SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT NO 1

MEKONG TRANSPORT AND FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT
WB IDA Credit No 3448 - VN
THE 06 BRIDGES BETWEEN DAM CUNG AND NAM CAM

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
FINAL REPORT

Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO)
NOVEMBER 2007
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR THE 06 BRIDGES BETWEEN DAM CUNG AND NAM CAM

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DMS  Detailed Measurement Survey
DP  Displaced Person (or Project Affected Person, PAP)
DPC  District’s People’s Committee
DRC  District Resettlement Committee
EMA  External Monitoring Agency (or Independent Monitoring Organization, IMO)
GOV  Government of Vietnam
GSO  General Statistics Office
ha  Hectare
HH  Household
HHH  Household Head
IDA  International Development Association
IMO  Independent Monitoring Organization (or External Monitoring Agency, EMA)
IOL  Inventory of Losses
MOT  Ministry of Transport
OD  Operational Directives
OP  Operational Policy
PAP  Project Affected Person (or Displaced Person, DP)
PDOT  Provincial Department of Transport
PIB  Public Information Booklet
PMU1  Project Management Unit 1
PPC  Provincial People’s Committee
PRC  Provincial Resettlement Committee
RAP  Resettlement Action Plan
RC  Resettlement Committees
ROW  Right of Way
HHH  Household Head
RS  Resettlement Site
USD  United States Dollar
WB  World Bank
WPC  Commune People’s Committee
VND  Vietnamese Dong
### DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Cut-off-date**

The date of starting of inventory of losses during preparation of the RAP. The cut-off-date of the Project shall be 15 June 2004. Displaced Persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for the Project, and that anyone moving into the Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

**Eligibility**

Any person who at the cut-off-date was located within the area affected by the project, its sub-components, or other subproject parts thereof, and would: (i) have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); or (ii) not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through process identified in the resettlement plan; (iii) not have legal nor recognizable by laws rights to the land they are occupying, they live or and have properties/assets within the project areas before the cut-off date. Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose and other assistance at full replacement cost. Persons covered under (iii) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set in this PF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

**Replacement cost**

Is the term used to determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. For loses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers, and supplies; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. When domestic laws do not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standards.

**Resettlement**

Is the general term related to land acquisition and compensation for loss of asset whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets or other means of livelihood.
Summary of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
For the 06 Bridges between Dam Cung and Nam Can

The Highway No.1 Project Management Unit (PMU1) has been established for Project preparation and implementation for this project and other similar Projects for the improvement of National Highway No.1 (NH-1) and Mekong Transport Network financed by multilateral and bilateral agencies.

The feasibility study for this Project has been carried out in 2004 by the consultants – APECO, who also conducted the detailed design of the roads of the Improvement of the Mekong Transport Network in November 2004.

At present, National Highway No.1 Rehabilitation Project - Phase 3 is being carried out and it is estimated to complete at the end of 2007. National Highway No1, Dam Cung – Nam Can section is approximately 12 km ( from Km 2290+000 to Km2301+680) and it is the end section of National Highway No1 of which road components are under construction in National Highway No1 Rehabilitation Project, section Can Tho-Nam Can (WB3 project). On the alignment, there are 06 temporary weak bridges which do not meet technical standards of class IV highway of Ca Mau – Nam Can section in the future. The World Bank (WB) accepted additional funds for construction of these 06 bridges. The PMU1 is Employer, and the Apeco consultants carry out Feasibility Study for 06 bridges using counterpart fund.

Thus, the rehabilitation of NH1, Ca Mau – Nam Can section and construction of 06 bridges on the section will improve the transport in the area.

Therefore, The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of the Government of Viet Nam proposed to apply additional financial assistance in the form of a Supplemental Credit from the IDA i.e. under the Improvement of the Mekong Transport Network component for the construction of 06 bridges on Dam Cung-Nam Can section (Km2290+000 to Km2301+680) on National Highway No1.

Construction of 06 Bridges and Bridge Approaches anticipates a land acquisition and resettlement impacts for:

- Construction of 06 bridges of 9 meters wide located approx. 15m from the existing bridges in horizontal direction.
- Other temporary land acquisition during civil works
- Establishment of roads’ Right of Way (ROW) safety areas, distances on each side of roads shall be 3m.

Therefore, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on the results of: (i) Inventory of losses caused by the project, conducted by Resettlement Specialists of the Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO) in cooperation with the PMU1’s staffs as well as relevant local authorities in the period of June 2004 to July 2004; (ii) Field observation of the project’ physical works that anticipate land acquisition and resettlement impacts; (iii) Stakeholders consultations, including consultation with local authorities at different levels (provincial/city’s, district’s and wards); (iv) Interviews with displaced and non-displaced people; and (v) Group discussion and consultation with DPs in the project areas. During the
project preparation, extensive consultations with local authorities were held by the consultant to discuss alternative options to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

According to the results of the Inventory, the project will:

- Permanently acquire about 29,409 m² of agricultural land
- Permanently acquire about 1460 m² of residential land in which there constructed 815 m² of class IV houses
- Temporarily acquire about 39,046 m² of agricultural land during construction
- Affect 21 households (HHs): 13 partial losses, and 8 total losses that will have to relocate. That represent about five percent of the total area of the affected agricultural units.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) aims to guide implementation of project compensation activities and provision of rehabilitation assistance measures to DPs impacted by the projects components. Policies for compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation have been established based on these surveys, applying Vietnam’s existing laws and regulations and the World Bank Operational Directives/Policies. A full and accurate scale of land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project will be identified through an updated detailed measurement survey (DMS) during the implementation stage, when the detailed engineering design are completed, providing required technical information, and land marks, clearly indicating the project area, are staked on the ground. Results of the DMS will serve are the basis for updating this resettlement plan and will be the final legal basis for compensation, resettlement and construction of the 06 Bridges.

The main objectives of the RAP are to ensure that all DPs caused by the 06 Bridges between Dam Cung and Nam Can will be compensated or assisted in accordance with current resettlement policies.

The total resettlement plan implementation cost for the Project is estimated approx. 3,321,551,000 VND.
1 Introduction

Ca Mau is the southernmost province of the 64 provinces in Vietnam. Ca Mau province has the natural area of 5,208.8 square kilometers equivalent to 13.1% of total area of the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam or 1.57% the country area. It has a population of 1,119 thousands (in 2000). The province adjoins Kien Giang and Bac Lieu provinces on the North, the East Sea on the South and the Gulf of Thailand on the West.

Ca Mau province is administratively divided into 8 districts and Ca Mau city which is 350 km far from Ho Chi Minh City and 180 km from Can Tho city to the south. From Ca Mau city the NH1 continues its course to Nam Can district where Nam Can sea port is being constructed at the end of NH1.

Ca Mau is relatively thinly populated. In 2002, the population of the province was 1123.3 thousand. Urban population was 246.2 thousand and rural population was 877.1 thousand. Population of labor ages is 500 thousand accounting for 44.6% of total population. In general, a majority of labor force is unskilled with only 5.8% of the labor force have been trained. The climate in Ca Mau is tropical monsoon and affected by the equator climate. Therefore, the average temperature for the year is high and stable at 26.5°C. There are two seasons in Ca Mau: the rainy season (June to November) and the dry season (from December to May).

The terrain is flat and low approximately 0.5m to 0.7m above sea level Southernmost Ca Mau province with its seafood, large crude oil reserves and mangrove and cajuput forests has the potential to attract domestic and foreign investment. With a coastline of 254 km and almost 250,000 ha of water surface for shrimp farming, Ca Mau is one of four key fishing grounds in Viet Nam.

The province has injected money into developing the seafood processing industry along with zoning off material areas in order to fully tap its potential.

Aside from developing services and infrastructure for fishing and crude oil exploitation, Ca Mau has developed fleets of deep-sea fishing vessels, gradually replacing coastal fishing ships. The province has also built advanced seafood processing factories to diversify products for export suitable to market demands.

Annual seafood output increased 10.85 percent in 2002 helped by a rise in the output of shrimps to 75,000 tones and the output of processed seafood to 55,000 tones, meeting international standards and entering into foreign markets. Ca Mau registered export turnovers of $252 million USD in 2001, $304 million USD in 2002 and $350 million USD in 2003 of which processed seafood will contribute $341 million USD.

The sea-born economy has contributed to the province's socio-economic development, with gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates of 10.8 percent in 2001 and 11.3 percent in 2002.

The province also has a large oil and gas reserve, attracting long-term investment. In 2002, construction of the Ca Mau gas-electricity-fertilizer industrial zone started with an investment capital of $1.7 billion USD.

In the last 7 years, in pursuant to the approval master plan, the Local authorities cooperated with their related agencies in establishing the detailed plan of 26 projects, with total area of 1,319.71 ha, including: Industrial zone – Industrial Center, Trade Center, residential quarters,
new urban area... There were 13 approved projects, with total area of 688.9 ha. In 2005, Province of People Committee approved 06 master plan scaled 1/500 for the city... Compared with the period before 1999, the planning result of the last 7 years is significant to decide the rapid development of the city in the next time, and to strive to be City Class II in 2010.
The city economy has grown rapidly, achieved average annual growth (the period 1999-2005) of 17.44 percent. In 2005, GDP increased 2.65 times compared with the year 1998. Per capita GDP in 2005 (at constant 1994 prices) amounted to 13.2 millions dong (approximately US$880), increasing 14.98% annually.

Total industrial output value has amounted 29.228 billions dong for last 7 years, increasing 23.49% on annual average. Now, there are 1.470 establishments in the city, increasing 279 establishments compared with the year 1998, the annual average growth speed is 3.05%.

The commercial service value has amounted to 4.748 billions dong for last 7 years, increasing 17.53% on annual average. Compared with the year 1998, now there are 7.150 establishments, increasing 2.875 establishments, the annual average growth speed is 7.62%. The kinds of transport, financial, bank, postal services... are expanded, with the attendance of the economic components to sever better the production requirements and life of the people.

Output value of agriculture – fishery has amounted to 2.248 billions dong for last 7 years, increasing 6.80% on annual average. Many effective production models at suburban communes have been reproduced, contributing positively to the poverty alleviation movement, raising the living standards of the rural people. For last 7 years, gross output of paddy has amounted to 390.262 tons, output of shrimp has amounted to 13.480 tons, increasing 49.58% on annual average.

The Government of Viet Nam applied for additional financing from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of the Mekong Transport and Flood Protection Project (MTFPP) and which included the components for the National Highway No.1 Rehabilitation Project - Phase 3 and Improvement of the Mekong Transport Network (IMTN).

The Highway No.1 Project Management Unit (PMU1) has been established for Project preparation and implementation for this project and other similar Projects for the improvement of National Highway No.1 (NH-1) and Mekong Transport Network financed by multilateral and bilateral agencies.

The feasibility study for this Project has been carried out in 1998 under the Third Highway Rehabilitation Project (HRP2) by the consultants – APECO, who also conducted the detailed design of the roads of the Improvement of the Mekong Transport Network in November 2003.

At present, National Highway No.1 Rehabilitation Project - Phase 3 is being carried out and it is estimated to complete at the end of 2007. National Highway No1, Dam Cung – Nam Can section is approximately 12 km (from Km 2290+000 to Km2301+680) and it is the end section of National Highway No1 of which road components are under construction in National Highway No1 Rehabilitation Project, section Can Tho-Nam Can (WB3 project). On the alignment, there are 06 temporary weak bridges, which do not meet technical standards of class IV highway of Ca Mau – Nam Can section in the future. The World Bank (WB) accepted additional funds for construction of these 06 bridges. The PMU1 is Employer, and the Apeco consultants carry out Feasibility Study for 06 bridges using counterpart fund.

Thus, the rehabilitation of NH1, Ca Mau – Nam Can section and construction of 06 bridges on the section will improve the transport in the area.

Therefore, The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of the Government of Viet Nam proposed to apply additional financial assistance in the form of a Supplemental Credit from the IDA i.e. under the Improvement of the Mekong Transport Network component for the construction of 06 bridges on Dam Cung-Nam Can section (Km2290+000 to Km2301+680) on National Highway No1.
2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 General Description
The roadway transport network in Ca Mau province is 2.177 km total length, with the average formation of 4m; including 100 Km of macadam penetration road and 291km asphalt road. The National Highway No.1 along Ca Mau province is most important highway, with the length of approx. 70 km from the East Gateway of Ca Mau City to Nam Can district, from here there are a lot of inter-district road and connection road to districts, communes, towns in province. The National Highway No.63 from Ca Mau to Kien Giang is being improved and is an important road in the North of Ca Mau province

The ratio of road length to area is 0.04km/km² which are the lowest in Vietnam. While the national highways are being rehabilitated and paved, most of local road is unpaved and impassable in the rainy season.

The principal mode of transport in Ca Mau is via waterways. The inland waterways including canals and rivers that are used for transport are 540 km in length. The waterways carry 69.8% of goods and 50% of passengers. The waterway is a cheap mode of transport but despite its advantage in general goods transport, its disadvantages in transport of passenger and some special commodities are apparent as the boats carrying such loads are normally very speedy and thus very dangerous. The waves generated from such speed boats cause serious erosion to river banks and once an accident occurs, there will be a big loss of people and much damage to the environment from its oil spills.

It can be expected that when the rehabilitation of the NH1 from Can Tho to Nam Can is completed, the transport road networks of the region will be enormously improved especially to the poor Nam Can, Ngoc Hien, Tran Van Thoi, Dam Doi and Cai Nuoc district

2.2 Brief description of the existing and new proposed 06 Bridges
2.2.1 The names and characteristics of the existing bridges are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Span Structures</th>
<th>Bridge Length</th>
<th>Span Setting</th>
<th>Abutment Foundation</th>
<th>Pier Foundation</th>
<th>Design Load (Ton)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinh Nam</td>
<td>2291+805</td>
<td>3 Eiffel Truss Simple Spans</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>3/ (15.6+25.2+15.6)</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cua Ga</td>
<td>2293+438</td>
<td>3 Eiffel Truss Simple Spans</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>3/ (12.6+25.2+12.6)</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ong U</td>
<td>2294+095</td>
<td>3 Eiffel Truss Simple Spans</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>3/ (12.6+13.2+12.6)</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Tong</td>
<td>2295+199</td>
<td>3 Bailey Truss Simple Spans</td>
<td>39.15</td>
<td>3/ (12.8+13.45+12.8)</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ong Tinh</td>
<td>2296+526</td>
<td>3 Eiffel Truss Simple Spans</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>3/ (18.6+19.2+18.6)</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinh Xang</td>
<td>2301+526</td>
<td>3 Eiffel Truss Simple Spans</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>3/ (12.6+13.2+12.6)</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>H Shape Steel Piles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The photographs of the existing 06 bridges are as follows:

Kinh Nam Bridge Km 2291+805

Cua Ga Bridge Km 2293+438

Ong U Bridge Km 2294+095

Long Tong Bridge Km 2295+199

Ong Tinh Bridge Km 2296+526

Kinh Xang Bridge Km 2031+526

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>279.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The bridge approaches that will be included, Detailed Design and Construction for these bridges are listed in the Table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge Names</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Lengths (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning</td>
<td>End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kinh Nam</td>
<td>2291+620</td>
<td>2292+000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cua Ga</td>
<td>2293+260</td>
<td>2293+620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ong U</td>
<td>2293+935</td>
<td>2294+260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Long Tong</td>
<td>2295+020</td>
<td>2295+379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ong Tinh</td>
<td>2296+320</td>
<td>2296+680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Kinh Xang</td>
<td>2301+340</td>
<td>2301+680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2 The names and characteristics of the new proposed bridges and approaches are as follows:

1. Kinh Nam bridge
The location of the new bridge will be 15 m away and upstream of the existing location. The beginning of the approach road is km 2291+620 and the end point is km 2292+000.
   - Total length of the project road & bridge: 380m
   - Total length of approaches: 305.38m
   - The length of the bridge: 74.62m

2. Cua Ga bridge
The location of the new bridge will be 15 m away and upstream of the existing location. The beginning of the approach road is km 2293+260 and the end point is km 2293+620.
   - Total length of the project road & bridge: 360m
   - Total length of approaches: 285.38m
   - The length of the bridge: 74.62m

3. Ong U bridge
The location of the new bridge will be 15 m away and upstream of the existing location. The beginning of the approach road is km 2293+935 and the end point is km 2294+260.
   - Total length of the project road & bridge: 325m
   - Total length of approaches: 250.38m
   - The length of the bridge: 74.62m

4. Long Tong bridge
The location of the new bridge will be 15 m away and upstream of the existing location. The beginning of the approach road is km 2295+020 and the end point is km 2295+379.
   - Total length of the project road & bridge: 359m
   - Total length of approaches: 284.38m
5. Ong Tinh bridge
The location of the new bridge will be 15 m away and upstream of the existing location. The beginning of the approach road is km 2296+320 and the end point is km 2296+680.

- Total length of the project road & bridge: 360m
- Total length of approaches: 285.38m
- The length of the bridge: 74.62m

6. Kinh Xang bridge
The location of the new bridge will be 15 m away and upstream of the existing location. The beginning of the approach road is km 2301+340 and the end point is km 2301+680.

- Total length of the project road & bridge: 340m
- Total length of approaches: 265.38m
- The length of the bridge: 74.62m

Bridge Width of Kinh Nam, Cua Ga, Ong U, and Long Tong:
- Carriageway: 2 x 3.5m
- Safety strip and Guardrails: 2 x 1m
- Total width of bridge: 9m (equivalent to the Width of Road Class IV)

Bridge Width of Kinh Xang and Ong Tinh:
- Carriageway: 2 x 3.5m
- Sidewalks and Guardrails: 2 x 2.5m
- Total width of bridge: 12m (equivalent to the Width of Road Class III)

Bridge Type:
Pre-cast reinforced concrete girders and prestressed concrete girders.

Loading capacity limit:
HL93 and reference with H30 and XB80, Sidewalks load 300Kg/m2

2.3 Land Acquisition Impacts

1. Construction of 06 Bridges and Bridge Approaches anticipates a land acquisition and resettlement impacts for:

- Construction of 06 bridges of 9 and 12 meter wide located approx. 15m from the existing bridges in horizontal direction.
- Other temporary land acquisition during civil works
- Establishment of roads’ Right of Way (ROW) safety areas, distances on each side of roads shall be 3m.

2. During the project preparation, in close cooperation with respective PDOT, extensive consultations with local authorities were held by the consultant to discuss alternative options to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts.
3. Regardless of the mentioned measures, it is anticipated that the 6 bridge project will involve certain resettlement impacts. Based on the FS technical design, a Census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) for the 06 Bridges was conducted by the Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO) during the period of June 2004 to July 2004. According to the results of the Inventory, the project will:

- Permanently acquire about 29,409 m² of agricultural land
- Permanently acquire about 1460 m² of residential land in which there constructed 815 m² of class IV houses
- Temporarily acquire about 39,046 m² of agricultural land during construction
- Affect 21 households (HHs)

4. Tables 1 below provide summarized data on the scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts to the local population and public properties, caused by the the 06 Bridges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Scope of permanent land acquisition of the Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commune/Town</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 <strong>Nam Can Town</strong> (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 <strong>Ham Rong Commune</strong> (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Result of Inventory of losses and socio-economic survey of affected people, conducted by the Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO) Studies during June. 04 – July. 04.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Summarized scope of resettlement impacts on people caused by the Project.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commune/Town</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 <strong>Nam Can Town</strong> (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 <strong>Ham Rong Commune</strong> (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Result of Inventory of losses and socio-economic survey of affected people, conducted by the Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO) Studies during June. 04 – July. 04.
Table 3: Impacts on crops and trees caused by the Project.

At the site, agriculture – land are shown at table below is fallow land, there are uncultitivated and do not have any trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total number of DPs (HHs)</th>
<th>No of DPs having crops/trees affected</th>
<th>Of which:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>annual crops (m2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit trees (m2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wood/forest trees (trees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bonsai/decorative trees (trees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Result of Inventory of losses and socio-economic survey of affected people, conducted by the Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO) Studies during June.04 – July.04.

Table 3a: Summarize of 8 relocated houses caused by the Project.

Nam Can Town – Ong Tinh Bridge
(Please see attached plan in Annex C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of household</th>
<th>Total number of Residential Land (m2)</th>
<th>Loss of residential area (m2)</th>
<th>Remain of residential area (m2)</th>
<th>Percentage of loss (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Luy</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Thuy</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trinh Ngoc Diep</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vo Kim Phung</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phan Thi Diep</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mai Van Phat</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tran Van Dang</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pham Tien Si</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Result of Inventory of losses and socio-economic survey of affected people, conducted by the Asia Pacific Engineering Consultants (APECO) Studies during June.04 – July.04.

8 houses are shown above are loss of over than 73% of residential land and remain less than 40m², so that they have to relocated out of their land. There is no plan for resettlement sites due to almost affected people living in sub-urban zone. These households will receive the compensation and/or relocate by themselves. Besides, the commune agents will provide new lands within the residential quarter for the households whose land is acquired totally or not enough to reorganize the structures on the same site.

5. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to guide implementation of project compensation activities and provision of rehabilitation assistance measures to DPs impacted by the projects components. Policies for compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation have been established based on these surveys, applying Vietnam's existing
laws and regulations and the World Bank Operational Directives/Policies (as relevant): Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, Operational Directive (OD) 4.20 on Indigenous People and OP4.11 on Cultural Property. A full and accurate scale of land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project will be identified through an updated detailed measurement survey (DMS) during the implementation stage, when the detailed engineering design are completed, providing required technical information, and land marks, clearly indicating the project area, are staked on the ground. Results of the DMS will serve as the basis for updating this resettlement plan and will be the final legal basis for compensation, resettlement and construction of the 06 Bridges.

6. Following approval by WB and the Government, the updated RAP will be implemented by local resettlement committees (RCs) under the guidance of the provincial people’s committee (PPC) and PMU1 of the MOT. Careful coordination between all the agencies and departments will be necessary to successfully complete the different resettlement activities. The provisions and policies of this RAP will form the legal basis for the implementation of resettlement activities for the 06 Bridges.

Table 4: Summarized permanent impacts on houses and/or other structures by the Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total number of DPs having house/structure affected (Hh)</th>
<th>Houses, of which:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total area affected (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary with leaves roof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary with tole/Fibrocement roof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary with tiled roof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kitchen (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal sheds (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eaves made of tole/fibrocement (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Courtyard made of brick/cemented (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bricks made fence (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steel gate (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graves (unit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wells (unit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cemented bridges (unit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nam Can Town</strong> (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>12 0  992  133  859  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ham Rong Commune</strong> (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>9 0  467.7  99.1  257  111.6  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21 0  1459.7  232.1  1116  111.6  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Socioeconomic information

3.1 Sources of Information

Socioeconomic information of this RAP has been taken from several sources: (i) results of IOL for 100% of affected households of the 06 Bridges; (ii) results of socio-economic household survey of the DPs; (iii) results of formal and informal meetings and group discussions with local authorities and social groups in project impacted areas. The consultation activities were held by the Consultant’s Resettlement Specialist in cooperation with the PMU1 and local authorities. All of these activities were carried out in the period of June – July 2004.

3.2 Demographic Features of DPs

Other demographic features of the DPs, including ethnicity, age composition of the affected HHs and characteristics of their HHHs, including education and occupation of DPs’ HHHs, are presented in the Tables from 5 to 14 below. (More detailed are given in Annex B)

Table 5: Demographic characteristics of DPs of the 06 Bridges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total number of DPs responded (HHs)</th>
<th>DPs population (PERSON)</th>
<th>Sex ratio of the DPs’ popul. (%)</th>
<th>Ethnic composition of the DPs (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Aver. HH’s size (pers./HH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The same as above

Table 6: Demographic characteristics of DPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total number of DPs (HHs)</th>
<th>Distribution (responded) by HHs size (total DPs number)</th>
<th>DPs population under 18 years old</th>
<th>DPs working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≤ 4 pers./HH</td>
<td>5 ≤ &lt; 8 pers./HH</td>
<td>&gt;8 pers./HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The same as above
Table 7: Demographic structure of HHs surveyed population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total population responded (pers)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Age composition of the surveyed population (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>Fem. (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The same as above

3.3 Education

9. Vietnam is recognized as one of the most successful among the developing countries in term of its achievements in compulsory education in the context of its low per capita income status. The Government has made great efforts to provide education for all. During the economic “renovation” period, the access to education throughout the country, including in the Mekong Delta, has been radically improved. The primary compulsory education has been achieved throughout the country, and today the basic secondary education has also become compulsory in most of the provinces of Vietnam. In this context, the Mekong Delta is not an exception, where nowadays, the illiteracy is mainly found among the aged population. Regardless of the great progress, the Mekong Delta still remains to be the region, whose overall education level is among the lowest compared to the other regions of the country.

10. The average schooling of the DPs’ HHs is 6.1 years, and it is 6.7 years among the HHs’ surveyed population, with a slight variation between the affected communes and districts. There is a certain relationship between education level and the average age, and location of the affected population: the younger the DPs are and/or the closer to urban centers/urbanized areas or to main road arteries the DPs are located, the higher their education levels are.

11. The education of the surveyed population confirms the fact about the improved education status among the younger generation.
Table 8: Some demographic characteristics of DPs household’s heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total number of HHHs responded (HHHs)</th>
<th>Sex of the DPs’ HHH</th>
<th>Average schooling years (school years/pers)</th>
<th>Education of DPs’ households heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male headed (%)</td>
<td>Fem. headed (%)</td>
<td>Illiterate HHH (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The same as above

Table 9: Education of the HH surveyed population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total surveyed population (pers)</th>
<th>Average schooling years (school years/pers)</th>
<th>Education composition of the surveyed population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop having primary or lower education (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The same as above

3.4 Land Tenure

12. The Ca Mau is one of the provinces with the average highest agricultural holding (about 0.65 ha/HH) in the country. Meanwhile, it is also a region where landlessness of the farmers is most serious. In the Delta, farmers without recognized rights to the land they cultivate are hardly found. It means that all the affected DPs have legal or legalizable right to their affected land. The 6 bridges generally poses a linear impacts on land with an exception for the case where the bypass or new road section are anticipated. That is why it can hardly cause severe impacts on the local farmers.

The widespread combination between residential land and garden land and/or the custom of building house on agricultural land are also the factors that could reduce the possible risks of displacing people to a new site by the project. The results of socioeconomic survey and public consultations with affected people and other stakeholder groups confirm these conclusions.

3.5 Income Sources and Incomes

13. The commercial service value has amounted to 4.748 billions dong for last 7 years, increasing 17.53% on annual average. Compared with the year 1998, now there are 7.150 establishments, increasing 2.875 establishments, the annual average growth speed is 7.62%. The kinds of transport, financial, bank, postal services... are expanded, with the attendance of the economic components to sever better the production requirements and life of the people.
14. The structure of income sources of the DPs’ HHHs as well as of the sample surveyed population of the 06 Bridges Project reflect the general regional employment picture with services production being predominant over all the other economic activities: on average, more than 49.5 % of the total affected HHHs and 38.5% of the surveyed HHs’ labors are engaged in service sector. Commercial activities are the second main sources of income of the affected population, involving 20.5% of the DPs’ HHHs and 16.5% of the HHs’ active laborers surveyed. The state employment is the third important source of income, where 17.5% of the HHHs and 15.0% of the HHs’ surveyed population are engaged in. The figures in the Tables 10 and 11 below provide the data on occupation structure of the affected population.

Table 10: Age and occupation of the DPs household’s heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Average age of HHHs (years)</th>
<th>Aged under 35</th>
<th>Aged from 35 to 55</th>
<th>Aged above 55</th>
<th>Occupation of DPs HHH (% to total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>37.56</td>
<td>65.45</td>
<td>26.34</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>35.42</td>
<td>66.11</td>
<td>20.14</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36.49</td>
<td>65.78</td>
<td>23.24</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>87.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Occupation of the sample HHs’ surveyed population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Total responded population (pers)</th>
<th>Occupation of HHs’ surveyed population (% to total surveyed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State personnel</td>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The figures on average monthly per capita income of the surveyed population are given in Table 12 below by administrative unit. Based on the new poverty standards, it can be said that the poverty rate among the affected population is very small. Aver per capita month income is 610,000 VND, about 1.32 times higher than the country’s poverty line.

Table 12: Distribution of the surveyed HHs per capita monthly income, (1000VND/pers/month)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Aver per capita month income (1000VND)</th>
<th>Numbr. of surveyed HHs (HHs)</th>
<th>Numbr. of surveyed popul (pers.)</th>
<th>&lt;200 (HHs) (%)</th>
<th>200&lt;&amp;&lt;500 (HHs) (%)</th>
<th>&gt;500 (HHs) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.6 Living Conditions and Possessions of Assets

16. 100% of the affected HHs surveyed has access to electricity city. All of them used safe water from local water factory (See Table 13, and see Annex B for further details). All affected wards have basic social infrastructure, including primary school, post office and health care centers. They also have their own market.

17. The majority of the affected population has access to common telecommunication systems, 100% of the HHs possessing TV, while the telephone ownership rate is equal to 15 phones per 100 persons. Table 14 provides the data on household assets for the surveyed HHs. It again indicates fair living standards among the affected population in general. (See Annex B for more details.)

Table 13: Living conditions of HH’s assets by the surveyed population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Source of drinking water (%)</th>
<th>Types of toilet (%)</th>
<th>Types of firewood (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tap</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>River, canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Same as above.

Table 14: Possession of HH’s assets by the surveyed population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune/Town</th>
<th>Numbr of surveyed HHs (HHs)</th>
<th>Surveyed population (pers.)</th>
<th>Aver per capita month income (1000VND)</th>
<th>Possession of HH’s assets (unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bicycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nam Can Town (Ong Tinh, Kinh Sang Bridges)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ham Rong Commune (Cua Ga, Ong U, Kinh Nam, Long Tong Bridges)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Same as above.
4 Legal Framework and Entitlement Policy

18. As mentioned above, this RAP has been prepared based on the results of: (i) Inventory of losses caused by the project, conducted by Resettlement Specialists of the consultant in cooperation with the PMU’s staffs in the period of June – July 2004; (ii) Field observation of the project’ physical works that anticipate land acquisition and resettlement impacts; (iii) Stakeholders consultations, including consultation with local authorities at different levels (provincial/city’s, district’s and wards/communes); (iv) Interviews with displaced and non-displaced people; and (v) Group discussion and consultation with communities and DPs in the project areas.

4.1 Vietnam’s Laws, Decrees, and Circulars

19. The following laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are applied:

- Decree No. 95/2005/ND-CP, 15 July 2005, regulation on property ownership and the right to use urban residential land;
- Decree 17/CP, 4 May 2001, regulation on Management and Utilization of ODA.
- Decree No188/2004/ND-CP, 16 November 2004, specifying methods for land pricing and issuance of land price framework for land categories;
- Circular No114/2004/TT-BTC by MOF providing guidelines for implementation of the Decree 188/2004/CP.
- Decree No197/2004/ND-CP, 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State (replacing Decree No. 22/CP). And issued guidelines in Circulation No116/2004/TT-BTC by MOF.
- Decree 17/ND-CP, 27 January 2006, on amendment of some provisions of some Decree guiding implementation of the Land Law and the Decree 187/2004/ ND-CP on shifting the state companies into stock ones.
- Decision No 56/2005/QĐ-UB dated on the 21st, Dec.,05, issued by the Ca Mau PPC on land prices in Ca Mau province.

20. Relevant transport sector specific issuances include:

- Circulars 13/2005/TT-BDTVT, 7 Nov, 2005, on guidelines for implementation of the Decree 186/2004/CP
4.2 World Bank Policies

21. The World Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if un-mitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks. Thus the World Bank policy regulated by OP 4.12 includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

22. The basic guiding principle of the World Bank resettlement policy is that:

   • Involuntary resettlement should be avoided, where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives in project design;
   • Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the person displaced by the project to share benefit. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
   • Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

23. The OD 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples, requiring all projects that are affecting indigenous peoples to engage these people in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation; and to prepare an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) that will ensure these people to receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender- and “inter-generationally” inclusive.

24. The OP 4.11 on Cultural Property, ensuring preservation and seeking to avoid the elimination, of sites having archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious and unique natural values. The Bank declines to assist those projects that will bring damage to cultural property.

4.3 Government, World Bank, and MTFPP

25. In general, the Land Law 2003, Decree 197/CP and amended Decree 17/2006/CP satisfy the most principles and objectives of the World Bank’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. However, according to experiences from previous projects, it indicated that more consideration should be paid to all of the project affected households, particularly for the poor households, and social policy’s households.

26. To ensure faire compensations, and rehabilitation of the DPs caused by land acquisition and loss of house land/assets due to the project development, the Government of Vietnam will approve or assign the Ministry of Transport to approve the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the 06 Bridges.

5 Compensation Policy

5.1 Objectives of Resettlement

27. The objectives of the Vietnamese legislation governing resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons (DPs) and those of the World Bank concerning involuntary resettlement have been adapted for the preparation of this Resettlement Plan (RP) for the 06 Bridges. The objectives are set out below. An entitlement matrix is shown in Annex A. The policies and
principles adopted for the Project supersede the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Vietnam wherever a gap exists between the World Bank policy (OP 4.12) and Vietnamese law.

28. The main objective of the RAP is to ensure that all DPs caused by the 06 Bridges will be compensated or assisted for their losses and will be provided with rehabilitation measures to improve, or at least to maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

5.2 Displaced People (DP)

29. Displaced People (DP) are those who, at the subprojects’ Cut-off Date, are affected by:

   (i) the involuntary taking of land resulting in:
      a) relocation or loss of shelter;
      b) loss of assets or access to assets;
      c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

5.3 Principles of Resettlement

30. The principle for resettlement policy in the project will be as follows:

   a) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.
   b) All DPs residing, working, doing business or cultivating land within the recovered area under the Project as of the cut-off-date are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-Project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the DPs from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.
   c) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures; (ii) transportation and subsistence allowances; and (iii) business/income rehabilitation allowances.
   d) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the rehabilitation means will be provided to the DPs no later than one month prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective Project site.
   e) Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the DPs to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to DPs no later than one month prior to expected start-up of works at the respective project site.
   f) The previous level of community services and resources will be maintained or improved.
   g) Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and be made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period. Physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available as when required.
   h) The contractors should only start their civil works in those project’s sections where the compensation payment and rehabilitation assistances are provided in accordance with the RAP.
   i) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
j) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Evaluation of the land acquisition process and the final outcome will be conducted independent of the executing agency.

5.4 Compensation Policy for Loss of Agricultural Land

31. The results of the preliminary census of Losses of the 06 Bridges show that the project acquired only agricultural land, hence there are DPs losing agricultural land. There is no case of DPs who have temporary or leased right or without recognized land use rights.

32. According to the results of survey and consultations with the concerned local authorities at all levels, compensation in cash would be highly accepted by local farmers.

33. According to the results of the premilinary Inventory of Losses, there are not cases that the DPs are using land borrowed from other legal land users and/or cases where the DPs have disputes on their land use rights. The land disputes will be resolved through civil laws.

34. Where the land is rent through civil contracts between individuals, households or organizations, then the compensation for land will be paid to the persons who have recognized land use rights, while compensation for shopping, crops, trees or other products attached to the affected land will be paid to the affected land users.

35. Where affected persons utilize a public land (which is in the Right of Way or in protection areas of hydraulic works and is subjected to land acquisition under the project) with conditions to return the land to the Government on request, the DPs will not be compensated for this public land, but will be compensated for crops and trees at full market prices.

5.5 Compensation Policy for Residential Land

36. According to the results of the Preliminary Census and IOL, there are 21 HHs having their residential land affected by the Project. Of them, 8 HHs have to be relocated to a new site, 13 HHs have to rebuild their main house on the remaining land

**DPs losing residential land without structures built thereon:**

37. There is no DPs losing residential land without structures built thereon.

**DPs losing residential land with structures built thereon and the remaining land is sufficient to rebuild on (reorganizing DP):**

38. According to the results of the Census survey and IOL, there are 21 DPs losing residential land with house or structures built thereon and the remaining land is sufficient for rebuilding house. Among them, 13 DPs have to rebuild main house on their remaining land. There is no case of temporary/leased land use rights or illegal land users affected. According Decree No197/2004/ND-CP, 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State, The DPs are entitled to the followings:

  a) Compensation for loss of land in cash at 100% replacement cost to the legal and legalizable land users;
  b) If DPs have to rebuild their main house, the project will provide cash subsistence allowance of the value of 30kg of rice/person/months for the duration of 3 months.
DPs losing residential land with structures built thereon and without remaining land sufficient to rebuild on (relocating DP)

39. The minimal remaining size determining the relocation entitlement of DPs is no less than 40 m² for an urban area.

40. There are 8 HHs that will lose residential land with structures built thereon and have to be relocated to a new site.

41. The relocating DPs are entitled to the followings:

1) Compensation for land:
   (a) Cash compensation for lost residential land at full replacement cost to the DPs, who have legal or legalizable rights to the affected land;
   (b) Compensation in cash for the remaining investment placed on the land to the investor whether it be a legal land user or a land borrower, where cash compensation for acquired area is to the legal land users. The Compensation will be provided in the form of cash, deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials for remaining prepay for land rental, Fee for site plan construction, and other fee (According Decree No197/2004/ND-CP, 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State).

2) Rehabilitation allowances:
   • Transportation allowance from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 VND per HH, if DPs relocate to a new site within the city/province, to 5,000,000 VND per HH if they relocate into another province;
   • Subsistence allowance equivalent to the market value of 30 kg of rice/person/month for 3 months if DPs have to rebuild house on their remaining land and for 6 months if DPs have to relocate to new sites;
   • House renting assistance if the project can not provide location to the relocating DPs prior to the land acquisition, then the DPs will be given a house renting allowance at the level regulated by local PPC/City’sPC for the following duration: (i) from the moment handing the acquired land to the moment receiving a new plot in a resettlement site (RS) plus 6 months of house construction, if DPs are allocated new land; (ii) from the moment handing land to the moment receiving new apartment, if DPs are entitled to rent or buy apartment in multi-stored living building; or (iii) for 6 months if the DPs opt to relocate by themselves.
   • Where the project arranges to temporarily provide the DPs with lodgment, then this house renting entitlement will not be applied.

5.6 Compensation Policy for Loss of Houses/Structures

Loss of Houses and other Structures:

42. According to the results of the IOL, there are 21 HHs having their class IV houses affected. The total acquired class IV house area is about 1460 m². All the houses are legal:

   (i) Compensation in cash for all affected structures will be provided at 100% of the replacement cost for materials and labor. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure the same as the former one at current market prices.
   (ii) If house/structure is partially affected, the project will provide a house/structure repairing cost, in addition, to DPs to restore it to former or better conditions.
(iii) Compensation and assistance will be provided in the form of cash. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.

(iv) The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.

5.7 Temporary Impact During Construction

43. During the Project implementation, the updated detailed measurement survey (DMS) will cover all impacts, including those that are temporary. The DPs who will be temporarily impacted by the Project, will be entitled to the following:

For temporary loss of residential land:
(i) Compensation for all affected movable properties at full replacement cost.
(ii) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality.

For temporary impact on business:
(i) Compensation for temporary loss of income, equivalent of an average monthly net income at least for three months.
(ii) Compensation for all affected movable properties at full replacement cost.
(iii) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality.

For damages caused by contractors to private or public structures:

44. Damaged property will be restored, by contractors immediately after completion of civil works, to its former condition.

45. Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to immediately pay compensation to affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that shall be applied to all other assets affected by the Project. In addition, damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition.

6 Institutional Arrangements

46. The implementation of resettlement activities of the Project requires the involvement of agencies at the national, provincial, district and commune level. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) will be responsible for the overall implementation of the resettlement policies. Resettlement committee (RC) shall be established at the Projects’ district in accordance with regulations of the Decree 197/2004/CP. The resettlement policies and this RAP will form the legal basis for the implementation of resettlement activities in the Project.

47. The following is a general overview of key resettlement responsibilities at/for each level/unit involved in the Project implementation with respect to land acquisition and resettlement.
6.1 Central level

**Ministry of Transport (MOT)**

48. The MOT, on behalf of the Government, has overall responsibilities for realization of the settlement policies of the project.

**Project Management Unit 1 (PMU1)**

49. The PMU1 has direct responsibility and day-to-day management oversight for implementing all aspects pertaining to the Project works, including planning, programming, budgeting and ensuring overall project’s coordination and supervision of resettlement activities design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination/liaison with the World Bank. The responsibilities of the PMU1 towards the project’s resettlement issues include the follows, but are not limited to:

(i) Guide resettlement implementing agencies at different levels in updating DMS based on detailed technical designs to identify exact number of DPs and their impacts levels, serving as a legal basis for compensation payment.

(ii) Guide resettlement-implementing bodies to execute resettlement activities in accordance with provisions of the resettlement policies and the RAP of the Project; and if any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of the RAP’s implementation, ensure that the correction measures are adopted and objectives of the RAP are met.

(iii) Guide the local resettlement agencies on procedures of preparation and submission for approval of documents related to compensation and resettlement.

(iv) Provide overall supervision of the progress of project’s compensation and resettlement programs implementation and supervising the coordination between civil works in each national road sections with respective resettlement activities.

(v) Provide necessary resettlement training to implementing agencies at all levels.

(vi) Establish standard procedures for information meetings and stakeholder consultation with DPs. Implement Project resettlement information campaign, including the delivery of public resettlement information documents and conducting consultation with DPs in accordance with the project established guidelines.

(vii) Provide coordination between various agencies involved in the RP’s implementation and monitoring the RAP implementation. Establish liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to implementing agencies.

(viii) Review and advise the Project’s PPC to make adjustment, if necessary, on compensation rates for land and house/structures in accordance with the provisions of this RAP and the resettlement policies.

(ix) Channeling budget for the Project’s resettlement implementation.

(x) Establish procedures for coordination between contractors and local communities and prompt evaluation and compensation for community assets impacted during civil works.

(xi) Establish procedures for prompt implementation of correction measure and actions in response to DPs’ grievances.

(xii) Coordinate supplying the project-related employment to DPs (consult with contractors on employment opportunities for local population, inform them about such opportunities and advice them how to utilize the chance).
(xiii) Establish procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and prepare project progress reports and ensuring compliance with project resettlement policy provisions.

(xiv) Manage a standardized DPs database, serving practical resettlement implementation needs.

(xv) Recruit and supervise the external independent organization for resettlement monitoring of the national road component, if delegated.

(xvi) Implement accounting of resettlement implementation for the subproject.

(xvii) Prepare project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement for submitting to the MOT and WB.

6.2 Local level

**Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)**

50. The projects’ PPC is the body responsible for overall direction of compensation and resettlement implementation in accordance with the principles and policy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan, within its provincial boundaries. The PPC is responsible for compliance of the project’s resettlement policies and the RAP as a condition to participate in the Project.

51. Based on local needs of resettlement implementation, in project implementation stage, the PPC will delegate responsibilities of resettlement implementation to respective-level agencies in accordance with Decree 197/2004/CP.

52. **The Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC)** will assist the PPC/City’sPC (of central level) in carrying out their overall responsibilities as follows:

- Advising the PPC on approving the project’s land acquisition and allocating the land for the projects’ development
- Advising the PPC on making final decision on compensation unit costs, subsidies, allowances, and on supporting policies for severely affected DPs, poor and vulnerable affected groups, in accordance with settlement policies and the approved RAP.
- Directing coordination between the related institutions and provincial departments for the implementation of the RAP.
- Reviewing and submitting to PPC for approval compensation options, and land clearance in accordance with delegated responsibilities.
- Ensuring that the projects’ resettlement activities in its province would be carried out in compliance with policies and this RAP. If any mistakes or shortcomings are identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RAP implementation, the PPC should take responsible to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are met.
- Cooperating with project management and implementation units to assist the PPC in making decision for prompt resolving grievance and complaints of DPs or from local district/ward, according to their competence and responsibilities.

**District’s People Committee**

53. The District’s People Committee is responsible for the following:

(i) Identify of legality of land user rights or ownerships of affected land and structures,

(ii) Appraise and approve compensation options for DPs within their administrative competence
(iii) Issue regulations and procedures of solving administrative matters related to the project resettlement and compensation implementation within their administrative boundaries

(iv) Establish and appoint members of the District’s RC and assigning functional tasks for the district’s RC.

**District’s Resettlement Committee (DRC)**

54. The DRC will be responsible for the following:

(i) Plan and implement all daily resettlement activities of the project within their administrative boundaries, in accordance with their delegated competences.

(ii) Update DMS, prepare and complete compensation options, prepare compensation charts to submit to the DPC or PPC/City’s PC for approval in accordance with their delegated competences and monitoring or implementing compensation payment to each DPs;

(iii) Receive and appoint inspectors to redress DPs’ grievances related to resettlement policies and entitlements;

(iv) Pay special attention to the needs and demands of vulnerable people (children, the elderly, woman/single headed households);

(v) Cooperate fully with the external monitoring organization.

**Commune’s People Committee (CPC)**

55. CPC is responsible for following:

(i) Participate as member of DRC

(ii) Assign concerned ward/commune officials/professionals to help carry out all resettlement activities in its ward/commune;

(iii) Assist others bodies/agencies, including the PMU1, to implement project information disclosure, and facilitating public meetings and consultation with DPs;

(iv) Assist other agencies/bodies including the PMU1 charge of census surveys, replacement cost survey, DMS, and other resettlement-related activities;

(v) Check and affirm the legality status of affected land, houses, structures and other assets/losses of organization

(vi) Participate in all activities related to land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, rehabilitation measures and social development support activities;

(vii) Support DPs in all resettlement and rehabilitation-related activities. Co-sign compensation documents with the DPs;

(viii) Verify the list of the poor or disadvantaged DPs; and

(ix) Ensure DP’s grievances redress mechanisms are appropriate and properly in place. Document DPs grievances and maintain records of all grievances. Assist and advise DPs on speedy redress of grievances.

**6.3 Agency Responsible for External Monitoring**

56. One or some agencies or institute/s, specialized in social sciences, must be identified and engaged in order to carry out socioeconomic surveys, monitoring, and evaluation of the RP’s implementation for the whole project or separately for road’s component. The Project Management Unit No1 (PMU1) will sign contract with the selected External Monitoring Agency/ies (EMA or, in other words, IMO – Independent Monitoring Organization). External
monitoring cost will be paid from the counterpart fund. The IMO/s will submit periodic reports on the implementation progress and make recommendations for solving the issues identified.

7 Public Participation, Consultation, and Grievance Mechanisms

7.1 Objectives of Public Information and Consultation

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

(a) To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of DPs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes. The PMU1 will work closely with the Provincial/City’s People’s Committee and the District’s People’s Committee and related line departments and agencies during project implementation. DPs’ involvement in implementation will be continued thereafter by requesting each district to invite DPs’ representatives to be members of the DRC and take part in the resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring).

(b) To fully share information about the proposed project components and activities with the DPs.

(c) To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the DPs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities.

(d) To ensure that DPs are able to make fully informed decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them.

(e) To obtain the cooperation and participation of the DPs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation.

(f) To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation.

7.2 Consultation During Projects’ preparation

58. During the project preparatory phase, public information and consultations were held, aiming to gather information for assessing project resettlement impacts and to clarify recommendations on possible alternative technical options to reduce and/or mitigate potential negative resettlement impacts on local population and to proactively address issues or problems that may emerge during implementation.

59. The methods of project information and public consultation included participatory rapid appraisals and stakeholder’s consultation ones, using techniques of site and household visits, public meetings, group and focus group discussions and the household socio-economic survey.

60. The local authorities, leaders of different administrative levels and local DPs were informed about the proposed project, its objectives and proposed activities. Consultation and discussions were held with the district and PDOT. They and DPs were also informed about the WB’s and the project’s proposed resettlement policy. The DPs were extensively consulted and actively participated in discussions on their development needs and priorities, about their perception toward project objectives. DPs were consulted on project’s potential impacts and
possible measures to reduce potential negative impacts, and improve benefits for them and their communities. The public meetings and consultation were widely organized in all the affected wards of the projects. All the DPs consulted are supportive of the project’s investment, expecting that it will improve conditions for trading and socio-economic development in their communities and for communications and improving public awareness in their daily life. Their main concern is that the compensation should be fair and transparent. Focus group discussions were organized with severely affected DPs, including relocated and/or severely affected persons, to consult on their preference on relocation options and rehabilitation measures. All potentially relocated DPs expressed their willingness to receive compensations in cash and to arrange resettlement by themselves. The same severely affected farmers opted for the rehabilitation option of receiving compensations in cash at rate reflecting market prices.

61. The local authorities are consulted on their agreement and commitments to follow the project resettlement policy described in the RAP, reflecting both the Government and WB resettlement objectives and principles.

7.3 Consultation Proposed During Implementation

A. Information Dissemination and Consultation

62. In the stage of the projects’ implementation, the following information dissemination and consultation activities will be implemented:

(i) The PMU1 will provide project’s information to resettlement committees at all levels through training workshops. Detailed information on project resettlement policies and implementation procedures will be provided.

(ii) The PMU1 will conduct information dissemination to, and consultations with, DPs throughout the life of the project.

(iii) The DRC will then apply prices, calculate compensation entitlements, and complete the Compensation options for each affected household. Information on entitlements will then be presented on an individual basis to DPs by the DPC in the DMS follow-up community consultations/meetings.

(iv) The Compensation options, showing the household’s affected assets and compensation entitlements, will then need to be signed by the DPs to indicate their agreement with the assessment. Any complaints the DPs have about the contents of the form will be recorded and will be solved at this time.

(v) A letter/questionnaire about resettlement options will be given to all DPs entitled to relocation to: (a) inform them of resettlement options (a clear explanation of the consequences of choosing each option will be given); (b) request that DPs confirm their choice of resettlement option and their preliminary confirmation of resettlement site location; and (c) identify the DPs’ relocation needs and assistance measures.

(vi) Consultation regarding DPs preferred option for rehabilitation assistance. This applies to severely affected and vulnerable DPs. The resettlement committee will inform DPs of options and entitlement to rehabilitation assistance before asking them to indicate preferences for such rehabilitation assistance.

B. Public Meetings

63. Prior to the beginning of the detailed design, a public meeting will be held in each ward to provide DPs with additional information and an opportunity for open discussions about resettlement policies and procedures. A letter of invitation will be sent to all DPs at least one week before the meeting in their area. This meeting is intended to clarify information that has
been given to date and to provide DPs with the opportunity to discuss issues of concern and obtain clarification. In addition to a letter informing the DP, other means will be used to inform DPs and the general public, such as posters in prominent locations in the communes and districts where DPs currently reside, radio, newspaper and public poster announcements. The letter and notices will advise the time and location of the meeting, and who can attend. Both men and women from affected households, as well as other interested community members, will be encouraged to attend. The meeting will explain the Project, and households’ rights and entitlements, and there will be opportunities to ask questions. Such meetings will be conducted periodically during the life of the Project.

64. Relevant information will be given to the DPs at the meetings (verbally, graphically, and/or on printed information sheets). Extra copies of the printed information sheets will be available at district offices throughout the project area. The meetings are proposed to have the following format:

(i) Explanations given verbally and in visual format, including written information and drawings of the proposed design for the Project.
(ii) Adequate opportunities will be provided for DPs to respond with questions and comments. DPs will be encouraged to contribute their ideas for DPs’ rehabilitation options.
(iii) DRC will establish a complete list of all DPs who are present at the meetings.
(iv) DRC will make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions and decisions that arise during the information/consultation meetings and present a report of all the meetings to the PMU1.

C. Compensation and Rehabilitation

65. A letter of notification will be sent to each DP with the time, location, and procedure for receiving compensation payment. Severely affected and vulnerable DPs will be personally contacted to confirm their preferences for rehabilitation assistance.

D. Public Information Booklet (PIB)

66. To ensure that DPs, their representatives, and local governments in the affected areas fully understand the details of the resettlement program, and are also informed about the compensation and rehabilitation packages applicable to the Project, a Public Information Booklet (PIB) will be prepared by the PMU1 in consultation with the World Bank. This booklet will be distributed to all DPs in the project area. General contents of the PIB will include the following:

- Brief Description of the Project, Implementation Schedule, Project Impacts, Entitlements and Rights of DP, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies for All Types of Impacts, Institutions Responsible for Resettlement, Information Dissemination to and Consultations with Project Displaced Persons, What To Do if DPs have a Question or a Problem, Grievance Procedure, and Independent Monitoring.

E. Disclosure

67. In addition to disclosure to displaced persons and communities, this RAP will be available at the PMU1, Provincial Information Centers, and Project District, as well as in Info shop in Washington DC and in the Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC) in Hanoi.
7.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

68. DPs can lodge their complaints regarding any aspect of compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement and entitlements relating to rehabilitation assistance programs. Complaints by DPs can be lodged verbally or in written form, and where they are lodged verbally, the committee to which it is lodged will write it down during the first meeting with the DP. DPs will be exempt from administrative and legal fees.

69. Local mass organizations, such as National Front, Association of Farmers, and Women's Union, will be mobilized to actively participate in process of solving of DP's emerged complaints/grievances.

70. To facilitate process of resolving complaints and grievances of DPs, a four-stage procedure for redressing grievances is proposed as follows:

**Stage 1** - Complaints from DPs on any aspect of the resettlement program, or losses not previously addressed shall first be lodged verbally or in written form to the people's committee at commune level. The complaints can be discussed in an informal meeting with the plaintiff and the chairman of the people's committee at commune level. The people's committee at commune level will be responsible for resolving the issue within 15 days from the day it is lodged.

**Stage 2** - If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached, or if no response from the people’s committee at the commune level is received by the DP within 15 days from registering the complaint, he/she can appeal to the District's Resettlement Committee. The DRC will provide a decision within 1 month from the registering of the appeal.

**Stage 3** - If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the DRC or its representative, or in the absence of any response by the DRC, the DPs can appeal to the Provincial/City’s People’s Committee. The City’s/Provincial People’s Committees together with the representative of the Provincial/City’s RC will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day it is lodged with the PPC.

**Stage 4** - If the DP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PPCs/City’s PC or PRCs/City’s RC on appeal, or in absence of any response from the PPCs/City’s PC within the stipulated time, the DP, as the last resort, may submit his/her case to the district court.

8 Implementation Schedule

71. The implementation schedule is as follows:

1. **Information Dissemination Prior to Detailed Design.** Prior to the commencement of detailed design, PMU1 will provide information about the Project throughout the project area. Information meetings will be held in all potentially affected wards to inform the communities about (i) the project scope; (ii) impacts; (iii) entitlements for all categories of loss; (iv) schedule of activities beginning with the detailed measurement survey; (v) institutional responsibilities; and (vi) the grievance mechanism. The PIB will be prepared and distributed to all affected communities during the meetings.
2. **Establishment of Resettlement Committees.** Province will establish their resettlement committee at District’s level as soon as the Project commences.

3. **Training for Resettlement Staff.** Once Resettlement Committee is established, all local resettlement staff at DRC and commune levels will be trained by Resettlement specialists. Training subjects will include:
   - (i) Objectives of RAP;
   - (ii) Principles, policies, and entitlements of the RAP;
   - (iii) Consultation and information dissemination methods;
   - (iv) Implementation steps, procedures, and schedule;
   - (v) Grievance redress mechanism; and
   - (vi) Powers and obligations of individuals/agencies involved in the process of resettlement programs.

4. **Detailed Measurement and Census Survey.** Before implementation of the project, DMSs will be updated or conducted in the project area after completion of the detailed design. These surveys will serve as a basis for compensation and updating the RPs. Data will be computerized by PMU1 and others.

5. **Updating Compensation Rates.** During the preliminary detailed design process, the PPC/City'sPC will update unit rates at replacement cost for all categories of loss and adjust allowances to account for inflation in accordance with provision of Decree 197/2004/CP.

6. **Pricing Application and Compensation to DPs.** District’s Resettlement committee will be responsible for pricing application and preparing compensation charts for each affected commune/district. These will be subject to verification by DPC on unit prices, quantity of affected assets, DPs' entitlements, etc. before posting them at each ward for the people to review and comment. All compensation forms must be checked and signed by the DPs to indicate their agreement.

7. **Compensation and allowances**
   It will be handled under the supervision of representatives of DRC, and DPs’ representatives.

8. **Award of Civil Works Contract.** After all DPs affected have been compensated in accordance with the approved RAP.

9. **Income Restoration and Social Support Assistance.** In order to provide adequate economic rehabilitation measures, DPs entitled to rehabilitation assistance shall be consulted on rehabilitation options and shall be assisted to participate in the relevant activities.

10. **Monitoring.** Internal and external monitoring shall start as soon as the updated RAP is approved. Monitoring will continue throughout the construction period. A replacement cost survey should be conducted by the external Monitoring organization prior to or during DMS to update and advice PPC on compensation rates. A post-resettlement evaluation will be also undertaken by the external monitoring organization 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.

72. The RAP will be carried out in accordance with project implementation schedule. Schedule for Resettlement implementation is proposed as follow: (See Table 16 below)

   1) The convention of credit: April 2007
   2) Detailed technical design and approval : May 2007
Preparatory

3) Establishing Resettlement committee or Delegating resettlement implementing tasks of the project to existing ones: June 2007
4) Contract signing for resettlement implementation and hiring an independent monitoring agency: June 2007
5) Project information dissemination: June 2007

Compensation payment

6) Updated Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Census of Displaced persons: July - September, 2007
8) Submitting DPs compensation options for approval: November 2007
9) Compensation Payment and land clearance for the project construction: November 2007

Consultation and Monitoring

10) Public consultation and participation: throughout RAP implementation.
11) Independent and internal monitoring: throughout RAP implementation.
12) Start of project civil work: December 2007.

Table 15: Resettlement Implementation Schedule, the 06 Bridges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Convention of Credit and project signing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Detailed technical design and approval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Establishment of Resettlement committees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Contract signing for reset impl &amp; hiring agency for independent monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Information Dissemination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Compensation payment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Updated Detailed Measurement Surveys and Census of DPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Application of compensation unit prices and rehabilitation measures to DPs’ compensation options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Submitting DPs compensation options for approval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Cost and Budget

9.1 Financing

73. Budget for RAP implementation will be the counterpart funds. The MOT will provide budget for implementation of the RAP of the 06 Bridges. PPCs/City’s PC are responsible for providing budget for the implementation of the RAP for the 06 Bridges.

9.2 Flow of Fund

74. The PMU1 will be responsible for channeling funds for land acquisition and resettlement to the provincial Treasury for the payment of compensation directly to affected persons for land, and for the rehabilitation assistances for the 06 Bridges. The fund is directly provided by the province for the 06 Bridges.

9.3 Compensation Prices

75. The cost estimates for compensation of land, affected assets and rehabilitation, resettlement implementation of the project is based on the followings:

(i) Vietnam New Land Law 2003
(iii) Decree No182/2004/ND-CP, 29 October 2004, on administrative violation in the land user-rights.
(iv) Decree No188/2004/ND-CP, 16 November 2004, regulation on price land and price framework for land categories; And issued guidelines in Circulation No114/2004/TT-BTC by MOF.
(v) Decree No197/2004/ND-CP, 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State. And issued guidelines in Circulation No116/2004/TT-BTC by MOF.
(vii) Decision No 74/2005/QD-TTg, dated on the 6th of April, 2005, on the use of land use right transferred money, the money got from selling house, workshop and other structures when an economic unit has to relocate its office and estates, business in accordance with planning.

(ix) Decree 17/ND-CP, 27 January 2006, on amendment of some provisions of some Decree guiding implementation of the Land Law and the Decree 187/2004/ND-CP on shifting the state companies into stock ones

(x) Decision No 56/2005/QĐ-UB dated on the 21st, Dec.,05, issued by the Ca Mau PPC on land prices in Ca Mau province.

76. In stage of resettlement implementation, the compensation rates will be updated by the PPC to reflect current market prices of land in accordance with provision of the Land Law and the Decree 197/2004/CP.

77. The Cost for the RAP consists of:

i) Preparation work:
   - All work at the office such as design study, preparation of survey form.
   - Survey work: census and inventory, socio-economic survey.

   Survey work is carried out in two stages: Preliminary stage (for RAP preparation) and Detailed Measurement Survey (at the early time of project and RAP implementation)

ii) Compensation and rehabilitation cost, includes
   - Compensation for permanent land acquisition
   - Compensation for houses and other/secondary structures attached to the affected land

iii) Administrative/Management cost consists of:
   - Cost for staff of PMU1, and Compensation Committees includes in: physical base, salary and allowance for administration organization, full-time and/or part time resettlement staff.
   - Cost for trainings, workshop, information campaign etc.

iv). Monitoring cost

78. The PMU1 also is responsible for contracting with some external organization/s, specialized on social sciences to carry out the independent monitoring of the projects’ resettlement implementation. Because cost of monitoring work has not yet been detailed by the Government, it is estimated that att about 1.8% of the total cost of compensation and RAP preparation. The interested independent monitoring institutions will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding, and the actual cost will be determined through procurement for independent monitoring.

v) Contingency cost

79. Based on the past project experience and to be conservative, the contingency is estimated to be about 10% of the total cost of compensation and RAP preparation.

9.4 Total Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

80. The total compensation base cost for the Project is approximately 2,431,820,000 VND and the total resettlement plan implementation cost is 3,321,551,000 VND as presented in Table 16 below
### Table 16: Estimated Resettlement Implementation Cost of the 06 Bridges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Type of losses</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price (1000 VND)</th>
<th>Amount (1000 VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Garden/perenial crops land (permanently loss)</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agricultural land (permanently loss)</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>27949</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>838,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agricultural land (temporarily loss)</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>39046</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>390,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,958,930.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II/</td>
<td>Houses and other structures:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Roof (class IV houses)</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>203,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>203,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees and crops:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Annual crops</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fruit trees (different)</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wood trees</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III/</td>
<td>Rehabilitation allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV/</td>
<td>Total compensation base cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Infrastructure (10%)</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL COMPENSATION BASE COST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,462,680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External monitoring cost</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency (10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>246,268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Committees (2%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49,254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sticking land acquisition pegs</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
<td>143,757</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detecting and destroying mines</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
<td>319,593</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL RP's IMPLEMENTATION COST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,321,551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**10 Monitoring and Evaluation**

### 10.1 Monitoring

81. Monitoring is the continuous process of assessing project implementation, in relation to agreed schedules, the use of inputs, infrastructure and services by the Project. Monitoring provides all stakeholders with continuous feedback on implementation. It identifies actual or potential successes and problems as early as possible to facilitate timely correction during project operation.

82. Monitoring has two purposes:
   - To verify that project activities have been effectively completed including quantity, quality, and timeliness; and
   - To assess whether and how well these activities are achieving the stated goal and purpose of the Project.
10.2 Internal Monitoring

83. The Project Management Unit 1 (PMU1) is responsible for internal monitoring of the RAP’s implementation for the 06 Bridges. The agencies will oversee the progress in resettlement preparation and implementation through regular progress reports.

84. The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:

   (i) payment of compensation to DPs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the RAP;
   (ii) delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence, and moving allowances;
   (iii) delivery of income restoration and rehabilitation assistance entitlements;
   (iv) public information dissemination and consultation procedures;
   (v) adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management’s attention;
   (vi) priority of DPs regarding the options offered; and
   (vii) coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract.

85. The PMU1 will collect information every month from the District compensation committee. A database of resettlement monitoring information regarding the Project will be maintained and updated every month.

86. The PMU1 will submit a monitoring report on the progress on implementation of the RAP to the PPCs/City’sPC and the Bank as part of their regular quarterly report to Bank. The internal monitoring reports shall include the following topics:

   (i) The number of DPs by category of impact per component, and the status of compensation payment and relocation and income restoration for each category.
   (ii) The amount of funds allocated for operations or for compensation and the amount of funds disbursed for each.
   (iii) The eventual outcome of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring action by management.
   (iv) Implementation problems.
   (v) Revised actual resettlement implementation schedule.

10.3 External Monitoring

87. Objectives. The general objective of the external monitoring is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the displaced persons people, the organizational effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

88. Agency Responsible. In accordance with the World Bank requirements for consultant procurement, the PMU1 will hire one or more organizations for the independent monitoring and evaluation of RAP’s implementation for the project. This organization, to be called the Monitoring Organization (MO), should be specialized in the Social Sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring. The MO/s should start their work as soon as the updated RAP have been approved.
89. **Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.** The following indicators will be monitored and evaluated by the MO:

(i) Conduct a replacement cost survey of affected land and attached properties/assets to assess level of adequacy of the compensation prices issued by the PPCs/City’sPC, comparing with their replacement costs. In case, if there exists a considerable gap, the MO will submit recommendations to the PMU1 so that they will act for necessary adjustments, ensuring the project’s resettlement principles are met.

(ii) Payment of compensation will be as follows: (a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.

(iii) Provision of technical assistance for house construction to DPs who are rebuilding their structures on their remaining land, or building their own structures in new places.

(iv) Provision of income restoration assistance.

(v) Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (a) DPs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) the monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and solutions that are proposed; (c) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the DPs; and (d) assessment of awareness of various options available to DPs as provided for in the RAP.

(vi) Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities.

(vii) The level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RAP will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored.

(viii) Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

10.4 **Methodology for Independent Monitoring**

A. **Sample Survey**

90. A socioeconomic survey will be required before, during and after the resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan.

91. Monitoring on a sample basis will be carried out, following the TOR for independent monitoring, approved by the MOT and WB, and in accordance with the project’s implementation progress.

92. A Post-Resettlement Evaluation will be carried out 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.

B. **Database Storage**

93. The MO will maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information. It will contain files on results of independent monitoring, DPs surveyed and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All databases compiled will be fully accessible by the PMU1 and the Bank.
C. Reporting

94. The Independent monitoring activities will be carried out in accordance with the project’s implementation progress, and the monitoring reports will be sent to the PMU1 and no later than 2 weeks after field independent monitoring activities is completed. The MO is required to submit the findings of the periodical monitoring. These monitoring reports shall be submitted to the World Bank as an annex of its progress report.

95. The report should contain: (i) a report on the progress of RAP implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RAP; (iii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

D. Monitoring Report Follow-Up

96. The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the MO and PMU1 immediately after submission of the report. Necessary follow-up actions will be taken based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

10.5 Evaluation

97. Evaluation is an assessment at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and whether stated objectives have been achieved. The external monitoring will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement process and impact 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during the monitoring activities.
### ANNEX A: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON</th>
<th>COMPENSATION POLICY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Permanent loss of arable land</td>
<td>HHs losing agricultural land Marginal or Severe impact on household income and living standards. (According to inventory results, there are 21 HHs permanently losing agricultural land)</td>
<td>User with legal or legalizable rights to use the affected land.</td>
<td>(i) Cash compensation for the lost land at 100% of replacement cost, AND (ii) If the DPs lose more than 10% of their agricultural holding, then, in addition to the (i), they are entitled to rehabilitation assistances, including: A job creating or training assistance as follows: - Provision of a plot, with collection of Land use right fee, at a location convenient for running non-farm production/activities or services, OR - If there no land available for such, then a training assistance on shifting to new occupation for the labour-aged members of the DPs. The training assistance will be provided through: o The project will pay training fees to the training institutions directly, at maximum not exceeding 1,500,000 VND/labor Besides, each trainee will be given a subsistence allowance of 350,000 VND/month/person. The duration receiving training subsistence allowance depends on the type of training course but not exceeds 6 months. OR o Training assistance in cash but the project will cooperate with relevant local organizations to improve technical services for agricultural development to all agricultural DPs severely affected to assist them to improve productivity on their remaining land; OR, o Training assistance in cash but in combination with credit or other technical assistance on business/financial management, investment...</td>
<td>If the viability of the remaining land is less than the minimum viable economic unit, then the entire piece of land would be acquired and the DPs would fall under the next category. In case the DPs casually utilize the public land for growing crops/trees, which is subjecting acquisition by the project, then she/he will not be compensated for land, but will be compensated for crops and trees at market prices/replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Loss of residential land</td>
<td>Land acquired without structures built therein. Marginal impact (0 HHs)</td>
<td>User of the affected land.</td>
<td>Cash compensation for land at (i) 100% of replacement cost of the land acquired to the legal/legalizable users; (ii) 30% of replacement cost of the land acquired to the users with temporary use rights;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Land acquired with structures built therein and the remaining land is sufficient to rebuild on Marginal or severe impacts. (13 HHs). | There are 13 HHs have to rebuild their main house on remaining land. | (i) Cash compensation for land acquired at 100% of replacement cost of the land acquired to the legal/legalizable users;  
(ii) If HHs have to rebuild their main house, then they will receive cash subsistence allowance equivalent the market value of 30 kg of rice/person/month for 3 months. | At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation. |
| Land acquired with structures built therein and the remaining land is not sufficient to rebuild on (the remained area is less than 40m² in urban Severe impact(8 HHs)) All the DPs opt for cash compensation to arrange self-relocation. | Relocating DPs. | (1) Compensation policy for land:  
(a) Cash compensation for lost residential land at full replacement cost to the DPs, who have legal or legalizable rights to the affected land;  
(b) Compensation in cash for the remained investment put on the land to the land borrowed users, where cash compensation for acquired area to the legal land users  
(c) Regarding the relocated DP, who use borrowed land, is poor and vulnerable one, having no other site for moving, a provision of relocation assistance not less than 10,000,000 VND/NH for self relocation.  
(2) Rehabilitation assistance:  
❖ Transportation allowance from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 per HH, if DPs relocate to new site within the city/province, to 5,000,000 VND per HH if they relocate into another province;  
❖ Subsistence allowance equivalent to the market value of 30 kg of rice/person/month for 3 months if DPs have to rebuild house on their remaining land and for 6 months if DPs have to relocate to new site;  
❖ House renting assistance if the project can not provide location to the relocating DPs prior the land acquisition, then the DPs will be given a house renting allowance at level regulated by local PPC/Cty'sPC, for a duration: (i) from the moment handing the acquired land to the moment receiving a new plot in RS plus 6 months of house construction, if DPs opt/are allocate new land; or (from the moment handing land to the moment receiving new apartment, if DPs entitled to rent or buy apartment in multi-stored living building; or, (iii) for 6 months if the DPs opt to relocate by themselves. In case if the project arranges to temporarily provide the DPs with lodgement, then this house renting entitlement will not be applied. | At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>House/structures and graves</th>
<th>Houses/structures located in the project recovered area. (There 21 HHs having their class IV houses affected. The total acquired area of class IV houses is approx. 1460 m²)</th>
<th>Owners of affected structures.</th>
<th>(i) Compensation in cash for all affected structures will be provided at 100% of the replacement cost for materials and labour. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure the same as the former one at current market prices. (ii) If house/structure is partially affected, the project will provide a house/structure repairing cost, in addition, to DPs to restore it to former or better conditions. (iii) Compensation and assistance will be provided in the form of cash. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials. (iv) The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.</th>
<th>The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Graves located in the affected areas (there isn’t any grave affected).</td>
<td>Owners of graves.</td>
<td>The level of compensation for the removal of graves will be for all costs of excavation, relocation, reburial, purchasing/obtaining land for relocation and other related costs. Compensation in cash will be paid to each affected family. Other attached structures which are not of main part of graves will be compensated in accordance of their loss.</td>
<td>For ownerless affected graves, compensation will be given to local PC to relocate them to new site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loss of standing crops and trees</td>
<td>There isn’t any DPs losing crops/trees.</td>
<td>Owners of affected crops</td>
<td>DPs are entitled to compensation for affected crops in cash at market value.</td>
<td>DPs will be given notice several months in advance regarding evacuation. Crops grown after issuance of the deadline will not be compensated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DPs are entitled to compensation in cash at market value on the basis of type, age, and productive value. If affected trees are removable, the compensation will be equal the transportation cost plus actual loss.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Temporary impact during construction</td>
<td>Temporary loss of arable land (The scope of temporary impacts will be identified in subproject implementation stage)</td>
<td>Users of affected land</td>
<td>(i) Compensation for one harvest of crops/trees at full market prices. (ii) Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of project temporary use, AND (iii) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality by providing measures to improve land quality in cases of land being adversely affected or acidified, AND (iv) If the duration of project’s use the land exceed more than two years, then the DPs have option to: 1) Continue to use land, OR, 2) Give it to the Project and be compensated as permanent loss.</td>
<td>If the quality of land will be radically changed when return to DPs, requiring DPs to change in the types of land use, then DPs should be compensated for all envisaged cost of losses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Temporary loss of residential land | Users of affected land | (i) Compensation for affected assets at replacement cost  
(ii) restoration of land to former conditions |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Temporary impact on business      | Owner of business    | (i) Compensation for loss of income during transition period, equivalent average monthly net income at least for three months.  
(ii) Compensation for affected assets at replacement cost  
(iii) restoration of land to former conditions |
| Damages by contractors to private or public structures or land | Owner or person with use rights | (i) The contractor will be required to pay compensation immediately to affected families, groups, communities or government agencies.  
(ii) Damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition. |
ANNEX B:

1. Minutes of meeting with local authorities and affected persons of the 06 bridges between Dam Cung and Nam Can.
2. List of affected households with name and signature of their representatives.
ANNEX C:
1. PLAN OF ONG TINH BRIDGE (08 RELOCATED HOUSES CAUSED BY THE PROJECT)