SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province
People's Committee of Bim Son town

WORLD BANK

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER PROJECT IN VIETNAM
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM
PROJECT IN BIM SON TOWN – THANH HOA PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(Final)

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HANOI, YEAR 2010
URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER PROJECT IN VIETNAM
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IN BIM SON TOWN – THANH HOA PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(final)

THE INVESTOR
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BIM SON TOWN

THE CONSULTANT
VINACONEX CONSTRUCTION

Le Van Dung

Pho Tong Giam Doc
Dang Tran Quan
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ABBREVIATIONS

DOC  Department of Construction
DMS  Detailed Measurement Survey
DP   Displaced Person
EA   Executing Agency
EMA  External Monitoring Agency
GOV  Government of Vietnam
HH   Household
IMO  Independent Monitoring Organization
MO   Monitoring Organization
MOC  Ministry of Construction
MOF  Ministry of Finance
ODA  Official Development Assistance
PC   People's Committee
PMU  Project Management Unit
PPC  Provincial People's Committee
PIB  Public information booklet
PRC  Provincial Resettlement Committee
RP   Resettlement Plan
RPF  Resettlement Policy Framework
VDIC Vietnam Development Information Centre
VND  Vietnam Dong
VUWSW Vietnam Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Project
WB   World Bank
W/CPC Ward/Commune people's committee
TRC  Town Resettlement committee
TRAC Provincial resettlement appraise council
LURC Land Use Right Certificate
SES  Social-economic survey
DEFINITION OF TERMS

Displaced Person (DP) Term used in OP 4.12 of the World Bank. Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have their or its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

In the case of a household, the term affected household includes each member residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who is adversely affected by a project or any of its components.

A person or organization may be a DP even if living or working or operating a shop or other business outside the project area. The only condition is that the person or organization is adversely affected by any aspect of the project.

Impacted communities The impacted communities by the project including:

(i) Communities impacted by land acquisition, whether anybody will be relocated or not;

(ii) Communities will be receiving relocated households, so called "host villages".

(iii) Communities that may not be physically impacted by land acquisition or other environmental impacts, but which are located in the vicinity and likely to be socially and culturally impacted by the project development.

Resettlement Assistance Means additional support provided to DPs losing assets (particularly productive assets), incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and
quality of life.

Cut-off date

The date of completion of inventory of losses during preparation of the RP. Displaced Persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each Project component, and that anyone moving into the Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

Detailed Measurement

Means the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during the preparation of the final RP.

Entitlement

Means the range of measures comprising compensation, assistance, including income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support and resettlement which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Host community

Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement site.

Income restoration/Livelihood improvement

Means the re-establishment and improve of sources of income and livelihood of relevant DPs.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)

Means the process of identification, location, measurement and valuation of replacement cost of all fixed assets that will be recovered or adversely affected by or as a result of the project. These include, (without limitation or being an exhaustive list) lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, ponds; dwelling units, stalls and shops, other structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value, sources of income and livelihood. It also includes the assessment of the severity of the impact of land and property on the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capaTown of DPs.

Land recovery

Means the processes by which all or part of land and property owned, possess, occupies or uses, are compulsorily recovered or
otherwise acquired from an individual, household, firm or private institution by the State or are acquired by agreement.

Relocation/Resettlement Means the physical relocation of a DP from the DP’s pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement Cost Means the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deductions for depreciation, salvageable materials, taxes, and/or costs of transaction as follows:

(i) Productive land (agricultural, fishpond, garden, forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales of comparable land in the district and other nearby areas, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;

(ii) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent sales of comparable houses and residential land in the district and other nearby areas, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on sales in other locations with similar attributes;

(iii) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labour neither depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for getting the ownership papers;

(iv) Standing crops equivalent current market value of the crop at the time of compensation;

(v) Perennial crops and trees, cash compensation equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation.

(vi) Timber trees, the price that would currently be paid for the trees on the nearest market based on the diameter of each tree at breast height.

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

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Severely Affected Person  Means DPs who will (i) lose 20% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 20% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.

Vulnerable People  Means individuals or distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of land and property recovery or resettlement and specifically includes: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled individuals (iii); (iv) households with disabled persons, (v) households falling under the current MOLISA benchmark poverty line, (vi) children and elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (vi) landless households, (vii) non-integrated ethnic minorities.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is developed for Sub-project in Bim Son town of urban water supply and wastewater project in Vietnam. The RP will include the results of socio-economic survey (SES); detailed measurement survey (DMS); methods to determine replacement costs (unit prices), actual compensation rates and specific entitlements; descriptions of resettlement site and rehabilitation programmes (if do); implementation schedule and cost estimations for RP.

Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition

During the project preparation, a close co-ordination between Technical Consultant (VIWASE) and Social Safeguard Consultant (Vinaconsult) were established to gain two (02) project targets: (i) to promote the effectiveness of the investment project and (ii) minimize the land acquisition.

During the process of socio-economic survey and consultation of the project affected community, the Consultant Team took measures to minimize project impacts (by means of setting up proper resettlement and compensation alternatives and residents’ consensus towards the Project), which include the propaganda and community meetings to introduce the basis project information and the roles of residents during the project preparation and implementation stage as well. Simultaneously, a mitigation plan of temporary impacts in the construction stage was studied and proposed to avoid or minimize the same impacts in the next stages.

Land Acquisition Scale and Impacts

As designed, the project scope will include the construction of rainwater/wastewater drainage alignments, pumping stations and treated plans in 6 wards and two commune of the Bim Son town. For building new pumping stations and treatment plant, permanent affected area is 56290 sq m. Total permanent number of DPs is 51 households (with 189 persons), there is no HH must be relocated. For pipelines item, building new culverts and dredg existing culvert will affect temporarily to 215 HHs (795 persons). Currently, these HHs are business HHs. Temporary affected area is 87978.9 sq m

Policy Framework and Entitlement

The basic principle applied for the RP preparation is that the DPs shall be assisted together with their best efforts to better or at least improve their living standards, their earning capability and productivity is same as to those in pre-project period. The lack of legal status of land use does not bar the DPs from the entitlements of compensations and/or allowances for their economic restoration. Their affected properties shall be compensated based on "replacement costs".

The cut-off date of the project is determined as the date when the project planning design was approved, thus, arising cases after this date will not be defined as DPs. Cut off date in this project is May 02nd 2011.
Institutional Arrangement

The Resettlement Committee (RC) PMU on behalf Bim Son town Pepple's committee is responsible for conducting DMS, pricing, compensating and land clearance, in which the Thanh Hoa PPC is responsible for setting up and directing a Provincial resettlement Appraisal council in accordance to needs for RP implementation.

Consultation and Participation

The project entitlement policy in this resettlement plan has been developed with the close cooperation of local authorities, local community-based organizations, and project affected persons participation in the RP formation and implementation. The local authorities, local community-based organizations (CBOs), and all relocated DPs were surveyed by questionnaires. Separately in the consultation meetings, all affected households participated to get the project information, project impacts and propose their recommendations. The information obtained in the consultations is not only useful for completing the resettlement plan policy but also assists for setting up of compensation options in the implementation process.

In the RP implementation, the complaints will be resolved based on the procedures approved in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The local authorities at all levels and project staffs will resolve DPs' complaints fairly and quickly. They will not pay any administrative fees for their grievance redress.

Implementation Plan

The RP will be implemented and completed before the construction of the project works. As estimated, DPs will be compensated and displaced since May 2012.

Cost Estimation

The total cost estimate from the implementation to completion of the RP is about VND 9.5 billion. This includes compensation and allowance costs for project-affected land and architectures, the income restoration programs, the business assistances, the monitoring, evaluation, administrative management and contingency costs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the detail resettlement plan will be monitored and examined internally by the RC and PMU. At the same time, an independent monitoring organization will be employed to monitor the RP implementation and evaluate the DP's living standards after this project.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The massive population growth in urban areas in Vietnam make the infrastructure, especially drainage, wastewater collection/treatment and solid waste management has not been priority invested as requirements and does not keep pace with urban development. This it is influence on environment and health of community to a large extent and economic-social development of the urban.

Bim Son town is the starting point of Thanh Hoa province. Currently Bim Son town is urban grade IV, in the future it will become urban grade III. The economy is mainly trade, industry, small industry, state administration and a small part of agriculture. Currently, Bim Son town is on the rise, the infrastructure investment was focused as roads, electrification, schools and hospitals. However, drainage, wastewater collection and treatment workings is not build, affecting the environment and the lives of people in the project area.

In order to implement Decision No.35 of the Prime Minister on the approval of the development orientation of urban drainage to year 2020 in Vietnam and the framework program "Development orientation of urban drainage Vietnam to year 2020"; the target of planning for drainage system for urban areas, setting up investment projects, determine the priority order of construction of drainage systems, wastewater collection and treatment for the urban, ensuring that to year 2020 abolished the local flooding. Wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant is build for big urban areas, the urban areas have development potential of tourism, industry, service to reduce environmental pollution, improve urban infrastructure, limiting the emigrant from small urban areas to the cities. Besides technical problems, the construction management regulations, water sources protection, urban environmental protection, in order to gradually improve and raise living standards for people.

For Bim Son town, the investment construction of drainage systems, wastewater collection and wastewater treatment is essential. But with a poor town, the construction investment of infrastructure works with hundreds of billions of capital is extremely difficult. For years, ODA funds for infrastructure construction investment was deployed throughout Vietnam. In there, the World Bank funds are used in many localities throughout the country. Be approved by the GoV and ministries, Bim Son town has registered using the preferential credit of World Bank for building the waste water collection system and wastewater treatment in Bim Son town.
In order to concerning and appropriating address compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the people that are affected / displaced under the Project due to land acquisition in phase 1 from 2010-2016. Resettlement Plans have been prepared based on Resettlement Policy Framework for VUWSW.

This document represents the Resettlement Plan (RP) for wastewater sub- Project in Bim Son- Thanh Hoa. Its preparation based on the results of a preliminary inventory of losses, and is subject to finalization as soon as detailed measurement survey (DMS or detailed inventory of losses) based on approved detailed engineering designs components completed. Once the final RP is approved by the Thanh Hoa provincial People’s Committee (PPC), it will serve as the legal document to guide implementation of compensation for all losses and resettlement activities resulting from the implementation the project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”).

1.2. Area, objective and components of the project

1.2.1. Project area

Geographical Location:

Bim Son Town is located 34km from Thanh Hoa province to the north, 120km from Hanoi to the south and at 20°2'-20°9' of north latitude and 105°47' – 105°56' of East longitude

Total area: 6730.58 hectares.

The North of the town borders to Tam Diep town- Ninh Binh province

• The south borders to Ha Duong, Ha Van and Ha Thanh communes, Ha Trung district.
• The east borders to Ha Vinh commune, Ha Trung district and Nga Vinh commune, Nga Son district.
• The west borders to Thach Thanh district (Thanh Hoa province).

1.2.2 Scope of project

Project scope is restricted in 6 wards and such as Ba Dinh, Ngoc Trao, Lam Son, Dong Son, Bac Son, Phu Son wards and two communes like Quang Trung, Ha Lan commune.

1.2.3 Project objectives

• To improve environmental conditions in Bim Son Town, building drainage, waste water collection and treatment systems through education activities and community relationships.
To enhance infrastructure stability and services at Bim Son Town by supporting management agents and operating drainage-treatment system here, outlining company operation mechanism and technically supporting management of drainage, waste water collection and treatment operation.

1.3. **Component of the project**

The project activities including:

- Construct two waste water treatment plants with capacity of each plant is 3.500m$^3$/day.
- Building on pipeline: Checking manholes, separating wells, discharging holes, crossing manholes and pumping stations. Total pumping stations are 8 Pcs.
- Construct cannal and culvert system for water collection and transportation (including rain water and waste water) to improve the town drainage system.

**Table 1.3.1 Components of constructing culverts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Q'ty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pressure pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D200</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D300</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D400</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drainage pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN300</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN400</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>3007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN600</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>14024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN800</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>5075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN1000</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>2598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN1200</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>4880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN1500</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN2000</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Collecting culvert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert with DN300, DN400</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>52718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rainwater collecting manhole(0.6x0.6)m</td>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collecting manhole with reinforced</td>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>1.575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

| Concrete (0.6x0.6)m |

Table 1.3.2. Dredge quality table for improving culvert system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of pipeline</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BxH = 0.7x1.0</td>
<td>6.520</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BxH = 0.6x0.9</td>
<td>8.820</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BxH = 0.7x0.8</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BxH = 1.5x1.5</td>
<td>3.680</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BxH = 0.7x1.2</td>
<td>1.340</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21.080</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. MITIGATION MEASURES

2.1 Objective

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

As unified in the implementation principles of the Project investment and rehabilitation drainage system in Bim Son town - Thanh Hoa province, the resettlement and land acquisition should be minimized. Design Consultant and Bim Son PMU and related authorities have made efforts to minimize impacts on land acquisition since the initial stage of project design and completion of investment report; therefore, the impact scale on resettlement is limited.

The impacts on land acquisition is unavoidable because it is necessary to build treatment plans and pumping stations. Wide-range consultations between the resettlement consultant team and local authorities, community-based organizations and especially households, who affected by the project, were organized to minimize resettlement impacts. The agreed instruction principles are attempts to finalize optimal options and solutions to avoid moving residents from their existing shelters.

2.2 Proposal of mitigation measures.

During the project design, the resettlement consultant closely cooperated with the technical consultant in an attempt to minimize project impacts, thereby, by the method of setting culverts under the existing roads, permanent land acquisition are not necessary. Households will only be temporarily affected during the construction period. For the newly-built works such as treatment stations and pumping stations regardless of many mitigation methods, there will be unavoidable affects on parts of houses. Therefore, in order to minimize impacts on these families, including households whose houses are partly or agricultural land and indirectly affected during the construction, the resettlement consultant team took the following mitigation methods:

(i) Firstly, the first action of project impact mitigation is to help households get information of project locations and interests as well as its estimated impacts in order to establish together a suitable policy framework for minimizing impacts. On the other hand, grasping information right from this period, households will have spiritual and material preparation for the impacts expected in the construction. The resettlement consultant team conducted
public consultations over the project sites to (i) publicize project information and (ii) publicize some projected impacts, land acquisition and resettlement measures. After the project information, many opinions were exchanged. In general, local people supported the Project and hoped that it will be soon executed to solve the flooding situation in the area.

(ii) Secondly, most culvert alignments is studied and put along on the existing road to minimize direct impacts on households living along the road sides, that basically only effect on households living in the road. Other impacts after applying the mitigation measures are only temporary in the construction process, especially on accessing business facilities of households living on the road sides. In addition, the dimensions of pipe culverts/box culvert/opened ditches estimated in the project area, the right of way (ROW) to be acquired for road alignments ranges from 0.7-2.5m while the road existing width is more than. However, in order to minimize impacts on households living on road sides, the resettlement consultant team consulted with households living in these wards to encourage their supports for the construction process. Some temporary impacts (on traffic, business, etc.) will be minimized by the Contractor though a close cooperation with the community, based on (i) notifying the construction plans in order that residents can make necessary and suitable arrangements; (ii) the construction should be finished one by one with fence/soil excavation for section by section to minimize affects on traffic, business and production of households.

(iii) Thirdly, the upgrading of pumping station is studied and proposed to mitigate impact by recovery of priority areas of public land managed by the town People's Committee, not the land of people. As a result of land acquisition and impact on assets is not significant and do not have any households displaced.

(iv) Finally, the resettlement consultant team held meetings with the technical team and PMU to determine locations of drainage alignments together and establish impact mitigation criteria during the construction such as setting up working safety plans (when constructing next to residential areas), properly gathering materials and instruments (sign boards, partitions with residential areas, etc.), and construction schedule to minimize temporary impacts.
Thank to the proposed mitigation measures, in the technical detailed design stage, the detailed mitigation options will be reviewed and proposed more detailed in accordance with the design of each component and location of the project area.
3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Project Components With Resettlement Impacts

Sub-project “Investment and rehabilitation drainage system in Bim Son town - Thanh Hoa province” has working items following:

Building two new treatment plants with capacity of each plant is 3500 sq m. In there, a treatment plant locate in Quang Trung commune, a treatment plant locate in Dong Son ward.

- 8 Pumping stations: PS2, PS3, PS4, PS5, PS6, PS10, PS11, PS12
- Pipeline network:
  + Pressure pipe line DN200 - DN400: 2212m
  + Wastewater culvert with reinforced concrete DN300- DN2000: 33498m
  + Collecting culvert DN300, DN400: 52718m
  + Rainwater collecting manhole: (0.6x0.6): 500 Pcs
  + Rainwater collecting manhole with reinforced concrete (0.6x0.6): 1.757m

3.2 Permanent affects

3.2.1 Zones of Impact

According to the technical design, the Project will be implemented in 6 wards and 2 communes. The land acquisition is deployed in Ba Dinh, Dong Son, Phu Son, Ngoc Trao, Bac Son wards and Quang Trung commune.

3.2.2 Extent of Land Acquisition

Based on the findings of preliminary resettlement surveys, the extent of land acquisition covers some 56290 include agricultural lands of 56150m², residential land of 60m² and public land of 80m² to construction of treatment plants and pumping stations.
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
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IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

Table 3.2.2  Extent of Land Acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of ward/ commune</th>
<th>Agricultural land</th>
<th>Public land</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ba Đình ward</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ngọc Trạo ward</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lam Sơn ward</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Đồng Sơn ward</td>
<td>29859</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bạc Sơn ward</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phú Sơn ward</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Quang Trung commune</td>
<td>26291</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hà Lan commune</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>56150</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>56290</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three HHs affected by residential land, two HHs are in Đồng Sơn ward and a HH is in Phú Sơn ward but there is no any HH must to displace.

3.3  Temporary affects

Temporary affected area by construction pipe system 87978.9 sq m. Total affected HHs restricted business in construction phase are 215 HHs.

3.3.1  Affected structure

In the construction phase for pipeline network, we must to break up about 87978.9sq m of road and yard. Description below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Breaked area (sq m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pressure pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DN200</td>
<td>750 m</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DN300</td>
<td>1262 m</td>
<td>1009,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DN400</td>
<td>200 m</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drainage pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN300</td>
<td>1833 m</td>
<td>1466,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN400</td>
<td>3007 m</td>
<td>2706,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN600</td>
<td>14024 m</td>
<td>15426,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Wooden trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN800</td>
<td>5075 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN1000</td>
<td>2598 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN1200</td>
<td>4880 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN1500</td>
<td>1911 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN2000</td>
<td>170 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87978.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Collecting pipeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Wooden trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced concrete culvert DN300, DN400</td>
<td>52718 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater collecting manhole (0.6x0.6)m</td>
<td>500 Pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting manhole with reinforced concrete (0.6x0.6)m</td>
<td>1.575 Pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87978.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2 Affected trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Wooden trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pressure pipeline</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage pipeline</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting pipeline</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Cultural Properties

No cultural property is within subproject areas, this problem is advantage for resettlement plan.

3.5 Affected Population

3.5.1 Size and Classification

Based on the findings of preliminary resettlement surveys, total of 51 households (HHs) will be affected by permanent acquisition to build treatment station, pumping station. Has no HH must to displace. In addition, construction for drainage system will affect temporarily to 215 HHs (796 persons). Currently, these HHs are business HHs along to routes.
3.5.2 Socio-economic information

Population: According to surveyed in the end of July/2010, total affected households in the project area are 266 HHs (include temporary and permanent affected) with 984 people of which 442 are male and 542 are female.

In term of population scale in the project area, on average each household has 3.7 people, which proves that the type of family in the project area is mainly nuclear families (with only two generations: parents/children living in a household), the type the traditional family with three generations of grandparents/parents/children appears much in the project area wards.

Occupation and income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ward/commune</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ba Dinh ward</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ngoc Trao ward</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lam Son ward</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dong Son ward</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bac Son ward</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Phu Son ward</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Quang Trung commune</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ha Lan commune</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income: According to the survey results, main incomes of households, main income of is from business, service (about 80.82%), agricultural produce is about 18.04%, worker is about 1.14%.

Households’ Expenditure: HHs income in the project area mainly more than 5,000,000 VND/HH/month (accounting for 74.7%) concentrate on business, service HHs, the next ranges from
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VND 2,000,000-3,000,000 per household per month (accounting for 5.3%) and under VND 1 million is accounting for 20.0%.

Regarding who decide the expenditure in families 53.2% of interviewees said the wives give the final decisions and 28.03% made of both wives and husbands, and 18.69% made of husband.

Education: The levels of educational achievement and illiteracy among surveyed household heads are summarized in the following: (i) the dominant characteristics of educational achievement are: most of household heads (about 81.5%) have secondary and high school education and (ii) the level of higher and profession (about 8.3%), all household heads have gone to school and can read and write.

Gender and Vulnerable Group: The survey results show that almost all women in the project area work as civil servant and/or housework, and there is no gender inequality situation in the project area.

Living period and Land status: all of them have been living in the area before year of 1993 their Land Use Right Certificate (LURC) for their main residential land.
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4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework for compensation and relocation to the Displaced Persons (DPs) by the project is provided by relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and policy of the World Bank on Involuntary Resettlement.

4.1 Vietnamese Laws, Decrees, and Circulars

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

• The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 15 April 1992; the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house

• Land Law, 26 November 2003, effective 1 July 2004. Article 39 Requires disclosure of information to affected people prior to recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural land a minimum of 90 and 180 days respectively

• Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, 29 October 2004, relating to implementing the Land Law

• Law of Construction effective 01 Jan 2004 by Presidential Order of 26/2003/L-CTN dated 10 December 2003; Compensation and relocation of people affected by ground clearance for investment projects

• Decree 16/2005/ND-CP; implementation of the Construction Law.


• Circular No. 145/2007/TT-BTC by MOF; providing guidelines for implementation of the Decree 188/2004/CP.

• Circular 14/2009TT-BTNMT dated 1 October 2009 by MONRE; specifying the detail on compensation, assistance and resettlement and procedures of land acquisition, land allocation, and land rental (effective since 16 November 2009).

• Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP; amending and supplementing Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP that gives Provincial People's Committees the authority to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land.

• Decree No 182/2004/ND-CP, 29 October 2004; penalty for administrative violation in land issues.

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- Decree No. 95/2005/ND-CP, 15 July 2005, regulation on property ownership and the right to use urban residential land;
- Decree No. 08/2005/ND-CP, 24 January 2005 regulation on Urban Planning Management
- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP, 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State (replacing Decree No. 22/CP).
- Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP, 27 January 2006 (amending Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP and Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and other decrees); compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State.
- Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP, effective 1 October 2009; an amendment to Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP; supplementary regulations on land use planning, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement.
- Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP; supplementary stipulations on the issue of land use rights certificates (LURC), land acquisition, land use right implementation, procedure of compensation, and assistance in the event of land recovery by the state; grievance redress.
- Decree No. 17/2003/ND-CP; promulgating the regulation on the exercise of democracy in communes, including requirements for consultation with and participation of people in communes.
- Decree No. 172/1999/ND-CP, Article 25, and its 2009 amendment decree. Sites that are currently recognized for cultural and historical preservation and that are situated within the boundaries of waterway safety corridors, should be kept intact according to current legal regulations.
- Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP 9 November 2006, regulation on Management and Utilization of ODA (of which international commitments of Government are prevailing and enforceable)
- Decision No. 48/2008/QD-TTg issued on 3 April 2008 by the Prime Minister, and Common General Guidelines on Feasibility Study Preparation For Official Development Assistance (ODA) Projects Funded by the Five Banks.
- Policy framework for VUWSW

Under the 2003 Land Law, ownership of land in Vietnam resides with the State. The State exercises the right to decide the purpose of land use specified in land use planning and land use plans; to regulate the duration of land use; to decide on land allocation; to rent land; to acquire land, and to evaluate land prices. The State can assign and lease land to land users, including
individuals, households and organizations. In the case of assigned land, the State delegates to the Provincial People's Committees the authority to grant LURC to land users. With respect to land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, the Land Law makes the following provisions:

a. The State reserves the right to "recover" land for purposes of defense, national security, national interests, public interests, and economic development. Individuals, households and organizations that have or are eligible to be granted land use right certificates for recovered land will receive compensation for the loss of these assets (Article 42[1]).

b. Individuals, households and organizations that have or are eligible to be granted land use right certificates for recovered land will receive compensation for the loss of these assets (Article 42[1]).

c. Before land is recovered, the user must be informed of the reasons for recovery; the schedule and plans for resettlement, if necessary; and, options for compensation. This must occur at least 3 months prior to the recovery of agricultural land and 6 months prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land (Article 39).

d. Compensation for recovered agricultural and rural residential land will be in the form of new land of the same purpose of use or, if no new land is available, cash equivalent to the land use right value of the recovered land (Article 42[2] and [3]). In the latter case, the land use right value is established as the value of similar land under normal market conditions, as determined on an annual basis by PPCs (Article 56).

e. Recovery of land from people directly involved in agricultural production but having no land available for continued production will receive cash compensation and, in addition, support from the State to rehabilitate their living conditions, either through training to enable them to shift into new occupations, or through new employment being arranged (Article 42[4]).

f. Where the use right value of recovered residential land is greater than that of the land given as compensation, affected people will receive cash equal to the difference in the values (Article 42[3]).
g. Resettlement zones will be developed for people having residential land recovered and having to move their places of residence. Resettlement zones will be developed for many projects in the same area and will provide living conditions that are equal to or better than the conditions in the former places of residence. In areas where there is no established resettlement zone, people will receive cash for recovered residential land and priority to purchase or lease State-owned dwellings (Article 42[3]).

h. Recovery of land will occur without compensation in the following cases, among others: (i) land is recovered from organizations that use State funds to pay land use levies (money) for assigned land or land rents for leased land, or are assigned land without having to pay land use levies (money); (ii) recovered land has been illegally encroached or occupied, or the occupants are not eligible to be granted land use right certificates; (iii) recovered land is rented from the State; and, (iv) recovered land is road or canal, or used for cemeteries or graveyards (Article 43[1]).

i. Structures and other fixed assets on recovered land will not be compensated in cases where they have been constructed without permission; in contravention of permitted uses in land use plans; or, when structures are located on illegally encroached land (Article 43[2]).

j. In the event of temporary recovery of land, for example during construction, upon the expiry of temporary land acquisition the State will return the land and pay compensation for any damages (Article 45).

Land Law 2003 defines the principles for the State’s evaluation of land prices:

a. These should reflect the market price of land use right transfer, in normal market conditions. In the event that in the price offered there is a significant difference between the identified land prices and the local market ones, the price should be adjusted accordingly

b. Plots bordering each other that have: i) similar natural, socio-economic, and infrastructure conditions, and ii) similar existing and/or planned type of land use, will have similar land prices;
c. Land located in areas on the borders between provinces, cities under direct Central Government’s management, that have i) similar natural, socio-economic, and infrastructure conditions, and ii) similar existing and/or planned type of land use, will have similar land prices.

Land Law 2003 provides that land prices regulated by the PPC or PC of Cities under the direct Central Government, will be publicly announced on 1st January annually. If at the time of land recovery, the land price specified by the PPC is different to the actual market price under normal conditions, the PPC shall determine the land price again so that it is specific and suitable. Land Law 2003 makes a clear statement about the application of the Law. Clause 2 of Article 3 regulates:

In the event that International treaties, which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or acceded, contain provisions different from the provisions of this Law, the provisions of such international treaties shall be applied.

Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP regulates the eligibility and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of State recovery of land. The principles underlying compensation are: (i) recovery of land from eligible persons shall be compensated; (ii) in the event the affected person is not eligible for compensation, consideration will be given to forms of assistance; (iii) compensation for affected land will be in the form new land allocation with the same purpose of use or, if no such land is available, cash compensation equal to the value of land use rights at the time of recovery; and, (iv) outstanding financial liabilities associated with land to be recovered will be deducted from the amount of compensation or assistance money. The Decree and Circular No. 116/2004 TT-BTC set out in detail the types of compensation for different types of users and losses; assistance policies; provisions for individual and group resettlement; and, the roles and responsibilities for implementation of resettlement projects.

Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP amends Decree 197 to strengthen several aspects of the provisions for compensation, assistance and resettlement, including: (i) a requirement to update official PPC prices, as necessary, to reflect market values for affected assets; (ii) life stabilization assistance for poor households that must be provided for not less than three years and not more than ten years; and, (iii) assistance for occupational change and job creation for affected households losing significant portions of their productive assets, as well as for affected households that relocate to resettlement sites.
Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP regulates the methodology for determining land prices and price frames for State recovery of land, as well as for taxation on land use and the transfer of land use rights and for land rents for government lands. It establishes the minimum and maximum prices for different types and categories of land. The principle underlying the determination of land prices is the actual transfer price on the market under normal conditions between a willing seller and buyer without regard to factors such as speculation, changes in planning, forceful transfer or blood relationship. Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC elaborates in detail the methods (direct comparison and income methods) for determining land prices.

Decree 123/2007/ND-CP amends Decree 188/2007/ND-CP giving the Provincial People’s Committees the authority to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land. Decree 69/2009-ND-CP regulates compensation Payments. Where compensation is made in the form of offering a new piece of land or resettlement land or resettlement house, and there is a difference in value, then the resettled person is entitled to the difference if compensation is greater than the value of the resettlement land or house; the resettled person pays the difference if the support money is less than the value of the resettlement land or house (except in special circumstances). State support includes: (i) removal support, resettlement support when residential land is acquired; (ii) support for life and production re-stabilization, training support for change of jobs and job creation where agricultural land is acquired; (iii) support for acquisition of “agricultural use” land in residential areas eg. gardens, ponds; and (iv) other support. The Provincial People’s Committee shall specify in detail the rate of support, the area of land of support and the average price of residential land for calculations which are appropriate to local reality.

Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP provides that in case of “discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence” (Article 2, Item 5).

Provincial Government decisions on resettlement and compensation and on land price that come into effect after the submission of this Policy Framework, will be incorporated into the Resettlement Plans.

4.2 Compensation and resettlement policies for the project in Thanh Hoa province


Decision no. 3788/2009 of People’s committee dated 23 October/2009 about
regulars for supported and resettlement policies when State reclaim in locality.

Guideline no. 220/ Aboard- Environmental resource department dated 13/ November 2009 about executing supported, resettlement policies when State reclaim in locality.

Decision no.03/2010 of People’s committee about approving agricultural land prices in 2010.

Decision no.02/2010 of People’s committee about approving settlement land and manufacturing land in Bimson town ship in 2010

Decision no.345/2010 of People’s committee about issuing loss compensation price about structure in land acquisition in locality.

4.3. World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The Bank’s Resettlement Policy OP 4.12, includes safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement.

The basic guiding principles of the World Bank’s resettlement policy are that:

(i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized after exploring all viable alternatives in project design;

(ii) Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the people displaced by the Project to share in benefits. Displaced Persons should be meaningful consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(iii) 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.

4.4. Government, World Bank, and VUWSW

Recent Laws, Decrees and Regulations bring the Government of Viet Nam resettlement policies and practices to be more consistent with the World Bank’s resettlement policies.

In the event of discrepancies between the Borrower’s laws, regulations, and procedures and the World Bank’s policies and requirements, the latter will prevail. This is in accordance with Decree
No. 131/2006/ND-CP, which states that in case of "discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence" (Article 2, Item 5).

The differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and World Bank Policy with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps are shown in Table 1.
## Table 1: Differences between National Laws and the World Bank Policy and VUWSSP Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Issues</th>
<th>National Laws</th>
<th>World Bank Policy</th>
<th>Project Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-titled users</td>
<td>Decree 69/2009, Article 14 (replacing Decree 197/2004, Article 6), the Peoples’ Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support on case-by-case basis.</td>
<td>The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected persons should not prevent compensation.</td>
<td>All project-affected people, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, will be entitled to be compensated or assisted for their lost assets, incomes, and businesses, at full replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, income levels and productive capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation of land at replacement cost</td>
<td>Decree 123/2007 (amending Decree 188/2004), sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial Peoples’ Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each category. The price limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 per cent. However, in remote, isolated areas, or an area with socio-economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure, when the actual price of land in the market is lower than minimum price limit in the Decree, the PPC will adjust the specific price to be applied locally and report it to the Ministry of Finance. Article 11 of Decree 69/2009ND-CP stipulates that, if at the time of land recovery,</td>
<td>Compensate or assist all affected persons, including those without title to land, for all their losses at replacement rates.</td>
<td>Replacement cost surveys have to be carried out to ensure that project compensation rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost to be updated at the time of resettlement implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>the land price</strong></td>
<td>specified by the PPC is different to the actual market price under normal conditions, the PPC shall determine the land price again so that it is specific and suitable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Houses and structures</strong></td>
<td>Decree 197/2004, Articles 18 and 20: Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted between 60% to 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</td>
<td>Compensation all affected persons, including those without title to land, for all of their losses at replacement rates. All project affected persons will be entitled to compensation irrespective of the legal status in both rural and urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-registered business</strong></td>
<td>Decree 187/2004, Articles 26-28: Only registered businesses are eligible for assistance.</td>
<td>For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legalizable, or non-titled, need to be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets. Included among these DPs are renters of buildings, tenants and employees of affected businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision of rehabilitation assistance</strong></td>
<td>Decree 69/2009, Article 20 &amp; 22: DPs losing 30% or more of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for long-term assistance to poor households.</td>
<td>Rehabilitation assistance is required for those who lose 10% or more of their productive income-generating assets and/or are physically displaced. Focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve the status of the poor and vulnerable people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. COMPENSATION POLICY

5.1. Objectives for Resettlement

The objectives of the Vietnamese legislation governing resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, and that of the World Bank concerning involuntary resettlement, have been adapted in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) upon which this RP is based. 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 (OP 4.12) and Vietnamese law.

The main objective of all resettlement activities is to ensure that all displaced persons (DPs) will be compensated or assisted for their losses and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them in their efforts to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capability.

5.2. Displaced Persons

Displaced persons (DPs) are those who are affected by the:

- Involuntary taking of land resulting in:
  - relocation or loss of shelter;
  - loss of assets or access to assets; and/or
  - loss of income sources, businesses or means of livelihood, whether or not affected persons must move to another location; or

- Involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on their livelihoods.

5.3 Cut off date

According to results of the Project study, the Project cut off date is the time of completing inventory of losses. Accordingly, all households with arising land and property after this date will not eligible to receive any compensation and supports of the project. Cut off date of the project is May 2nd 2011.

5.4 Eligibility

Project Affected People (DPs) who are entitle to compensation are:

- Persons whose houses and/or related structures are in part or in total affected temporary or permanently by the Project;
- Persons whose premise and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
Persons whose businesses are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the Project; and

Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected in part or in total by the Project.

5.5 \textit{Resettlement Impacts and Entitlements}

The impacts of land acquisition include both temporary and permanent losses of:

- agricultural (arable), forest and residential lands;
- crops and trees;
- houses / structures; and
- income, businesses or productive assets.

DPs are entitled to compensation and/or assistance/s for every loss impacted upon them depending on:

- their eligibility classification; and
- the type and severity of impact upon them.

Annex A, Entitlement Matrix, gives a breakdown of entitlements per type of loss, per DP classification.

5.6 \textit{Compensation policy}

5.6.1 Objectives for Resettlement

The objectives of the Vietnamese legislation governing resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, and that of the World Bank concerning involuntary resettlement, have been adapted for the preparation of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The objectives are set out below. A recommended entitlement matrix is shown in Appendix I for reference purpose. 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’s OP 4.12 and Vietnamese law.

The main objective of the RPF is to ensure that all Displaced Persons (DP’s) will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capability.

5.6.2 Principles of Resettlement

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

(i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible.
(ii) 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 capaTown and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the DP from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.

(iii) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are:

a. compensation at replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures;

b. priority given for agricultural land-for-land of equal productive capaTown acceptable to the DPs;

c. replacement of premise land (if any) of equal size and acceptable to the DPs;

d. transportation and subsistence allowances, and

e. business/income rehabilitation allowances.

(iv) Replacement of premise and agricultural land or residential land will be as near as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the DP. In the event that there is no land available for compensation ‘land for land’, or if it is the choice of DPs, then compensation in cash or provision of apartment (for DPs losing residential land and relocating) may be applied. If the DPs lose more than 20% of their agricultural holding, then in addition to compensation for lost land, the Project will provide rehabilitation /assistance measures.

(v) The resettlement transition period will be minimized and the DPs shall be supported for transportation allowance, house renting allowances as specified by the PPC and for the means of rehabilitation no later than one month prior to the expected start-up date of civil work on the respective sub-project site.

(vi) 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 civil works at the respective sub-project site.

(vii) The previous level of community services and resources will be maintained or improved.
(viii) 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 and when required.

(ix) Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession or a notice to proceed for any sub-project unless the Government has

a. Completed, satisfactorily and in accordance with the approved RP for that sub-project, compensation payments, and

b. ensured rehabilitation assistance is in place prior to starting civil work. Entitlements will be provided to DPs no later than one month prior to expected start-up of civil works at the respective project site.

(x) Institutional arrangements will ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the RPs.

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.

5.6.3 Compensation Policy for Loss of Productive/Agricultural Land

DPs will be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures.

The general mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of "land for land" of equal productive capacity, and satisfactory to the DP. If replacement land is smaller in size or of lower quality, DPs will be entitled to compensation in the cash equivalent of the differences.

However, if land is not available or if the DPs prefer to receive cash compensation then the following will apply.

Legal and legalizable land users:

For marginally affected households, that is, those losing 20% or less of the total area of the landholding and the remaining area is sufficient for effective farming:

(i) Cash compensation for the permanently lost area, at full (100%) replacement cost, will be provided to the DP (free from taxes and transaction costs)
(ii) If the remaining area of the partially affected plot is not suitable for economic use, the Project will recover the whole plot and that DP will be entitled to compensation applicable to severely affected persons (as follows).

For severely affected farmers, that is, those losing more than 20% of the household’s agricultural land, or whose remaining area is rendered economically unviable:

(i) Provision of a plot, with collection of land use fee, at a location convenient for continuing their agricultural activities or, in the event that there is no relevant agricultural land for compensation, a one time support with an apartment or a lot of land for carrying out non-farm activities such as for business, OR

(ii) Cash compensation at full (100%) replacement cost for the lost area (or for the entire affected plot if the remaining area of the plot is not economically viable).

(iii) Rehabilitation assistances including:

a. Subsistence allowance equivalent to the market value (based on the average local market price) of 30kg of rice /person /month for 6-12 months if the DPs do not have to relocate to the new place (re-organizing DPs) or for 12 -24 months if the DPs have to relocate; up to 36 months support if moving to new locations of difficult socio-economic conditions. Time, level and payment period will be decided by the PPC.

b. Job training assistance for members of the DPs families of working age who are shifting to a new occupation. Should working age DPs require further education for a new occupation they will be admitted to vocational schools and entitled to have a training course free of charge.

c. In lieu of the job training assistance, in some specific cases, the DPs may be given: either one land plot (minimum 40m²) or an apartment (minimum 45m²) in the resettlement site or the cash equivalent of 5 times the agricultural land replacement cost, not exceeding the agricultural land norm in the particular province;

d. The forms of assistance will be decided upon consultation with DPs to ensure that the measures are both appropriate and effective in restoring their income.
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... generating capacity and income levels. Job training assistance is provided to tenants who are affected by land acquisition, not to the landlord.

c. Training plans, occupation change plans shall be prepared and approved at the same time as compensation, support and resettlement plan.

(iv) With respect to garden land or ponds which are attached to the affected residential land, and the affected agricultural land which is located within the residential/settlement area, the Project will provide an assistance of 70% of price of the neighboring residential land in addition to compensation at replacement cost for agricultural land as regulated by the laws.

(v) The PPC will determine detailed percentage of assistance, area to be assisted corresponding to the local reality.

Users with temporary or leased rights to use land:

(i) Cash compensation of an amount corresponding to the remaining investment put into the land by the DP or corresponding to the outstanding amount of the land rental contract "or cash equal to 30% of land replacement cost"

(ii) Rehabilitation assistances (assistance for the income lost from the acquired land for the remaining duration of the land rent or lease contract, or of the temporary land use rights when these are for a specified period, subsistence assistance, job training assistance and other special assistances to given by the PPCs).

Land users without recognized rights to the use of the land:

(i) In lieu of compensation for land, a cash equivalent to the remaining value of the investments and inputs made on the land. Should it be impossible to assess the value of the investment, the compensation will be made at 60% of land replacement cost.

(ii) For poor and vulnerable farmers who are severely affected (including landless), if there is no reserve land available to compensate land for land, in addition to the above the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance including (a) a subsistence allowance equivalent to the market value (based on the average local market price) of 30kg of rice /person/month for 6-12 months (if the DP does not have to relocate to a new place) or 12-24 months (if...
the DP has to be relocated) and (b) training assistance to ensure the DPs are able to at least restore or improve their income levels and living standards (see 4.3.1 (iii)(b)).

(iii) If the DP is occupying or utilizing public land (land in a right-of-way or in protection areas of hydraulic works), that will be acquired by the Project, under the condition that it will be returned, on request, to the Government, DPs will not be compensated for this public land, but will be compensated for crops and trees at full market prices.

(iv) DPs will be compensated for the loss of standing crops and fruit or industrial trees at market price. Productive trees will be compensated at replacement cost.

5.6.4 Compensation Policy for Loss of Residential Land

DPs losing residential land will have the following entitlements.

DPs losing residential land without structures
Legal and legalizable land users will receive compensation for loss of land in cash at 100% replacement cost. Land users with temporary land use rights will receive assistance equal to the remaining investment cost made on the land by replacement cost (the appropriate level will be decided by the PPC in accordance to the reality).
There will be no charge from taxes and/or transaction cost.

DPs losing residential land containing structures, with sufficient remaining land to rebuild (reorganizing DPs):
The general mechanism for compensation of lost residential land will be through the provision of ‘land for land’ of equal quality. If such land is not available, DPs will be compensated in cash as follows:
(i) Legal and legalizable land users will receive cash compensation for loss of land equivalent to 100% of the replacement cost;
(ii) Land users with temporary land use rights will receive assistance in an amount corresponding to 30% of the cost of replacement residential land
(iii) All DPs losing residential land with structures on it will receive compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost.
(iv) If a house/structure of a DP is partially affected, the household will receive the cost to restore it to its former or better condition.

(v) If DPs have to rebuild the main house, they will receive:

a. an appropriate transportation allowance, to be decided by the PPC but not less than VND 500,000/household to move their salvaged materials assets etc (if the DP is relocating to new site within the Town/province or outside province);

b. a subsistence living allowance equivalent 30 kg of rice for each household member per month for 3 months.

DPs losing residential land containing structures, with insufficient remaining land to rebuild (relocating DPs)

(The minimal remaining size determining the relocation entitlement of DPs is not less than 40m² for urban areas and 100m² for rural areas)

(i) DPs with legal or legalizable rights to the affected land can opt for one of the following:

(ii) The provision of replacement residential land of equivalent size, but not exceeding the land size norms regulated by PPCs, at a resettlement site with full infrastructure or at a location acceptable to the DPs, plus an amount in cash, as regulated by PPC, to develop basic infrastructure including an access road, access to electricity, water supply and drainage. DPs will be given full land title at no cost;

a. If there is no land available for ‘land for land’ compensation then these DPs will receive cash compensation for their entire residential land at full replacement cost, and the right to rent or purchase an apartment in a resettlement site acceptable to the DPs, OR

b. At the request of the DPs, based on a fully informed choice, compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost and provision of relocation assistance to develop basic infrastructure at a new site, in an amount regulated by PPCs.

(iii) Plus the following rehabilitation assistance:
a. an appropriate *transportation allowance*, to be decided by the PPC to move their salvaged materials assets etc (if the DP is relocating to new site within the Town/province or outside province);

b. a *subsistence living allowance* equivalent 30 kg of rice for each household member per month for 12 months. In event that DPs move to area with poor socio-economic conditions, DPs will be supported for 24 months.

c. House *rental assistance* if the project can not provide a location for the physically displaced DP prior to land acquisition, then the DP will be provided with a house rental allowance at a level regulated by local PPC/Town PCs for the following time period: (a) If DPs opt for/ are allocated new land: from the moment of handing over the acquired land until the receipt of a new plot in a resettlement site plus 6 months for house construction; (b) If DPs are entitled to rent or buy an apartment in a multi storied living building: from the moment handing over land to the moment of receiving the new apartment; (c) If the DPs opt to relocate by themselves: a house rental allowance for 6 months. In the event that project provides the DP with temporary accommodation, this rental entitlement will not be applicable.

(iv) Displaced DPs who have no entitlement to land compensation, can receive the following rehabilitation allowances:

a. an appropriate *transportation allowance*, to be decided by the PPC (if the DP is relocating to new site within the Town/province or outside province);

b. a subsistence living allowance equivalent 30 kg of rice for each household member per month for 6 months;

c. resettlement assistance will be based on house grades and house areas in accordance to compensation level and affordability of resettled people, if the compensated area is smaller than the allocated land plot or apartment, the differences will be supported.

(v) Poor or vulnerable DPs who are not entitled for land compensation and do not have any alternative residential land/house for self-relocation, the project will provide: (a) a
residential plot at minimal standard size in a resettlement site; (b) an apartment no smaller than the affected one, to be provided on a rent or right to buy basis, OR, (c) at the informed request of the DPs, assistance amounting to not less than VND 10,000,000/household for self-relocation.

(vi) Those DPs who are living in a house that is owned by the state or an organisation and that is built on separate land that is to be acquired, and who have to be relocated but who cannot continue to rent a state house at the proposed resettlement site, will receive:

a. If in the rental contract or decision of house allocation there were exactly recorded the rent/allocated areas, then an assistance equal to 60% of land replacement cost for such recorded area will be provided;

b. If in the rental contract or decision of house allocation there is no recording of the exact rent/allocated areas, then an assistance equal to 60% of land replacement cost for an affected area not exceeding the minimal size regulated by the PPCs

c. Assistance equal to the investments made on acquired land by the DP in an amount not exceeding the local ceiling price.

(vii) DPs living together with relatives/friends on the same land or who were permitted to build houses by local officials on commune land will have the following entitlements:

a. If the loss is marginal, no compensation will be paid for the land, but households will be allowed to use the remaining land.

b. If the loss is severe, for landless households, assistance will be provided through the provision of ‘land-for-land’ of similar attributes with secure tenure and at no cost to landless households. The size of land will be no less than 40 m2.

(viii) Compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost and provision of relocation assistance to develop basic infrastructure at the new site.

5.6.5 Compensation Policy for Loss of Houses/Structures

Loss of Houses/Structures:

DPs losing houses and/or other structures will be entitled to the following.
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(i) Compensation in cash for all affected structures provided at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not the DPs have a title to the affected land or a permit to build the affected structure. The compensation amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure of the same value as the former one at current market prices.

(ii) If a house/structure is partially affected, the Project will provide the DP with the cost of restoring the house/structure to its former or a better condition.

(iii) Compensation and assistance will be provided in the form of cash. No deductions will be made for depreciation or for salvageable materials.

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

Tenants:

(i) Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with assistance equal to the outstanding value of the rental contract, but not exceeding the rental value for 6 months, plus transportation allowance of not less than VND 500,000 for moving their belongings. They will also be provided with assistance in identifying alternative accommodation.

(ii) Those who are tenants of a state or an organization’s property will be provided with assistance equal to 60% of the replacement cost of the affected house. The structure area built by the DPs which has authorized permission will be compensated at its full replacement costs. In case the structures constructed are without authorized permission or in violation of regulation, the assistance equal to 60%-80% of replacement costs will be provided at PPC’s decision. They are also entitled to rent or buy a new apartment in the resettlement site of the area at least equal to their affected ones.

Loss of Graves:

The level of compensation for the removal of graves will cover for all costs of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs. Compensation in cash will be paid to each affected family. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways. The
compensation level will be decided by the Provincial Resettlement Committee in accordance with the local situation.

5.6.6 Compensation Policy for Loss of Standing Crops, Trees, and Aquaculture

With respect to annual and perennial standing crops, and aquaculture, compensation will be paid to the households who have cultivated the land, regardless of the legal status of the land, according to the full market value of the affected crops and/or at replacement cost for affected perennial trees. The methods to evaluate the replacement cost for crops, trees and aquaculture products will follow those outlined in Clause 24, decree 197/ND-CP.

5.6.7 Compensation Policy for Loss of Income and/or Business/Productive Assets

DPs losing income and/or business or productive assets will be compensated as follows.

(i) DPs with registered affected business will receive cash compensation for the loss of income during the transition period, equivalent to 30% of their annual net income average for the last 3 years, as recognized by a tax collecting agency.

(ii) Compensation will be paid for all affected properties at full replacement cost.

(iii) DPs who are non-registered kiosk owners will receive business disruption allowances equivalent to 30% of their annual net income, to cover 3 months income loss from the business.

(iv) DPs with non-registered businesses will receive a business disruption allowance, to be determined by the PPC as being the equivalent to the estimated monthly income from small shops. The allowance will be for not less than 3 months income to cover the loss of income while re-establishing the shops.

(v) DPs with stand-alone shops (commercial only, not house-cum-shops) will receive a materials transport allowance which will be decided by PPCs equivalent to the actual cost of relocation expenses.

(vi) If a business has to be relocated, then in addition to compensation for lost land, assets and income, the Project will help arrange replacement land of standard size, at a location convenient and accessible to customers, plus a special business allowance. In the event that suitable land for the business at a location acceptable to DPs is not available, the Project will assist the DPs to be trained for a new job.
5.6.8 Compensation Policy for Temporary Impact During Construction

For temporary loss of arable land

DPs whose arable land is temporarily acquired will be entitled to the following:
(i) compensation for one harvest of crops/trees at full market prices
(ii) compensation for loss of the net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of Project’s temporary use of the land, AND
(iii) restoration of the land to its previous or better quality if the land was adversely affected or acidified during the time in which it had been used by the Project, AND
(iv) If the duration of Project’s use of the land exceeds more than two years, then the DPs have the option of either 1) continuing to use the land, or, 2) give it to the Project and be compensated for it as a permanent loss.

For temporary loss of residential land

DPs whose residential land is temporarily acquired will be entitled to the following:
(i) compensation for affected assets at replacement cost,
(ii) land rental will be paid based on existing or ongoing rental agreement in the area or as per negotiation with the affected person and
(iii) restoration of land to its previous or better quality in a timely manner.

For temporary impact on business

DPs whose businesses are temporarily affected during the Project will be entitled to the following:
(i) compensation for temporary loss of income, equivalent an average monthly net income for at least three months.
(ii) compensation for all affected properties at full replacement cost.
(iii) restoration of land to its previous or better quality in a timely manner.

For Damages caused by Contractors to private or public structures
After the completion of the civil works the contractors will immediately restore damaged property to its former condition.

Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during construction. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to pay compensation immediately 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.

5.7 **Secondary Displaced Persons**

Secondary DPs are those affected by the development of individual resettlement or group resettlement sites. Because all secondary DPs are likely to be affected in similar ways to primary ones, they will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the provisions of this RPF.

5.8 **Compensation for Loss of Community Assets**

In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads or sewage systems is damaged, PPCs and PMUs will ensure that these are restored or repaired at no cost to the community.

5.9 **Social Assistance and Incentive Bonus**

**Social assistance**

Any physically displaced DPs (have to rebuild their main house or have to relocate) who are currently receiving social assistance (Vietnamese Hero mothers, Military Hero, Independent Revolution 1945), will be entitled to special social assistance to rehabilitate their living standards in accordance with local regulations in addition to their standard entitlements for compensation and other assistance. The special assistance is not less than VND 1,000,000/household.

**Incentive Bonus**

Any DPs who voluntarily hand the affected land to the project in accordance with the implementation schedule as announced by the Project will be entitled to an incentive bonus of 5%
of the total compensation amount but not exceeding 5,000,000 VND/land user/house-owner in accordance with local regulations.

5.10 Site Selection and Preparation

If there are families have to be relocated because of the project impacts and resettlement sites are required, the PCs and local authorities will clearly describe in RP about alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering:

a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible Person at the selected sites;

c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

e) housing, infrastructure, and social services. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

f) a description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).
6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of resettlement activities will involve various agencies at the national, provincial, Town/district and ward/commune levels; however, it is the Thanh Hoa Provincial People’s Committee, which will have overall responsibility.

A resettlement committee shall be established at the Town’s level according to the provision of Decree 197. This RP shall serve as legal basis for implementing compensation and resettlement activities that are associated with the implementation of the Project.

6.1 Thanh Hoa Provincial People’s Committee

The Thanh Hoa Provincial People’s Committee (or, the PPC) is the principal authority at the provincial level. The PPC in each involved province is responsible for setting up and directing a Provincial Resettlement Appraisal Council in accordance to needs of RP implementation. The PPC will take overall responsibility in:

- reviewing the RP and approving it after the draft final RP has received “no objection” from the WB;
- approving land acquisition and allocating the land to the project for its development;
- giving the final decision on compensation unit costs, subsidies, allowances, and on supporting policies for DPs, poor and vulnerable affected groups, in accordance with the RPF and approved RP;
- directing coordination between the related institutions and provincial departments for the implementation of the RP;
- ensuring the timely approval of the budget, and the release of funds for RP implementation;
- ensuring that the Subproject’s resettlement activities in their provinces would be carried out in compliance with policies and provisions of the RPF; and in taking responsibility for ensuring that RP objectives are met when shortcomings are identified during internal and/or external monitoring of RP implementation.

6.2 BimSon Town Project Management Unit

The Bim Son Town Project Management Unit (or, the PMU) will be responsible for implementing the RP. Responsibilities include:

- implementing and monitoring, on behalf of the Town’s PC, all resettlement activities within the Subproject boundaries under the management of Town’s PC, and signing contracts for the implementation of resettlement components;
- overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement program;
- updating or preparing necessary RP program in accordance with provisions of approved RP and RPF, and submitting them to the PPC for approval and to the WB for concurrence before implementation;
- guiding all resettlement activities in accordance with the project policies and directives;
- establishing standard procedures for information meetings and stakeholder consultation, such as monthly newsletters to communities on Project activities, and providing coordination with other components and various agencies involved in RP implementation and monitoring;
- checking and advising about compensation unit prices for land and structures, in collaboration with other departments and following the rules of the RPF;
- setting up procedures for land acquisition and allocation, and submitting them to the PPC for approval;
- coordinating, supervising, and monitoring the implementation of resettlement activities;
- guiding and monitoring the DMS process, finalizing compensation forms, reviewing compensation charts before submitting to the PPC for approval;
- establishing liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to implementing agencies;
- managing standardized DPs databases for each component, as well as for the Project as a whole;
- establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
- establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation of impacts to public and private assets during construction;
- recruiting, supervising, and acting upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization;
- establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- coordinating project-related employment for DPs (consulting contractors about employment opportunities for local people, informing DPs about opportunities and how to avail of the opportunities);
- receiving and handing over the sites to contractors;
- cooperating fully with the external monitoring organization;
- reporting periodically on resettlement activities to the World Bank.

6.3 Bim Son town People's Committee

Bim Son town People's Committee (or, the TPC) is responsible for identification of legality of land user rights or ownerships of affected land and structures, and for appointing members to the town Resettlement Committee (TRC) and assigning them with functional tasks.

6.3.1 Bim son town Resettlement Committee (TRC)

The TRC will be responsible for:
- planning and implementing all daily resettlement activities of the Subproject;
- conducting the DMS, preparing and completing compensation forms, preparing compensation charts, and monitoring or carry out the delivery of compensation to each DPs;
- preparing land and carry out procedures for relocation of resettled DPs.
- appointing inspectors to redress DPs grievances on resettlement policies and entitlements;
- establishing, if necessary, commune resettlement committees and directing their operations during the implementation of the resettlement activities;
- paying special attention to the needs and demands of specific groups (ethnic minority groups) and vulnerable people (children, the elderly, woman/single headed households);
- cooperating fully with the external monitoring organization.

6.4 Ward/Commune People's Committee (W/CPC)

The W/CPCs will be responsible for:
- assigning concerned ward/commune officials/professionals to help carry out all resettlement activities in its ward/commune;
- Assisting others, including the PMU, in implementing information disclosure, and facilitating public meetings and consultation with DPs;
- Assisting the others, including PMU, in census surveys, replacement cost survey, DMS, and other resettlement-related activities;
- Participating in all activities related to land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, rehabilitation measures and social development support activities;
- Supporting DPs in all resettlement and rehabilitation-related activities, and co-sign compensation documents with the DPs;
- Verifying the list of the poor or disadvantaged DPs; and
- Ensuring that the grievance redress mechanism is appropriately set in place, documenting DPs grievances and maintaining records of all lodged grievances, and assisting and advising DPs on a speedy redress of grievances.

6.5 Agency Responsible for External Monitoring

Therefore, one agency/ institute specialized in social sciences, will be identified and engaged in order to carry out socio-economic surveys, monitoring, and evaluation of RP implementation in three cities. The PMU will sign contract with the selected External Monitoring Agency (EMA or, in other words, IMO – Independent Monitoring Organization). External monitoring cost will be paid from the Corresponding credit of Vietnam. The EMA or IMO will submit periodic reports on the implementation process and make recommendations for the resolution of identified issues.
7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Consultation during project preparation

At the early stage of Project preparation, local authorities and leaders at different levels were informed about the proposed Project, its objectives and component activities. They were intensively consulted, and actively participated in discussions on their development needs and priorities, about their perception toward Project objectives. DPs have been consulted on potential impacts and possible measures to reduce potential negative impacts and improve benefits for local peoples.

The local authority has been consulted on their concurrence to, and has committed to comply with, the policies prescribed in the approved RPF.

7.2 Consultation proposed during implementation

7.2.1 Information Dissemination and Consultation

During implementation, the PMU, assisted by Project consultants will undertake the following:

- Provide detailed information, including Project policies and implementation procedures through a training workshop.
- Conduct information dissemination to, consultation with DPs throughout the life of the Project.
- Update the provincial unit prices and confirm land acquisition and impact on properties through a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in consultation with DPs.
- The Town’s RC will apply updated prices, calculate compensation entitlements and complete the Compensations Forms for each affected households. After which information on entitlements will be presented on an individual basis to DPs during the DMS follow up visit to each household.
- The Compensation Form, showing household’s affected assets and compensation entitlements, will need to be signed by the DPs to indicate their agreement with the assessment. Any complaint/s of DP/s on the contents of the form will be recorded at this time.

The Resettlement Compensation Board/ Council, with the assistance from the Project consultants and relevant cadres in authority at commune/ward level, will organize community consultations at relevant levels; and coordinate with mass media and directly come to every affected households to inform and to publicize the compensation or resettlement options to all displaced persons (DPs). The consultations will be held in order to:
- inform them about resettlement options (to give a clear explanation of the consequences of choosing each option);
- request DP’s confirmation of their choice for resettlement site; and
- request DP’s indication of their current proximity to services such as education, health, markets, etc.
- Consultation regarding DP’s preferred option for rehabilitation assistance. This applies to severely affected and vulnerable DPs. The TRC will inform DPs of options and entitlement to rehabilitation prior to asking them to indicate their preferences.

7.2.2 Public Meetings

Prior to the start of detailed engineering design, a public meeting will be held in each affected ward/commune to provide DPs with additional information and an opportunity for open discussion about resettlement policies, objectives and procedures. A letter of invitation will be sent to all DPs at least 2 weeks 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, other means will be used to inform DPs and the general public such as posters in prominent locations in the wards/communes and districts where the 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 among the DPs will be encouraged to attend, as well as other interested community members. The meeting will explain the Project, particularly the component that will affect them, and the HHs’ rights and entitlements, and there will be opportunities to ask questions. Such meetings will be conducted periodically during the life of the Project.

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 the ward/commune and relevant Town offices throughout the project area. The meetings are proposed to have the following format:

- Explanations are to be given verbally and in visual format, to include written information and drawings of the proposed design for the different Project components.
- Adequate opportunities will be provided for DPs to raise questions and comments. DPs will be encouraged to contribute their ideas for their own rehabilitation.
The TRC will establish a complete list of all DPs present at each meeting.

The TRC will make a complete documentation of the meetings, including raised questions, comments and opinions, and decisions made. TRC submit report on all meetings to the PMU.

Information about the following will be given to the DP:

- Project components, including the places where DPs can obtain more detailed information about them.
- Project impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas, including explanations about the need for land acquisition for each component.

DPs' rights and entitlements, including:

- definition of the cut-off date;
- rights and entitlements for different impacts;
- explanations on entitlements for those losing businesses, jobs and income;
- options for land-for-land and cash;
- options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement; and
- entitlement to rehabilitation assistance and opportunities for Project-related employment.

Grievance mechanism and the appeal process, i.e.:

- DPs will be informed that subproject policies and procedures are designed to ensure their pre-project living standards are restored.
- DPs will also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the Project, the resettlement committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. DPs will receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures.

Right to participate and be consulted. DPs will be informed:

- about their right to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process.
- That they will be represented in the TRC and that the representative will have to be present whenever People's Committees at all levels meet to ensure their participation in all aspects of the Project.
Resettlement activities will be explained, particularly regarding:

- compensation calculations and compensation payments;
- monitoring procedures which will include interviews with a sample of DP, relocation to an individual location/self-relocation; and
- preliminary information about physical work procedures.

Organizational responsibilities, i.e., DPs will be informed about the organizations and levels of Government involved in resettlement and the responsibilities of each, as well as the names and positions of government officials with contact numbers, office location and office hours.

Implementation schedule, i.e., DPs will receive the proposed schedule for the main resettlement activities and will be informed that:

- physical works will start only after the completion of all resettlement activities and clearance from the Project area; and
- they are expected to move only after full payment of compensation for lost assets is made.

Implementation schedules and charts will be provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

7.2.3 Compensation and Rehabilitation

A letter of notification will be sent to each DP, informing 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.

7.2.4. Public Consultation in the Sub-project

During the preparation period, public consultations were performed with the community, especially project displaced persons (DPS) on proposed implementation of compensation and resettlement. In the period from July 27th 2010 to end of August 3rd 2010, the Social Development/Resettlement in TA Consultant Group conducted community consultation to inform and consult residents on project policy as well as entitlements in the project.

Main contents of public consultation focused on the following issues:

- Agreement and support of population/residents in the local area to the sub-project implementation. Due to current drainage condition, the population is aware that the project would positively affect on flooding problem and environmental sanitation, so they completely support project implementation.
Compensation options were informed to residents and to obtain opinions of residents prior to implementation; the DPs are expected to be compensated by "land for land". In case, there is no land for this option, reasonable compensation price is needed.

Information and consultation to residents on implementation plan of land acquisition was provided. Concurrently, they expect the project to be implemented and they obtain the flooding mitigation and upgrading infrastructure quality.

Table 7.2.4 below shows the schedule of public consultations carried out in Thanh Hoa province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Ward/commune</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dong Son</td>
<td>27/July</td>
<td>Elements: There are about 20-25 HHs in each public consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ha Lan</td>
<td>July/27</td>
<td>Duration: Morning 8h Afternoon 2h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Quang Trung</td>
<td>July/29</td>
<td>Main contents: Leaders of each ward/commune introduce targets and participants of the consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bac Son</td>
<td>July/28</td>
<td>Consultant: Introduction of sub-project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phu Son</td>
<td>August/03</td>
<td>Proposed works in the local area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lam Son</td>
<td>August/01</td>
<td>Expected impacts in the local area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ngoc Trao</td>
<td>August/02</td>
<td>Proposed mitigation measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ba Dinh</td>
<td>August/02</td>
<td>Proposed compensation options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion: Discuss and collect opinions of residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of consultant: Leaders of local authority and HHs signed on the minutes of consultation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.5 Public Information Booklet

To ensure that DPs, their representatives and local government units in the affected areas fully understand the details of the resettlement program, and are informed about the compensation and rehabilitation packages applicable to the Project, the PMU, in consultation with the WB, shall
prepare a Public Information Booklet (PIB). The PIB, which will be distributed to all DPs, will generally contain the following information:

- brief description of the Project
- implementation schedule
- project impacts
- entitlements and rights of DPs
- resettlement and rehabilitation policies for all types of impacts
- institutions responsible for resettlement
- information dissemination to, and consultations with, DPs
- what to do when DPs have questions, concerns or problems
- grievance redress procedure, and
- independent monitoring.

7.2.6 Disclosure

In addition to disclosure to DPs and affected communities, the RPF and RP, will be available in the Thanh Hoa Provincial Information Centre, Bim Son PMU Office, Info shop in Washington D.C., and Vietnam Development Information Centre (VDIC) in Hanoi.

7.3 Grievance redress procedure

DPs may lodge their complaints on any aspect of compensation policy and rates, land acquisition, resettlement, and entitlements relating to rehabilitation assistance programs. Complaints may be lodged verbally or in written form. If it is lodged verbally, the office or committee to which it is lodged shall write down/document the complaint during the first meeting with the Complainant.

Local mass organizations, including the National Front, Association of Farmers, Women's Union, mediator groups, will be mobilized to actively participate in process of resolving emerged complaints/grievances.

During the process of grievance redress, DPs are exempted from all administrative and legal fees.

The four-stage procedure for redressing grievances is as follows:

Stage 1 Complaints not previously addressed to or resolved shall first be lodged verbally or in written form to the Ward/Commune People's Committee (W/CPC). The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting between Complainant and the Chairman of the W/CPC. The W/CPC will be responsible for resolving the issue within 15 days from the day it is lodged.
Stage 2 If no understanding or amicable solution is reached in Stage 1, or if Complainant has not received any response from the W/CPC within 15 days of registering the complaint, he/she can appeal to the Town’s Resettlement Committee (RC). The Town’s RC will provide a decision within 1 month upon receipt / registration of the appeal.

Stage 3 If Complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Town’s RC or its representative, or if he/she has not received any response from the Town’s RC, he/she can appeal to the Thanh Hoa Provincial People’s Committee (THPPC). Together with the representative of the Provincial RC or Town’s RC, the THPPC will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days upon receipt / registration of the appeal.

Stage 4 If Complainant is still not satisfied with the decision of the PPC or Provincial RC on appeal, or if he/she has not received any response from the PPC within the stipulated time, he/she, as a last resort, may submit his/her case to the District /Town Court.
8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule is as follows:

Activity 1 Information Dissemination Prior to Detailed Engineering Design
Prior to the commencement of detailed engineering design, PMU will provide information about the Project throughout the project area. Information meetings will be held in all potentially affected communes to inform the communities about the:
- Project scope;
- impacts;
- entitlements for all categories of loss;
- schedule of activities beginning with the detailed design survey;
- institutional responsibilities; and
- grievance mechanism.

The PIB will be prepared and distributed to all affected communities during the meetings.

Activity 2 Establishment of the Town Resettlement Committee (TRC)
The PPC will establish the TRC as soon as the Project has been started.

Activity 3 Training for Resettlement Staff
Once the TRC has been established, Resettlement Specialists will conduct training of the TRC, the resettlement unit of the PMU and the concerned officials at the commune level. Training will cover the following subjects:
- Objectives of the RP;
- Principles, policies, and entitlements of the RP;
- Consultation and information dissemination methods
- Implementation steps, procedures, and schedule;
- Grievance redress mechanism; and
- Powers and obligations of individuals/agencies involved in the process of resettlement programs.

Activity 4 Updating Compensation Rates
During the detailed engineering design process, the PPC will update unit rates at replacement cost for all categories of loss and adjust allowances to account for inflation. This will be done in consultation with DPs and local government agencies.

Activity 5 Detailed Measurement and Census Survey
After completion of the detailed engineering design, DMSs and censuses in the affected areas of the four Subproject components (mentioned in Section 3.1) will be conducted. The findings of these surveys will serve as final bases for compensation and for updating the RP. Data from the surveys will be inputted into a computerized database that shall have been established, and will be maintained, by PMU.

Activity 6  Pricing Application and Compensation to DP
The TRC will be responsible for pricing application and preparing compensation charts for each affected ward/commune. These will be subject to verification by the PMU and PPC, particularly on the unit prices, quantity of affected assets, DPs' entitlements, among others, prior to their posting at each commune for people's review and comments. DPs should carefully review / check their compensation forms, after which, should affix their signatures in the charts to indicate their concurrence.

Activity 7  Payment of Compensation and Allowances
This activity will be handled under the supervision of representatives of W/CPC, TRC and DPs. All DPs shall have been fully compensated prior to awarding contracts for the civil works.

Activity 8  Relocation / Resettlement
This shall start only after full payment of compensation to all DPs have been completed, and the resettlement site is ready for occupancy, that is, all infrastructure systems in place and operational. Resettlement shall have been completed at least one month prior to start of civil works.

Activity 9  Monitoring
Internal and external monitoring shall start as soon as the updated RP has been approved. Monitoring will continue throughout the construction period. A replacement cost survey should be conducted by the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) prior or during DMS to update and advise PPC on compensation rates. A post-resettlement evaluation will be also undertaken by the EMA 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.
9. COST AND BUDGET

9.1 Compensation Prices

The proposed compensation prices are broken down in Table 9.2. These will be updated after detailed engineering designs have been completed. (Table 9.2)

9.2 Cost Estimates

There are some assumptions while taking estimation of resettlement cost as below:

It is supposed that all households had legal land use rights or the land use rights would be legalized in future so they could receive all stipulated compensation and asistances as stipulated.

Rate exchange 1USD=19,000VND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Land compensation cost</td>
<td>2,799,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>2,639,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>160,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Structure, assets</td>
<td>5,061,072,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yard, road</td>
<td>5,061,072,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tree, fruit</td>
<td>460,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wooden tree</td>
<td>11,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit tree</td>
<td>449,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Livehood restoration program</td>
<td>380,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vocational allowance</td>
<td>165,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business assistance</td>
<td>215,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total A+B+C+D</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,701,022,419</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Independent monitoring agency (3%)</td>
<td>261,030,672.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Management cost (2%)</td>
<td>174,020,448.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conticency (5%)</td>
<td>435,051,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,571,124,661</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make around</td>
<td>9,571,125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
<td><strong>503,743</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.3 Sources of Resettlement Funds

The budget for the RP implementation will be part of the Government’s counterpart funds. The Thanh Hoa PPC will provide the counterpart funds for compensation and resettlement implementation, which will be included in the Project’s total investment cost.

Costs for the resettlement training, external monitoring will be taken from the ODA credit.
10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Monitoring is the continuous process of assessment of 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.

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.

Regular monitoring of the RP implementation will be conducted by the implementing agencies (PMU) as well as by an independent external monitoring organization hired by the PMU.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring of the implementation of the Project RP will be the responsibility of the PMU, with the assistance from the consultants. The PMU will oversee the progress in resettlement preparation and implementation through regular progress reports.

The main indicators that will be monitored regularly include:

- payment of compensation to DPs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in the RP;
- delivery of technical assistance, relocation, payment of subsistence, and moving allowances;
- delivery of income restoration and rehabilitation assistance entitlements;
- public information dissemination and consultation procedures;
- adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management’s attention;
- priority of DPs regarding the options offered; and
- Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and award of civil works contract.
The PMU will collect information every month from the different resettlement committees. A database of resettlement monitoring information regarding the Project will be maintained and updated every month.

The PMU will submit a monitoring report on the progress on implementation of the RP to the PPC, and to the WB as part of its regular quarterly report to the latter. The internal monitoring reports shall include the following topics:

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

10.2 External Monitoring

10.2.1 Objectives

The general objective of the external monitor 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.

10.2.2 Agency Responsible

According to an agreement among PMU, one independent monitoring unit for RP implementation and each among them will have separate contract. The hired organization, to be called the Monitoring Organization (MO) will be specialized in the Social Sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring. The MO should start their work as soon as the updated RP is approved.

10.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

The following indicators will be monitored and evaluated by the MO:

- Payment of compensation will be as follows:
  - full payment to be made to all DPs sufficiently before land acquisition;
  - adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.
- 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 as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- Provision of income restoration assistance.
- Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy:
  - DPs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities;
  - 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;
  - public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the DPs; and
  - assessment of awareness of various options available to DPs as provided for in the RP.
- DPs should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities.
- The level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RP will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored.
- 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.

10.3 Monitoring methodology

10.3.1 Sample Survey

A socio-economic survey will be required before, during and after resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan. Monitoring will be on a sample basis. The sample size should be 100% of relocating households and severely affected farmers, and at least 10% of all other households. The sample survey should be conducted twice a year.

The survey should include women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable target groups. It should have equal representation of male and female respondents.

A post-resettlement evaluation will be carried out 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.
10.3.2 Database Storage
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 PMU and the WB.

10.3.3 Reporting
The MO will be required to submit the findings of the periodical monitoring every 6 months. These monitoring reports shall be submitted to the PMU, which in turn will submit the reports to the World Bank as an annex of its progress report.

The report should contain: a) progress of RP implementation; b) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP; c) 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 d) progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

10.3.4 Monitoring Report Follow-Up
The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the MO and PMU, held 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.

10.4 Evaluation
Evaluation is an assessment at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and whether stated objectives have been achieved. The external monitor 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.
Appendix 1 – Entitlements Matrix
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</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>20% or less of the total landholding is lost. Marginal impact on household income and living standards.</td>
<td>Legal user with permanent or legalizable rights to use the affected land.</td>
<td>DPs will be entitled to: (i) Cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost, and (ii) Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market value.</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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Users With Temporary or Leased Rights to Use Land that can not be legalized as long term land user</td>
<td>(i) Cash compensation corresponding to the remaining value of investments in the land or the outstanding amount of the land rental contract; AND (ii) Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market value.</td>
<td>In case the DPs casually utilize the public land for growing crops/trees, which is subject to acquisition by the Project, then the DP will not be compensated for land, but will be compensated for crops and trees at market prices/replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User without legal rights to use land</td>
<td>(i) In lieu of compensation for land, a cash equivalent to 60% of land replacement cost; (ii) Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
**Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project**  
**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT**  
**IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
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<th>DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON</th>
<th>COMPENSATION POLICY</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|      | More than 20% of the total landholding is lost. | Legal user with permanent or legalizable rights to use the affected land. | (i) As priority, compensation "land for land" equivalent productive capaTown at a location acceptable to the DPs, or,  
(ii) if requested, or "land for land" is not available, cash compensation for the lost land at 100% of replacement cost, plus a rehabilitation assistance package, including training assistance to shift to a new occupation.  
(iii) Compensation for loss of trees, crops and aquaculture at full market price | Rehabilitation assistance will be applied in case if the option "land for land" cannot be available.  
The type of assistance will be decided in consultation with the DP to ensure that it meets their needs and priorities and that the DPs are able to restore their income generating capaTown and income levels  
Training assistance can include cash in combination with Extension/relevant technical assistance to help the poor and disadvantaged farmers to improve their farming productivity/production capaTown  
If the viability of the remaining land is less than the minimum viable economic unit, then the entire piece of land would be acquired. |

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Users with Temporary or Leased Rights to Use Land that cannot be legalized as long term land user</td>
<td>Cash compensation corresponding to the remaining value of investments in the land or the outstanding amount of the land rental contract &quot;or cash equal to 30% of land replacement cost&quot;; AND (ii) Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market value; AND (iii) Rehabilitation assistance</td>
<td>Assistance for the income lost from the acquired land for the remaining duration of the land rent or lease contract or temporary land use rights, subsistence assistance, job training assistance and other special assistances given by the PPC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
### RESETTLEMENT PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</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>
</table>
| 1    | Loss of residential land | Land acquired without structures built therein Marginal impact | User without legal rights to use land | (i) In lieu of compensation for land, the DPs will receive assistance corresponding 60% of land replacement cost.  
(ii) For poor and vulnerable, including landless, severely affected farmers, landless farmers, who do not meet conditions of compensation, in addition to the above the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance including (a) a subsistence allowance equivalent to the market value (based on the average local market price) of 30 kg of rice /person/month for 6-12 months (if the DP does not have to relocate to a new place) or 12-24 months (if the DP has to be relocated) and (b) training assistance to ensure the DPs are able to at least restore or improve their income levels and living standards  
(iii) Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market prices; | In case the DPs informally utilize the public land for growing crops/trees, which is subjecting acquisition by the Project, then DPs will not be compensated for land, but will be compensated for crops and trees at market prices/replacement cost. |

2  | Loss of residential land | Land acquired without structures built therein Marginal impact | User of the affected land | DPs will be entitled to cash compensation for land at 100% of replacement cost of the land acquired.  
Users with temporary land use rights will receive assistance equal to the remaining investment cost made on the land by replacement cost. | Compensation levels to be decided by PPC in accordance with the reality. |
### Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT**
**IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE**

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<th>IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reorganizing DPs</td>
<td>(i) Cash compensation for land acquired at 100% of replacement cost; land users with temporary rights will receive assistance to 30% of the replacement cost of residential land. (ii) Compensation for affected structures at full replacement cost; and, (iii) If households have to rebuild their main house, then they will receive transition allowances, including transportation allowance not less than 500,000 VND/HH; subsistence allowance of value equivalent 30kg of rice per member per month for 3 months.</td>
<td>At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land acquired with structures built therein and the remaining land is sufficient to rebuild on Marginal or severe impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
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<th>IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land acquired with structures built therein and the remaining land is not sufficient to rebuild on</td>
<td>Relocating DPs: DPs with legal or legalizable rights to affected land</td>
<td>(i) The provision of a residential land of equivalent size and at location acceptable to DPs with an amount of cash sufficient to develop basic facilities, such as access road, access to electrified Town, drainage, safe water, landfill, or these conditions will be provided/developed by the Project; OR, (ii) If requested, the DPs will receive cash compensation for the acquired land at full replacement cost and the right to rent or purchase an apartment in resettlement site suitable to the DP (iii) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost; and, (iv) Transition allowances, including transportation allowance; subsistence allowance of value equivalent 30 kg of rice per member per month for 12-36 months; house rental assistance if the project cannot provide a location for the DP prior to land acquisition.</td>
<td>At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation. Transportation allowances to be decided by the PPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DPs with no entitlements to land compensation</td>
<td>(i) Transport allowance; subsistence allowance of value equivalent 30 kg of rice per member per month for 6 months. (ii) Poor and vulnerable DPs who do not meet conditions for land compensation and do not have alternative residential land/house for self relocation, the project will provide: (a) a residential plot at a minimal standard size in a resettlement site; (b) an apartment no smaller that the affected one provided on a right to rent or right to buy basis; OR (c) at the informed request of DPs, assistance amounting to not less than VND 10,000,000/household for self relocation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DPs living in a house owned by the state or organization</td>
<td>(i) 60% of the land replacement costs if the rent contract or decision of house allocation exactly records the rent/allocated areas (ii) 60% of the land replacement costs for an affected area not exceeding the minimal size regulated by PPs if there is no recording of the exact rent/allocated areas.</td>
<td>Assistance equal to the investments made on the acquired land by the DP in an amount not exceeding the local ceiling price.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project  
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT  
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3    | House/structures and graves | Houses/structures located in the Project recovered area | Owners of Project affected structures | (i) compensation at 100% of replacement cost of the affected houses/structures. No deduction will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.  
(ii) if house/structure is partially affected, cost to restore it to former or better conditions. | The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.  
The compensation amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure of the same value as the former one at current market prices. |
|      |                         | Tenants                                          |                                   | Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant equal to the outstanding value of the rental contract but not exceeding 6 months, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation and VND 500,000 for moving assets.  
Tenants of a state or an organization’s property will be provided with assistance equal to 60% of the replacement cost of the affected house. |                                                                                               |
|      |                         | Graves located in the affected areas             | Owners of graves                  | DPs are entitled to cash compensation for all costs of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs. | For ownerless affected graves, compensation will be given to local PC to relocate them to new site  
Graves to be exhumed and relocated in a culturally sensitive way. |

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

**Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project**  
**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT**  
**IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loss of standing crops, trees and aquaculture</td>
<td>Crops and aquaculture affected</td>
<td>Owners of affected crops, aquaculture (regardless of tenure status)</td>
<td>DPs are entitled to compensation for affected crops and aquaculture products 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>Trees affected</td>
<td>Owners of affected trees</td>
<td>DPs are entitled to compensation in cash at replacement cost equivalent to current market value on the basis of type, age, and productive value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

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</table>
| 5    | Loss of income and business/productive assets | Loss of income and business/productive assets | Owner of the affected business/productive assets | (i) Compensation for loss of income during the transition period, equivalent to 30% of annual net income average for the last 3 years, recognized by a tax agency.  
(ii) Non-registered businesses will receive a business disruption allowance for not less than 3 months to cover the loss of income while re-establishing the business.  
(iii) Compensation for structure at full replacement cost. No deduction shall be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.  
(iv) if DPs have to remove to new site, provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the DP, or, in cash for business affected area at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance to remove movable attached assets to new site, plus special business assistance. | DPs will be given priority for business relocation along highway, communal roads and along canals near the bridges or footbridges in order to maximize their benefit from business opportunities.  
At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.  
PPC to decide the level of allowances including transportation allowances.  
If the new location is not suitable to the DP, the Project will assist the DP to be trained for a new job. |
### Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE**

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</thead>
</table>
| 6    | Temporary impact during construction | Temporary loss of arable land | Users of affected land | (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 of the land exceeds two years, then the DPs have the option to: 1) Continue to use land, OR, 2) Give it to the Project and be compensated as permanent loss | If the quality of land will be radically changed when returned to DPs, requiring DPs to change the type of land use, then DPs should be compensated for all envisaged cost of losses |
|      | 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 | |

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

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</table>
|      |              | Damage 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. | Under their contract specifications, contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during construction. |
| 7    | Secondary impacts | Loss of land and properties for development of Resettlement Site | Land users | Secondary DPs are entitled to the same compensation and rehabilitation assistance as Primary DPs. | |
| 8    | Loss of community assets | Community buildings, structures, community forest/grazing or other land/irrigation systems affected by temporary or permanent land acquisition or spoil disposal | Village, Ward, Government Unit | (i) Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or  
(ii) Replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities, or  
(iii) Compensation at replacement cost for affected community land and assets. | If income loss is expected (e.g. irrigation, community forest, community grazing land), the village is entitled to compensation for the total production loss. This compensation should be used collectively for income restoration measures and/or new infrastructure. |

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

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<td>9</td>
<td>Allowances</td>
<td>Materials transport allowance</td>
<td>Relocating DPs and the DPs who have to rebuild main house on their remaining land</td>
<td>All DPs, who remove to new site or on remaining land, having to transport household effects, salvaged and new building materials to relocation sites, are entitled to transportation allowance equivalent to the actual costs of relocation expenses if relocating within the district or to another province. Re-organizing households VND 500,000/household moving on existing site.</td>
<td>At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition subsistence allowance</td>
<td>Relocating DPs and DPs who have to rebuild main house on their remaining land</td>
<td>(i) Relocating DPs are entitled to subsistence allowance of value equivalent 30 kg of rice/person/month for 12 months, or 24 months if DP moves to an area with poor socio-economic conditions. (ii) Reorganizing DPs who have enough land to rebuild main house and reorganize on the remaining land, are entitled to subsistence allowance of value equivalent 30 kg of rice/person/month for 3 months.</td>
<td>Values based on the average local market price of rice. At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to reflect market price or account for inflation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitation assistance</td>
<td>Severely affected farmers who have lost more than 20% of their productive land and receiving compensation in cash</td>
<td>DPs who lose more than 20% of their assistance</td>
<td>The form of assistance will be decided in consultation with the farmers to meet their needs and priorities and to ensure that they are able to restore or improve their earning capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Special social assistance</td>
<td>Relocating DPs who currently are receiving social assistance</td>
<td>Additional social assistance not less than VND 1,000,000/household to restore their living standards</td>
<td>At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to reflect market price or account for inflation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incentive bonus</td>
<td>Relocating DPs and DPs who have to rebuild main house on their remaining land</td>
<td>Incentive bonus not exceeding VND 5,000,000 per relocating household or reorganizing DPs who have to rebuild their main house on remaining land if they remove on time in accordance with resettlement schedule set by the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
Community meeting minutes

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHIỆA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VĂN CÔNG ĐỘNG
VỆ KẾ HOẠCH TÀI HÍNH CỦ

DIỄN CẤP NƯỚC VÀ THOÁT NƯỚC ĐÔ THỊ VIỆT NAM

Tiêu đề dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bìn Sơn - tỉnh Thanh Hóa

Thời gian: ........ ngày .... tháng ........ năm 2010

Công ty có thẩm quyền thực hiện dự án xây dựng và dự án cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bìn Sơn - tỉnh Thanh Hóa.

Đại diện tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn thiết kế:

3. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương:

4. Đại diện một số hộ dân sống trong khu vực dự án chịu ảnh hưởng của dự án (có danh sách kèm theo)

Nơi đăng cuối hợp:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
- Đại diện Ban quản lý dự án giới thiệu và mục tiêu và ý nghĩa của cuộn hợp
tham vấn cộng đồng và vấn đề tái định cư.
- Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn trình bày về nội dung dự án Đầu tư xây dựng và
cấu tạo hệ thống thoát nước tại xã Bình Sơn, tỉnh Thanh Hóa;
- Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn trình bày đổi thổ mạng và chính sách hỗ trợ
- Phúc hồi cuộc sống và hỗ trợ
5. Nghiên cứu chính quyền địa phương và đại diện của cộng đồng
đân cư:
  Nghiên cứu chính quyền địa phương
  Lãnh đạo, Phó chủ tịch, Giám đốc, Thị trưởng, Chủ tịch

  Nghiên cứu đại diện của cộng đồng dân cư:
  Chủ tịch, Phó chủ tịch, Chủ tịch, Phó chủ tịch

DÀI DIỄN ĐÌNH PHƯƠNG/xa

DÀI DIỄN CỘNG ĐỒNG

DÀI DIỄN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

CHỦ TỊCH

NGÀY XUÂN

PHÓ TƯ VẤN

PHÁT VĂN LIỆU

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
### DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VÀN CỘNG DỐNG

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIỂN BẢN THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ Kế HOẠCH TÀI ĐỊNH CƯ
DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC VÀ THOÁT NƯỚC ĐÔ THỊ VIỆT NAM
Tiêu đề dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bùi Sơn - tỉnh Thanh Hóa

Thời gian: ... ngày ... tháng ... năm 2010

Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng Vinacoex khánh sát tại sân bay thành phố và việc lập kế hoạch tài chính dự án (RP) cho dự án cấp nước và thoát nước đô thị Việt Nam - tiêu đề dự án đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bùi Sơn - Thanh Hóa

Đại biểu tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn tài chính dự án:

3. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương:

4. Đại diện nội bộ đơn vị trong khai vực dự án chịu ảnh hưởng của dự án (có danh sách kèm theo)

Nội dung cụ thể hợp:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

- Đại diện Ban quản lý dự án giám thị và mục tiêu và ý nghĩa của cuộc hợp
  thanh và công động về vận động của dự án.
- Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn trình bày về nội dung của dự án Điều tư xây dựng và
  cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước tại xã Bình Sơn, tỉnh Thanh Hoá;
- Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn trình bày bộ sưu tập và chính sách bộ sưu tập.
- Phục hồi cuộc sống và hỗ trợ
5. Những ý kiến của chính quyền địa phương và đại diện của cộng đồng dân cư:

Những ý kiến của chính quyền địa phương

Những ý kiến của đại diện của cộng đồng dân cư:

DALDIEN - LUỘN PHƯƠNG/XA

Dai dien cong dong

Dai dien ban quan ly du an

Giam doc

PHAM VAN QUAN

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
## RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### DANH SACH CÁC HÓ THÁM VÁN CỘNG ĐỘNG

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**Note:** Detailed resettlement plan details are included in the table above.
CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIỆN BẢN THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÀI ĐỊNH CỬ
DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC VÀ THОАT NƯỚC ĐÔ THỊ VIỆT NAM
Tổ chức: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bỉm Sơn - tỉnh Thanh Hóa

Thời gian: ngày tháng năm 2010

Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng Vinacconex khảo sát và lập kế hoạch tài định cư (RP) cho dự án cấp nước và thoát nước đô thị Việt Nam - tiêu chuẩn đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bỉm Sơn - Thanh Hóa.

Đối thủ thu danh:
1. Đối diện chủ đầu tư:
   a. Ông Phạm Văn Khoan, Giám đốc...
   b. Ông Bùi Văn Kiên, Giám đốc...

2. Đối diện đơn vị tư vấn tài định cư:
   a. Ông Nguyễn Văn Khoan, Giám đốc...
   b. Ông Lương Văn Kiên, Giám đốc...

3. Đối diện chính quyền địa phương:
   a. Ông Nguyễn Văn Khoan, Chủ tịch...

4. Đối diện nội bộ đơn vị cổ đông trong khu vực dự án chỉ định hướng đầu tư (để danh sách kèm theo)

Nơi đăng cai thực hiện:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

- Địa điểm Ban quản lý dự án gói thiầu về mục tiêu và ý nghĩa của cuộc họp tham vấn công động về vấn đề tái định cư.
- Địa điểm dự kiến tại Văn phòng của dự án Đôn tạo xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước xã Bùm Sơn, tỉnh Thanh Hóa;
- Địa điểm dự kiến tại Văn phòng của bộ thầu và chính sách bộ thấu,
- Phạt bồi công động và hỗ trợ

5. Những yếu tố của chính quyền địa phương và địa điểm của công động dân cư:

Những yếu tố của chính quyền địa phương

Những yếu tố của địa điểm các công động dân cư:

Đại diện cấp phường

Đại diện công động

Đại diện ban quản lý dự án

Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

CHÁY QUY PLAN

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
### DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỘNG

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Dự án: Cần cung cấp nước và thoát nước do thi Việt Nam
Tỉnh Thanh Hóa

Thời gian: ................................ngày ... tháng ... năm 2020

Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng Vinaconex khảo sát tại sân bay anh hưởng phục vụ việc lập kế hoạch tài chính cụ (RP) cho dự án cấp nước và thoát nước do thi Việt Nam đã tổ chức cuộc họp thẩm vấn công đồng tại ................................................

1. Thành phần tham dự cuộc họp bao gồm
   1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư: UBND thị xã Bình Sơn
   Ông: Phạm Văn Quốc
   Chức vụ: Giám đốc Ban QLDA

   ..............................................................................................................................

2. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương: UBND phường Ngọc Trạo
   Ông Phan Lê Thành Trạch
   ..............................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................

Đối diện người dân sinh sống tại xã/ phường (Danh sách kèm theo)

3. Đại diện từ dân:
   A. B. K. H. Ph. Ph. Ph. Ph.
   ..............................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................

II. Nơi dùng tham vấn:
   1. Giới thiệu về dự án
   2. Bối cảnh kinh tế xã hội
   3. Bối cảnh thường và chính sách đối tượng
   4. Văn đề tại điểm cửa
   5. Phúc hồi cuộc sống và hỗ trợ

III. Ý kiến của đại diện chính quyền địa phương và người dân:
   Ý kiến của chính quyền địa phương:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Y kiến của người dân:
... ...

Đại diện UBND phường/xã

CHỦ TỊCH

PHAN TƯ ANH

Đại diện ban quản lý dự án

Giám đốc

PHẠM VĂN VŨ

Đại diện cộng đồng

phân I. Nguyễn

Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Giám đốc

PHO TÔNG GIÁM ĐỐC

Đặng Tuấn Quyền

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
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CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

*******

BIỂN BẢN THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG

VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÀI ĐỊNH CỦA Đ difíc ÁN CẤP NUÔC VÀ THbuat NUÔC ĐÔ THỊ VIỆT NAM
Ticie dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước xã Bình Sơn - Tỉnh Thanh Hóa
Thời gian: ngày (tháng- năm)

Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xay dựng Vinasconex khảo sát tài sản bị ảnh hưởng phục vụ việc lập kế hoạch tài chính cụ (RP) cho dự án cấp nước và thoát nước đô thị Việt Nam đặt tổ chức cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng tại:

1. Thành phần tham dự cuộc họp bao gồm:
   a. Đại diện chủ đầu tư: UBND xã Bình Sơn
   Ông: Phạm Văn Vũ
   Chức vụ: Giám đốc Ban QLDA

   b. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương: UBND phường Ba Đình
   Ông: Lê Văn Nhập
   Chức vụ: Chủ tịch

   Đại diện người dân sinh sống tại xã/phường (Danh sách kèm theo)

   a. Bùi Thị Kim Thoa
   b. Bùi Thị Hòa
   c. Nguyễn Anh Cung
   d. Nguyễn Trâm

   Đại diện từ văn:
   a. Bùi Thị Kim Thoa
   b. Bùi Thị Hòa
   c. Nguyễn Anh Cung
   d. Nguyễn Trâm

   Đại diện từ văn:

II. Nội dung tham vấn:
   1. Giới thiệu về dự án
   2. Bối cảnh kinh tế xã hội
   3. Bối cảnh và chính sách hỗ trợ
   4. Vấn đề tài chính cụ
   5. Phúc hồi cuộc sống và hỗ trợ

III. Y kien của đại diện chính quyền địa phương và người dân:
   Y kien của chính quyền địa phương:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
### DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỒNG

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

******
BIỂN BẢN THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỒNG

VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÂI BỊNH CỰ
DU án CẤP NƯỚC VÀ THỌT NƯỚC ĐÔ THỊ VIỆT NAM

Tiêu đề quản lý dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước xã Bỉm Sơn - Tỉnh Thanh Hóa

Thời gian: ngay tháng năm... năm ...
Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng Vinaconex phân tích sản phẩm của ảnh hưởng của việc lập kế hoạch tài chính cụ thể (RP) cho dự án cấp nước và thoát nước đô thị Việt Nam đã tổ chức cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng tại...

1. Thành phần tham dự cuộc họp bao gồm:
   1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư: UBND xã Bỉm Sơn
      Ông: Phạm Văn Vũ
      Chức vụ: Giám đốc Ban QLDA

   2. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương: UBND xã Hà Lan
      Ông: Trưởng... dân... xã...

   3. Đại diện người dân sinh sống tại xã phường (Danh sách kèm theo)

II. Nội dung tham vấn:
   1. Giới thiệu về dự án
   2. Bối cảnh kinh tế xã hội
   3. Bối cảnh và chính sách ở xã
   4. Văn hóa và địa lý
   5. Phúc lợi cuộc sống và hỗ trợ

III. Yêu cầu của đại diện chính quyền địa phương và người dân:
   Yêu cầu của chính quyền địa phương:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VÀN CÔNG ĐÔNG

(Phường...Kă...Hă...Lăn..........)

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RESSETLEMENT PLAN
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

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

*******

BIỂN BẢN THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG

VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÀI ĐỊNH CỬ
DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC VÀ THOẠT NƯỚC ĐÔ THỊ VIỆT NAM

Tiêu đề dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bỉm Sơn - Tỉnh Thanh Hóa
Thời gian: ............ ngày... Đ... tháng. Đ... năm 2014

Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng Vinaconex khao sát các dự án và hiện trạng dự án và thực hiện dự án.

I. Thành phần tham dự cuộc họp báo gồm:

10. Đại diện chủ đầu tư: UBND thị xã Bỉm Sơn
   Ông: Phạm Văn Vu
   Chức vụ: Giám đốc Ban QLDA
   ... [Các thông tin liên quan]

11. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương: UBND phường Lam Sơn
   ... [Các thông tin liên quan]

Đại diện người dân sinh sống tại xã/Phường (Danh sách kèm theo)

12. Đại diện tổ dân:
   ... [Các thông tin liên quan]

II. Nội dung tham vấn:
16. Giới thiệu về dự án
17. Bối cảnh kinh tế xã hội
18. Bối cảnh và chính sách bồi thường
19. Vấn đề tài chính cụ
20. Pháp bồi quyên đông và hỗ trợ

III. Ý kiến của đại diện chính quyền địa phương và người dân:
   Ý kiến của chính quyền địa phương:
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

RESSETLEMENT PLAN

Y kiền của người dân:

Chúng tôi mong chuyển nhà, di chuyển đến nơi khác.

Có sự đồng lòng, hỗ trợ, giúp đỡ của các vị... 
Chúng tôi hy vọng được... 

DÀI DIÊN UBND PHƯƠNG/XÃ

DÀI DIÊN CỘNG ĐỒNG

DÀI DIÊN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN

DÀI DIÊN ĐỒI VI TƯ VẤN

PHÒNG GIÁM ĐỐC

NHÀ YÊN NGỌC MÇN

TRƯỞNG VÂN TẤP

Giam doc

Giam doc

PHẠM VĂN VŨ

PHÒNG GIÁM ĐỐC
### DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VĂN CỘNG DỘNG

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# DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VÀN CỘNG DỘNG

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

******
BIỂN BẢN THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỆ KẾ HOẠCH TÀI ĐỊNH CỤ
DỰ ÁN CẤP NƯỚC VÀ THOÁT NƯỚC ĐỐ THỊ VIỆT NAM
Tiêu dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng và cải tạo hệ thống thoát nước thị xã Bim Son-
Tỉnh Thanh Hóa
Thời gian: ............... ngày .... tháng .... năm ........
Công ty cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng Vinaconex khao sát tài sản bị ảnh hưởng phục vụ việc
lập kế hoạch tài chính dự (RP) cho dự án cấp nước và thoát nước đô thị Việt Nam đã tổ
chức cuộc họp tham vấn công đồng tại..............................
I. Thành phần tham dự cuộc họp bao gồm
1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư: UBND thị xã Bim Son
Đồng Phan Văn Vũ
Chức vụ: Giám đốc Ban QLDA
2. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương: UBND phường Bắc Sơn
Đồng Phan Văn Trường
Chức vụ: Chủ tịch
3. Đại diện người dân sinh sống tại xã/ phường (Danh sách kèm theo)
Đại diện
3. Đại diện tư vấn:

II. Nội dung tham vấn:
1. Giới thiệu về dự án
2. Bối cảnh kinh tế xã hội
3. Bối cảnh và chính sách hỗ trợ
4. Văn đề tài chính
5. Phúc hồi cuộc sống và hỗ trợ

III. Y kiến của đại diện chính quyền địa phương và người dân:
Y kiến của chính quyền địa phương:

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
### DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ THAM VĂN CỘNG DONG

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT
IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE

Some picture

Wastewater treatment plant in Quang Trung

Pumping station location    Wastewater treatment plant in Dong Son

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
**Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project**  
**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT IN BIMSON TOWN**  
**- THANH HOA PROVINCE**

## LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
### Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project

**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT IN BIMSON TOWN - THANH HOA PROVINCE**

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
### Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project

**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT IN BIMSON TOWN**

- **THANH HOA PROVINCE**

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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**
Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project
CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT IN BIMSON TOWN
THANH HOA PROVINCE

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RESETTLEMENT PLAN
**Vietnam urban water supply and wastewater project**

**CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM SUB-PROJECT IN BIMSON TOWN**

**THANH HOA PROVINCE**

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<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
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**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**