting between complainants and Chairman of WPCs. WPCs will be responsible for settling complaints within 15 days since receiving the complaints.

**Step 2:*** If the complaints are not handled or negotiated within 15 days since the registering date of complainants or the PAP have no feedbacks from WPCs, they can send their complaints to Board of compensation and resettlement of the City. Complaints must be handled within one month from original complaints date. Committee of compensation and resettlement of the City has to make a decision within a month from the date of receiving the complaints.

**Step 3:*** If affected persons are still not satisfied with the settlement of Municipal PCs or representatives of PCs or Municipal PCs do have no feedback within 01 month (30 days), they can send their complaints to PPC. PPC together with representatives of Provincial Board of resettlement will make decision on handling the within 30 days since provincial People's Committee received the complaints.

**Step 4:*** If affected persons are still not satisfied with the settlement of PPC or Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee, or PPC do not have any feedbacks within the regulated time, they can send their claims to Administrative Court to be settled as regulated by Law.

10. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

10.1. **Objective**

134. Monitoring and evaluation activities are made during implementation and after the resettlement phase in order to ensure land acquisition and resettlement conducted in accordance with the regulations, instructions specified in the resettlement plan. Monitoring provides all concerned parties the continuous reflection on the implementation. It helps assess the actual situations and success possibility and difficulties arising at soonest in order to make conditions for timely correction in project operation.

135. There are two objectives of monitoring:

(i) review the operation of the project whether it is completed effectively or not, including quantity, quality and time, and

(ii) Evaluate these activities whether they have achieved the objectives and purposes set out by the project, and how the level was achieved.

136. The implementing agencies (PMUs and PSCs) as well as independent monitoring organizations units signed contract separately with the consultant unit will regularly monitor the implementation of resettlement activities.

10.2. **Internal Monitoring**

137. PMUs are fully responsible for internal monitoring, the implementation of action plan of resettlement of sub-projects with the support of project consultants. The implementing
organizations will monitor implementation progress of the preparation and implementation of resettlement through regular progress reports.

138. Main indicators will be monitored:
(i) Compensation payment for affected households as described in the RAP;
(ii) The technical assistance activities, travel, payment and allowances and supports for relocation;
(iii) Recovery of the income source, the right to be entitled to support recovery;
(iv) Dissemination of information and community consultation;
(v) strictly adherence to the procedures for complaints, existing problems that require management attention;
(vi) Priority to affected people about the options offered, and
(vii) Coordination and completion of resettlement activities in the context of civil construction.

139. Implementation agencies will collect information monthly for Compensation Council. Database on monitoring resettlement of each sub-project will be maintained and updated monthly.

140. Implementation agencies will submit monitoring reports quarterly to Provincial People’s Committee about time schedule for implementing RAP. Those reports will be sent to World Bank as a part of quarterly reports to World Bank. Internal monitoring reports will include the following contain:
(i) Number of affected people, according to each type of impact in each project component, and status quo of compensation, removing and rehabilitating income for each type;
(ii) Allocated amount for activities or compensation, and reimbursement for each above mentioned action;
(iii) Final result of solving complains and raised problem which needs to be feedback by PMU;
(iv) Implementation activities, and
(v) Adjusted RAP according to actual works.

10.3. Independent monitoring

141. Objectives. Overall objective of external monitoring is to regularly review and assess independently resettlement objectives, changes in standard and living environment, rehabilitating social and economic cornerstone of affected people, effectiveness on organization, impact and sustainability of rights, benefits and demands which need more mitigation measures if any and to draw lessons learn on strategic planning and future policy.

142. Responsible agencies. According to requirement of World Bank on selection of consultant, Provincial PMU will hire an independent organization to monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAP. This organization, called Monitoring Organization (MO), will
specialize on social science and have experience on monitoring resettlement. MO must start
their work after RAP will be updated and approved.

143. **Monitoring and evaluating indicators:** Following indicators will be monitored and
evaluated by MO:
   
   (i) Pay compensation such as: (a) whether all compensations will be paid fully to
       affected persons before acquiring land or not; (b) whether full payment is
       appropriate to the replacement of affected assets;

   (ii) Providing technical assistance for constructing house of affected people who
        are building their house on remaining area or new house on allocated area by
        the project;

   (iii) Providing income rehabilitation and business activities;

   (iv) Advising community and community awareness on compensation policy: (a)
       affected people will be inform and advised on land acquisition, rehabilitating
       and renting activities (supervising team should take part in at least one advisory
       meeting to monitor advisory community process, problem during meeting and
       proposed solution); (b) community awareness on compensation policy and
       rights; and (c) awareness on plans for affected people which is given in RAP, and

   (v) Operation of complain solving mechanism and speed of problem solved;

   (vi) Satisfaction level of affected people on different aspects of RAP will be
       supervised and recorded. It will be supervised the operation of complain
       solving mechanism and speed of problem solved;

   (vii) During implementation, trend of living condition will be observed and surveyed.
       Any possible problem during rehabilitation of living conditions will be reported.

10.4. Monitoring method

*Survey sample*

144. Requiring implementation of socio-economic survey before, during and after
implementation of RAP in order to compare of success and failure of RAP. Monitoring
activities will be based on survey sample. Scale of sample must be 100% removing
households and seriously affected farmer households and at least 10% remaining households.
Survey sample should be implemented twice a year.

145. Survey must include women, old man and other vulnerable groups. Number of female
and male representative answering questions should be the same.

146. A following assessment will be implemented from 6 to 12 months after completion of
all resettlement activities.

*Saving database*

147. MO will maintain a database on resettlement monitoring. This database will store the
files on results of independent monitoring and affected people and will be collected and
updated as a part of monitoring activities based on collected data in next survey. Implementation agencies could access all gathered database.

**Reporting**

148. MO must submit regularly monitoring results in each 6 month. Those monitoring reports must be submitted to PMU, and then the PMU will prepared those reports as an Annex in Progress Report and send to World Bank.

149. Contain of the report includes: (a) reporting RAP implementation schedule (b) differences, if any, comparing with provisions and principles in RAP; (c) defining problems and proposed solution to inform implementation agencies about current status and solve problems timely; and (d) reporting solved problems in last reports.

**After monitoring reports**

150. Monitoring reports will be discussed in the meeting between MO and implementation agencies which will be organized right after submitting reports. Following necessary activities after monitoring reports will be implemented based on addressed problems in those reports and the following discussions.

**Evaluation**

151. Resettlement evaluation is to evaluate at defined time about impact of resettlement and consider if given objective implemented or not. External supervision will be implemented the evaluation of resettlement process and impacts from 6 to 12 month after completion of all resettlement activities. Similar questionnaire and survey sample will be used for this evaluation.

11. **COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGET**

11.1. **Replacement cost investigation**

152. Budget for the RAP implementation will be extracted from the government’s counterpart fund. Quang Tri Province People’s Committee will provide counterpart capital for the implementation of compensation and resettlement and will be included in the total investment cost of the project.

153. Method used to determine value of asset losses in projects funded by WB is based on “REPLACEMENT PRICE”. In this project, losses include losses of urban land, construction works and other assets. For urban land in the same area, existing-use value shall be evaluated following replacement price in consideration of public facilities and social services plus registration cost and transfer tax. For residential houses and other construction works, values are determined according to market prices of construction materials so as to build a replacement house with area and quality at least same as the old one, or to repair
affected structures plus costs for material transport, manpower, tender, registration and transfer tax. Depreciation of assets and values of materials which may be calculated for this compensation.

154. The Consulting unit (LAVIC) conducts investigation through (i) study of the average revenue for sectors of agriculture, industry (income from land) in the locality, (ii) interviews and surveys of affected households and non-affected households and (iii) observations and surveys in residential areas ... Thereby, replace unit price proposed for the project.

155. Currently, regulations on compensation unit price and allowances for land, trees, crops as well as architectural objects, buildings ... issued by People's Committee of Quang Tri Province are always updated yearly by Department of Finance, Department of Natural Resources - Environmental, Department of Construction... and local authorities.

156. Thus, according to the comparison results between market prices and compensation, assistance unit prices regulated in documents and policies of the province are equal. In other sides, (i) provincial issued land price is relatively close to market unit price; (ii) the price survey of assets, trees/ crops indicates that the market unit price is equivalent to the unit price regulated by the Quang Tri PPC. In the community consultation meeting, local population and the affected households have been consulted on the replacement cost and they were all agreed with price proposed by PPC.

157. Therefore, based on the survey data, consultation results and unit prices issued by Quang Tri Province People's Committee, unit price proposed for compensating land, trees, crops ...are applicable in accordance with Decision No.02/12010/QD-UBND; Decision No.13/2010/QD-UBND, Decision No.39/2009/QD-UBND, Decision No.25/2010/QD-UBND as stated above:

11.2. Cost estimation

158. Costs for resettlement, assistance and compensation including costs for RAP preparation and implementation, cost for administration and management are estimated as follows:

- Cost for compensation, assistance and resettlement for affected land and other assets in the project area;
- Costs for program on income recovery and special allowance for vulnerable groups, female headed households, disabled and poor households …;
- Cost for administrative management;
- Cost for employment of local resettlement dissemination and independent monitoring consultant;
- Cost for contingency;

159. The total cost estimate for the RAP implementation is about 69,333 billion VND. This includes costs of special compensation and allowance for project-affected land and architectures, income restoration programs, the transition assistances, the monitoring, evaluation, administrative management and contingency costs.

160. Details of impacts and Cost Estimation is presented as follows:
### Table 6. Cost Estimations for compensation activities

*Unit price: VND*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Total costs</th>
<th>Grant total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ward 1</td>
<td>Ward 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for permanent land acquisition</td>
<td>5,186,594,800</td>
<td>2,694,172,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for temporary land acquisition (m²)</td>
<td>207,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation for planting and crops</td>
<td>189,158,000</td>
<td>144,297,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assistance for stable living and production</td>
<td>347,760,000</td>
<td>10,080,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assistance to change occupation and training for new job</td>
<td>6,949,088,000</td>
<td>115,144,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assistance to agricultural lands which located in residential areas, but may</td>
<td>2,450,560,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>component</td>
<td>Ward 1</td>
<td>Ward 2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2480,000</td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Compensation for housing and architectures on land</td>
<td>$120,000,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assistance training courses for people under the age of working</td>
<td>$63,000,000</td>
<td>$93,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Assistance to poor, disadvantaged households</td>
<td>$189,000,000</td>
<td>$189,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Assistance to the social and martyr family</td>
<td>$362,000,000</td>
<td>$362,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Assistance to business household affected by the project PAH</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Public information dissemination</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Detail investigations and measurements</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>component</td>
<td>Total costs</td>
<td>Grant total</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ward 1</td>
<td>Ward 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Supervision and independent evaluation expenditures.</td>
<td>154,706,408</td>
<td>30,916,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Management costs</td>
<td>309,412,816.0</td>
<td>61,833,883.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,934,760,024</td>
<td>3,184,444,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Contingency (5% of total)</td>
<td>796,738,001</td>
<td>159,222,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total costs of compensation and assistance</td>
<td>16,731,498,025</td>
<td>3,343,667,234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words (rounded: Fifty billion, eighty-seven millions dong; Equivalent to: two millions, five hundreds and sixty-eight thousands, six hundred and seven US Dollars.

\[1\text{US$} = 19,500 \text{VND}\]
## APPENDIX 1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Certification of entitlement for PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture land</td>
<td>PAPs with legal, permanent land use right certificate of the affected land area.</td>
<td>Lost area less/equivalent to 20% of total land area: Cash compensation for PAPs for the acquired land area at 100% of the replacement cost. Lost area more than 20% total land area: PAPs can opt for: (i) Cash compensation for the acquired land area at 100% of replacement cost, or (ii) “Land for land” with the same area PAP occupied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>Legal land users / land that can be legalized</td>
<td>PAPs can opt for: (i) Cash compensation for acquired land area at 100% of replacement cost, or (ii) “Land for land” with the same area PAP occupied, or (iii) Cash compensation at 100% of replacement cost (legal land use right/ AHs will be compensated as 100% replacing cost (legal/legalizable use) or in cash according to replacing price minus land levy (according to land use time). Users of land dispute: AHs will only receive compensation once conflict solved (this amount will be put into a special bank account).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Residential/structures and graves</td>
<td>Owners of legal or may lawfully</td>
<td>(i) Compensation for affected construction with 100% replacing price. No discount for reused materials or depreciation cost. (ii) If affected construction is partly, besides compensation for losing part, it adds more for repairing cost as same as or better than before. Renting house people will be provided an amount for renting house in 3 months according to common market price and supported in order that they could select and arrange a suitable renting house. AHs receive assistance for affected part equivalent to 100% replacing price; Household affected grave: AH will receive full compensation for excavation, removing and re-burying cost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Classification</th>
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<th>Compensation policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4  | Loss of income, productive material and business | Loss of income and assets for production / | (i) Compensation for losing income in transition period, equivalent to net monthly average income, at least for 3 months.  
(ii) Full compensation for affected constructions with replacing price. No discount for reused materials or depreciation cost.  
(iii) If AHs must be removed to new location, it will provide them a new location with same scale or, compensation in cash according to replacing price, plus an assisting amount for transporting assets to new location. |
| 5  | Loss on trees and crops | Damaged crops HHs. | AH will receive compensation for damaged vegetable according to market price. |
|    |                | Damaged trees HHs | AH will receive compensation for damaged vegetable according to market price based on type, age and profitable value. |
| 6  | Temporarily affected cultivated land HHs | Temporarily affected cultivated land HHs | (i) Full compensation for a crop of tree/vegetable according to market price  
(ii) Compensation for losing income from next crop because of no farming during project implementation. And  
(iii) Rehabilitating land use or improving better by cultivating measure when soil quality reduces, And  
(iv) If project use their land more than 2 years, AH can select: 1) Keeping on using land, Or, 2) allocating their land to the project and receiving compensation as permanent lost land. |
|    |                | Temporarily affected residential land HHs | (i) Compensation for affected properties with replacing price  
(ii) Rehabilitating land use as same as before |
|    |                | Small business owners affected temporarily | (i) Compensation for losing income during affected time, equivalent to net average monthly income at least for 3 months.  
(ii) Compensation for affected asset with replacing price  
(iii) Rehabilitating land use as same as before |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<th>Compensation policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Damage to the private/public works or land by the construction</td>
<td>(i) Contractor is requested to pay compensation immediately for individuals, community, organization, state agencies having damaged buildings by construction. (ii) Damage must be repaired in order to restore as same as before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Indirectly affected</td>
<td>Land users lost their own land and property due to the development of resettlement area</td>
<td>Because indirect affected people also bear impacts as same as AHs, they also receive compensation as same as AHs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Affected Public property</td>
<td>Commune, residential quarter, administration unit which have public structures, house and construction works, forest, grazing land or other type of land; temporary or permanently affected irrigation system.</td>
<td>(i) Rehabilitating affected public buildings as same as before, or (ii) Replacing at other location with advising related community and organization, or (iii) Compensation with replacing price for affected public land and assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Recovery Supports</td>
<td>Disassembling and removing assistance</td>
<td>All affected people must be removed to other place or at same place that will be received assistance for transportation of materials with 1,000,000 VND/HH if they re-build their house on old land or 3,000,000-4,000,000 VND if they remove to other place within province and 5,000,000VND if they remove to other province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AHs must remove to other place and AH must build their house at old land.</td>
<td>(i) Removed households will be supported equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month in 6 months; (ii) People having remain land enough for constructing house and self-remove their house on old land will receive support equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month in 3 months;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistance for living stabilization and business rehabilitation</td>
<td>AHs must remove to other place and AH must build their house at old land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social special assistance</td>
<td>AH must remove and belong to social security group.</td>
<td>Will provide a special assistance at least 1,000,000 VND/household/year to help them for living rehabilitation during 3 year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>