

**CAN THO CITY PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
CONSTRUCTION & INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT USING OFFICIAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA), CAN THO CITY**

**CAN THO URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AND RESILIENCE PROJECT**

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(FINAL VERSION)

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(FINAL VERSION)

ON BEHALF EXECUTIVE AGENCY

CONSULTANT AGENCY

Can Tho City, December 2015

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Appendix 2: AHs' IOL survey questionnaire and its outputs

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Appendix 4: Summary of public consultation results

Appendix 5: Minute meetings of public consultations and the illustrative pictures.

Appendix 6: Replacement cost survey and the proposed compensation unit rates for RP cost estimation.

Appendix 7: Proposed TOR for conducting replacement cost survey in stages of detailed design and updating the RP.

Appendix 8: Proposed TOR for IRP consulting service

Appendix 9: Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Appendix 10: Proposed TOR for IMA on RP implementation

Appendix 11: Due diligent report on Can Tho Embankment Project

ABBREVIATIONS

AHs	Affected households
APs	Affected Persons
CT -CPC	Can Tho City People's Committee
CTURDP	Can Tho Urban Development and Resilience Project
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCSCCs	District Compensation and Site Clearance Committees /Councils
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DHs	Displaced households
DOH	Department of Health
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural and Resource Environment
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DPs	Displaced Persons
EA	Executive Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
F	Female
FDI	Fund Direct Investment
FS	Feasibility study
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HHs	Households
HW	High Way
IDA	International Development Assistance
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IRP	Income Restoration Program
LURCs	Land Used Right Certificates
M	Male
MDR	Mekong Delta Region
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor Invalid and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural and Resource Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NGO	Non- Government Organization
NH1A	National Highway No 1A
PAHs	Project Affected Households

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PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU-ODA	Project Management Unit using ODA, Can Tho city
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SES	Socio- Economic Survey
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity and Technologies
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Project Affected Persons (PAP): are those under the Can Tho Urban Development and Resilience Project (CTURDP) who will experience:

- a. Relocation or loss of shelter;
- b. Loss of assets or loss of access to assets, and
- c. Loss of their income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

Census and Inventory: If the project needs to change the land use or to acquire land for project purposes, a Census of people that will be affected and an Inventory of affected assets will be undertaken based on the technical design of the project. The Census will include key socioeconomic information of the project affected persons (PAPs), such as main occupations, sources of income, and levels of income in order to be able to determine vulnerable households as well as to establish baseline data for monitoring livelihood restoration of the PAPs. The Inventory will include a detailed description of all affected lands, trees, structures, to be acquired permanently or temporarily in order to complete the Project; the names of the persons entitled to compensation (from the census); and the estimated full replacement costs, etc.

Land acquisition: The state issued the decision to recover the land use rights or land acquisition which has been given to land users in accordance with current regulations.

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

Host community: A community in the proposed resettlement site.

Compensation (in cash or in kind): for loss of assets and rehabilitation measures to restore and improve incomes will be determined in consultation with the PAPs. Compensation for loss of assets will be at replacement costs.

Cut-off-date: is the date when project area is delineated, prior to the census, provided that the delineated project area is effectively and publicly announced by CT-CPC, and systematically and continuously repeated after that to prevent further population influx. Project affected households and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for the project, and that anyone moving into the Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

Eligibility: is the criteria to be used for the project to determine APs who shall be entitled to be compensated and assisted under the resettlement program.

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Productive land: refers to the various sub-categories of land that are used for agricultural purposes (as opposed to land for residential purposes), including agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond land.

Replacement Costs: the amount which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation or deductions for salvageable materials, inclusive of taxes, and/or costs of transactions. It is calculated before displacement as follows:

- (a) Productive land (agricultural, fishponds, gardens, forests) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales of comparable land in the district and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent sales, based on the land's productive value;
- (b) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent transactions of comparable residential land in the district and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent land transactions, based on transactions in other locations with similar qualities;
- (c) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers;
- (d) Trees and domestic animals based on the current market value of the trees/animals at the time of compensation;

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

Resettlement: This RP, in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), covers the involuntary taking of land that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

Resettlement Assistance: Additional support provided to the PAPs who are losing assets (particularly productive assets), incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement the compensation payment for acquired assets to achieve, at a minimum, the full restoration of living standards and quality of life same as their pre-project condition.

Livelihood (income) restoration: Livelihoods restoration refers to that compensation for PAPs who suffers loss of income sources or means of livelihoods to restore their income and living standards to the pre- displacement levels.

Severely affected households: Households who lose 20% or more of their productive land area (10% or more for the vulnerable) are considered as severely affected as a result of the project.

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Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk: a person or a group of people who might suffer disproportionately from project adverse impacts and/or be less able to access the project benefits and assets compensation, including livelihood restoration, when compared to the rest of the PAPs due to project land acquisition and resettlement. Vulnerable people include: (i) single women headed with dependents and economic disadvantage; (ii) people with physical or mental disability; (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) AHs have children and the elderly without supporters; (v) Isolated ethnicity; and (vi) social policy families, Vietnam heroic mothers and families contributing to the revolution. List of the vulnerable will be determined throughout SES and public consultation during project preparation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This resettlement plan is established in the project preparation phase for Can Tho Urban Development and Resilience Project (CTURDP). The resettlement plan (RP) will be updated by Project Management Unit – Official Development Assistance (PMU-ODA) based on the detailed engineering designs with the last delineation of the construction works that require land acquisition.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. Project Objectives

The objective of CTURDP (hereafter called the project) is to develop Can Tho sustainably, enhancing the city to be resilient to the impacts of climate change, promoting Can Tho to become the center and the driving force for socio-economic development in the Mekong Delta Region (MDR). At the same time, the project will contribute to reducing vulnerability from flooding in the center of Can Tho city and to improving regional and inter-regional transport connectivity system. This will be achieved through (i) investments in structural and non-structural flood risk management (ii) investments in improving the accessibility to the city including public transport operations through an integrated corridor management approach and (iii) strengthening the capacity for financial management and integrated transport and land-use planning.

II. Scope of the affected Project area

Among the three components, components 1 & 2 require land acquisition for implementing the structural works for flooding control and sanitation and transportation connection.

Based on the initial basic design and the project field survey undertaken by an RP consultant, the land acquisition will take place in seventeen wards of Ninh Kieu, Cai Rang and Binh Thuy districts, of which:

- Ninh Kieu district has 12 affected wards: An Binh, An Cu, An Hoa, An Hoi, An Khanh, An Lac, An Nghiep, An Phu, Cai Khe, Hung Loi, Tan An and Xuan Khanh;
- Binh Thuy district has three affected wards: An Thoi, Long Hoa and Long Tuyen
- Cai Rang district consists of three affected wards: Hung Phu and Hung Thanh.

III. Structural Interventions

Component 1 – Flood Control and Environmental Sanitation

- *Construction of flood control:*
 - The outer control system of flooding:

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- The South: Building the system of Can Tho river embankment, park and embankment road (from Ngo Duc Ke Street to Cai Son Ditch) about 6.14km long.
- The West: Construction of embankment for Cai Son - Muong Khai Ditch of 3.9km long (starting at the Provincial Road 923 and ending at the connection road of Cach Mang Thang Tam (Highway 91) - Provincial Road 918).
- The East: Upgrading Highway 91 - the Ministry of Transport Project in 2015 (under the construction).
- The North: the connection road of Cach Mang Thang Tam (Highway 91) - Provincial Road 918 (which is invested in Component 2) which has the function of flooding control, traffic and urban development.
- The flooding control routes for the core urban areas are associated with the flood control works as boat shelter and tide sluices as follows:
 - Building 03 boat shelters combined with 03 tide sluices in Cai Khe, Dau Sau and Hang Bang ditches with the large river system of Hau River, Can Tho River, Cai Son ditch.
 - Building 09 tide sluices on the control corridors: 04 tide sluices on the connection road of Cach Mang Thang Tam - Provincial Road 918; 02 tide sluices combined the traffic bridges on Cai Son - Muong Khai Ditch; 03 tide sluices on Can Tho river embankment.
- The inner water reserving and flooding control system:
 - Improving 15.77km for 14 main canals and ditches in the protected areas in order to strengthen the regional regulation of rain water when it rains.
 - Building regulatory lakes that reserve water in core urban areas and in Lang Dai Hoc lake (the lake in the University campus) with an area of 15ha and Long Hoa lake with an area of 4.8ha.
 - Building small-capacity pumping station (2m³ / s) at Tham Tuong ditch basin.
- *Environmental sanitation:*
 - Upgrading Hoang Quoc Viet, improve flooding conditions for urban areas.
 - Upgrading 12.2km of culvert routes for the roads in Ninh Kieu district center and a the small mobile pump station in the local-flooding area, when it is necessary.
 - Management and operation equipment: the equipment to be associated with the works and the supporting equipment for the regulatory management, operation

and monitoring the drainage system, canal dredging, pumping station, lakes, dampers.

Component 2: Urban corridor development

- Building Quang Trung bridge (2 units) with the total length of the bridge and approach roads of about 869m; the bridge length is 481m, B = 11m wide.
- Building Tran Hoang Na road and bridge: the total length is approximately 3,684km. Also, building one more road that runs parallel with National Highway 1A (from Tran Hoang Na to intersection IC3) with a length of about 1,43km, ROW of 28m.
- Building the connection road of Cach Mang Thang Tam (Highway 91) - The provincial road DT918; the scale is about 5.33 km long, 40 meters wide.
- Building an residential resettlement area in Ninh Kieu district, covering about 54 hectares.
- Operation management equipment and technical assistance, research on traffic management: investment of equipment for the establishment of a GIS center in Can Tho city.

B. SCOPE OF AFFECTED LAND AND RESETTLEMENT

The inventory of Loss (IOL) was conducted from July to August of 2015 by the Association of CCG &PDI RP consultant agencies. 100 % of affected households were questioned through semi-structured questionnaires. The results are summarized as follows:

- There are 4,539 households, 37 agencies/companies and 12 wards affected by the project;
- The total acquired land of project is 1,354,055 m², of which is:
 - Residential land: 361,936 m² (26.8%)
 - Agricultural land: 735,736m² (54.4%), of which the land under perennial trees: 704,197 m² (52%) and the land under annual crops: 31,539 m² (2.3%)
 - Non- agricultural land: 27,917 m² (2%)
 - Public land (Land managed by 08 wards): 35.909 m² (2.6%)
 - Other lands (transportation, rivers, canals, cemeteries): 192,557 m² (14.2%).
- Of 4,539 affected households (AHs), 826 households (HHs) will be severely affected, of which 760 HHs have more than 20% and 66 HHs have more 10% (for the vulnerable) of their agricultural land including garden land being affected.

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- 2,481 HHs whose houses being affected, of which 1,814 HHs totally affected. This includes 189 HHs partly affected for whom the remaining area is not viable to rebuild their houses. The total affected area of land is 115,226 m², with 667 HHs houses being partly affected in need of being repaired an area that is 26,069m² within the total area.
- 709 HHs whose business are being affected, of which 580 HHs have businesses licences and the remaining 129 HHs not registered. Of the 709 HHs with affected businesses, there are 573 affected businesses that have to relocate.
- There are 444 vulnerable households out of 4,359 AHs, of which 349 are female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantages, accounting for 78.6%. The remaining 21.4% including 06 HHs with disabled HH heads, 10 elderly HHs, 11 minority HHs; 35 poor HHs and 33 HHs under social policies.
- The results of affected land and assets on land are summarized in Table A1.

Table A.1. Summary of the project affected household and assets

Kinds of affected assets		Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	AH/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/ Agencies
Land								
Non-agriculture	Residence	m ²	361,936	3,598	215,280	2,357	146,656	1,241
	Non- agriculture	m ²	27,917	35 Companies	27,797	35 Companies	120	2 Companies
	Land managed by wards	m ²	35,909	8WPCs	30,015	6WPCs	5,894	5WPCs
	Other land (cemetery, transportation, canals)	m ²	192,557	10 Agencies / 11WPCs	146,184	10 Agencies / 10WPCs	46,373	7WPCs
Agriculture	Annual crops	m ²	31,539	64	14,673	38	16,866	26
	Perennial trees	m ²	704,197	1,024	170,085	524	534,112	500
Total affected land			1,354,055		604,034		750,021	
Main houses								
	Palaces (I grade)	m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
	II grade houses	m ²	1,030	7	28	1	1,002	6
	III grade houses	m ²	5,905	95	3,723	59	2,182	36
	IV grade houses	m ²	129,820	2,261	86,349	1,570	43,471	691
	Temporary houses	m ²	4,540	149	3,243	106	1,297	43
Totally affected houses		m²	115,226	1,625	77,723	1,145	37,503	480
Partly affected houses		m²	26,069	856	15,620	580	10,449	276
Perennial and annual trees								
	Annual trees	m ²	22,695	286	13,966	135	8,729	151
	Fruit trees	Tree	10,791	2,156	4,716	1,165	6,075	991
	Timber trees	Tree	3,382	865	1,370	356	2,012	509
Total of AHs								

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Kinds of affected assets		Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	AH/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/ Agencies
	Total AHs	HH	4,539		2,858		1,681	
	DHs	HH	1,814		1,271		543	
	No of HHs have productive lands	HH	826		347		479	
	No of HHs have their business stores affected	HH	709		472		237	
Vulnerable HHs			444		200		244	
	Women headed with dependents	HH	349		150		199	
	Minority HHs	HH	11		6		5	
	Handicap headed HHs	HH	6		4		2	
	poor HHs	HH	35		22		13	
	Elderly headed HHs	HH	10		5		5	
	HHs under supported by social policies	HH	33		13		20	

C. SOCIO- ECONOMIC INFORMATION IN PROJECT AREA

There are 100% of the severely Affected Households (AHs) and DPs who were surveyed and 10% of the other AHs who were randomly selected for the Soico-Economic Survey (SES). The method applied for the SES is semi-structured questionnaires. The results are summarized as follows:

- Population size: On average there are 3.9 persons per household, of which females account for 49.2% and males 50.8%.
- Labor force: Number of household heads that are of working ages (18-60) occupies 79%, the remaining 21% being the elderly.
- Ethnicity: The majority of the project population is Kinh (98.8%), the remaining 1.2% belongs to other ethnic groups, of which Khmer has 11 households accounting for 0.2% and Chinese, 44 households with 1%.
- Employment: The SES shows that the major sector of employment is the service sector accounting for 22.3%, followed by workers with 16.7%, small business trade with 10.2% and agriculture 5.5%. Civil servants account for 14%. The rest are the unemployed and retired.
- Income and expenditure: The average income and expenditure of a household per month in the project area is around VND 10,258,000 and VND 6,193,000 respectively. The data reveal that each HH may have about VND 3,000,000 in benefits each month. However, the income gap is still significant in urban areas,

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beside the betteroff, some vulnerable HHs whose incomes may not make both ends each month. The SES also recognizes that there are 35 poor HHs with 0.8% and 33 non-poor HHs receiving social assistance each month, accounting for 0.7% of HHs in the project area.

- Flooding occurs frequently in the project area with 55% of the HHs are suffering from flooding during the rainy season by frequency of 0.25 times per month, in average submergence of 0.32m deep and lasting 2.45 days.
- Illness arising from flooding and sanitation: 25.6% of the HHs have residents reporting scabies, 23.5% of the HHs with dengue, 17.9% having dysentery and 2% with typhoid;
- The majority of households expressed their supports to the project, accounting for 82.1%, 1.2 % are reluctant and 16.7% of the HHs have no comments.

D. PROJECT LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed pursuant to the involuntary resettlement policy of the WB, OP.4.12 and the legal status of GOV regulating on compensation and resettlement when the State recovers land for national purposes. This RP is based on this RPF. Due to some differences between the WB and GOV policies on compensation and resettlement, project proposals exempt certain provisions of the Decrees relating to compensation, support and resettlement policy of the GOV. Accordingly, the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies that are applied for the project will be implemented under the RPF of the project approved by the Prime Minister.

The main objective of this RP is to replace and compensate for lost properties based on the principles of full replacement cost. The policies of compensation and assistance as well as an Income Restoration Program (IRP) for PAPs will be approved and implemented before the land clearance to be handed over to the project and to ensure that PAPs' lives after the project will be better or at least equal to those prior to the project; simultaneously, vulnerable household groups will be additionally supported to help them rehabilitate their livelihood, keeping up with the rehabilitation of other affected groups.

The AHs will be provided with various types of cash assistance for life stabilisation as per government laws and regulations in addition to payment for land and non-land assets.

Households and individuals who have to relocate will be allocated plots of land in a serviced RS based on their legal status and APs' aspirations.

E. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

The project policy purpose is that the livelihoods and income sources of PAPs will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

An Income Restoration Program will be implemented among the 1,402 severely AHs. The following activities will be proposed: i) Vocational training; and ii) Credits.

F. GENDER ISSUES

Women may be more severely impacted by land acquisition and resettlement not only regarding income but also on their capacity of access to physical and social services. Gender analysis and gender integration will be implemented during the period of preparing and implementing the RP. In particular, at least 30% participants as women should be present in any consultation meetings, women should have representatives in district compensation and site clearance committees (DCSCCs) and prioritizing female headed HHs with dependents and economic disadvantages participating in the IRP.

G. SELECTION, PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT SITE AND RESETTLEMENT

Results of the Resettlement Plan's consultations show that there are 1,085 DHs expressing their needs in moving to the proposed serviced resettlement site, accounting for 59.9%, 516 DHs (28.4%) would like to relocate by themselves and the remaining 213 DPs with 11.7% had not made their decisions at that time.

The project resettlement site will be constructed at An Binh ward, Ninh Kieu district on a land area of 54.00 hectares.

Consultation with the host community was undertaken, which results that An Binh ward authority and people welcome RPs to their locality and are willing to support them in soon integration into the community.

H. PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Community consultations, public meetings and discussions with the affected households and local authorities were held in all the affected wards during the preliminary design and planning of resettlement (in July / 2015 to August/2015). Key information in this RP has been disclosed to the AHs through these public meetings and AH could express their concerns.

K. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

All PAPs are entitled to send their grievances to the relevant agencies. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that APs' concerns and grievances are addressed

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and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The method and process of implementing and resolving grievances and complaints established for PAPs in the Project are in compliance with the current Complaints Law of the GOV which is declared in Article 28, Article 32 and Article 33 of the Law on Complaint No. 02/2011 / QH13 dated 11 November, 2011.

L. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies at the city, district and ward levels. The Can Tho City People's Committee (CT-CPC) will bear all responsibilities for implementation of the project's RPF and the RP prepared under the RPF. The DCSCCs will be established, which is in compliance with Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.

The PMU-ODA is responsible for supporting the Project owner (CT-CPC) in management of the Project. It also has responsibility for preparing, updating and implementing the Project RP

The PMU-ODA and DCSCCs will be responsible for implementing the RP in compliance with the RPF of the Project. In case of necessity, the PMU-ODA should conduct training courses to build capacity for the assigned staff of DCSCCs.

The PMU-ODA will submit the updated RP to CT-CPC and WB for endorsement and approval before deploying compensation and site clearance.

M. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Categories	Period
Complete basis design	Quarter 3 of 2015
Prepare RP report	Quarter 3 of 2015
Submit RP to WB for approval	Quarter 4 of 2015
Start implementing RP	Quarter 1 of 2016
Implement IRP	Quarter 3 of 2017 – Quarter 1 of 2019 (as per the project progress)
Internal monitoring (submit quarterly progress reports)	Quarter 1 of 2016 – Quarter 3 of 2019 (as per project progress)
Independent monitoring (quarterly reports)	Quarter 3 of 2016 – Quarter 3 of 2019 (as per project progress)

N. COST AND BUDGET ALLOCATION

The resettlement budget for CUPRD is VND **1,005,881,386,785** (equivalent USD **44,646,311.00**). This budget includes the costs of compensation, support and resettlement and IRP, the management costs, costs to resolve complaints, independent monitoring and contingency expenses.


O. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The PMU-ODA is responsible for conducting internal monitoring during the implementation of RP. Progress reports will be submitted to the WB quarterly for consideration.

The PMU-ODA will hire an independent monitoring agency (IMA) to undertake an independent monitoring the process of RP implementation before starting the implementation of RP. The IMA will be responsible for preparing the inception report in one month after its contract is signed with PMU-ODA, every six - month reports during the period of implementing RP and a final report evaluating which the extent to which the RP objectives have been achieved at the time of 6 - 12 months after all of the Project resettlement activities have been completed. All reports will be submitted to the PMU – ODA and the WB for endorsement.

P. DUE DILIGENCE

This RP also includes an appendix (Appendix 11) on due diligence for land acquisition and compensation which already took place since 2008 along the Can Tho River where CTUDRP works are planned. This appendix includes (i) an assessment of the adequacy of the compensation and assistance provided to the AHs for their losses, and (ii) corrective actions to make resettlement compliant with the Project policy, the laws of Vietnam and with the WB Policy.



CHAPTER 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

To proactively address climate change in urban upgrading and development, the PM approved the “National Strategy on Climate Change” on 05th December 2011 and assigned Ministry of Natural and Resource Environment (MONRE) to act as the standing agency for the National Committee on Climate Change to lead and coordinate with line ministries and localities in managing and implementing the Strategy¹. On 31st December 2013, the Prime Minister (PM) issued Decision No. 2623/QĐ-TTg on the approval of the Scheme “Urban Development of Vietnam responding to Climate Change in the period 2013-2020. Until now, 13 provinces/cities in the country have completed the assessment of climate change impacts on each sector and each area within their own provinces/cities, proposing solutions to respond to climate change for each specific period. They have also issued the action plans and a range of projects to enhance capacities in responding to climate change, which includes the Mekong Delta Region (MDR).

To support the GOV in proactively adapting to the impacts of climate change, the WB has collaborated with the GOV to establish the "Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods efficient integrated Mekong Delta" project (WB9). The project is considered as a first phase of WB of the long-term program in the Mekong Delta to enhance capacity, develop a system of managing the integration of climate change adaptation and resilient among different sectors and institutional levels. Specifically, the project will support setting up an information management system, institutional arrangements and providing a roadmap to build capacity for making provincial and regional plans for a sustainable development in the MDR. In addition, the project will consider the investment opportunities "low regret" and investment scales for a long-term development plan that needs further supports from sponsors in future. The project includes construction and non-construction investments, which are undertaken with the technical support of the WB.

Due to its strategic position in the MDR, Can Tho city has become a central location and played an important role of the key economic region consisting of Can Tho - Ca Mau - An Giang - Kien Giang. However, significant economic growth has not yet yielded commensurate returns as measured by a number of indicators. Foreign direct investment in the city is still low; its investment environment is not particularly attractive; the budget revenues have not yet met the demand for basic construction and socio-economic targets; the scientific and technological activities have not yet created any significant breakthroughs; job creation is not sustainable and the risk of job loss is high; human resources have not met the demands of the I class city of the Central Government;

¹ Prime Minister had approved a list of 62 prioritized projects on Climate Change in which there are 17 projects in MDR, of which 8 regional projects relating to construction and upgrading of river and sea dykes, salt intrusion systems are being implemented.

average education level and labour skills are low in comparison with that at the national level; the technical infrastructure is low and the organization of implementation Decision 366/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on technical infrastructure development is still facing many difficulties, especially in terms of a lack of investment capital.

The state management of the city authority is still limited in some aspects, especially in the management of urban, land, construction plans, environmental sanitation, transportation and urbanization. Furthermore, with its low terrain is divided by a system of canals and rivers, meaning that Can Tho city has been heavily impacted by the effects of climate change. Environmental/weather related incidents such as flooding; landslides, subsidence, hurricanes have occurred more often and unpredictably. All have impacted negatively on the sustainable socio-economic development of the city.

1.2 Project objectives

The objective of the Can Tho Urban Development and Resilience project (CTUDRP) (hereafter called the project) is to develop Can Tho urban sustainably, enhancing the city to be resilient to the impacts of climate change, promoting Can Tho to become the center and the driving force for socio-economic development in the MDR. At the same time, the project will contribute to reducing vulnerability from flooding in the center of Can Tho city and to improving regional and inter-regional transport connectivity system. This will be achieved through (i) investments in structural and non-structural flood risk management (ii) investments in improving the accessibility to the city including public transport operations through an integrated corridor management approach and (iii) strengthening the capacity for financial management and integrated transport and land-use planning.

It covers the following specific objectives:

- Developing urban transport infrastructure in combination with flood control; protecting infrastructures and agencies at city and regional level (institutes, schools, hospitals etc.) and concentrated residential areas; improving regional transport connectivity as well as between areas of the city to promote sustainable socio-economic development; developing public transport system and improving access for people in low income areas to social infrastructure services of the city, reducing travel time between the city center and the developing area with low flooding risks to promote growth.
- Constructing consistent structures to control and reduce flooding, improving drainage capacity, improving sanitation in combination with urban landscaping and improving living conditions in urban areas.
- Strengthening the capacity in urban planning and integrated public administration management including: planning for flood and risk control, transport and land use, cooperating mechanism, disaster risk management and financial management. Maintain consistency, promote effective operation and management of structures

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after completion; at the same time, effectively perform administration reform and improve investment environment.

1.3 Objectives of RP

The principle and objective of the RP is to develop a program of resettlement based on the unity and harmony between the rules (laws, decrees and circulars) on compensation and resettlement in Vietnam and the guidance of the WB (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement policy.

The main objectives of the RP are:

- To ensure land acquisition and hand over the ground to implement the construction works on time and schedule of the entire project.
- To determine accurate, sufficient impacts or loss on land, houses, structures and other assets of all individuals and organizations affected.
- Ensure sufficient funds to undertake the compensation, assistance payments for affected households.
- Ensure adequate preparation of relocation sites for relocated households.
- Implement assistance programs to reduce to the minimum of difficulties for households during and after relocation to ensure the life of PAPs after relocation to be "good than or at least equal "as before resettlement.
- The project implementation agencies will endeavor to create conditions for PAPs that improve living conditions, income and production level, and at the minimum maintain the standard of living before the project.
- Encourage the participation of affected people and their communities in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP, determine the damage to people's livelihoods.

1.4 Project locations and impact areas

The CTURDP has three components (i) Component 1: flood control and environmental sanitation (ii) Component 2: Urban corridor development and (iii) Component 3: Urban management response to climate changes. Of these, components 1 & 2 require land acquisition for construction works aiming to control floods, ensure environmental sanitation and to enhance the urban transportation networks.

Based on the initial design and field survey conducted by RP consultants, there are 17 wards belonging to three districts of Can Tho city, where land will be acquired for the project.

- Ninh Kieu district has 12 affected wards: An Binh, An Cu, An Hoa, An Hoi, An Khanh, An Lac, An Nghiep, An Phu, Cai Khe, Hung Loi, Tan An and Xuan Khanh;

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- Binh Thuy district includes three affected wards: An Thoi, Long Hoa and Long Tuyen
- Cai Rang district consists of two affected wards: Hung Phu and Hung Thanh.

The construction activities are summarized in Table 1.1 and the layout is provided at Figure 1.1.

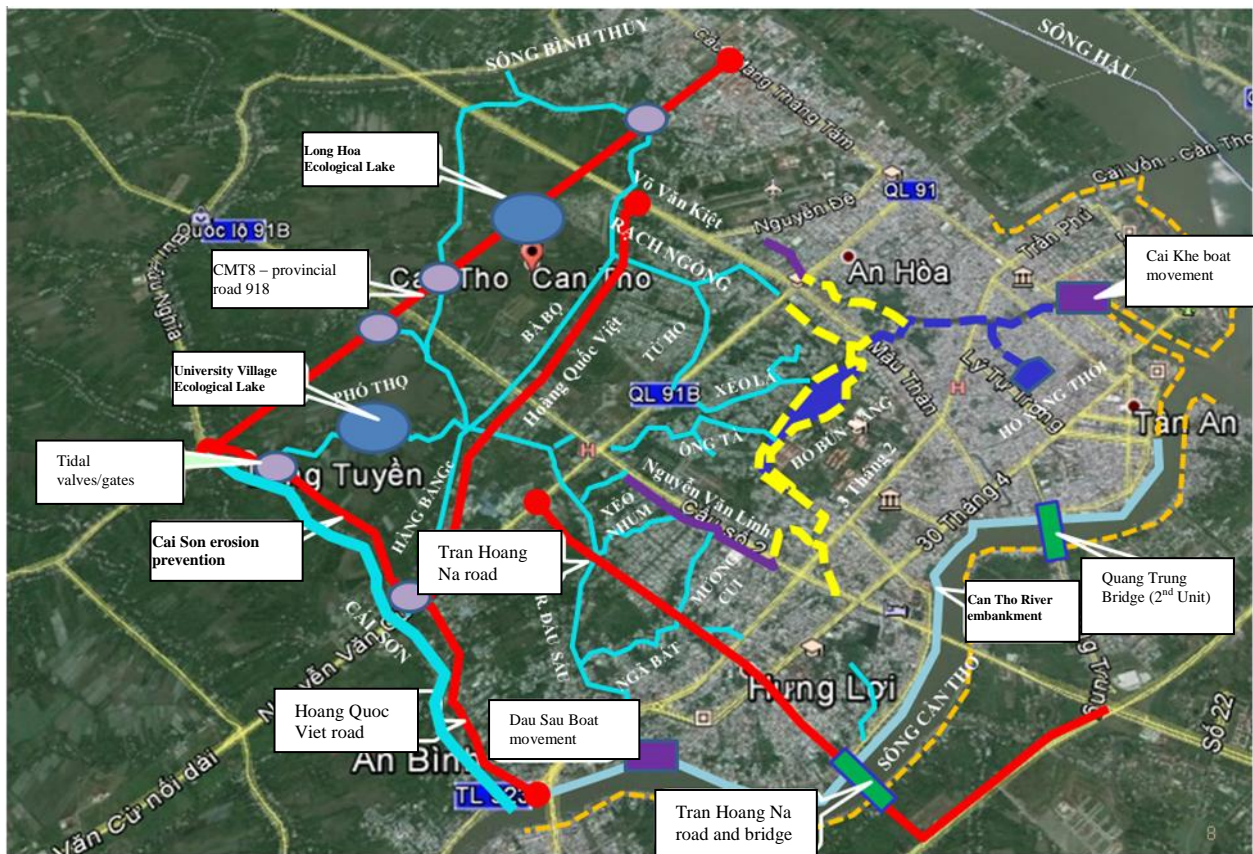
Table 1.1. Constructed items separated by wards

District	wards	Construction Activities	Code
Component 1: Flood control and environmental sanitation			
Ninh Kieu	An Binh	Embarkment of Can Tho river	HP1_1
		Cai Son Canal	HP1_2
		Valves preventing tidal (5 units)	HP1_5
		Gates + access canals for boats (2 Units)	HP1_14
		Hang Bang canal	HP1_3
		Ong Dao canal	HP1_18
	An Cu	Drainage system	HP1_17
	An Hoa	Sao canal	HP1_12
	An Hoi	Gates and access canal for boats (2 units)	HP1_14
		Upgrading drainage system	HP1_17
	An Khanh	Muong Cui canal	HP1_13
		Nga Bat canal (road 3/2)	HP1_8
		Ba Bo canal	HP1_4
		Hang Bang canal	HP1_3
		Xeo La canal	HP1_10
		Ong Ta canal	HP1_11
		Tu Ho canal (road of Nguyen Van Cu)	HP1_7
		Xeo Nhum canal	HP1_9
	An Lac	Can Tho embarkment	HP1_1
		Upgrading drainage system	HP1_17
	An Nghiep	Upgrading drainage system	HP1_17
	An Phu	Upgrading drainage system	HP1_17
	Unit Khe	Upgrading drainage system (2 units)	HP1_14
	Hung Loi	Can Tho rive embarkment	HP1_1
		Gates and access canals for boats (2 units)	HP1_14
		Muong Cui canal	HP1_13
		Nga Bat canal (road of 3/2)	HP1_8
		Ba Le canal	HP1_6
		Muong Lo 91 canal	HP1_18
	Tan An	Can Tho river embarkment	HP1_1
		Upgrading drainage system	HP1_17
	Xuan Khanh	Can Tho river embarkment	HP1_1

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District	wards	Construction Activities	Code
		Upgrading drainage system	HP1_17
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	Valves preventing tidals (5 units)	HP1_5
		Long Tuyen Ecological Lake	HP1_15
	An Thoi	Valves preventing tidals (5 units)	HP1_5
	Long Hoa	Gates preventing tidals (5 units)	HP1_5
		Ba Bo canal	HP1_4
		Long Hoa Ecological Lake	HP1_16
Component 2: Urban Corridor development			
Ninh Kieu	An Binh	Tran Hoang Na road	HP2_2
		Resettlement area construction	HP2_4
	Hung Loi	Tran Hoang Na road	HP2_2
		Tran Hoang Na bridge	HP2_2
	Xuan Khanh	Quang Trung bridge	HP2_1
Binh Thuy	An Thoi	Road connection to road of CMT8 (QL91) to provincial road of 918	HP2_3
	Long Hoa	Road connection from CMT8 (QL91) to provincial road of 918	HP2_3
	Long Tuyen	Road connection from CMT8 (QL91) road to provincial road of 918	HP2_3
Cai Rang	Hung Thanh	Tran Hoang Na road	HP2_2
		Tran Hoang Na Bridge	HP2_2
		HW 1A parallel road	HP2_2

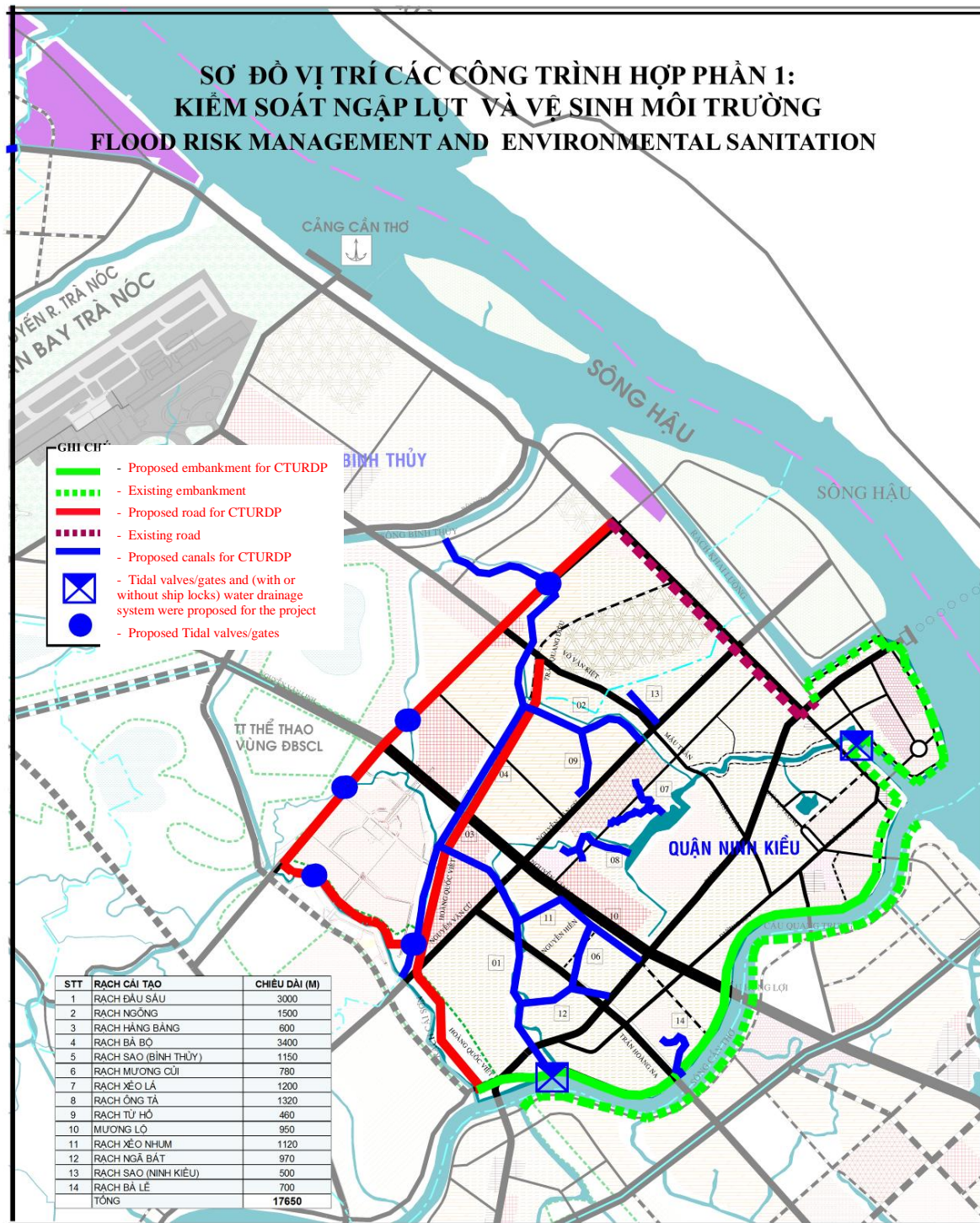
Figure 1.1. Layout of construction activities for the project



1.5 Description of construction activities

Component 1 - Flood Risk Management: includes an embankment along the Can Tho River, a system of roads along Cai Son, Muong Khai canals and a road connecting CMT8 road to provincial road 918 (Component 2). All roads will be constructed at a level higher than the highest level of water flow to create a close embankment functioning both as a transportation system and a dyke of preventing flood invading the core of Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy districts. This component also invests in a tidal preventing valve system to prevent the tide entering the area when it rises, while simultaneously draining the area from accumulated rain when the tide is low. It also constructs two waterways at Dau Sau and Cai Khe areas for boat access and simultaneously upgrades 14 other canals inside the core of Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy districts. Two ecological reservoirs in Long Hoa and College village will also be widened for the drainage and storage of storm water. Diagram of works is shown in Figure 1.2

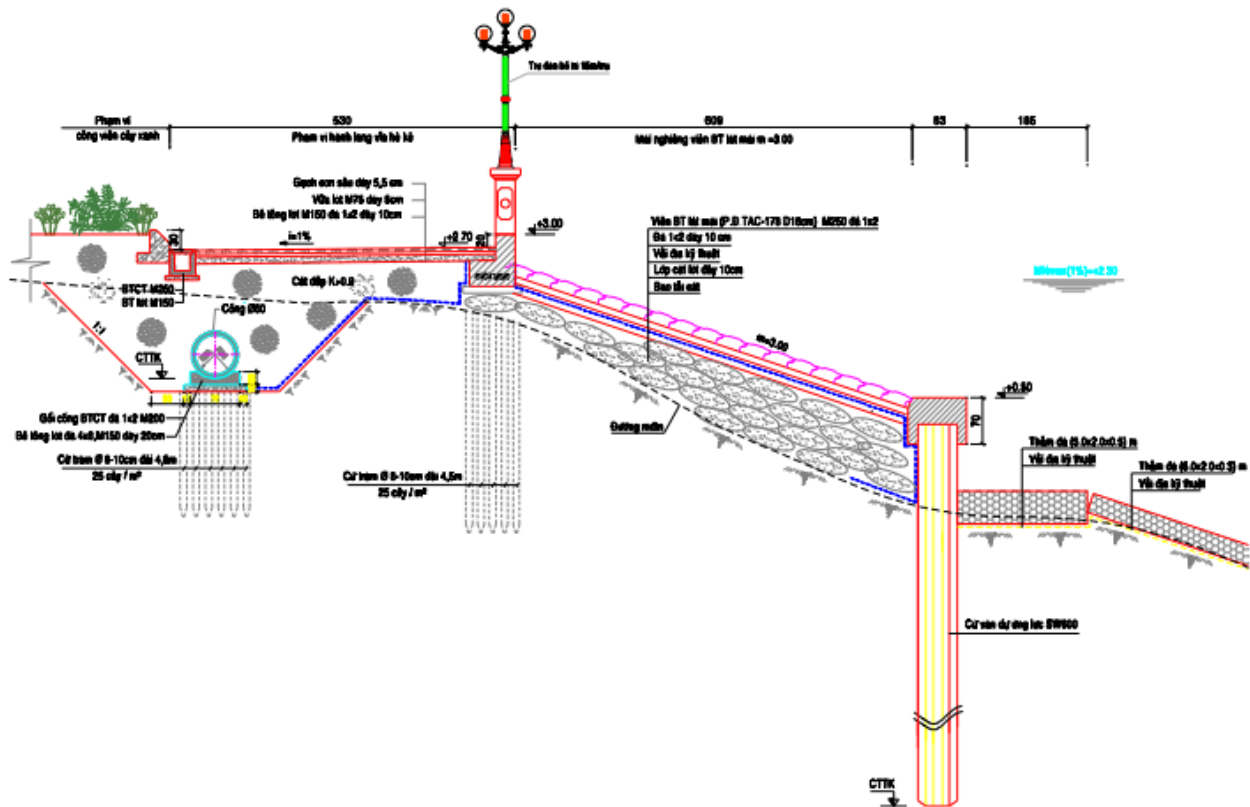
Figure 1.2. Layout of structural items of component 1



Can Tho River Embankment: is 6.14 km in length, beginning from Ngo Duc Ke Street to Cai Son Canal, Ninh Kieu District. Along the river, the density of the population is quite high and most of the houses located along river bank are semi-permanent. The environmental condition here is being polluted with wastes from the residents and some parts of river bank are seriously eroded, causing sedimentation in the river bed (all residents living along Can Tho River within the project sites should be relocated their own protection from flooding in combination with the urban development).

- **Technical measures:** Wall with concrete enforcement plus inclination embankment with concrete blocks.

Figure 1.3. Cross section of Can Tho river embankment



According to the detailed planning of subdivisions along the embankment, the area from the heart of the embankment to the existing roads will be cleared and used as a park. Therefore, the ground behind the embankment will be arranged to meet the requirements of architecture and landscape such as: i) In accordance with the construction plan, the overall architecture of the project area; ii) Combining with greenery, lighting to create a space for entertainment; iii) Creating and highlighting the specific nature of Can Tho City. The scope of land acquisition is about 15 – 87m from the heart of the embankment to existing roads. The ground behind the embankment is presented in Figure 1.4 and 1.5



Figure 1.4. Space behind the embankment



Figure 1.5. Space behind the embankment

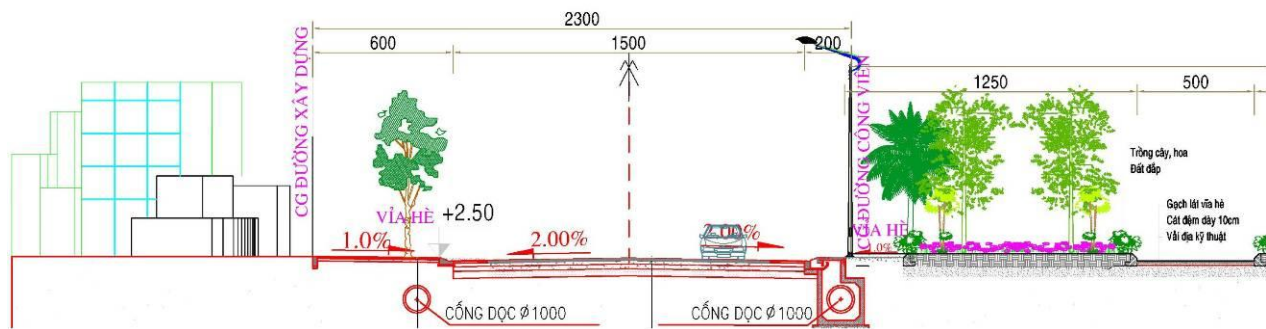
Roads behind the Park of Can Tho River embankment:

- Beginning point: Km0 + 00 at intersections between Ngo Duc Ke and Hai Ba Trung Road (the area of Guesthouse No.2) of Ninh Kieu District, Can Tho City. Ending point: Km 5 + 604.68 at intersections between motorways behind the park and Hau Giang Road as planned.
- Alignment: The roads that will be upgraded based on the existing routes and widened to 4-6m include Hai Ba Trung, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, Tam Vu roads. The above roads are being concrete asphalt structure or land roads and their surfaces are being deteriorated and most of them do not have technical infrastructure on both sides.
- Construction on the route: There are 6 existing pipe culverts and 4 bridges crossing small and medium canals such as Tham Tuong, Ba Le (Iron Bridge), Kinh Bridge.
- Technical options: Cross sections proposed aim to meet the development purposes and tentative traffic flow. The cross section of the route is 23m wide, of which the road surface is 15m, the sidewalk on the residence side is 6m, sidewalk on the embankment side will combine with the Park behind the embankment but the minimum width is 2m.

Table 1.2. Summary of road description

Criteria	Scale of design standards and investment plans		
	The section from CPA (intersection Ngo Duc Ke – Mau Than road)	From Mau Than road to Dau Sau River	Dau Sau River to CPA (intersection with Hau Giang Road)
Name of existing duplicate roads	Hai Ba Trung Nguyen Thi Minh Khai	Tam Vu	new road
Length of the routes	1.32km	3.59km	0.7km
Breadth of road	2x7,5m =15m	2x7,5m =15m	2x7,5m =15m
Breadth of the sidewalks	Sidewalk on villager's houses side is 6m and on park side of 2m	Sidewalk on villager's houses side is 6m and on park side of 2m	Sidewalk on villager's houses side is 6m and on park side of 2m
Breadth of roadbed	23m	23m	23m
Embankment inclination	1:1.5	1:1.5	1:1.5

Figure 1.6. Cross Section of roads behind Can Tho embankment



- Cai Son Canal: Cai Son Canal locates in Long Tuyen Ward and An Binh Ward and ranks as canal level 2 distributing water to canals level 3 and circulates the flow from Can Tho River to Binh Thuy River. Cai Son Canal has the length of 1600m and 30 to 60m wide, the height of bottom is minus 5.08m and its bank is 1.95m high, the drainage basin is large with 110. 4ha starting from Cai Son Bridge to Long Ong Canal.
- Due to its great breadth and position connecting Binh Thuy River and Can Tho River, Cai Son Canal currently is one of the canals hseeing the largest density of boat movements in Can Tho city. A cumulative impact caused by waterways and water flow while its banks are quite instable may result in a severe erosion and landslide along the canal, which is dangerous to waterway transportation and the lives of the people living on both banks of the Canal.
- The system of 2m-wide roads along the canal being severely damaged needs upgrading. The residents reside sparsely on both sides of the canal and their houses are considered semi- structural as third or fourth grades.
- The bed of the canal needs to be renovated to drain rainwater to reduce pollution; its banks will be upgraded to become a flooding prevention dike combined with traffic roads.

Technical solutions include:

- Concrete embankment at the eroded sections.
- Renovate the drainage system. Widen the road in combination with growing trees, lighting on the sidewalks of Hoang Quoc Viet Street at the section along Cai Son Canal.

Figure 1.7. Cross Section 1 of Cai Son from Cai Son bridge to provincial road 923

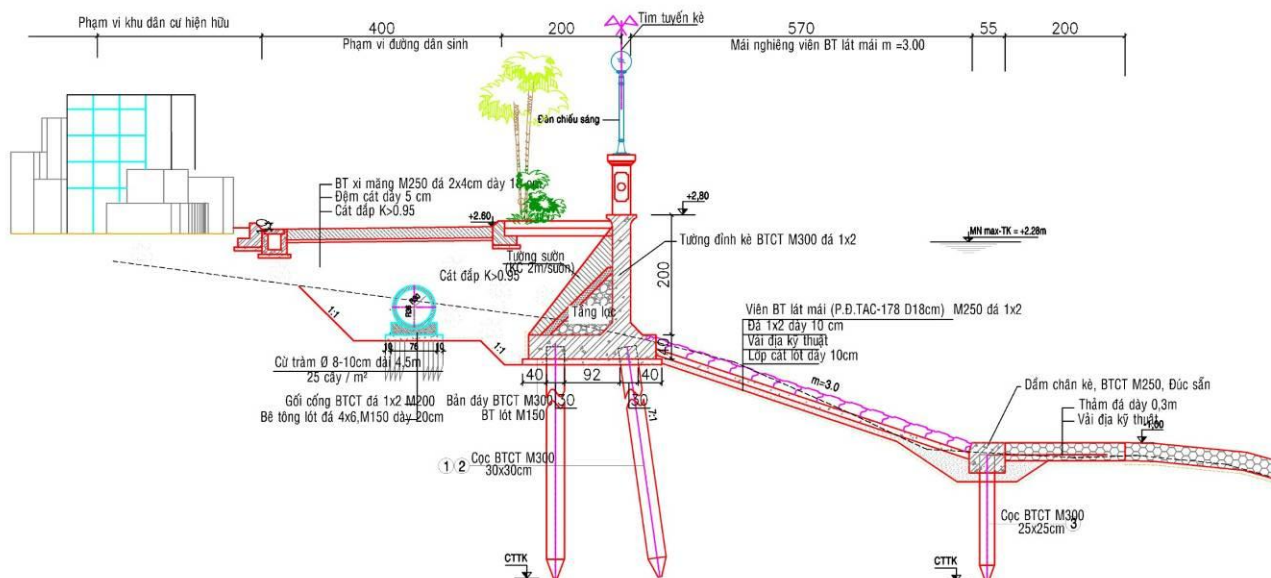
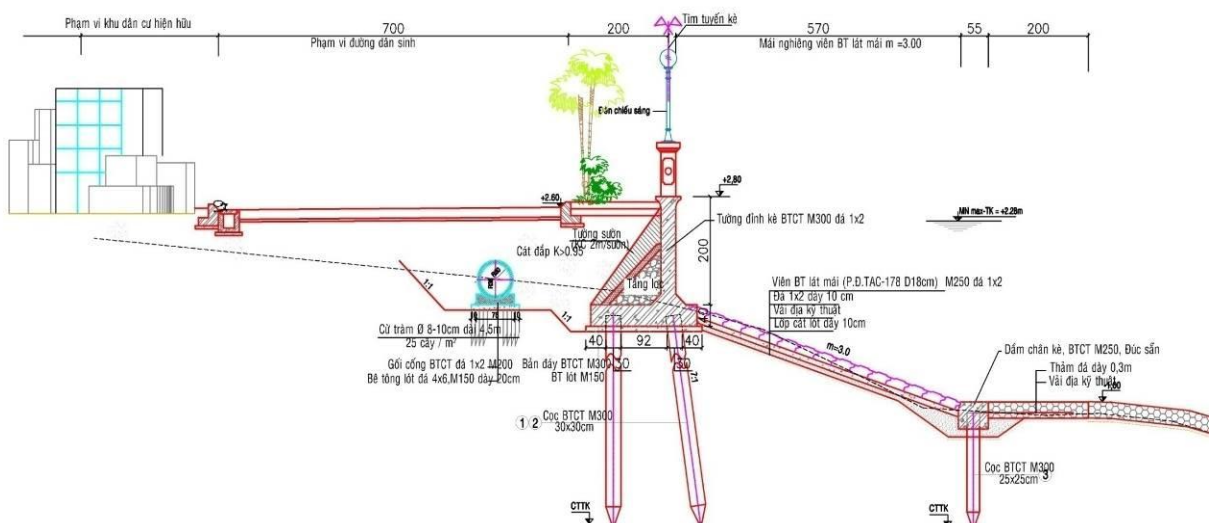


Figure 1.8. Cross Section 1 of Cai Son from Cai Son Bridge to connection to CMT8 road and provincial road 918

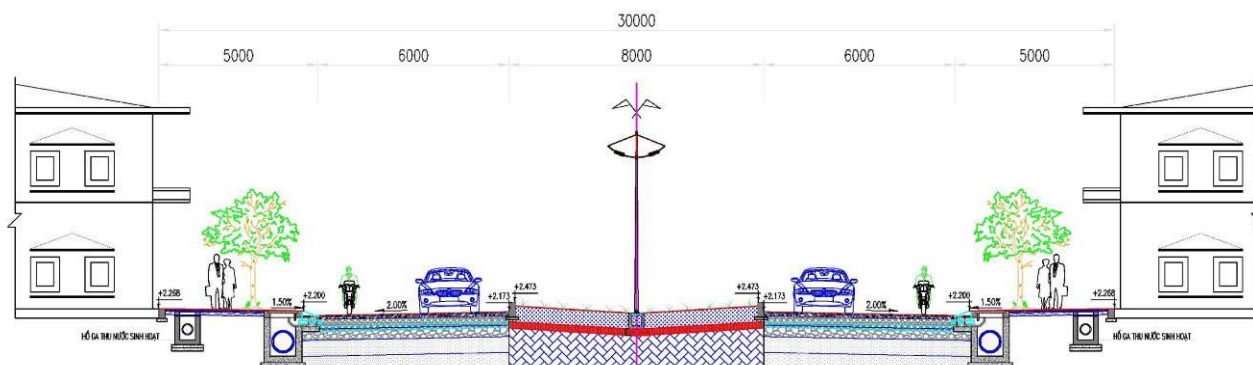


Hoang Quoc Viet Street Rehabilitation:

Design Criteria in Section 1: From the provincial road 923 to Nguyen Van Cu Street, two-way road with the length of 1.2km, construction road is about 30m, the width of road is 12m with 4 lanes, 8m-median strips and the width of sidewalk is 5m each side. The cross section of the route is shown at Figure 1.9.

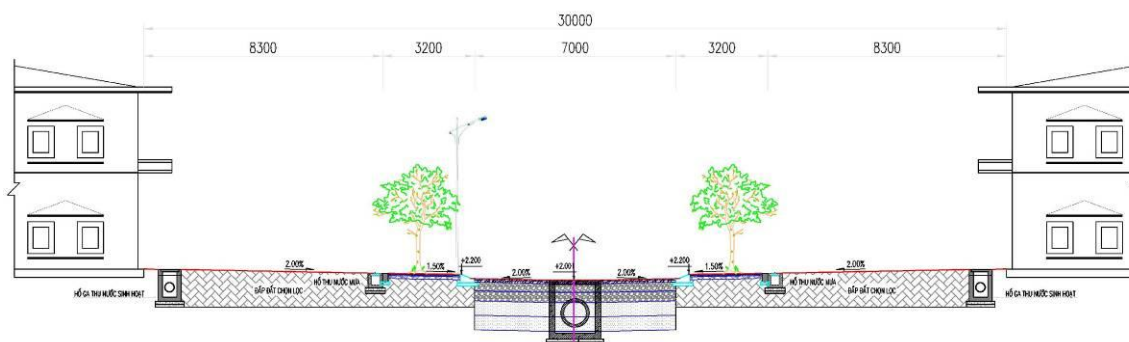
Figure 1.9. Cross section of Hoang Quoc Viet road from provincial 923 to NguyenVan Cu road

Resettlement Plan (RP)



1.2km, the width of the construction road is 30m, width of the road is 2x3,5m, 2 lanes, width of sidewalk is 3m each side. Description is shown at Figure 1.10

Figure 1.10. Cross section of Hoang Quoc Viet road from NguyenVan Cu to Nguyen Van Linh road



The proposal of upgrading 14 canals in the inner city area is briefly described in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3. Summary of proposed scale of upgrading inner canals in project area

Resettlement Plan

No.	Name of Canals	Section of canals	Bottom height (m)	Height of banks (m)	Length (m)	Current average width(m)	Option dredging (m)	Option of Embankment	Width proposed according to hydraulic calculations (m)	Roads invested at both sides
1	Nga Bat canal	From Dau Sau river to intersection of Muong Cui, Nga Bat canal	-0.2	1.7	710	15	-0,5	Soft-structure embankment below the regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery or additionally planting above water level	16	Alleys of 102 and 112 was widened to 3m by Project Nuup and Vuup
		From Muong Cui junction to 3/2 Street.	0.67	1.7	260	8	-0,5	Soft-structure embankment combines with planting	8	
2	Muong Cui Canal	From Nga Bat Chanl DCII.07 to DCII/.06	0.33	2.05	126	14	-0.5	Standing embankment with rubber stone protection	16	Expanding inter-alley of Group 4 and 5 which is on the left of the embankment to 4,5m. The right one has been invested by Project MDR-UUP.
		From DCII.06 to DCII142	0.5	1.75	340	14	-0.5	Standing embankment with rubber stone protection	16	
		From DCII142 to DCII144	0.65	1.83	314	10	-0.5	Standing embankment with rubber stone protection	12	

Resettlement Plan

No.	Name of Canals	Section of canals	Bottom height (m)	Height of banks (m)	Length (m)	Current average width(m)	Option dredging (m)	Option of Embankment	Width proposed according to hydraulic calculations (m)	Roads invested at both sides
3	Rạch Xẻo Nhum	From Dau Sau Canal to Nguyen Van Linh Street	-0.45	1.65	1120	17	-0.5	Make clearance of squatter settlement households from the canal to existing road. Soft-structure embankment below the regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery above or additionally planting.	19	The road has the breadth of 3m, 2 sides has been constructed so there is no need of renovating (From Dau Sau Intersection)
4	Muong Lo Pipeline	Along Nguyen Van Linh Street	0.3	2.2	950	3		Design 2x2m box culvert and a wastewater collection system for the residence along Nguyen Van Linh Street		Create paths above the proposed box culvert
5	Hang Bang Canal	From the estuary at Cai Son canal to Ba Lo Canal	-3.28	1.85	1.400	37	No dredging due to high altitude of the bottom	Soft-structure embankment below the regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery or additionally	38	Propose a 4m-road to the left, renovate Hoang Quoc Viet street in the right into 7m-

Resettlement Plan

No.	Name of Canals	Section of canals	Bottom height (m)	Height of banks (m)	Length (m)	Current average width(m)	Option dredging (m)	Option of Embankment	Width proposed according to hydraulic calculations (m)	Roads invested at both sides
								planting above water level		road with full drainage system
		From Ba Lo Canal rẽ nhánh vào khu dân cư	-0.3	2.06	900	10	-0.5	Standing embankment with rubber stone protection	12	
6	Tu Ho canal	From gate adjacent to Ngong canal	-0.89	1.65	450	19	No dredging due to high altitude of the bottom	Soft-structure embankment below the regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery or additionally planting above water level	25	No proposal for 2m operation road.
		Section CPC of An Khanh ward	0.29	1.52	465	20	-0.5		20	
7	Sao Canal	Beginning section	-0.34	1.74	500	19	-0.5	Soft-structure embankment below the regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery or additionally planting above water level		Propose to renovate roads on the left to 4m. The one on the right should be maintain as current status.
		Ending section(near Ba Bo Canal)	-0.26	1.65	615	19	-0.5			

Resettlement Plan

No.	Name of Canals	Section of canals	Bottom height (m)	Height of banks (m)	Length (m)	Current average width(m)	Option dredging (m)	Option of Embankment	Width proposed according to hydraulic calculations (m)	Roads invested at both sides
8	Ba Bo canal	The section near Hang Bang	-0.35	2.11	440	23	-0.5	Soft-structure embankment below the regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery above or additionally planting.	23	Expanding existing roads on the left to 4m. On the right, renovating Hoang Quoc Viet Road to 7m.
		The section from Nguyen Van Linh to Vo Van Kiet	-0.91	2.11	1.400	23	No dredging due to extreme depths and no sedimentation		30	No proposal for operation road combined with lawns as safety strips and green strips of 2m.
		Ending section	0.23	1.55	1.600	20	-0.5	-	28	No proposal for 2m operation road.
9	Ba Le canal	From the entrance of Can Tho river to the lake of Can Tho Television	0.4	1.65	700	16	-0.5	Standing embankment with rubber stone protection		The routes along 2 banks of the embankment in Project Nuup
	Xeo La Canal	From Alley 388 to the end of the canal	0.4	1.55	500	15		Soft-structure	14	No proposal for 2m

Resettlement Plan

No.	Name of Canals	Section of canals	Bottom height (m)	Height of banks (m)	Length (m)	Current average width(m)	Option of dredging (m)	Option of Embankment	Width proposed according to hydraulic calculations (m)	Roads invested at both sides
10							-0.5	embankment below the regular water level,		operation road.
		From Alley Lo Mo to the end of the canal	-0.11	1.34	700	14	-0.5	maintain the carpet of greenery above or additionally planting.	15	No proposal for 2m operation road.
11	Ngong Canal	The section near Ba Lo Canal	-2.42	1.65	300	32	No dredging due to the bottom deep enough and no sedimentation	Maintain the current bank	55	No proposal of renovating
		The middle section	-2.89	1.85	400	32	No dredging due to the bottom deep enough and no sedimentation	Maintain the current bank	44	
		The section near Ngong II Canal	-3.24	1.69	800	41			32	
12	Ong Ta Canal	From Bun Xang Lake to Ong Ta Bridge	the beginning section links to Bun Xang Lake with bottom height of minus	1.35	800	8-27	Dredging the downstream to the altitude - 1,0m	The first section is soft-structure below regular water level, maintain the carpet of greenery above or additionally planting. The	17	There is existing road at the head of the route so it is proposed to renovate 2 side roads into 4m-

Resettlement Plan

No.	Name of Canals	Section of canals	Bottom height (m)	Height of banks (m)	Length (m)	Current average width(m)	Option dredging of	Option of Embankment	Width proposed according to hydraulic calculations (m)	Roads invested at both sides
			1.19m, the next section with bottom height of 0.2m due to sedimentation					downstream is hard-structure embankment to guarantee the section.		breadth concrete ones
		From the turning to the boundaries of Can Tho University	-0.2	1.75	520	5-6	Much sediment due to the encroachment	Propose to construct box culverts to ensure the drainage section and the flow. Propose two 2x2m double-box culverts		
13	Ong Dao canal		-0.5	1.85	200	2-3		Propose to construct box culverts 2 x2m		
14	Cay Me Canal		0.1	1.7	150	1-2	Dredge to facilitate water flows			

Long Hoa ecological Lake:

- Long Hoa Lake is located on agricultural land surrounded by existing canals that can be widened and upgraded into an “ecological lake” by planting trees to surround the lake. The planned Lake borders road No 25 in planning to the Northeast, adjacent road No 2 in planning to the Southeast, borders road No.19 in planning to the Southwest and near roads of 19, 21 and 49 to the Northwest.
- The proposed location for the Long Hoa Lake is situated in an agricultural area, which is surrounded by several large canals such as Ba do, Ba Thay Son, Suc. This is considered to be convenient for upgrading the existing canals into an ecological lake functioning as a reservoir to keep rain water, reducing flooding and therefore helping to meet the project objectives, creating the city’s environmental landscape and reduce land acquisition and resettlement.
- Technical Solutions:
 - The area of renovating canals, creating ecological lakes and planting trees: 102,130m²
 - Height of filling: $\geq +2.2\text{m}$ (National Coordinate System – Hon Dau).
 - Height of Lake Bottom and Canals after upgrading: $\geq -1.00\text{m}$ (National Coordinate System – Hon Dau).
- In which:
 - Area of water surface: 51,931 m²
 - Area of greenery and landscape: 37,771 m²
 - Area of the field, footpaths: 8,167 m²
 - Area of service land: 4,261 m²

Figure 1.11. Overall layout of ecological Lake of Long Hoa**University Village Ecological Lake:**

- University Village Lake is situated on agricultural land surrounded with several large canals that are able to be upgraded and widened into an ecological reservoir

in combination with planting trees in the Center of the Planning of Universities and Professional Education – Long Tuyen Ward, Binh Thuy District

- The proposed location for the Lake is situated on agricultural land, which borders existing large canals such as Muong Khai, Cai Son, Hang Bang, Pho Tho, Nuoc Lanh. This is considered to be suitable for turning the existing canals into an Ecological Lake serving as a reservoir supporting drainage in flooding season and also contributing to the city's environmental landscape and minimizing land acquisition and resettlement.
- Technical Solutions
 - The area of the land to renovate canals, construct ecological lake and trees: 223,412m²;
 - Height of filling: $\geq +2.2\text{m}$ (National Coordinate System – Hon Dau);
 - Height of Lake Bottom and Canals after renovating: $\geq -0.5\text{m}$ (National Coordinate System – Hon Dau).
- In which:
 - Area of water surface: 67,774 m².
 - Area of greenery and landscape: 142,049 m².
 - Area of the field, footpaths: 13,589 m².

Figure 1.12. Overall layout of ecological lake of university village



Component 1 - Sanitation Subcomponent includes:

- Upgrading and extending about 12.2km of existing drainage culverts in the core of Ninh Kieu district and about 10 km outside. Because all the existing culverts are

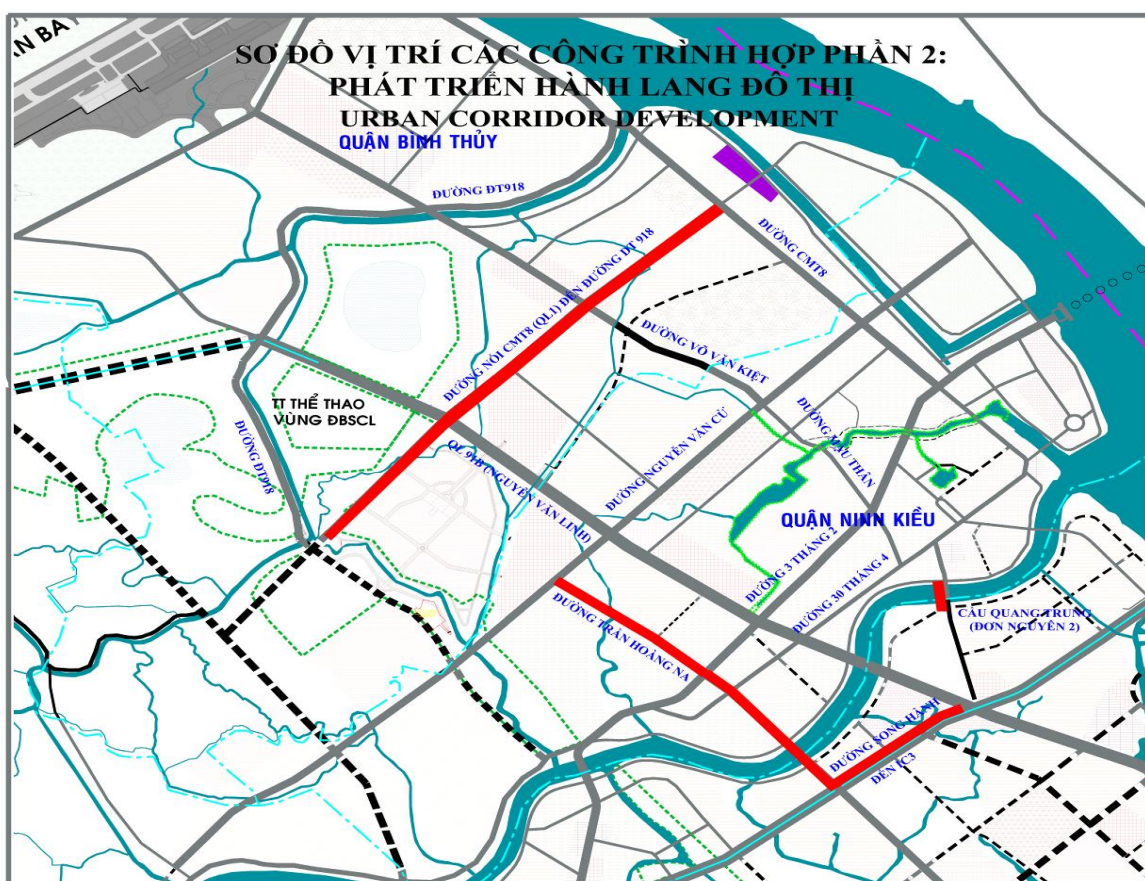
located in the middle of the streets, the upgrade and expansion of the drainage system do not need land acquisition.

- In addition, the project will provide equipment associated with the construction, supporting to manage, operate, regulate and monitor the drainage system, dredging of drains, canals, pumping stations, lakes, dampers. These tasks do also not require land acquisition.

Component 2: Transportation Corridor System

The component of transportation links includes construction of Quang Trung Bridge(2nd unit), Tran Hoang Na road and bridge crossing Can Tho River, promoting a link between Ninh Kieu District and the new urban area in Cai Rang District. In the Project, the route from CMT8 Road to provincial Road 918 will be constructed to enhance the transportation link in the urban core of Ninh Kieu and play the role of flooding embankment as the description in Flood Risk Management Component. Diagram of investing structural items are shown in Figure 1.13.

Figure 1.13. Layout of structural items of component 2



Quang Trung bridge (2nd unit)

- **Location:** Quang Trung Bridge (2nd unit) will be constructed parallel to the existing Quang Trung bridge, crossing Can Tho river, connecting Ninh Kieu District and Cai Rang District. The selected location for Quang Trung Bridge

(2nd unit) is on the left and 3m away from the existing one. This will be done for the following reason:

- The breadth of existing Quang Trung road on the side of bridgehead in Ninh Kieu Distric is 46m, in which the distance from the heart to the leftside is 26m, the rest is 20m to the rightside of the bridge. On the side of Cai Rang, the bridgehead of Quang Trung Bridge is adjacent to Quang Trung road with road planning of 56m. The distance from the heart of the bridge to the left is 35m, the rest is to the right. Therefore, the selection for Quang Trung Bridge (2nd unit) location which is on the left of the existing bridge will reduce the investment cost for roads at bridgeheads and minimize land acquisition and resettlement.
- **Dimentions** The bridge will be parmanently constructed with concrete and DUL-concrete, 100-year- old design life. The breadth is 11, in which motorway is $2 \times 3.75\text{m} = 7.5\text{m}$, safety strip is $2 \times 0.5\text{m} = 1\text{m}$ and pedestrian is $2 \times 1.25\text{m} = 2.5\text{m}$.
- The pavement towards Cai Rang District has the breadth of 56m and of the road towards Ninh Kieu District is 40m.

Tran Hoang Na Road and Bridge

- **Tran Hoang Na Road**
 - Alignment is adjusted according to the master plan of economic - social development of Can Tho city to 2030, with a vision to 2050 approved by Prime Minister in the Decision No 1515/QD-NOg dated 28th August 2013. The main contents are as follows:
 - Tran Hoang Na Road and Bridge (Section A): The route starts at the intersection between Nguyen Van Cu Road and Hong Phat Residence, apart from Nguyen Van Linh Road about 600m to the Southwest. The route goes towards southeast along internal roads in the residential area of Hong Phat, goes straight and intersects with 3/2 Road and 30/4 Road at the beginning of existing Tran Hoang Na Road. The route continues to follow existing Tran Hoang Na Road before crossing Can Tho River and connects to National Highway 1 near an intercity bus terminal which is currently under construction located in Cai Rang District, Can Tho City.
 - Parallel route on National Highway 1A (from Tran Hoang Na to interchange IC3) (Section B): The route starts at the end position of Section A in the Project, goes along the right side of Highway 1A in the direction from Ho Chi Minh City to Soc Trang then connects to IC3 intersection.
 - Tran Hoang Na Road's construction will be divided into 3 sections (i) The section from Nguyen Van Cu Road to Residence 91B has the breadth of 20m; (ii) The section from Residence 91B to Highway 1A has the breadth of 28m and

(iii) The section from Tran Hoang Na Road on the parallel route of Highway 1A to the intersection IC3 has the breadth of 28m. The cross section of these roads are shown in the Figures 1.14, 1.15 and 1.16.

Figure 1.14. Cross section Tran Hoang Na road from Nguyen Van Cu to residential area 91B

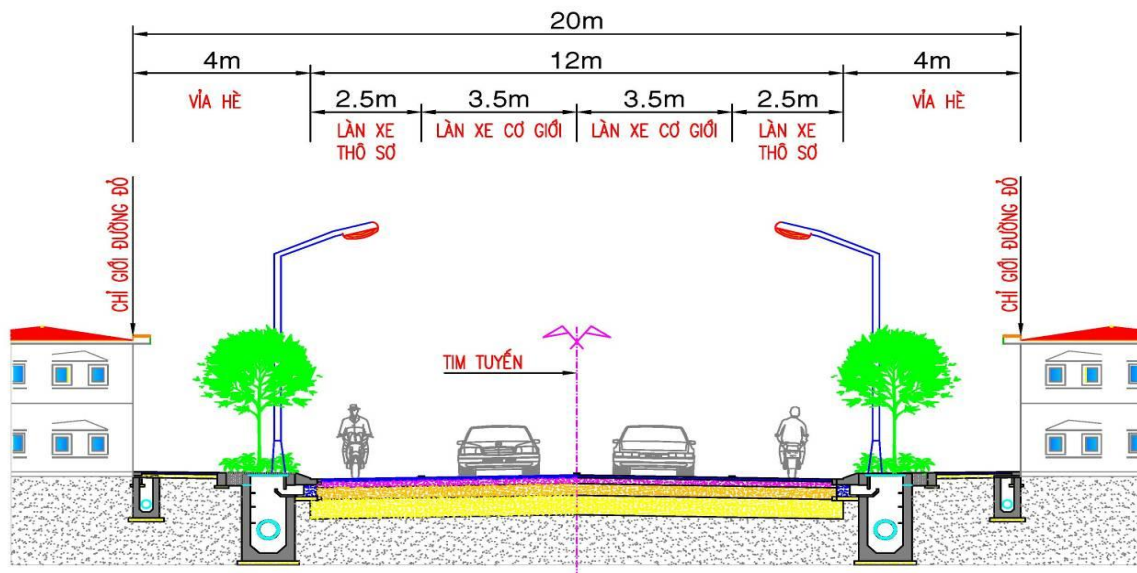


Figure 1.15. Cross section Tran Hoang Na road from residential area 91B to national highway 1A

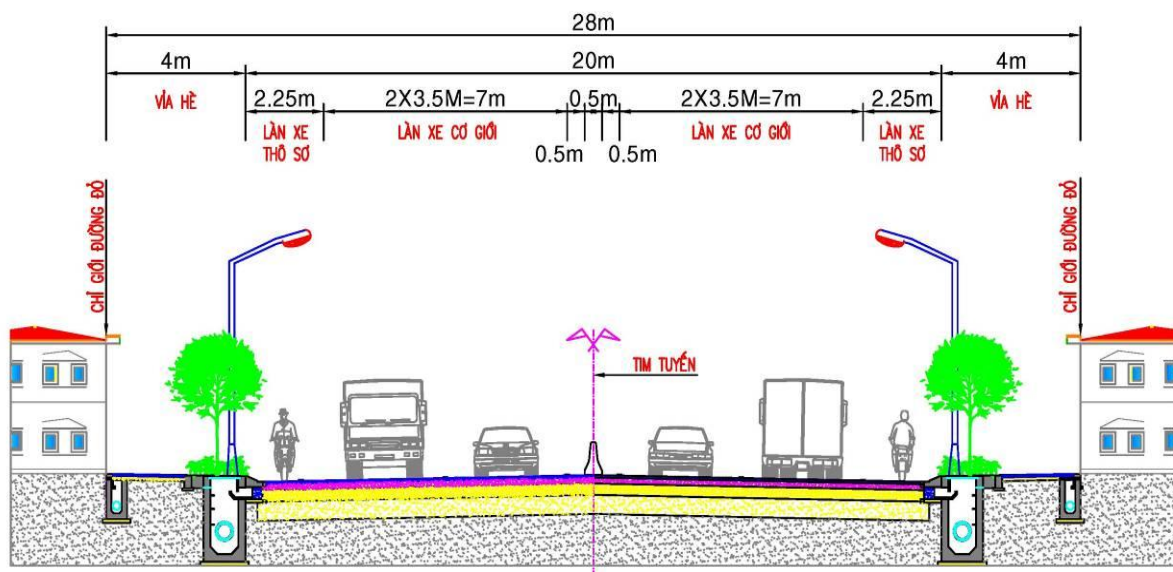
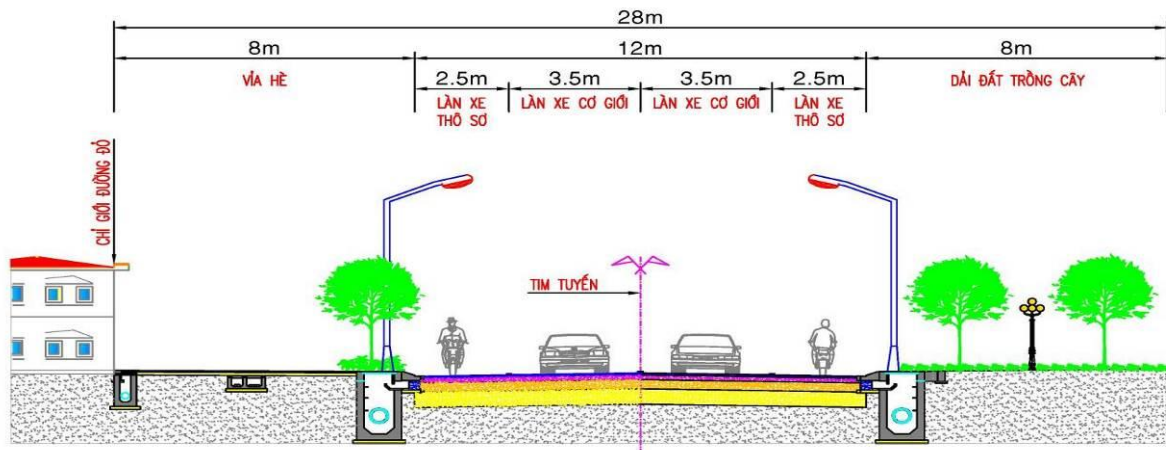


Figure 1.16. Cross section of parallel road with HW 1A, Tran Hoang Na road to intersection point IC3

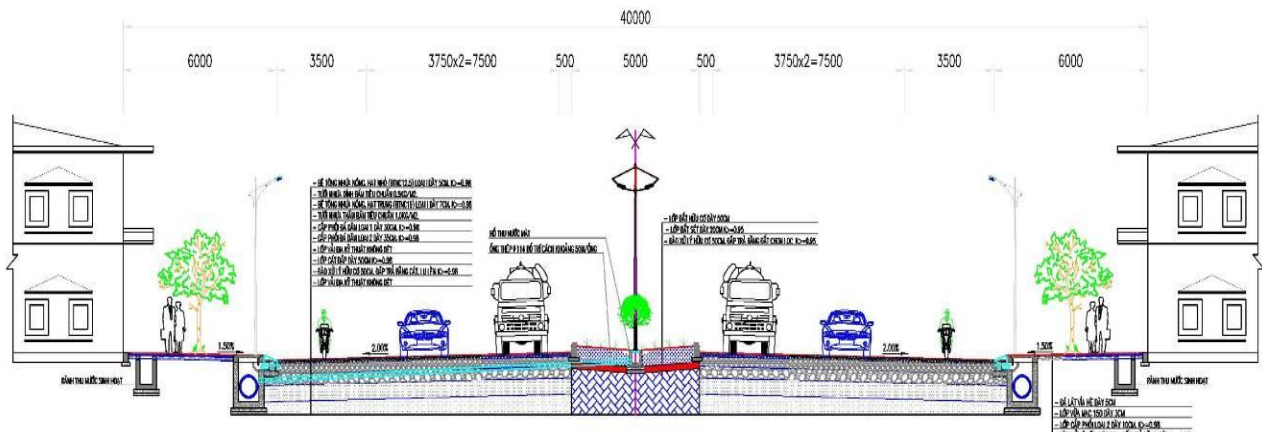


- **Tran Hoang Na bridge:** It is constructed with core steel reinforcement concrete that is ageless, the bridge has 21m wide and 577 m long.

Construction of transportation link between CMT8 (National Highway 91) and Provincial road 918

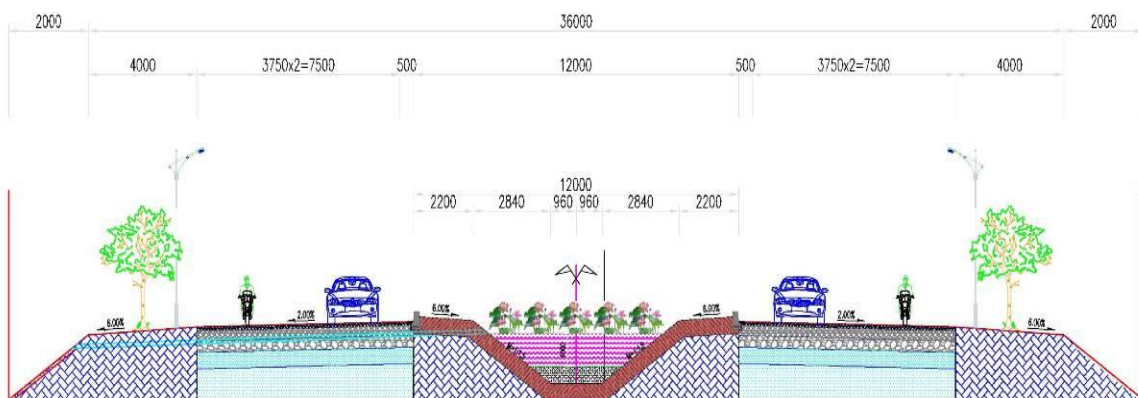
- **Alignment:** Based on the approved planning to minimize land acquisition and resettlement, the proposed alignment with the start on CMT8 and the heart lying on Alley 91, the heart of the route sticks to the approved Plan. At the end of the route, the alignment is adjusted crossing Nuoc Lanh canal crossing and intersection with provincial road 918.
- According to the survey data, the actual situation of population distribution is that they concentrate mostly from CMT8 to Alley 91 and sparse towards the end of the route. Therefore, to reduce investment costs and land acquisition, solution of cross section design is divided into 2 sections:
- **Section 1:** From CMT8 Road to Vo Van Kiet with the breadth of 40m, two-way road. The breadth of the pavement is $11.5 \times 2 = 23\text{m}$, separators are 5m and the sidewalks are $2 \times 6\text{m} = 12\text{m}$. The cross section is shown in Figure 1.17.

Figure 1.17. Cross section of road from CMT8 (HW 91) to Provincial road 918 of CMT8 to Vo Van Kiet road.



12m and the sidewalks are 2 x 4m = 8m. The cross section is shown in the Figure 1.18.

Figure 1.18. Cross section of CMT8 (QL 91) from PR 918 to Vo Van Kiet road



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hectares that is located in An Binh Ward, Ninh Kieu District. The resettlement site is selected in accordance with Ninh Kieu development plan. The technical and social infrastructure will be invested to meet the city’s construction standards for residents. Location of the resettlement area borders Dau Sau canal to Northeast, existing residential area to the Southeast, Hong Phat resident area being constructed to the Northwest and the existing residential area and Cai Son Hang Bang road to the Southwest.

The planning area’s terrain is relatively flat. Average height of the background is from + 1.4m to +1.0m, no flooding in the rainy season.

The status of land use: Mainly is agricultural land accounts for about 80%, about 18% is residential land, the remaining 2% are public land for transportation and canals. The planning location is shown in Figure 1.19.

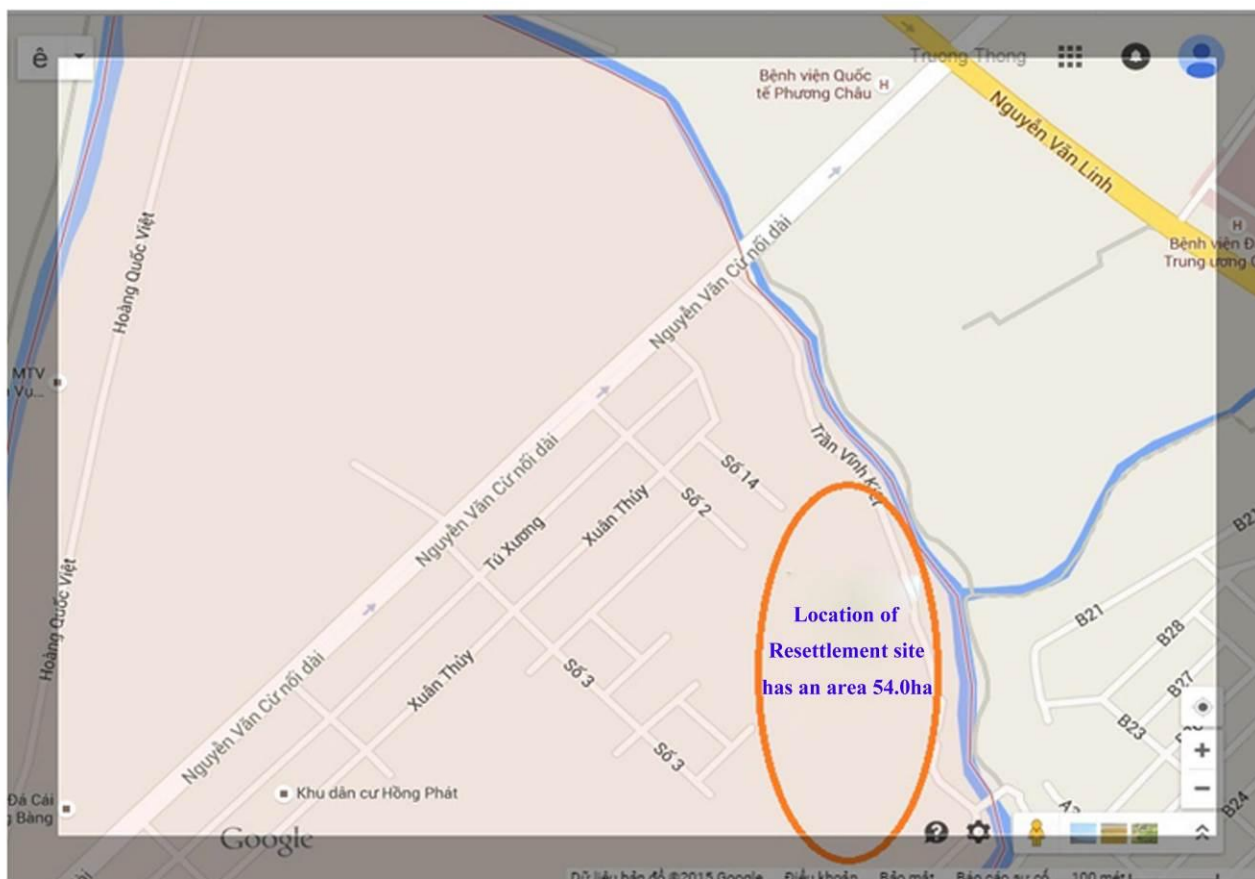


Figure 1.19. Location of resettlement site

The resettlement areas designed as residential land accounts for 46.3% of the area; the remaining 53.7% are green areas, public facilities and for infrastructure.

The resettlement site consists of various sizes of land lots. 197,800m² which accounts for 36.63% will be divided into 2,882 land lots, of which 2,140 plots have areas of from 63 – 70m² (74.25%), 691 plots with areas of 71 to 90m² account for 23.98% and 51 plots, each lot has 90m², accounting for 1.77%; 52,200m² with 9.67% will be used for self-repair of houses.

Social infrastructure includes 01 kindergartens and 01 primary schools (grade 1), to be constructed on an area of 6,000m² (1.1%) and 8,000m² (1.48%) respectively.

Technical infrastructure includes transportation roads system, electricity, water, collection and treatment of wastewater and sanitation.

Transportation roads system in the resettlement area is design to construct 19 roads between 9 - 26m wide associated with sidewalk and trees.

Electrical system including medium voltage, low voltage and electric lighting that are installed for domestic activities and production of residents in resettlement areas comply with standards of power supply.

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Domestic water supply is designed and constructed a water supply pipeline system to serve about 8,000 people in resettlement area with the supply standard of 150 liters / person/day. In addition, the water for public, production and firefighting are also considered. Source of water to the resettlement area is supplied from Can Tho water supplying plant 1. The water pipes line along Nguyen Van Cu and Cai Son Hang Bang Road. The quality of water supply will be ensured to meet the standard of living and flow of water supply will meet the requirements, following the current regulations on drinking water supplies.

Wastewater and sanitation: The drainage and sewage systems are designed to be separate. Rainwater that is considered as clean water is collected and discharged directly into water body of Ngon Dau Sau Canal. Wastewater will be collected and treated by households through the septic tanks then discharged into the common sewage system of the city. Garbage is collected and transported to landfill for disposal according to public utility services of the city.

The overall design is shown in Figure 1.20 and Table 1.4.

Figure 1.20. Overall planning of resettlement site



Table 1.4. Land use plan in resettlement site

No	Land classification	Area (ha)	Rate (%)
I	Residential land	25.00	46.3
1	Land in adjacent form	19.78	36.63
1	Land for improve houses	5.22	9.67
II	Land for education	1.40	2.59
2	<i>Kindergarten</i>	0.60	1.11
2	<i>Primary schools</i>	0.80	1.48
III	Land for commercial	3.33	6.17
IV	Land for Park and Greenery	4.26	7.89
V	Land for Technical Area	0.47	0.87
VI	Land for transportation	17.80	32.95
VII	Land for alley technical	1.74	3.22
	Total	54.00	100

1.6 The linked projects

Three criteria used for identify the linked projects are:

- The project has close relation to CTURDP;
- If lacking the project, CTURDP will not achieve its objectives;
- Both project and CTURDP are implemented at the same time.

Based on the criteria defined above, there are three existing projects linking to CTURDP and these are summarized in Table 1.5

Table 1.5. Summary of linked Projects

Project names	Implementation time	Funds	Land clearance	Construction progress	Construction ending time	Impacts on progress and effectiveness of project
The Urban Upgrading Project for Mekong Delta Region – Can Tho Subproject (MDR-UUP)	2012-2017	WB	Being implemented (Application of resettlement policy of WB)	Under construction	Under construction	Improvement of project effectiveness
Can Tho city drainage and sewage treatment project	2003-2012	KFW (German)	Finished in 2008		Under operation	No impediment to project activities. Improvement of project effectiveness

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Project names	Implementation time	Funds	Land clearance	Construction progress	Construction ending time	Impacts on progress and effectiveness of project
Cai Sau sludge treatment project	2011	CT-CPC	Finished	Finished	Under operation	No impediment to project activities. Improvement of project effectiveness

1.7 Measures Taken to Minimize Resettlement

Persuant to Involuntary Resettlement policy OP/BP 4.12 in the project preparation phase, screening determining the volume of investment and public consultations have been conducted by the PMU-ODA in coordination with FS and RP consultants under the support of WB social safeguard experts. The purpose is to identify investments categories which meet project objectives as well as avoiding, or minimizing, land acquisition, resettlement and negative impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.

Activities of advertising / communicating information on the project and its resettlement policies were conducted at the beginning stage of the project, aiming to encourage the active participation of affected communities and collecting feedback from them on the proposed design options to meet the project objectives and avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement. As a result, most of the canals located in the core of Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy districts do not need enlarging but dredging should be considered and embankments to be constructed on both sides to prevent them from landslide and encroachment.

The following measures have been taken to minimize resettlement.

- **Flood Risk Prevention**

The flood risk prevention subcomponent includes 05 alternatives for analysis. Option 4 is selected on the basis of the construction cost equitable to other options, the number of AHs and RHs due to land acquisition are comparable to others but highly feasible in construction and suitable with the master plan of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) in flooding control for Can Tho city. In particular:

- Option 4 will protect a larger area than other options including the core area of Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy districts and an extension part of Ninh Kieu district to the North and Northwest of city that covers several planned important works as the university village and Him Lam new city area.
- Option 4 also covers a road linking CMT8 road to HW91 that is considered as a very important link because it will serve as a main connection road within the city and its land fund available along the road will be appropriately used by the

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city for sustainable development. At the same time, the road combined with Cai Son and Muong Khai roads will form a dyke which will prevent flood in a larger area.

- Option 4 includes more investments than others option and will better meet the project objectives, which is also suitable with the overall master plan of the city in terms of flooding prevention.
- Option 3 has less impacts on resettlement (lower number of AH and RH) but will protect a lower area especially in the core area of Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy districts.
- Even if Option 4 has more impacts on resettlement than Option 3, Option 4 is considered as the best option to meet projects' and City's master plan objectives. Therefore Option 4 was selected.

Related Parameters	Location options				
	1	2	3	4	5
Protected area (ha)	3,600	3,600	2,477	2,675	2,675
Protected people(persons)	439,400	439,400	423,400	423,400	423,400
Submerged area when heavy rain and high tidal (ha)	530	1,870	270	360	290
Average time of submergence (hrs)	1-2	2-3	1	1	1
No. of AHs	4,447	2,996	1,032	3,805	3,805
No. of RHs	1,115	876	599	1073	1,073
Cost estimation (million USD)	168.97	131.96	101.21	131.74	148.47

- ***Can Tho River Embankment***

To reduce resettlement when constructing the Can Tho River Embankment, the preliminary design phase has taken a technical option of extending the surface on embankment beyond the river bank to enlarge the park behind the embankment as planned but reducing the acquired land without impacts on the river flow.

- ***Hoang Quoc Viet Road***

The widths of Hoang Quoc Viet Road behind Cai Son Canal are selected to be as 30m, 19m, 15m and 13m at the different segments to minimize land acquisition and resettlement.

- ***Quang Trung Bridge***

Quang Trung Bridge 2nd unit that is located on the left side of the existing bridge in direction of Ninh Kieu to Cai Rang district is a location alternative to reduce resettlement. On the leftside of the bridge more cleared land is available for constructing the bridgeheads than on the other side, and the number of temporary houses encroaching on the leftside of both bridge abutments is lower than that on the right side.

- ***Long Hoa and University Ecological Village***

Long Hoa and University village ecological reservoirs are designed by enlarging the existing lakes surrounded by agricultural land with no residents living on, which minimize impacts.

- ***Resettlement Site***

The location of resettlement area (54 hectares) in An Binh Ward, Ninh Kieu District is chosen on the basis of Ninh Kieu's resident development plan, RPs' aspiration and consultation with the host community. As mentioned above, there are about 80% of the resettlement site being agricultural land with low density of population. Therefore, such selection of the resettlment location can minimise resettlement.



CHAPTER 2. SCOPE OF IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Summary of potential impacts

The IOL was conducted from July to August of 2015 by the Association of CCG &PDI RP consultant agencies. 100 % of affected households were questioned through semi-structured interviewing method. The results are summarized as follows:

- There are 4,539 households and 37 companies affected by the project in 12 wards;
- The total acquired land of project is 1,354,055 m², of which:
 - Residential land: 361,936 m² (26.8%)
 - Agricultural land: 735,736m² (54.4%), of which the land under perennial trees: 704,197 m² (52%)and the land under annual crops: 31,539 m² (2.3%)
 - Non- agricultural land (Land is owned by companies): 27,917 m² (2%)
 - Public land (Land managed by 08 WPCs): 35.909 m² (2.6%)
 - Other lands (transportation, rivers, canals, cemeteries): 192,557 m²(14.2%).
- Of 4,539 AHs, 826 HHs being severely affected, in which 760 HHs have more than 20% and 66 HHs have more 10% (for the vulnerable) their agricultural land including garden land being affected.
- 2,481 HHs whose houses being affected, of which 1,814 HHs totally affected including 189 HHs partly affected but the remaining area is not viable to rebuilt their houses and the total land affected is 115,226 m², and 667 HHs their houses being partly affected in need to be repaired and the entire affected land is 26,069m².
- 709 HHs whose business being affected, of which 580 HHs have business licences and the remaining 129 HHs are not registered. Of which 709 businesses affected, 573 ones have to relocate.
- There are 444 vulnerable households out of 4,359 AHs, of which 349 female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantages, accounting for 79%, the remaining 21% including 06 with disabled headed HHs, 10 elderly HHs, 11 minority HHs; 35 poor HHs and 33 HHs under the social policies. The detail results of affected land and assets on land are summarized in Table 2.1

Table 2.1. Summary of the project affected households and assets

Kinds of affected assets	Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
		Quantity	AH/Comp anies/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/Com panies/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/Compa nies/ Agencies
Land							

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Kinds of affected assets		Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	AH/Comp anies/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/Com panies/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/Compa nies/ Agencies
Non- agricult ure	Residence	m ²	361,936	3,598	215,280	2,357	146,656	1,241
	Non- agriculture	m ²	27,917	37 Companies	27,797	35 Compani es	120	2 Companies
	Land managed by wards	m ²	35,909	8WPCs	30,015	6WPCs	5,894	5WPCs
	Other land (cemetery, transportation, canals)	m ²	192,557	10 Agencies/ 11WPCs	146,184	10 Agencies / 10WPCs	46,373	7WPCs
Agricul ture	Annual crops	m ²	31,539	64	14,673	38	16,866	26
	Perennial trees	m ²	704,197	1,024	170,085	524	534,112	500
Total affected land			1,354,055		604,034		750,021	
Main houses								
	Palaces (I grade)	m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
	II grade houses	m ²	1,030	7	28	1	1,002	6
	III grade houses	m ²	5,905	95	3,723	59	2,182	36
	IV grade houses	m ²	129,820	2,261	86,349	1,570	43,471	691
	Temporary houses	m ²	4,540	149	3,243	106	1,297	43
Totally affected houses		m²	115,226	1,625	77,723	1,145	37,503	480
Partly affected houses		m²	26,069	856	15,620	580	10,449	276
Structures								
	Kitchens	m ²	3,668	246	755	57	2,913	189
	Barn	m ²	652	67	136	15	516	52
	Fences	m	9,277	667	3,899	348	5,379	319
	Gates	m ²	2,597	667	1,362	348	1,235	319
	Toilets	m ²	573	170	199	60	374	110
	Land tombs	Tomb	9	5	-	-	9	5
	Cement tombs	Tomb	80	42	-	-	80	42
	water tanks	m ³	701	568	420	364	281	204
	play grounds	m ²	9,321	440	3,331	194	5,989	246
	Sky tables	m ²	227	204	144	121	83	83
	Power meters	Meter	1,814	1,814	1,271	1,271	543	543
	Water meters	Meter	1,814	1,814	1,271	1,271	543	543
	Telephones	Line	1,269	1,269	901	901	368	368
	Drilled wells	m	3,187	47	368	6	2,819	41
	Water pipes	m	7,090	568	4,540	364	2,550	204
	Other structures	m ²	1,063	61	352	6	711	55
Perennial and annual trees								
	Annual trees	m ²	22,695	286	13,966	135	8,729	151
	Fruit trees	Tree	10,791	2,156	4,716	1,165	6,075	991
	Wood trees	Tree	3,382	865	1,370	356	2,012	509
Public assets								
	Power poles	Pole	475	power	350	Power	125	power
	Power substation	Statio n	12	power	8	Power	4	power

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Kinds of affected assets		Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	AH/Comp anies/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/Com panies/ Agencies	Quantity	AH/Compa nies/ Agencies
	Electric lines	m	23.750	power	17.500	Power	6.250	power
	Telephone lines	m	16.720	post office	13.840	post office	2.880	post office
	Telephone poles	Pole	418	post office	346	post office	72	post office
	Bus substations	Statio n	11	Transport agency	8	transport agency	3	transport agency
Total of AHs								
	Total AHs	HH	4,539		2,858		1,681	
	DHs	HH	1,814		1,271		543	
	No of HHs have productive lands	HH	826		347		479	
	No of HHs have their business stores affected	HH	709		472		237	
Vulnerable HHs			444		200		244	
	Women headed with dependents	HH	349		150		199	
	Minority HHs	HH	11		6		5	
	Handicap headed HHs	HH	6		4		2	
	poor HHs	HH	35		22		13	
	Elderly headed HHs	HH	10		5		5	
	HHs under supported by social policies	HH	33		13		20	

2.1.1 Impact on land

The Project's land acquisitions will impact 4,539 households, 37 companies² and land under the management of 08 WPCs. The totally acquired land for the project implementation is 1,354,055 m², of which the land of households and individuals plots is 1,097,671 m²; acquired land under WPCs' management is 35,909 m²; and land acquisition managed by 37 companies is 27,917 m². Other land acquired is 192,577 m², which belongs to public land such as transportation land, rivers, canals and cemeteries. Of the 1,097,671 m² of land acquired from households, it is led by land under perennial trees, accounting for 64.15%, followed by residential land with 32.97%; land under annual crop is the lowest with 2.15%. The land acquisition for the project is shown in Table 2.2 and 2.3 for each ward. Appendix 2.1 and 2.2 present the detailed impacts on land by civil works for each ward.

Table 2.2. Scale of land acquisition per wards

² Companies affected are mainly material construction companies and companies repairing boats.

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No	Ward/ District	Area/ HHs	Non – Agricultural land				Agricultural land		Total
			Residential land	Non- agricultural land	Land managed by WPCs	Other land	Annual land	Perennial land	
I	Ninh Kieu	m²	313,312	27,797	31,640	180,526	4,916	433,785	991,973
		HH	3,068	36 Companies	6WPCs	5WPCs, 6 Agencies	19	640	3,616
1.1	An Binh	m ²	106,538	1,939	3,410	79,213	4,916	419,725	615,741
		HH	951	5 Companies	1WPC	1WPC, 1 Agency	19	536	1,410
1.2	An Hoa	m ²	9,156	-	211	-			9,367
		HH	125	-	1WPC	-			125
1.3	An Khanh	m ²	10,799	-	-	3,128	-	7,255	21,179
		HH	295	-	-	1WPC, 1 Agency	-	89	384
1.4	An Lac	m ²	23,735	10,026	5,256	18,245			57,262
		HH	344	9 Companies	1WPC	1WPC, 1 Agency			344
1.5	Hung Loi	m ²	107,517	1,977	6,666	58,434	-	6,805	181,399
		HH	850	9 Companies	1WPC	1WPC, 1 Agency	-	15	850
1.6	Tan An	m ²	20,356	4,213	11,025	2,690			38,284
		HH	199	7 Companies	1WPC	1 Agency			199
1.7	Xuan Khanh	m ²	35,211	9,642	5,072	18,816	-	-	68,741
		HH	304	6 Companies	1WPC	1WPC, 1 Agency	-	-	304
II	Binh Thuy	m²	46,966	120	-	9,402	18,004	244,027	318,519
		HH	514	1 Companies	-	3WPCs, 3 Agencies	33	351	862
2.1	An Thoi	m ²	13,880	120	-	3,259	452	24,090	41,801
		HH	139	1 Company	-	1WPC, 1 Agency	2	73	208
2.2	Long Hoa	m ²	14,109	-	-	2,772	7,491	117,170	141,541
		HH	195	-	-	1WPC, 1 Agency	13	135	333
2.3	Long Tuyen	m ²	18,977	-	-	3,371	10,061	102,767	135,177
		HH	180	-	-	1WPC, 1 Agency	18	143	321
III	Cai Rang	m²	1,658	0	4,269	2,630	8,620	26,386	43,563
		HH	16	0	2WPCs	2WPCs, 1 Agency	12	33	61
3.1	Hung Phu	m ²	793	-	162	2,094		1,216	4,265

No	Ward/ District	Area/ HHs	Non – Agricultural land				Agricultural land		Total
			Residential land	Non- agricultural land	Land managed by WPCs	Other land	Annual land	Perennial land	
		HH	8	-	1WPC	1WPC/1 Agency		5	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	m ²	865	-	4,107	536	8,620	25,170	39,298
		HH	8	-	1WPC	1WPC	12	28	48
Total		m²	361,936	27,917	35,909	192,557	31,539	704,197	1,354,055
		HH	3,598	37 Companies	8WPCs	10WPCs, 10 Agencies	64	1,024	4,539

Notes:

- 01 HH can have more than 01 kind of land impacted.
- 37 private companies are not included in the number of AHs(4,539), the affected land have to be compensated. Non agricultural Land and other land under the management of WPCs and Agencies, which belongs to the state will be not compensated.

Table 2.3. Scope of land acquisition of HHs

Resettlement Plan

No	Ward/ district	Area/ HH	Residential land	Agricultural land		Total
				Annual land	Perennial land	
I	Ninh Kieu	m²	313,312	4,916	433,785	752,010
		HH	3,068	19	640	3,616
1.1	An Bình	m ²	106,538	4,916	419,725	531,179
		HH	951	19	536	1,410
1.2	An Hòa	m ²	9,156			9,156
		HH	125			125
1.3	An Khánh	m ²	10,799	0	7,255	18,051
		HH	295	0	89	384
1.4	An Lạc	m ²	23,735			23,735
		HH	344			344
1.5	Hung Lợi	m ²	107,517	0	6,805	114,322
		HH	850	0	15	850
1.6	Tân An	m ²	20,356			20,356
		HH	199			199
1.7	Xuân Khánh	m ²	35,211	0	0	35,211
		HH	304	0	0	304
II	Binh Thuy	m²	46,966	18,004	244,027	308,997
		HH	514	33	351	862
2.1	An Thới	m ²	13,880	452	24,090	38,422
		HH	139	2	73	208
2.2	Long Hòa	m ²	14,109	7,491	117,170	138,769
		HH	195	13	135	333
2.3	Long Xuyên	m ²	18,977	10,061	102,767	131,806
		HH	180	18	143	321
III	Cai Rang	m²	1,658	8,620	26,386	36,664
		HH	16	12	33	61
3.1	Hung Phú	m ²	793		1,216	2,009
		HH	8		5	13
3.2	Hung Thạnh	m ²	865	8,620	25,170	34,655
		HH	8	12	28	48
Total		m²	361,936	31,539	704,197	1,097,671
		HH	3,598	64	1,024	4,539
Percentage			32.97%	2.87%	64.15%	100.00%

2.1.1.1 Affected residential / non-agricultural land

The whole project has 3,598 households whose residential lands are affected with the total land area of 361,936 m², of which 1,962 households affected more than 70% of land area (54.5%), 868 households affected from 20% - 70% of land area (24.1%); households

affected less than 20% residential area account for 22.4% (Table 2.4 and 2.5). Details are presented in Appendix 2.3 and 2.4.

Table 2.4. Affected residential land of HHs

No	Ward/district	Area/HH	Residential land
I	Ninh Kiều	m²	313,312
		HH	3,068
1.1	An Bình	m ²	106,538
		HH	951
1.2	An Hòa	m ²	9,156
		HH	125
1.3	An Khánh	m ²	10,799
		HH	295
1.4	An Lạc	m ²	23,735
		HH	344
1.5	Hung Lợi	m ²	107,517
		HH	850
1.6	Tân An	m ²	20,356
		HH	199
1.7	Xuân Khánh	m ²	35,211
		HH	304
II	Bình Thủy	m²	46,966
		HH	514
2.1	An Thới	m ²	13,880
		HH	139
2.2	Long Hòa	m ²	14,109
		HH	195
2.3	Long Tuyền	m ²	18,977
		HH	180
III	Cái Răng	m²	1,658
		HH	16
3.1	Hung Phú	m ²	793
		HH	8
3.2	Hung Thạnh	m ²	865
		HH	8
Total		m²	361,936
		HH	3,598

Table 2.5. Proportion of affected residential land of HHs

No	Ward/district	< 10%	10 - < 20%	20% - 70%	>70%	Total
I	Ninh Kiều	341	312	661	1,754	3,068
1.1	An Bình	38	78	180	655	951
1.2	An Hòa	48	17	47	13	125
1.3	An Khánh	79	62	95	59	295
1.4	An Lạc	6	17	41	280	344
1.5	Hưng Lợi	141	117	240	352	850
1.6	Tân An	25	10	1	163	199
1.7	Xuân Khánh	4	11	57	232	304
II	Bình Thủy	64	47	202	201	514
2.1	An Thới	11	11	95	22	139
2.2	Long Hòa	22	20	55	98	195
2.3	Long Xuyên	31	16	52	81	180
III	Cái Răng	-	4	5	7	16
3.1	Hưng Phú	-	2	3	3	8
3.2	Hưng Thạnh	-	2	2	4	8
Total		405	363	868	1,962	3,598
Percentage		11.3%	10.1%	24.1%	54.5%	100.0%

Note: Residential land in the affected area is quite small; most of the remaining land after losing 70% of the land is not viable.

Non- agricultural land affected: CTUDRP impacts on 27,917 m² of non- agricultural land managed by 37 agencies/organizations³ that mainly locate along Can Tho River. As allocated the land affected as per project ward, the majority of affected land is distributed in An Lac ward with 10,026m², followed by Xuan Khanh and Tan An wards with 9,642m² and 4,213m² respectively. For the remaining wards, the average affected lands fluctuate from 100m² to 2,000m² per ward.

2.1.1.2 Affected agricultural land

CTURDP focuses its investment on the urban core of Can Tho city where urbanization has rapidly occurred recently. Most of the agricultural land in the central districts of Can Tho city have been changed into residential and non- agricultural land except some wards in Binh Thuy and Cai Rang districts and some wards of Ninh Kieu district bordering with Binh Thuy district, some agricultural land is remaining. The total area of farmland affected by the project is 735,736 m², of which land for planting perennial trees (fruit trees) (704,197m²) accounts for 95.71%, the remaining 31,539m² of affected land under annual crops (vegetables) with 4.29% (Table 2.6). Detail is in Appendix 2.5.

Table 2.6. Affected agricultural land allocated as per ward

³ They are administrative agencies or representative offices of the state agencies.

No	Ward/District	Area/ HH	Land under Annual crops	Land under Perennial trees	Total
I	Ninh Kiều	m²	4,916	433,785	438,701
		HH	19	640	659
1.1	An Bình	m ²	4,916	419,725	424,641
		HH	19	536	555
1.2	An Hòa	m ²			-
		HH			-
1.3	An Khánh	m ²	-	7,255	7,255
		HH	-	89	89
1.4	An Lạc	m ²			-
		HH			-
1.5	Hung Lợi	m ²	-	6,805	6,805
		HH	-	15	15
1.6	Tân An	m ²			-
		HH			-
1.7	Xuân Khánh	m ²	-	-	-
		HH	-	-	-
II	Bình Thủy	m²	18,004	244,027	262,031
		HH	33	351	381
2.1	An Thới	m ²	452	24,090	24,542
		HH	2	73	75
2.2	Long Hòa	m ²	7,491	117,170	124,661
		HH	13	135	148
2.3	Long Tuyền	m ²	10,061	102,767	112,828
		HH	18	143	158
III	Cái Răng	m²	8,620	26,386	35,006
		HH	12	33	45
3.1	Hung Phú	m ²		1,216	1,216
		HH		5	5
3.2	Hung Thạnh	m ²	8,620	25,170	33,790
		HH	12	28	40
Total		m²	31,539	704,197	735,736
		HH	64	1,024	1,085
Percentage		%	4.29%	95.71%	100.00%

The survey results show that the number of households affected with 20% of the agricultural land or more accounts for 70%; the remaining 30% belong to those whose affected land less than 20%. Average each AH in Ninh Kieu district has 889.9m²/HH, while that in Binh Thuy, Cai Rang have 1,667.9m²/HH and 2,367m²/HH respectively (Table 2.7). Detail is shown at Appendix 2.6.

Table 2.7. Percentage of affected agricultural land of AHs

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No	Ward/ District	Average agricultural land owned by households	< 10%	10 - < 20%	20% - 70%	> 70%	Total
I	Ninh Kiều	816.3	122	79	159	299	659
1.1	An Bình	726.4	63	60	144	288	555
1.2	An Hòa		-	-	-	-	-
1.3	An Khánh	783.1	58	16	13	2	89
1.4	An Lạc		-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Hung Lợi	939.4	1	3	2	9	15
1.6	Tân An		-	-	-	-	-
1.7	Xuân Khánh						
II	Bình Thủy	1,823.5	77	38	163	103	381
2.1	An Thới	686.1	8	7	37	23	75
2.2	Long Hòa	2,025.0	35	8	56	49	148
2.3	Long Tuyền	2,759.4	34	23	70	31	158
III	Cái Răng	2,367.0	1	8	32	4	45
3.1	Hung Phú	752.4	-	1	3	1	5
3.2	Hung Thạnh	2,568.8	1	7	29	3	40
Total		1,447.9	200	125	354	406	1,085
Percentage			18.4%	11.5%	32.6%	37.4%	100.0%

Related to areas of affected agricultural land, 826 out of 1,085 households are severely affected, including 760 households affected from 20% or more of agricultural land and 66 households belong to vulnerable groups affected from 10% of agricultural land or more. Most of the severely AHs are male-headed households with 541 HHs (49.8%) while the number of female-headed households being severely affected accounts for a lower proportion with 285 households (26.3%). AHs due to loss of the agricultural land are presented in Table 2.8. Detail is presented in Appendix 2.7.

Table 2.8. Severely affected households due to loss of agricultural land as per sex of household heads

No	Ward/District	HHs who affected more than 20% of agricultural land			HHs who affected more than 10% of agricultural land (for vulnerable households)			Slightly affected households	Total of AHs with Agriculture
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F		
I	Ninh Kiều	458	309	149	23	3	20	178	659
1.1	An Bình	432	291	141	21	3	18	102	555
1.2	An Hòa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	An Khánh	15	10	5	2	-	2	72	89
1.4	An Lạc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Hung Lợi	11	8	3	-	-	-	4	15
1.6	Tân An	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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No	Ward/District	HHs who affected more than 20% of agricultural land			HHs who affected more than 10% of agricultural land (for vulnerable households)			Slightly affected households	Total of AHs with Agriculture
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F		
1.7	Xuân Khánh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Bình Thủy	266	193	73	42	9	33	73	381
2.1	An Thới	60	41	19	11	1	10	4	75
2.2	Long Hòa	105	73	32	16	1	15	27	148
2.3	Long Xuyên	101	79	22	15	7	8	42	158
III	Cái Răng	36	27	9	1	-	1	8	45
3.1	Hung Phú	4	3	1	1	-	1	-	5
3.2	Hung Thạnh	32	24	8	-	-	-	8	40
Total		760	529	231	66	12	54	259	1,085
Percentage		70.0%	48.8%	21.3%	6.1%	1.1%	5.0%	23.9%	100%

2.1.1.3 Affected public land

The public affected land includes land for transportation, rivers, canals and cemeteries and land managed by WPCs. The total public land affected by the project is 228,466 m², of which 192,557m² belong to public transportation land, rivers, canals and cemeteries; the remaining 35,909m² (15.7%) is under the management of WPCs.

2.1.2 Affected buildings/structures

The project affects houses of 2,481 households, including 1,625 households (65.5%) whose houses are wholly affected; 189 households (7.6%) whose houses are partly affected but the remaining parts are not reusable and 667 households (26.9%) whose houses are partly affected. The impact on houses of households is presented in Table 2.9. Detail is in Appendix 2.8.

Table 2.9. AHs with houses as per impact levels

No	Ward/District	Partly	Partly affected by the rest is not viable	Totally	Total
I	Ninh Kiều	530	143	1,448	2,121
1.1	An Bình	106	21	565	692
1.2	An Hòa	36	15	19	70
1.3	An Khánh	103	25	82	210
1.4	An Lạc	55	6	264	325
1.5	Hung Lợi	129	47	299	475
1.6	Tân An	41	16	56	113
1.7	Xuân Khánh	60	13	163	236
II	Bình Thủy	134	46	177	357
2.1	An Thới	51	26	28	105
2.2	Long Hòa	36	9	89	134
2.3	Long Xuyên	47	11	60	118
III	Cái Răng	3	-	-	3
3.1	Hung Phú	1	-	-	1
3.2	Hung Thạnh	2	-	-	2
Total		667	189	1,625	2,481
Percentage		26.9%	7.6%	65.5%	100.0%

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The total affected area of houses is 141,295 m², including 129,820 m² of houses grade-4 (91.9%); 5,905m² of houses grade-3 (4.2%); 4,540m² of temporary houses (3.2%) and 1,030 houses grade-2 (0.7%). The number of households and the affected area corresponding to each grade is presented in Table 2.10. Detail is in Appendix 2.9.

Table 2.10. House area affected as per house levels

No	Ward/ District	Area /HH	House grade					Temporary house	Total
			Palace	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4		
I	Ninh Kieu	m²	-	-	28	4,274	111,108	3,532	118,943
		HH	-	-	1	61	1,957	132	2,121
1.1	An Bình	m ²	-	-	-	1,108	42,751	546	44,404
		HH	-	-	-	15	668	29	692
1.2	An Hòa	m ²	-	-	-	212	2,135	142	2,489
		HH	-	-	-	6	62	4	70
1.3	An Khánh	m ²	-	-	-	-	7,140	814	7,954
		HH	-	-	-	-	190	20	210
1.4	An Lạc	m ²	-	-	-	486	16,461	960	17,907
		HH	-	-	-	4	290	34	325
1.5	Hung Lợi	m ²	-	-	-	1,517	27,618	133	29,268
		HH	-	-	-	20	447	8	475
1.6	Tân An	m ²	-	-	-	476	3,507	321	4,304
		HH	-	-	-	8	94	13	113
1.7	Xuân Khánh	m ²	-	-	28	475	11,497	617	12,616
		HH	-	-	1	8	206	24	236
II	Bình Thuy	m²	-	-	1,002	1,630	18,634	1,008	22,274
		HH	-	-	6	34	301	17	357
2.1	An Thới	m ²	-	-	471	550	4,516	62	5,599
		HH	-	-	3	11	89	2	105
2.2	Long Hòa	m ²	-	-	430	839	6,604	946	8,819
		HH	-	-	2	18	100	15	134
2.3	Long Tuyền	m ²	-	-	101	241	7,514	-	7,856
		HH	-	-	1	5	112	-	118
III	Cai Rang	m²	-	-	-	-	78	-	78
		HH	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
3.1	Hung Phú	m ²	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
		HH	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3.2	Hung Thạnh	m ²	-	-	-	-	73	-	73
		HH	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total		m²	-	-	1,030	5,905	129,820	4,540	141,295
		HH	-	-	7	95	2,261	149	2,481
Percentage %			-	-	0.7%	4.2%	91.9%	3.2%	100.0%

Notes:

Grade 1 house or palaces: multi storey houses with steel reinforcement, concrete foundation, poles, floors and brick walls.

Grade 2 houses: houses with storeys, steel reinforcement foundation, poles, and wood floors and brick walls.

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Grade 3 houses: houses with brick and wood poles, steel foundation reinforced with woods brick walls, iron sheets and fibro roof with ceiling.

Grade 4 houses: houses with no steel foundation, wood beams and poles, brick walls, iron sheets and fibro roof with ceilings.

Temporary houses: houses with normal wood frame, leaf roofs, walls and floor with brick.

In additional to affected houses, several substructures and household equipment/assets are affected by the project, including: Kitchens, livestock pens, toilets, fences, gates, yards, tombs, electric meters, water meters, wells, water pipes and telephones. Details are mentioned in Table 2.11 and reference to Appendix 2.10.

Table 2.11. Affected substructures and equipment of households

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No	Ward/ District	Quantity/ HH	Kitchen (m ²)	Toilet room (m ²)	Breeding (m ²)	Fence (m)	Gate (m ²)	Electric meter (Unit)	Water meter (Unit)	Grill well (m)	Water tank (m ³)	water pipe (m)	Telephone (Unit)	Soil grave (Unit)	Built grave (Unit)	Others
I	Ninh Kieu	Quantity	2,043	247	296	6,228	1,838	1,591	1,591	1,679	507	5,062	1,095	2	52	1,047
		HH	123	78	28	471	471	1,591	1,591	23	407	407	1,095	2	26	57
1.1	An Bình	Quantity	2,043	247	296	2,971	697	586	586	1,679	152	1,325	382	2	35	711
		HH	123	78	28	181	181	586	586	23	106	106	382	2	25	55
1.2	An Hòa	Quantity	-	-	-	299	94	34	34	-	31	305	25	-	-	168
		HH	-	-	-	24	24	34	34	-	25	25	25	-	-	1
1.3	An Khánh	Quantity	-	-	-	178	82	107	107	-	87	950	98	-	-	-
		HH	-	-	-	21	21	107	107	-	76	76	98	-	-	-
1.4	An Lạc	Quantity	-	-	-	619	205	270	270	-	22	200	179	-	-	-
		HH	-	-	-	55	55	270	270	-	16	16	179	-	-	-
1.5	Hưng Lợi	Quantity	-	-	-	1,324	449	346	346	-	155	1,602	248	-	17	-
		HH	-	-	-	116	116	346	346	-	129	129	248	-	1	-
1.6	Tân An	Quantity	-	-	-	217	94	72	72	-	26	305	46	-	-	168
		HH	-	-	-	24	24	72	72	-	25	25	46	-	-	1
1.7	Xuân Khánh	Quantity	-	-	-	620	217	176	176	-	34	375	117	-	-	-
		HH	-	-	-	50	50	176	176	-	30	30	117	-	-	-
II	Bình Thuy	Quantity	1,625	326	356	3,049	760	223	223	1,508	187	1,953	174	7	14	16
		HH	123	92	39	196	196	223	223	24	155	155	174	3	9	4
2.1	An Thới	Quantity	336	71	80	950	252	54	54	500	46	463	38	1	-	-
		HH	24	18	8	65	65	54	54	8	37	37	38	1	-	-
2.2	Long Hòa	Quantity	670	130	142	914	245	98	98	409	66	713	80	6	14	16
		HH	51	37	16	63	63	98	98	7	57	57	80	2	9	4
2.3	Long Tuyền	Quantity	619	125	134	1,185	263	71	71	599	75	778	56	-	-	-
		HH	48	37	15	68	68	71	71	9	61	61	56	-	-	-
III	Cái Rang	Quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	75	-	-	9	-

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No	Ward/ District	Quantity/ HH	Kitchen (m ²)	Toilet room (m ²)	Breeding (m ²)	Fence (m)	Gate (m ²)	Electric meter (Unit)	Water meter (Unit)	Grill well (m)	Water tank (m ³)	water pipe (m)	Telephone (Unit)	Soil grave (Unit)	Built grave (Unit)	Others
		HH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	2	-
3.1	Hung Phú	Quantity	-	-	-	-										
		HH	-	-	-	-										
3.2	Hung Thạnh	Quantity									8	75			9	
		HH									6	6			2	
Total		Quantity	3,668	573	652	9,277	2,597	1,814	1,814	3,187	701	7,090	1,269	9	75	1,063
		HH	246	170	67	667	667	1,814	1,814	47	568	568	1,269	5	37	61

2.1.3 Impact on trees and crops

The Project mostly will not affect intensive agriculture area. Type of the affected plants includes: (i) annual crops; (ii) fruit trees. The affected agricultural land is mainly distributed in An Binh ward, Ninh Kieu district; Hung Thanh, Cai Rang district; and An Thoi, Long Hoa, Long Tuyen, Binh Thuy district. The main affected plant groups are presented in Table 2.12. Detail is reflected in Appendix 2.11.

Table 2.12. Affected annual, trees

No	Ward/District	Quantity/ HH	Annual crops (m ²)	Fruit trees (Trees)	Timber trees (Trees)
I	Ninh Kiều	HH	192	1,943	605
		Quantity	3,952	7,932	2,001
1.1	An Bình	HH	133	1,024	396
		Quantity	3,513	4,226	1,416
1.2	An Hòa	HH	5	49	23
		Quantity	38	175	69
1.3	An Khánh	HH	6	184	74
		Quantity	40	671	204
1.4	An Lạc	HH	-	67	32
		Quantity	-	75	88
1.5	Hưng Lợi	HH	48	464	56
		Quantity	361	1,919	162
1.6	Tân An	HH	-	49	1
		Quantity	-	178	5
1.7	Xuân Khánh	HH	-	106	23
		Quantity	-	688	57
II	Bình Thủy	HH	99	583	406
		Quantity	17,138	2,559	1,381
2.1	An Thới	HH	15	147	112
		Quantity	1,396	603	514
2.2	Long Hòa	HH	42	229	141
		Quantity	10,469	1,179	421
2.3	Long Tuyền	HH	42	207	153
		Quantity	5,273	777	446
III	Cái Răng	HH	10	73	-
		Quantity	1,604	300	-
3.1	Hưng Phú	HH	-	8	-
		Quantity	-	27	-
3.2	Hưng Thạnh	HH	10	65	-
		Quantity	1,604	273	-
Total		HH	301	2,599	1,011
		Quantity	22,695	10,791	3,382

Note:

- Group of annual crops including: Corn, beans, sugarcane, chili, pineapple, melon and other vegetables
- Group of fruit trees including: mango, jackfruit, longan, pomelo, oranges, rambutan, durian, custard apple, star fruit, guava, banana, papaya, water coconut, areca nuts, bowls ...

2.2 The tenure status of affected households

On the status of land ownership of PAPs, the majority of PAPs have formal legal rights to land. The number of land plots with LURC is 3,041 out of 4,663 total plots of land, accounting for 65.2%. The number of land plots without LURCs but with a claim on land is 1,316, accounting for 28.2%. The number of land parcels with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land is 222 plots with 4.8%, including 141 HHs in An Lac ward, most of them are encroaching land beyond the Can Tho river for housing. Besides, 1.8% of land plots are under the renting contracts for residential purpose. The land ownership status of the AHs is presented in Table 2.13. Further detail is presented in Appendix 2.12.

Table 2.13. Land Tenure status of AHs

No	Ward/District	Type of land	LURC	without LURCs but with claim on land	have renting contracts	Have no legal rights or claim on land	Total
I	Ninh Kieu	Residential land	1,906	832	84	219	3,041
		Annual crops	18	1	-	-	19
		Perennial land	439	200	-	1	640
1.1	An Binh	Residential land	659	274	4	14	951
		Annual crops	18	1	-	-	19
		Perennial land	427	108	-	1	536
1.2	An Hoa	Residential land	65	57	-	3	125
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	An Khanh	Residential land	143	109	-	16	268
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	7	82	-	-	89
1.4	An Lac	Residential land	133	44	26	141	344
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Hung Loi	Residential land	476	329	25	20	850
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	5	10	-	-	15
1.6	Tan An	Residential land	155	4	19	21	199
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	-	-	-	-	-
1.7	Xuan Khanh	Residential land	275	15	10	4	304
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	-	-	-	-	-
II	Binh Thuy	Residential land	369	143	-	2	514
		Annual crops	33	-	-	-	33
		Perennial land	235	120	-	-	355

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No	Ward/District	Type of land	LURC	without LURCs but with claim on land	have renting contracts	Have no legal rights or claim on land	Total
2.1	An Thoi	Residential land	117	22	-	-	139
		Annual crops	2	-	-	-	2
		Perennial land	64	9	-	-	73
2.2	Long Hoa	Residential land	112	83	-	-	195
		Annual crops	13	-	-	-	13
		Perennial land	52	84	-	-	136
2.3	Long Tuyen	Residential land	140	38	-	2	180
		Annual crops	18	-	-	-	18
		Perennial land	119	27	-	-	146
III	Cai Rang	Residential land	7	9	-	-	16
		Annual crops	1	11	-	-	12
		Perennial land	33	-	-	-	33
3.1	Hung Phu	Residential land	3	5	-	-	8
		Annual crops	-	-	-	-	-
		Perennial land	5	-	-	-	5
3.2	Hung Thanh	Residential land	4	4	-	-	8
		Annual crops	1	11	-	-	12
		Perennial land	28	-	-	-	28
Total		Residential land	2,282	984	84	221	3,571
		Annual crops	52	12	-	-	64
		Perennial land	707	320	-	1	1,028
		Total type of land	3,041	1,316	84	222	4,663
		%	65.2%	28.2%	1.8%	4.8%	100.0%

The majority of households have used affected land since before 1993 (2,617 out of 4,539 AHs, accounting for 57.7%). The number of households using affected land after July 1st 2004 is 24.7% with 1,122 households. The number of households using affected land from 1993 to July 1st of 2004 is 800 households (17.6%). Table 2.14 presents the land-own status of PAHs. Detail is shown in Appendix 2.13.

Table 2.14. Duration of land ownership of PAHs

No	Ward/District	Before 1993	From 1993 to 1/7/2004	After 1/7/2004	Total
I	Ninh Kiều	1,917	682	1,017	3,616
1.1	An Bình	618	241	551	1,410
1.2	An Hòa	90	19	16	125
1.3	An Khánh	248	65	71	384
1.4	An Lạc	199	73	72	344

No	Ward/District	Before 1993	From 1993 to 1/7/2004	After 1/7/2004	Total
1.5	Hung Lợi	400	194	256	850
1.6	Tân An	136	31	32	199
1.7	Xuân Khánh	226	59	19	304
II	Bình Thủy	641	116	105	862
2.1	An Thới	118	45	45	208
2.2	Long Hòa	270	33	30	333
2.3	Long Xuyên	253	38	30	321
III	Cái Răng	59	2	-	61
3.1	Hung Phú	13	-	-	13
3.2	Hung Thạnh	46	2	-	48
Total		2,617	800	1,122	4,539
Percentage		57.7%	17.6%	24.7%	100.0%

Notes: The importance of land use dated regarding Land Law 2013 is as follows:

- *Those using agricultural land before 01 July, 2004 have no LURCs or without legal condition to be granted for certificates of land used and assets on land will be compensated according to the real land area being used provided the compensated land area will not exceed agricultural land allocation quatar regulated at Article 129 of this Law (Clause 2, Article 77, Land Law 2013).*
- *Those who have paper demonstrated to use the affected land before 15 October 1993 granted by competent agencies during the period of implementing land policies of State of Republic Democracy of Vietnam, Temporary State of Republic of the South of Vietnam and Republic Socialist of Vietnam will be granted for certificates of land ownship and assets on land. In case the land users have not paid land using tax, they have to pay in accordance with the legal regulations. (Article 100, Land Law 2013)*
- *Those who have no paper meeting the requirements of 100 Article but the affected land is demonstrated to be used before July 01, 2004 without violation of the Land Law and the land is certified to be not disputable, suitable with approved land use plan by WPCs will be granted for certificates of land use right and assets on land (Clause 2, Article 101, Land Law 2013).*

CHAPTER 3. SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES)

3.1 Objectives and method of SES

The objective of the SES is to establish the baseline data on the socio- economic status of project area. This serves to inform the project policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement. It will also be used to design the IRP for the severely AHs in order to restore their income. The baseline data will also be used as reference for the monitoring and evaluating the project objectives and RP implementation.

The Socio – Economic data includes information on population size, religion, education, employment, income and expenditure of APs. The data also cover means of production and recreation of AHs, capacity of access to social and physical infrastructure services, environmental conditions, status of flooding and waterborne diseases.

The SES used a structured household questionnaire method to gather the data (Appendix 1). The SES was conducted at the same time with IOL survey from July to August of 2015. The sample proportion for SES and IOL consists of (i) 100% of the AHs for IOL; (ii) 100% of the severely AHs and relocated households and 10 % of the other AHs for SES.

According to the initial design, the scope of the project affected land including 12 wards of three districts of Ninh Kieu, Cai Rang and Binh Thuy of Can Tho city. The number of AHs selected for SES is summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. No of Surveyed in the project area

No	Ward	No of AHs	SES	
			No of samples	%
I	Ninh Kieu	3,616	1,730	47.8%
1.1	An Binh	1410	844	59.9%
1.2	An Hoa	125	74	59.2%
1.3	An Khanh	384	151	39.3%
1.4	An Lac	344	160	46.5%
1.5	Hung Loi	850	327	38.5%
1.6	Tan An	199	42	21.1%
1.7	Xuan Khanh	304	132	43.4%
II	Binh Thuy	862	307	35.6%
2.1	An Thoi	208	75	36.1%
2.2	Long Hoa	333	94	28.2%
2.3	Long Tuyen	321	138	43.0%
III	Cai Rang	61	27	44.3%
3.1	Hung Phu	13	13	100.0%
3.2	Hung Thanh	48	14	29.2%
Total		4,539	2,064	45.5%

Steps for SES

Step 1: Preparation

- Establish list of AHs for the interview by overlapping cadastral map with the project map with clear delineation. The list of AHs was confirmed by going together with the ward cadastral officials to the affected land area.
- Make plan for IOL and SES;
- Prepare related documents such as maps, leaflets;
- Prepare questionnaire (Appendix 1);
- Set up survey groups;
- Conduct training courses for surveyors on the objectives, content, skills and method of interviewing, collecting data and division of surveying groups.

Step 2: Conducting survey

- Work with the affected WPCs on objectives and method of survey IOL and SES.
- List of AHs for interviewing ;
- Arrange an appointment (if necessary) with head of AHs/ assigned member of AHs;
- Visit the AHs and conduct the interview.

Step 3: Supplement interview (if needed)

- A supplement interview to AHs will be conducted when quality of data responded by the AHs in the questionnaire was found not relevant or inadequate.

Step 4: Process data and release data serving RP report

- SPSS software was used for entering and processing data on computer and release relevant data for RP report such as socioeconomic data of AHs and IOL of AHs. Data were released as per the construction items, project components, wards and districts.
- The results of IOL and SES are attached in Appendix 1 and 2.

3.2 Socio – Economic information in the project area**3.2.1 Summary of key information on the socio – economic status of Can Tho city**

Population density: Can Tho city has nine districts, of which 05 are located in the core area of the city: districts of Ninh Kieu, Binh Thuy, Cai Rang, O Mon and Thot Not and the remaining four districts situated in outskirts of the city are Co Do, Phong Dien, Thoi Lai and Vinh Thanh. There are 44 wards, 36 communes and 5 townships, which cover a total area of 1,409km². In 2013, the city population reached 1,232,260 persons, of which

men account for 49.9% and women with 50.2%. The population densities vary among the districts, with Ninh Kieu district the most densely populated (8,737 persons/km²), followed by that in Binh Thuy district with 1,686 persons/km², Cai Rang and Thot Not have similar population densities with 1,332 persons/km² and 1,398 persons/km² respectively. O Mon district has the lowest population density in the core area of city with 1,018 persons/km². The population densities of outskirt districts are relatively lower compared with that in the center area of city, which fluctuates from 389 persons/km² to 807 persons/km², of which Vinh Thanh district has the lowest population density in the city. The data is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Population size and density of Can Tho city

No	Districts	Area (km ²)	Population (persons)	Sex		Population density (person/km ²)
				Men %	Women %	
1	Ninh Kieu	29.27	255.728	47.9	52.1	8,737
2	O Mon	132.22	134.630	49.9	50.1	1,018
3	Binh Thuy	70.68	119.158	49.5	50.5	1,686
4	Cai Rang	68.33	91.000	49.1	50.9	1,332
5	Thot Not	118.01	164.940	50.1	49.9	1,398
6	Phong Dien	125.26	101.120	49.8	50.2	807
7	Vinh Thanh	298.23	116.110	50.3	49.7	389
8	Co Do	311.15	126.069	51.0	49.0	405
9	Thoi Lai	255.81	123.505	51.0	49.0	483
Total		1,409	1,232,260	49.9	50.1	875

(Source: Can Tho statistics of book year of 2013)

Ethnicity: In terms of ethnicity, the majority of the population in Can Tho city is Kinh with 96.96%, Chinese, Khmer and others occupy small proportions with 1.19%, 1.8% and 0,05% respectively.

Economic growth: between 2004 - 2013, Can Tho has experienced average GDP growth of 14.5%/year; the city's GDP reached 11.67% in 2013, with the total value added reaching 62,600 billion, up 3.5 times compared to 2004. The value of industry in 2013 reached nearly 87,000 billion, up 7.5 times compared to 2004; total retail sales of merchandise and service revenues this year is to reach 62,000 billion, the highest in the MDR. Highlight of Can Tho is revenues in 2013 which reached nearly 11,000 billion VND, exceeded the plan 24.5%. (Source: Report of the first nine months, 2014, Can Tho DPI).

Poverty in Can Tho city: according to the report of the first 9 months of 2015 done by the city DOLISA, poverty rates and near-poor rates have been gradually reducing annually. In 2012, the city had 19,530 poor households, accounting for 6.62% and 15,921 near-poor households with 5.39%. These numbers have declined over the years and by 2014, the number of poor households citywide remains at 11,867 HHs (3.95%) and near

poor households is 11,692 HHs (3.89%), which decreases by 50% over 3 consecutive years of 2012 to 2014 (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. Poverty rate of Can Tho city

No	Year	Poverty rate		Percentage Near Poor	
		HHs	Percentage %	HHs	Percentage %
1	2012	19.530	6,62	15.921	5,39
2	2013	15.465	5,19	14.282	4,79
3	2014	11.867	3,95	11.692	3,89

(Source: Department of Labour, Invalids, Social of Can Tho city - September 2015)

Per capita income in Can Tho City is improving every year with an increase from 20 - 30% per year in period of 2010 to 2012. Per capita income in 2013 was not significantly improved compared to the 2012 original. This may be due to the impact of the global economic downturn and climate change in the MDR. Per capita income in the urban areas is higher than that in the rural area about 1.5 times; the average per capita income of the city is 2.266 million VND per month.

Table 3.4. Average income per capital per month of Can Tho city

No	Location	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Urban	1.636.740	2.024.380	2.606.330	2.716.000
2	Rural	1.362.530	1.662.120	1.841.100	1.846.000

(Source: Can Tho statistics of book year of 2013)

3.2.2 Socio – economic information in the project area

3.2.2.1 Population size

Average person per household in the project areas is 3.9, of which women accounts for 49.2% and men with 50.8%.

Table 3.5. Samples taken for surveying in project area

No	District /ward	No of AHs surveyed	Total of persons	Total of women		Average population size
				Female	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	1,730	6,805	3,378	49.6	3.9
1.1	An Binh	844	3,206	1,592	49.7	3.8
1.2	An Hoa	74	242	124	51.2	3.3
1.3	An Khanh	151	583	287	49.2	3.9
1.4	An Lac	160	686	335	48.8	4.3
1.5	Hung Loi	327	1,333	668	50.1	4.1
1.6	Tan An	42	184	85	46.2	4.4
1.7	Xuan Khanh	132	571	287	50.3	4.3
II	Binh Thuy	307	1,102	519	47.1	3.6
2.1	An Thoi	75	328	157	47.9	4.4
2.2	Long Hoa	94	316	150	47.5	3.4
2.3	Long Tuyen	138	458	212	46.3	3.3

No	District /ward	No of AHs surveyed	Total of persons	Total of women		Average population size
				Female	%	
III	Cai Rang	27	88	37	42.0	3.3
3.1	Hung Phu	13	35	14	40.0	2.7
3.2	Hung Thanh	14	53	23	43.4	3.8
Total		2,064	7,995	3,934	49.2	3.9

3.2.2.2 Ethnicity

The SES shows that majority of the project population is Kinh with 98.8%, the remaining 1.2% belongs to Khmer with 11 households (0.2%) and Chinese with 44 households (1.0%). All affected Khmer people live in An Binh, Hung Loi and An Khanh wards of Ninh Kieu district and the Chinese reside in An Binh, An Lac, Hung Loi, Tan An and Xuan Khanh of Ninh Kieu district and An Thoi Ward of Binh Thuy district. The ethnics groups are mostly integrated into Kinh the Community in all fields of societies including economics, politics, education, health care, culture, religion etc.

Table 3.6. Group of ethnics in surveyed AHs

No	District/ Ward	Kinh		Khmer		Chinese		Cham		Total	
		SL	%	SL	%	SL	%	SL	%	SL	%
I	Ninh Kieu	3,563	98.5	11	0.3	42	1.2	-	-	3,616	100.0
1.1	An Binh	1,399	99.2	2	0.1	9	0.6	-	-	1,410	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	125	100.0							125	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	384	100.0							384	100.0
1.4	An Lac	334	97.1			10	2.9			344	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	842	99.1	3	0.4	5	0.6			850	100.0
1.6	Tan An	187	94.0			12	6.0			199	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	292	96.1	6	2.0	6	2.0			304	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	860	99.8	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	862	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	206	99.0			2	1.0			208	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	333	100.0							333	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	321	100.0							321	100.0
III	Cai Rang	61	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	13	100.0							13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	48	100.0							48	100.0
Total		4,484	98.8	11	0.2	44	1.0	-	-	4,539	100.0

3.2.2.3 Religious status

Religious status in the project area include mainly Catholics, Buddhism and others such as Protestants and Cao Dai, accounting for 44,1%, the remaining 55,9% is without religions. Of the religious households, Buddhism and Catholics accounts for 25.8% and 17.4% respectively and others have a small percentage of 0.2-0.4%. Religious status is presented in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7. Religious status of AHs

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No	Ward	Catholics		Buddhism		Cao dai		Protestant		Hoa Hao		Other		No religious		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	579	16.0	874	24.2	11	0.3	9	0.2	6	0.2	-	-	2,137	59.1	3,616	100
1.1	An Binh	154	10.9	314	22.3	2	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.3	-	-	933	66.2	1,410	100
1.2	An Hoa	32	25.6	54	43.2							-	-	39	31.2	125	100
1.3	An Khanh	90	23.4	198	51.6	4	1.0			2	0.5	-	-	90	23.4	384	100
1.4	An Lac	89	25.9	75	21.8	2	0.6	1	0.3					177	51.5	344	100
1.5	Hung Loi	124	14.6	98	11.5	1	0.1	2	0.2			-	-	625	73.5	850	100
1.6	Tan An	58	29.1	89	44.7	1	0.5	2	1.0			-	-	49	24.6	199	101
1.7	Xuan Khanh	32	10.5	46	15.1	1	0.3	1	0.3					224	73.7	304	100
II	Binh Thuy	206	23.9	276	32.0	6	0.7	3	0.3	5	0.6	-	-	366	42.5	862	100
2.1	An Thoi	35	16.8	67	32.2	1	0.5	1	0.5	3	1.4	-	-	101	48.6	208	100
2.2	Long Hoa	113	33.9	129	38.7	1	0.3					-	-	90	27.0	333	100
2.3	Long Tuyen	58	18.1	80	24.9	4	1.2	2	0.6	2	0.6	-	-	175	54.5	321	100
III	Cai Rang	5	8.2	19	31.1			1	1.6			-	-	36	59.0	61	100
3.1	Hung Phu			8	61.5			1	7.7					4	30.8	13	100
3.2	Hung Thanh	5	10.4	11	22.9							-	-	32	66.7	48	100
Total		790	17.4	1,169	25.8	17	0.4	13	0.3	11	0.2	-	-	2,539	55.9	4,539	100

*Q = quantity

3.2.2.4 Ages

The number of household heads that are of working age (from 18 to 60 years) is 3,573 persons, accounting for 79% of household heads. Heads of AHs who have ages of over 60 occupy a small percentage of 21 % with 966 persons (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8. Range of ages of heads of AHs

No	Ward	18 to 36		36 to 60		Above 60		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
I	Ninh Kieu	232	6	2,545	70	839	23	3,616	100
1.1	An Binh	105	7	980	70	325	23	1,410	100
1.2	An Hoa	1	1	102	82	22	18	125	100
1.3	An Khanh	37	10	298	78	49	13	384	100
1.4	An Lac	21	6	259	75	64	19	344	100
1.5	Hung Loi	35	4	574	68	241	28	850	100
1.6	Tan An	-	-	127	64	72	36	199	100
1.7	Xuan Khanh	33	11	205	67	66	22	304	100
II	Binh Thuy	67	8	674	78	121	14	862	100
2.1	An Thoi	14	7	157	75	37	18	208	100
2.2	Long Hoa	40	12	243	73	50	15	333	100
2.3	Long Tuyen	13	4	274	85	34	11	321	100
III	Cai Rang	1	2	54	89	6	10	61	100
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	11	85	2	15	13	100
3.2	Hung Thanh	1	2	43	90	4	8	48	100
Total		300	7	3,273	72	966	21	4,539	100

In terms of range of the ages of the AH's members, most of the members have ages over 18 with 6,698 persons, accounting for 83.9%. The remaining 1,297 members (16.1%) have ages under 18 (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9. Range of ages of AH's members

No	Ward	Under 18		From 18 or more		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
I	Ninh Kieu	1,093	16.1	5,712	83.9	6,805	100.0
1.1	An Binh	499	15.6	2,707	84.4	3,206	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	24	9.9	218	90.1	242	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	104	17.8	479	82.2	583	100.0
1.4	An Lac	92	13.4	594	86.6	686	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	226	17.0	1,107	83.0	1,333	100.0
1.6	Tan An	36	19.6	148	80.4	184	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	112	19.6	459	80.4	571	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	194	17.6	908	82.4	1,102	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	61	18.6	267	81.4	328	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	64	20.3	252	79.7	316	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	69	15.1	389	84.9	458	100.0
III	Cai Rang	10	11.4	78	88.6	88	100.0

No	Ward	Under 18		From 18 or more		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
3.1	Hung Phu	6	17.1	29	82.9	35	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	4	7.5	49	92.5	53	100.0
Total		1,297	16.1	6,698	83.9	7,995	100.0

3.2.2.5 Education

The SES shows that the number of people who have graduated college and higher levels accounts for 17% (men 12% and women 5%), the remaining 83% (men 51,5%, women 31,5%) belong to the lower levels, of which 35% of the people have graduated secondary school (men 22% and women 13%), and 16% finished the high school (men 11% and women 5%). The literate rate is about 3.3%. Gender analysis in education shows that the man's educational levels are higher than that of women. Educational level of AHs headed is presented in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10. Educational level of head of AHs as per sex

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No	Ward District	Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		Have not graduated from high school		High school		Vacation		University		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
I	Ninh Kieu	21	35	138	120	362	226	148	94	185	91	29	11	181	89	1,730	1,064	666
1.1	An Binh	8	17	75	52	210	105	85	54	77	36	10	8	73	34	844	538	306
1.2	An Hoa			2	2	27	14	5	2	3	4	3		7	5	74	47	27
1.3	An Khanh	2		18	14	29	19	14	6	16	6	3		16	8	151	98	53
1.4	An Lac	6	5	8	10	26	16	13	11	22	11	4		22	6	160	101	59
1.5	Hung Loi	5	8	24	26	48	46	24	13	41	22	5		43	22	327	190	137
1.6	Tan An	-	1	6	5	7	9	1	3	5	-			4	1	42	23	19
1.7	Xuan Khanh		4	5	11	15	17	6	5	21	12	4	3	16	13	132	67	65
II	Binh Thuy	10	2	36	17	86	37	25	7	36	13	6	1	30	1	307	229	78
2.1	An Thoi			8	2	18	9	9	2	11	3	3	1	8	1	75	57	18
2.2	Long Hoa	7		8	11	19	12	7	3	9	7			11		94	61	33
2.3	Long Tuyen	3	2	20	4	49	16	9	2	16	3	3		11		138	111	27
III	Cai Rang	1	0			7	5	2	2	6		1		1	2	27	18	9
3.1	Hung Phu					4	1	1	2	5						13	10	3
3.2	Hung Thanh	1				3	4	1		1		1		1	2	14	8	6
Total		32	37	174	137	455	268	175	103	227	104	36	12	212	92	2,064	1,311	753
Percentage %		1.6%	1.8%	8.4%	6.6%	22.0%	13.0%	8.5%	5.0%	11.0%	5.0%	1.7%	0.6%	10.3%	4.5%	100.0%		
		3.3%		15.1%		35.0%		13.5%		16.0%		2.3%		14.7%		100.0%		

In terms of educational levels of AHs' member, SES shows that the members of AHs who have educational levels of college and university and over accounts for 21.3% with 1,705 persons, of which men occupy 11.4% and women with 9.9%. Those who graduated high school and under account for 78.7% with 6,290 persons, of which men are 3,150 persons, accounting for 39.4%, female members has 3,140 equivalent to 39.3%. The percentage of illiteracy is low with 1.1% of men and 0.9% of women. In general, educational levels among men and women in AHs's members are relatively equal, which is illustrated in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11. Educational level of all members in AHs as per sex

No	Ward District	Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		Have not graduated from high school		High school		Vacation		University		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
I	Ninh Kieu	73	65	494	522	999	1,003	412	482	647	607	157	109	645	590	6,805	3,427	3,378
1.1	An Binh	33	30	265	273	517	513	192	241	292	272	62	28	253	235	3,206	1,614	1,592
1.2	An Hoa			6	5	58	53	13	15	11	16	10	3	20	32	242	118	124
1.3	An Khanh	2	2	56	65	101	94	40	38	49	38	8	16	40	34	583	296	287
1.4	An Lac	11	10	26	38	83	73	53	54	78	73	19	14	81	73	686	351	335
1.5	Hung Loi	15	12	94	90	153	183	74	76	134	132	31	20	164	155	1,333	665	668
1.6	Tan An	8	6	16	10	25	17	9	22	24	16	8	9	9	5	184	99	85
1.7	Xuan Khanh	4	5	31	41	62	70	31	36	59	60	19	19	78	56	571	284	287
II	Binh Thuy	10	9	74	85	214	203	104	74	82	61	27	27	72	60	1,102	583	519
2.1	An Thoi			18	15	41	59	41	23	29	16	12	9	30	35	328	171	157
2.2	Long Hoa	9	5	28	35	64	55	26	17	19	19	5	7	15	12	316	166	150
2.3	Long Tuyen	1	4	28	35	109	89	37	34	34	26	10	11	27	13	458	246	212
III	Cai Rang	1	1	3	4	18	11	5	4	14	9	2	1	8	7	88	51	37
3.1	Hung Phu			1	1	6	6	4	3	7	4			3		35	21	14
3.2	Hung Thanh	1	1	2	3	12	5	1	1	7	5	2	1	5	7	53	30	23
Total		84	75	571	611	1,231	1,217	521	560	743	677	186	137	725	657	7,995	4,061	3,934
Percentage %		1.1%	0.9%	7.1%	7.6%	15.4%	15.2%	6.5%	7.0%	9.3%	8.5%	2.3%	1.7%	9.1%	8.2%	100%	50.8%	49.2%
		2.0%		14.8%		30.6%		13.5%		17.8%		4.0%		17.3%		100.0%		

3.2.2.6 Occupation and employment

The project area shows that the major sector of employment is service, accounting for 22.3%, followed by workers with 16.7%; People working as civil servant account for 14%, a small business trade with 10.2% and agriculture 5.5%; The rest are the unemployed and retired with 2.7% and 9.3% respectively (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12. Occupation of Heads of AHs

No	Ward/ District	Farming		Breeding		Retired		Handicraft		Service (driver/seller)		State Employee		Worker		Private business		House wife		Hired labor		Unemployment		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	39	2.3	6	0.3	167	9.7	99	5.7	385	22.3	259	15.0	297	17.2	190	11.0	126	7.3	110	6.4	52	3.0	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	39	4.6	6	0.7	71	8.4	59	7.0	153	18.1	115	13.6	172	20.4	78	9.2	61	7.2	63	7.5	27	3.2	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa		-		-	3	4.1	3	4.1	23	31.1	10	13.5	21	28.4	8	10.8	1	1.4	2	2.7	3	4.1	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh		-		-	9	6.0	2	1.3	29	19.2	28	18.5	33	21.9	10	6.6	16	10.6	13	8.6	11	7.3	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac		-		-	9	5.6	9	5.6	51	31.9	29	18.1	19	11.9	19	11.9	12	7.5	10	6.3	2	1.3	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi		-		-	54	16.5	16	4.9	72	22.0	48	14.7	33	10.1	54	16.5	27	8.3	17	5.2	6	1.8	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An		-		-	2	4.8	3	7.1	6	14.3	6	14.3	6	14.3	11	26.2	4	9.5	3	7.1	1	2.4	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh		-		-	19	14.4	7	5.3	51	38.6	23	17.4	13	9.8	10	7.6	5	3.8	2	1.5	2	1.5	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	75	24.4	14	4.6	20	6.5	12	3.9	71	23.1	28	9.1	43	14.0	16	5.2	16	5.2	9	2.9	3	1.0	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	14	18.7	3	4.0	5	6.7	2	2.7	15	20.0	6	8.0	14	18.7	9	12.0	4	5.3	3	4.0		-	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	22	23.4	1	1.1	5	5.3			15	16.0	12	12.8	19	20.2	6	6.4	8	8.5	6	6.4			94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	39	28.3	10	7.2	10	7.2	10	7.2	41	29.7	10	7.2	10	7.2	1	0.7	4	2.9			3	2.2	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	14.8	2	7.4	5	18.5	1	3.7	5	18.5	4	14.8	6	22.2			-	-	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu		-		-	2	15.4	1	7.7			1	7.7	3	23.1	2	15.4	4	30.8					13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh		-		-	2	14.3	1	7.1	5	35.7			2	14.3	2	14.3	2	14.3				-	14	100.0
	Total	114	5.5	20	1.0	191	9.3	113	5.5	461	22.3	288	14.0	345	16.7	210	10.2	148	7.2	119	5.8	55	2.7	2,064	100.0

- Q= quantity.

Gender analysis shows that employment rates between men and women vary. Number of male headed households in fields of trading is lower than that of female headed households (men 20.2%, women 26%). Meanwhile, proportion of male headed households working as civil servants is higher than that of female headed households (men 16%, women 10.4%). A significant difference in the occupational

distribution between men and women is in field of housework (women 15.9% and men only 2.1%). It also shows that employment status and income of male headed households is higher and more stable than that of female headed households (Table 3.13 & 3.14).

Table 3.13. Occupation of Male head of AHs

No	Ward/ District	Careers of male head											Total
		Farming	Breeding	Retired	Handicraft	Service (driver/seller)	State Employee	Worker	Private business	House wife	Hired labor	Unemployment	
I	Ninh Kieu	24	-	112	56	210	184	217	126	20	78	37	1,064
1.1	An Binh	24	-	51	26	72	80	153	65	3	49	15	538
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	2	3	14	6	14	3	1	1	3	47
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	8	-	18	21	27	4	6	6	8	98
1.4	An Lac	-	-	7	6	43	22	9	4	-	8	2	101
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	39	15	34	37	3	41	6	9	6	190
1.6	Tan An	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	5	4	3	1	23
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	4	6	25	15	9	4	-	2	2	67
II	Binh Thuy	54	7	17	8	54	25	34	14	4	9	3	229
2.1	An Thoi	12	2	5	1	11	5	11	7	-	3	-	57
2.2	Long Hoa	14	-	2	-	6	10	14	6	3	6	-	61
2.3	Long Tuyen	28	5	10	7	37	10	9	1	1	-	3	111
III	Cai Rang	-	-	3	2	1	1	4	3	4	-	-	18
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	10
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	8
Total		78	7	132	66	265	210	255	143	28	87	40	1,311
Percentage %		5.9%	0.5%	10.1%	5.0%	20.2%	16.0%	19.5%	10.9%	2.1%	6.6%	3.1%	100.0%

Table 3.14. Occupation of Female head of AHs

No	Ward/ District	Careers of Female head											Total
		Farming	Breeding	Retied	Handicraft	Service (driver/seller)	State Employee	Worker	Private business	House wife	Hired labor	Unemployment	
I	Ninh Kieu	15	6	55	43	175	75	80	64	106	32	15	666
1.1	An Binh	15	6	20	33	81	35	19	13	58	14	12	306
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	1	-	9	4	7	5	-	1	-	27
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	1	2	11	7	6	6	10	7	3	53
1.4	An Lac	-	-	2	3	8	7	10	15	12	2	-	59
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	15	1	38	11	30	13	21	8	-	137
1.6	Tan An	-	-	1	3	2	3	4	6	-	-	-	19
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	15	1	26	8	4	6	5	-	-	65
II	Binh Thuy	21	7	3	4	17	3	9	2	12	-	-	78
2.1	An Thoi	2	1	-	1	4	1	3	2	4	-	-	18
2.2	Long Hoa	8	1	3	-	9	2	5	-	5	-	-	33
2.3	Long Tuyen	11	5	-	3	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	27
III	Cai Rang	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	9
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Total		36	13	59	47	196	78	90	67	120	32	15	753
Percentage %		4,8%	1,7%	7,8%	6,2%	26,0%	10,4%	12,0%	8,9%	15,9%	4,2%	2,0%	100%

In terms of occupation of AH's members, it is led by the number of students and pupils with 18.9%, followed by workers, traders and civil servants with 18.4%, 17.3% and 12.8% respectively. Those working as farmers are low with 6.7% and other employments such as owners of business, housewives and seasonal workers are under 10%. On gender perspective, it reveals that the distribution of occupation of all members of the affected families is similar between male and female members. For example, in jobs as civil servants, men account for

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13.7% and women with 12.8%, while men are involved in more in trading services with 18.8% compared with women with 15.7%; percentage of female students and pupils increases (women 20%, men 17.8%). Several data reveal that the trend of gender equality in terms of employment in the project area has been increasing notably with the young generation. Allocation of occupation of AH's members in project area is in Table 3.15, 3.16 and 3.17.

Table 3.15. Occupation of members in AHs

No	Ward/ District	Faming	Breeding	Retied	Handicraft	Service (driver/seller)	State Employee	Worker	Private business	Student	House wife	Hired labor	Unemployment	Total
I	Ninh Kieu	253	94	301	215	1,212	930	1,231	233	1,271	587	324	154	6,805
1.1	An Binh	253	94	118	107	493	354	637	46	577	291	173	63	3,206
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	10	4	26	34	90	11	44	9	9	5	242
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	24	15	107	63	98	25	126	57	43	25	583
1.4	An Lac	-	-	15	26	173	115	123	37	96	58	25	18	686
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	98	46	234	272	183	62	268	96	48	26	1,333
1.6	Tan An	-	-	6	8	21	12	36	31	27	28	9	6	184
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	30	9	158	80	64	21	133	48	17	11	571
II	Binh Thuy	151	33	44	18	158	82	215	55	225	70	29	22	1,102
2.1	An Thoi	14	6	17	2	44	41	66	29	71	20	9	9	328
2.2	Long Hoa	45	12	9	3	33	24	76	15	75	13	6	5	316
2.3	Long Tuyen	92	15	18	13	81	17	73	11	79	37	14	8	458
III	Cai Rang	-	-	5	3	10	10	25	11	14	8	-	2	88
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	2	2	2	3	8	7	8	3	-	-	35
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	3	1	8	7	17	4	6	5	-	2	53
Total		404	127	350	236	1,380	1,022	1,471	299	1,510	665	353	178	7,995
Percentage %		5.1	1.6	4.4	3.0	17.3	12.8	18.4	3.7	18.9	8.3	4.4	2.2	100.0

Table 3.16. Occupation of male members in AHs

No	Ward	Occupation of male members												Total
		Faming	Breeding	Retied	Handi craft	Service (driver/seller)	State Employee	Worker	Private business	Student	House wife	Hired labor	Unemployment	
I	Ninh Kieu	173	35	168	121	666	511	679	126	602	45	217	86	3,427
1.1	An Binh	173	35	69	58	272	186	343	27	291	10	116	34	1,614
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	5	3	15	11	59	7	9	2	3	4	118
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	12	13	49	41	61	10	58	9	29	14	296
1.4	An Lac	-	-	7	15	102	57	70	17	54	3	18	8	351
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	55	28	126	159	86	42	113	7	34	15	665
1.6	Tan An	-	-	4	2	15	6	20	11	12	14	9	6	99
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	14	2	87	51	40	12	65	-	8	5	284
II	Binh Thuy	106	20	23	13	90	42	106	32	110	5	22	14	583
2.1	An Thoi	7	2	10	1	22	18	40	22	34	2	5	8	171
2.2	Long Hoa	36	11	4	1	14	12	33	4	42	1	4	4	166
2.3	Long Tuyen	63	7	9	11	54	12	33	6	34	2	13	2	246
III	Cai Rang	-	-	3	3	7	2	15	7	10	2	-	2	51
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	1	2	2	1	4	5	5	1	-	-	21
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	2	1	5	1	11	2	5	1	-	2	30
Total			55	194	137	763	555	800	165	722	52	239	102	4,061
Percentage %			1.4%	4.8%	3.4%	18.8%	13.7%	19.7%	4.1%	17.8%	1.3%	5.9%	2.5%	100.0

Table 3.17. Occupation of female members in Ahs

Resettlement Plan

No	District/ Ward	Occupation of female members													Total
		Farming	Breeding	Retied	Handicraft	Service (driver/ seller)	State Employee	Worker	Private business	Student	House wife	Hired labor	Unemployment	Farming	
I	Ninh Kieu	80	59	133	94	546	419	552	0	107	669	542	107	68	3,378
1.1	An Binh	80	59	49	49	221	168	294	0	19	286	281	57	29	1,592
1.2	An Hoa	0	0	5	1	11	23	31	0	4	35	7	6	1	124
1.3	An Khanh	0	0	12	2	58	22	37	0	15	68	48	14	11	287
1.4	An Lac	0	0	8	11	71	58	53	0	20	42	55	7	10	335
1.5	Hung Loi	0	0	43	18	108	113	97	0	20	155	89	14	11	668
1.6	Tan An	0	0	2	6	6	6	16	0	20	15	14	0	0	85
1.7	Xuan Khanh	0	0	16	7	71	29	24	0	9	68	48	9	6	287
II	Binh Thuy	45	13	21	5	68	40	109	0	23	115	65	7	8	519
2.1	An Thoi	7	4	7	1	22	23	26	0	7	37	18	4	1	157
2.2	Long Hoa	9	1	5	2	19	12	43	0	11	33	12	2	1	150
2.3	Long Tuyen	29	8	9	2	27	5	40	0	5	45	35	1	6	212
III	Cai Rang	0	0	2	0	3	8	10	0	4	4	6	0	0	37
3.1	Hung Phu	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	2	3	2	0	0	14
3.2	Hung Thanh	0	0	1	0	3	6	6	0	2	1	4	0	0	23
Total			72	156	99	617	467	671	0	134	788	613	114	76	3,934
Percentage %			1.8%	4.0%	2.5%	15.7%	11.9%	17.1%	0.0%	3.4%	20.0%	15.6%	2.9%	1.9%	100.0

In terms of job stability of affected headed households, there are 1,742 people with stable / formal jobs (HH receiving wages such as company workers, civil servants) (accounting for 84.4%), 267 people have unstable / informal jobs (12.9%) and 55 who are unemployed, accounting for 2.7%. The percentage of male headed households with stable jobs is higher than that of female headed households (53.5% for men with 1,142 people, 29.1% for women with 600 people). Those with status of unstable employment and unemployment between men and women are similar (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18. Status of employment of AHs

No	Ward / District	Quantity						Percentage %									Total		
		Having stable job		Having unstable job		Jobless		Having stable job			Having unstable job			Jobless					
		M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	Total	Total	M	F
I	Ninh Kieu	903	531	137	107	24	28	52.2%	30.7%	82.9%	7.9%	6.2%	14.1%	1.4%	1.6%	3.0%	1,730	61.5%	38.5%
1.1	An Binh	472	238	64	43	2	25	55.9%	28.2%	84.1%	7.6%	5.1%	12.7%	0.2%	3.0%	3.2%	844	63.7%	36.3%
1.2	An Hoa	42	26	2	1	3	-	56.8%	35.1%	91.9%	2.7%	1.4%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	4.1%	74	63.5%	36.5%
1.3	An Khanh	79	38	9	14	10	1	52.3%	25.2%	77.5%	6.0%	9.3%	15.2%	6.6%	0.7%	7.3%	151	64.9%	35.1%
1.4	An Lac	86	56	13	3	2	-	53.8%	35.0%	88.8%	8.1%	1.9%	10.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	160	63.1%	36.9%
1.5	Hung Loi	174	128	12	7	4	2	53.2%	39.1%	92.4%	3.7%	2.1%	5.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.8%	327	58.1%	41.9%
1.6	Tan An	20	16	2	3	1	-	47.6%	38.1%	85.7%	4.8%	7.1%	11.9%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	42	54.8%	45.2%
1.7	Xuan Khanh	30	29	35	36	2	-	22.7%	22.0%	44.7%	26.5%	27.3%	53.8%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	132	50.8%	49.2%
II	Binh Thuy	221	60	5	18	3	-	72.0%	19.5%	91.5%	1.6%	5.9%	7.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	307	74.6%	25.4%
2.1	An Thoi	56	14	1	4	-	-	74.7%	18.7%	93.3%	1.3%	5.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75	76.0%	24.0%
2.2	Long Hoa	61	28	-	5	-	-	64.9%	29.8%	94.7%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94	64.9%	35.1%
2.3	Long Tuyen	104	18	4	9	3	-	75.4%	13.0%	88.4%	2.9%	6.5%	9.4%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	138	80.4%	19.6%
III	Cai Rang	18	9	-	-	-	-	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27	66.7%	33.3%
3.1	Hung Phu	10	3	-	-	-	-	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13	76.9%	23.1%
3.2	Hung Thanh	8	6	-	-	-	-	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	57.1%	42.9%
Total		1,142	600	142	125	27	28	55.3%	29.1%	84.4%	6.9%	6.1%	12.9%	1.3%	1.4%	2.7%	2,064	63.5%	36.5%

For For status of employment stability of AHs members, the survey results in Table 3.19 showing that 4,664 people have stable jobs accounted for 57.8%, 1,374 people have unstable employment with 17.2%, while the number of unemployed people accounts for 2.1%. Occupational status of male and female members of households affected is not very different. The proportion of men who have stable jobs accounts for 29.8% while the percentage of women is 28.6%. The rate of instable jobs of men and women in the project area account for 7.8% and 9.4% respectively; those who are unemployed occupy 1.1% for men and 1% for women. This shows that most of PAPs within working age have stable jobs, which is distributed quite equally between men and women.

Table 3.19. Status of occupation of members in AHs

TT	Ward	Quantity								Percentage % %												Total	
		Having stable job		Having unstable job		Jobless		Other		Having stable job			Having unstable job			Jobless			Other				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
I	Ninh Kieu	1,973	1,971	570	644	74	69	810	694	29.0%	29.0%	58.0%	8.4%	9.5%	17.8%	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%	11.9%	10.2%	22.1%	50.4%	49.6%
1.1	An Binh	916	960	304	298	24	29	370	305	28.6%	29.9%	58.5%	9.5%	9.3%	18.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	11.5%	9.5%	21.1%	50.3%	49.7%
1.2	An Hoa	84	79	7	17	4	1	23	27	34.7%	32.6%	67.4%	2.9%	7.0%	9.9%	1.7%	0.4%	2.1%	9.5%	11.2%	20.7%	48.8%	51.2%
1.3	An Khanh	156	134	48	70	14	11	78	72	26.8%	23.0%	49.7%	8.2%	12.0%	20.2%	2.4%	1.9%	4.3%	13.4%	12.3%	25.7%	50.8%	49.2%
1.4	An Lạc	244	193	38	82	8	10	61	50	35.6%	28.1%	63.7%	5.5%	12.0%	17.5%	1.2%	1.5%	2.6%	8.9%	7.3%	16.2%	51.2%	48.8%
1.5	Hung Loi	320	406	140	85	14	12	191	165	24.0%	30.5%	54.5%	10.5%	6.4%	16.9%	1.1%	0.9%	2.0%	14.3%	12.4%	26.7%	49.9%	50.1%
1.6	Tan An	85	64	6	15	5	-	3	6	46.2%	34.8%	81.0%	3.3%	8.2%	11.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	1.6%	3.3%	4.9%	53.8%	46.2%
1.7	Xuan Khanh	168	135	27	77	5	6	84	69	29.4%	23.6%	53.1%	4.7%	13.5%	18.2%	0.9%	1.1%	1.9%	14.7%	12.1%	26.8%	49.7%	50.3%
II	Binh Thuy	375	293	48	97	13	9	147	120	34.0%	26.6%	60.6%	4.4%	8.8%	13.2%	1.2%	0.8%	2.0%	13.3%	10.9%	15.3%	52.9%	47.1%
2.1	An Thoi	110	90	8	25	7	2	46	40	33.5%	27.4%	61.0%	2.4%	7.6%	10.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.7%	14.0%	12.2%	26.2%	52.1%	47.9%
2.2	Long Hoa	97	85	17	28	4	1	48	36	30.7%	26.9%	57.6%	5.4%	8.9%	14.2%	1.3%	0.3%	1.6%	15.2%	11.4%	26.6%	52.5%	47.5%
2.3	Long Tuyen	168	118	23	44	2	6	53	44	36.7%	25.8%	62.4%	5.0%	9.6%	14.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.7%	11.6%	9.6%	21.2%	53.7%	46.3%
III	Cai Rang	31	21	5	10	2	0	13	6	35.2%	23.9%	59.1%	5.7%	11.4%	17.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	14.8%	6.8%	17.0%	58.0%	42.0%
3.1	Hung Phu	13	8	2	2	-		6	4	37.1%	22.9%	60.0%	5.7%	5.7%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	11.4%	28.6%	60.0%	40.0%
3.2	Hung Thanh	18	13	3	8	2		7	2	34.0%	24.5%	58.5%	5.7%	15.1%	20.8%	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	13.2%	3.8%	17.0%	56.6%	43.4%
Total		2,379	2,285	623	751	89	78	970	820	29.8%	28.6%	58.3%	7.8%	9.4%	17.2%	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%	12.1%	10.3%	14.2%	50.8%	49.2%

3.2.2.7 Income and expenditures of households

Main sources of income: the survey shows that the main sources of income of AHs are led by the employment with wages, accounting for 43.7%, followed by trading and services with 38.4%. The income sources from pensions and social assistance account for 11.4% and the income rooted from agricultural activities is the lowest with 6.5% (Table 3.20).

Table 3.20. Main income sources of PAPs

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No	District/ Ward	Farming		Business/ service		Employee		Retired/social assistance		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	45	2.6	695	40.2	797	46.1	193	11.2	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	45	5.3	311	36.8	409	48.5	79	9.4	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	31	41.9	36	48.6	7	9.5	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	49	32.5	86	57.0	16	10.6	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	-	-	70	43.8	67	41.9	23	14.4	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	156	47.7	129	39.4	42	12.8	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	-	-	17	40.5	18	42.9	7	16.7	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	61	46.2	52	39.4	19	14.4	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	89	29.0	87	28.3	92	30.0	39	12.7	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	17	22.7	24	32.0	25	33.3	9	12.0	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	23	24.5	21	22.3	37	39.4	13	13.8	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	49	35.5	42	30.4	30	21.7	17	12.3	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	-	-	11	40.7	13	48.1	3	11.1	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	4	30.8	8	61.5	1	7.7	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	7	50.0	5	35.7	2	14.3	14	100.0
Total		134	6.5	793	38.4	902	43.7	235	11.4	2,064	100.0

Survey shows that the average income of PAPs in the project area is similar to that of those in the city of Can Tho. The average monthly income of each AH is approximately 10,258,000 VND, which is equivalent to each member's income with 2,839,000 dong per month. Of which it is led by the AHs who have income over 5 million/month, accounting for 89.4%, followed by the AHs who gain 5-10 million per month with 45.2% and 10 – 20 million per month with 37.7%. The number of AHs with high income of over 20 million per month is not popular with 6.4%. Besides, the number of the AHs earns less than 5 million per month is existing, of which 10.3% of AHs have income from 2-5 million/month and 0.3% of the AHs only earn from 1-<2 million/month and fortunately none of the AHs gains below 1 million/month (Table 3.21). The average income of APs in the project area is considered higher compared with the national standard on

poor and near poor people regulated by the Prime Minister under the Decision No 09/2011/QĐ-TTg dated 30 January, 2011 in the stage of 2011 – 2015 (Maximum 400,000 dong or per person per month in rural area and 500,000 dong per person per month in urban area).

Table 3.21. Average income per month of AHs

No	Ward/ District	Under 1 mil		1 - < 2 mil		2 - < 5 mil		5 - < 10 mil		10 - < 20 mil		Above 20 mil		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu			5	0.3	163	9.4	778	45.0	666	38.5	118	6.8	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	-	-	2	0.2	90	10.7	436	51.7	280	33.2	36	4.3	844	100
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	1	1.4	9	12.2	30	40.5	31	41.9	3	4.1	74	100
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	-	-	30	19.9	80	53.0	34	22.5	7	4.6	151	100
1.4	An Lac	-	-	1	0.6	9	5.6	47	29.4	88	55.0	15	9.4	160	100
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	-	-	18	5.5	100	30.6	167	51.1	42	12.8	327	100
1.6	Tan An	-	-	-	-	3	7.1	32	76.2	6	14.3	1	2.4	42	100
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	1	0.8	4	3.0	53	40.2	60	45.5	14	10.6	132	100
II	Binh Thuy	-	-	2	0.7	48	15.6	142	46.3	102	33.2	13	4.2	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi		-		-	9	12.0	30	40.0	31	41.3	5	6.7	75	100
2.2	Long Hoa		-	1	1.1	26	27.7	43	45.7	24	25.5	-	-	94	100
2.3	Long Tuyen	-	-	1	0.72	13	9.4	69	50.0	47	34.1	8	5.8	138	100
III	Cai Rang					2	7.4	13	48.1	11	40.7	1	3.7	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu		-		-	1	7.7	7	53.8	4	30.8	1	7.7	13	100
3.2	Hung Thanh		-		-	1	7.1	6	42.9	7	50.0	-	-	14	100
Total		-	-	7	0.3	213	10.3	933	45.2	779	37.7	132	6.4	2,064	100.0
Average income /HH/month		10,258,000 VND													
Average income /per capital / month		2,839,000 VND													

The survey also indicates that the average monthly expenditure of PAPs is 6,193,000 dong and average monthly expenditure per person about 1,710,000 dong. Among them, the majority of households spending between 3 million/month or more account for 87.9%, the remaining 12.1% of the households with monthly expenditure below 3 million and 9.3 % of households spending more than 10 million / month (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22. Average expenditure per month of AHs

No	Ward/ District	Under 3 mil		3 - < 6 mil		6 - < 10 mil		10 and above		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	153	8.8	778	45.0	620	35.8	179	10.3	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	67	7.9	455	53.9	276	32.7	46	5.5	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	18	24.3	33	44.6	21	28.4	2	2.7	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	42	27.8	76	50.3	28	18.5	5	3.3	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	9	5.6	49	30.6	67	41.9	35	21.9	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	11	3.4	99	30.3	149	45.6	68	20.8	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	2	4.8	26	61.9	10	23.8	4	9.5	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	4	3.0	40	30.3	69	52.3	19	14.4	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	87	28.3	137	44.6	70	22.8	13	4.2	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	19	25.3	28	37.3	25	33.3	3	4.0	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	34	36.2	48	51.1	9	9.6	3	3.2	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	34	24.6	61	44.2	36	26.1	7	5.1	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	10	37.0	10	37.0	7	25.9	0	0.0	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	9	69.2	3	23.1	1	7.7	0	0.0	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	1	7.1	7	50.0	6	42.9	0	0.0	14	100.0
Total		250	12.1	925	44.8	697	33.8	192	9.3	2,064	100.0
Average expenditure/ HH/month		6,193,000 VND									
Average expenditure/ per capital /month		1,710,000 VND									

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Looking at the data collected on the income levels and average expenditure of PAPs, it could be argued that PAPs could accumulate 3 million every month. However, there are differences among PAPs in terms of income within the project area, therefore poor and vulnerable AHs may continue to face some income insecurity. The survey identifies 35 poor households (defined as poor according to MOLISA standards) with 0.8% and 33 (0.7%) households are given social assistance monthly in the project area (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23. Poor and policy HHs in project area

No	Ward/ District	Poor household		Social policy household		Total
		Quantity	Percentage %	Quantity	Percentage %	
I	Ninh Kieu	14	0.4	28	0.8	3,616
1.1	An Binh	10	0.7	13	0.9	1,410
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	-	-	125
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	1	0.3	384
1.4	An Lac	-	-	-	-	344
1.5	Hung Loi	2	0.2	8	0.9	850
1.6	Tan An	-	0.0	1	0.50	199
1.7	Xuan Khanh	2	0.7	5	1.6	304
II	Binh Thuy	21	2.4	4	0.5	862
2.1	An Thoi	4	1.9	2	1.0	208
2.2	Long Hoa	8	2.40	1	0.3	333
2.3	Long Tuyen	9	2.80	1	0.3	321
III	Cai Rang	-	-	1	1.6	61
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	2.1	48
Total		35	0.8	33	0.7	4,539

3.2.2.8 Households Assets

Regarding transport: Transportation means of AHs in project area are mainly motorcycles with 98.4% and bicycles with 32.4%, the number of households owning and travel by cars account for a very small percentage of 2.2% and 1.2 of the AHs use ships / boats as transportation means.

For communication and entertainment: Most households have a television at home with 96.4%, 96.8% of the households have telephones, 27.9% have computers. Besides 14.9% of the households use air conditioners and 47.6% have washing machines in families

Table 3.24. Households Assets

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No	Ward/ District	Car		Motor bike		Bicycle		TV/DVD		Air conditioner		Computer		Washing machine		Telephone		Ship		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	46	2.7	1,706	98.6	533	30.8	1,632	94.3	294	17.0	549	31.7	809	46.8	1,701	98.3	8	0.5	1,730
1.1	An Binh	7	0.8	834	98.8	228	27.0	805	95.4	72	8.5	230	27.3	311	36.8	837	99.2	8	0.9	844
1.2	An Hoa	3	4.1	73	98.6	20	27.0	65	87.8	12	16.2	25	33.8	38	51.4	69	93.2	-	-	74
1.3	An Khanh	2	1.3	146	96.7	34	22.5	121	80.1	26	17.2	28	18.5	54	35.8	141	93.4	-	-	151
1.4	An Lac	2	1.3	157	98.1	41	25.6	156	97.5	26	16.3	59	36.9	78	48.8	159	99.4	-	-	160
1.5	Hung Loi	26	8.0	324	99.1	124	37.9	315	96.3	96	29.4	131	40.1	227	69.4	324	99.1	-	-	327
1.6	Tan An	5	11.9	42	100.0	26	61.9	42	100.0	29	69.0	32	76.2	26	61.9	40	95.2	-	-	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	1	0.8	130	98.5	60	45.5	128	97.0	33	25.0	44	33.3	75	56.8	131	99.2	-	-	132
II	Binh Thuy	4	1.3	302	98.3	154	50.2	254	82.7	40	13.0	55	17.9	184	59.9	279	90.9	13	4.2	307
2.1	An Thoi	1	1.3	75	100.0	57	76.0	65	86.7	8	10.7	13	17.3	58	77.3	72	96.0	2	2.7	75
2.2	Long Hoa	-	-	91	96.8	29	30.9	79	84.0	16	17.0	18	19.1	45	47.9	91	96.8	5	5.3	94
2.3	Long Tuyen	3	2.2	136	98.6	68	49.3	110	79.7	16	11.6	24	17.4	81	58.7	116	84.1	6	4.3	138
III	Cai Rang	-	-	27	100.0	7	25.9	27	100.0	3	11.1	3	11.1	15	55.6	27	100.0	-	-	27
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	13	100.0	3	23.1	13	100.0	1	7.7	-	-	7	53.8	13	100.0	-	-	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	14	100.0	5	35.7	14	100.0	2	14.3	3	21.4	8	57.1	14	100.0	-	-	14
Total		45	2.2	2,032	98.4	669	32.4	1,989	96.4	308	14.9	575	27.9	982	47.6	1,997	96.8	25	1.2	2,064

3.2.2.9 Energy used for lighting and cooking in families

100% of the AHs have access to the national grid and use the grid as a major energy source for lighting and production activities of the family.

Main source of energy for cooking served in households mainly oil / gas, accounting for 99.0%, a very small number of households using firewood and biogas for cooking proportion respectively 0.7% and 0.3%. See Table 3.25.

Table 3.25. Energy for lighting and cooking in AHs

No	Ward/ District	Power for lighting		Power for cooking							
		Electric		Oil/gas		Wood		Biogas		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	1,730	100.0	1,715	99.1	9	0.5	6	0.3	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	844	100.0	832	98.6	8	0.9	4	0.5	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	74	100.0	73	98.6	1	1.4	-	-	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	151	100.0	151	100.0	-	-	-	-	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	160	100.0	159	99.4	-	-	1	0.6	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	327	100.0	326	99.7	-	-	1	0.3	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	42	100.0	42	100.0	-	-	-	-	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	132	100.0	132	100.0	-	-	-	-	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	307	100.0	301	98.0	6	2.0	-	-	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	75	100.0	75	100.0	-	-	-	-	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	94	100.0	89	94.7	5	5.3	-	-	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	138	100.0	137	99.3	1	0.7	-	-	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	27	100.0	27	100.0	-	-	-	-	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	13	100.0	13	100.0	-	-	-	-	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	14	100.0	14	100.0	-	-	-	-	14	100.0
Total		2,064	100.0	2,043	99.0	15	0.7	6	0.3	2,064	100.0

3.2.2.10 Water supply

The main water sources PAPs used for drinking and recreating with tap water accounts for 98.4%, and the remaining 1.6% of the PAPs using water from drilled wells (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26. Water supply for drinking in AHs

No	Ward/ District	Rain		Dig well		River, ponds		Grill well		Running water		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1.0	1,712	99.0	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1.9	828	98.1	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	100.0	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	149	98.7	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	100.0	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	100.0	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	100.0	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	100.0	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4.6	293	95.4	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4.0	72	96.0	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6.4	88	93.6	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.6	133	96.4	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	100.0	27	100.0

3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	100.0	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	100.0	14	100.0
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1.6	2,032	98.4	2,064	100.0

3.2.2.11 Environmental sanitation

Sanitation: URENCO of Can Tho city undertakes daily garbage collection and 78.4% of the households use the service daily; 5.9% of the HHs is using local garbage collecting private service and 15.6% of HHs answered they treated their wastes by themselves. Regarding wastewater collection, 67.2 % of the households have connected to public wastewater collection system, the remaining 32.8 % have discharged the wastewater directly into the surrounding environment; Most households have septic toilets accounting for 73.9 %, the remaining 26.1 % use in septic toilets or on canals. (Table 3.27, 3.28 and 3.29).

Table 3.27. Models of collecting garbage

No	Ward	Local public service		Private contractor		Treatment self		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
I	Ninh Kieu	1,426	82.4	70	4.0	234	13.5	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	643	76.2	28	3.3	173	20.5	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	56	75.7	9	12.2	9	12.2	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	132	87.4	7	4.6	12	7.9	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	160	100.0	-	-	-	-	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	275	84.1	16	4.9	36	11.0	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	42	100.0	-	-	-	-	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	118	89.4	10	7.6	4	3.0	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	173	56.4	50	16.3	84	27.4	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	58	77.3	11	14.7	6	8.0	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	58	61.7	24	25.5	12	12.8	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	57	41.3	15	10.9	66	47.8	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	20	74.1	2	7.4	5	18.5	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	11	84.6	1	7.7	1	7.7	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	9	64.3	1	7.1	4	28.6	14	100.0
Total		1,619	78.4	122	5.9	323	15.6	2,064	100.0

Table 3.28. Models of collecting waste water

No	Ward/ District	Connected to the public system		Discharged into natural		Permeability reservoir		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
I	Ninh Kieu	1,271	73.5	448	25.9	11	0.6	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	661	78.3	179	21.2	4	0.5	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	58	78.4	14	18.9	2	2.7	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	101	66.9	47	31.1	3	2.0	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	125	78.1	34	21.3	1	0.6	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	210	64.2	117	35.8	-	-	327	100.0

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No	Ward/ District	Connected to the public system		Discharged into natural		Permeability reservoir		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
1.6	Tan An	28	66.7	14	33.3	-	-	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	88	66.7	43	32.6	1	0.8	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	103	33.6	177	57.7	27	8.8	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	41	54.7	26	34.7	8	10.7	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	28	29.8	55	58.5	11	11.7	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	34	24.6	96	69.6	8	5.8	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	14	51.9	13.00	48.15	-	-	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	7	53.8	6	46.2	-	-	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	7	50.0	7	50.0	-	-	14	100.0
Total		1,388	67.2	638	30.9	38	1.9	2,064	100.0

Table 3.29. Types of toilets in AHs

No	Ward	Rudimentary toilet		Septic toilets		Toilet belong to others		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	-	-	1,265	73.1	465	26.9	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	-	-	653	77.4	191	22.6	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	57	77.0	17	23.0	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	106	70.2	45	29.8	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	-	-	112	70.0	48	30.0	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	221	67.6	106	32.4	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	-	-	33	78.6	9	21.4	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	83	62.9	49	37.1	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	10	3.3	241	78.5	56	18.2	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	-	-	66	88.0	9	12.0	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	7	7.45	76	80.9	11	11.7	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	3	2.2	99	71.7	36	26.1	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	-	-	20	74.1	7	25.9	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	9	64.3	5	35.7	14	100.0
Total		10	0.5	1,526	73.9	528	25.6	2,064	100.0

Flooding occurs frequently in the project area with 55% of household suffering from flooding during the rainy season by frequency of 0.25 times per month, in an average submerge of 0.32m deep and 2.45 of day of flooding.

Table 3.30. Status of flood in the past 5 years

No	Ward/ District	No		Yes		Average flooding frequency	Average flooding deep	Average flooding period	Total
		Q	%	Q	%				
I	Ninh Kieu	791	45.7	939	54.3	0.30	0.34	2.47	1,730
1.1	An Binh	396	46.9	448	53.1	0.27	0.34	2.23	844

No	Ward/ District	No		Yes		Average flooding frequency	Average flooding deep	Average flooding period	Total
		Q	%	Q	%				
1.2	An Hoa	27	36.5	47	63.5	0.19	0.29	3.23	74
1.3	An Khanh	61	40.4	90	59.6	0.18	0.37	2.71	151
1.4	An Lac	55	34.4	105	65.6	0.42	0.35	2.64	160
1.5	Hung Loi	172	52.6	155	47.4	0.44	0.32	2.09	327
1.6	Tan An	29	69.0	13	31.0	0.42	0.32	2.61	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	51	38.6	81	61.4	0.25	0.30	3.68	132
II	Binh Thuy	128	41.7	179	58.3	0.22	0.25	2.42	307
2.1	An Thoi	34	45.3	41	54.7	0.20	0.25	1.90	75
2.2	Long Hoa	41	43.6	53	56.4	0.34	0.31	2.04	94
2.3	Long Tuyen	53	38.4	85	61.6	0.17	0.27	2.93	138
III	Cai Rang	9	33.3	18	66.7	0.26	0.25	1.67	27
3.1	Hung Phu	5	38.5	8	61.5	0.11	0.16	1.00	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	4	28.6	10	71.4	0.37	0.32	2.20	14
Total		928	45.0	1,136	55.0	0.29	0.32	2.45	2,064

3.2.2.12 Community health care

Flooding situation often leads to infectious diseases for households living in the project area. Survey results for the most common diseases in the project area showed that 25.6% of common diseases related to scabies, 23.5% of households having dengue, 17.9% of households having disease dysentery and typhoid 2% households.

Table 3.31. Diseases regular meet

No	Ward/ District	Typhoid		Dengue		Cholera		Dysentery		Scabies		No		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	19	1.1	398	23.0	56	3.2	309	17.9	468	27.1	480	27.7	1,730
1.1	An Binh	1	0.1	169	20.0	4	0.5	169	20.0	253	30.0	248	29.4	844
1.2	An Hoa	13	17.6	16	21.6	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	43	58.1	74
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	38	25.2	7	4.6	38	25.2	43	28.5	25	16.6	151
1.4	An Lac	-	-	48	30.0	14	8.8	-	-	42	26.3	56	35.0	160
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	83	25.4	25	7.6	82	25.1	82	25.1	55	16.8	327
1.6	Tan An	4	9.5	16	38.1	1	2.4	5	11.9	8	19.0	8	19.0	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	1	0.8	28	21.2	3	2.3	15	11.4	40	30.3	45	34.1	132
II	Binh Thuy	20	6.5	81	26.4	62	20.2	60	19.5	57	18.6	27	8.8	307
2.1	An Thoi	5	6.7	29	38.7	28	37.3	-	-	11	14.7	2	2.7	75
2.2	Long Hoa	2	2.1	21	22.3	2	2.1	25	26.6	34	36.2	10	10.6	94
2.3	Long Tuyen	13	9.4	31	22.5	32	23.2	35	25.4	12	8.7	15	10.9	138
III	Cai Rang	2	7.4	6	22.2	3	11.1	-	-	3	11.1	13	48.1	27
3.1	Hung Phu	2	15.4	3	23.1	-	-	-	-	3	23.1	5	38.5	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	3	21.4	3	21.4	-	-	-	-	8	57.1	14
Total		41	2.0	485	23.5	121	5.9	369	17.9	528	25.6	520	25.2	2,064

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Access health care: PAPs recognized that the health care system in the project area is advantageous. 77.9% of the PAPs select the city hospitals to have a health check when they get sick, 41% of the PAPs could go to district hospitals, 14.9% used ward health care stations and 36.3% used private health care centers. In addition, 70% of the households go to local pharmacies to buy medicines for normal sickness (Table 3.32).

Table 3.32. Health care places of AHs

No	Ward/ District	Medical station		District's hospital		City's hospital		Private hospital		Pharmacy		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	709	41.0	692	40.0	1,381	79.8	632	36.5	1,220	70.5	1,730
1.1	An Binh	354	41.9	346	41.0	670	79.4	278	32.9	575	68.1	844
1.2	An Hoa	31	41.9	30	40.5	58	78.4	35	47.3	44	59.5	74
1.3	An Khanh	63	41.7	62	41.1	78	51.7	75	49.7	91	60.3	151
1.4	An Lac	67	41.9	66	41.3	146	91.3	61	38.1	126	78.8	160
1.5	Hung Loi	137	41.9	134	41.0	275	84.1	108	33.0	254	77.7	327
1.6	Tan An	28	66.7	31	73.8	38	90.5	22	52.4	16	38.1	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	55	41.7	54	40.9	116	87.9	53	40.2	114	86.4	132
II	Binh Thuy	147	47.9	143	46.6	229	74.6	119	38.8	240	78.2	307
2.1	An Thoi	41	54.7	40	53.3	67	89.3	50	66.7	69	92.0	75
2.2	Long Hoa	48	51.1	47	50.0	68	72.3	30	31.9	64	68.1	94
2.3	Long Tuyen	58	42.0	57	41.3	94	68.1	39	28.3	107	77.5	138
III	Cai Rang	11	40.7	11	40.7	15	55.6	21	77.8	20	74.1	27
3.1	Hung Phu	5	38.5	5	38.5	1	7.7	10	76.9	11	84.6	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	6	42.9	6	42.9	14	100.0	11	78.6	9	64.3	14
Total		867	42.0	846	41.0	1,625	78.7	772	37.4	1,480	71.7	2,064

3.2.2.13 Access to other public services

Access to education: PAPs indicated that the educational system from kindergartens to universities in Can Tho city is satisfactory for most of the people. Roads and transportation means give easy access to the educational services within the city. In the project area, the education system meets the residents' demand. Each ward has at least one kindergarten and one primary school. All AHs can select an appropriate school to send their children to study. The number of AHs has children within school ages and status of accessing the educational system is presented in Table 3.33.

Table 3.33. Access to educational services of PAPs

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No	Ward	Kindergarten		Primary		Secondary		High school		vocational training		University		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	233	13.5	532	30.8	648	37.5	673	38.9	229	13.2	371	21.4	1,730
1.1	An Binh	89	10.5	315	37.3	389	46.1	411	48.7	89	10.5	148	17.5	844
1.2	An Hoa	12	16.2	12	16.2	1	1.4	5	6.8	15	20.3	15	20.3	74
1.3	An Khanh	25	16.6	24	15.9	43	28.5	37	24.5	10	6.6	39	25.8	151
1.4	An Lac	45	28.1	51	31.9	58	36.3	43	26.9	21	13.1	33	20.6	160
1.5	Hung Loi	42	12.8	88	26.9	116	35.5	156	47.7	50	15.3	89	27.2	327
1.6	Tan An	6	14.3	15	35.7	24	57.1	17	40.5	21	50.0	24	57.1	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	14	10.6	27	20.5	17	12.9	4	3.0	23	17.4	23	17.4	132
II	Binh Thuy	57	18.6	53	17.3	99	32.2	101	32.9	36	11.7	63	20.5	307
2.1	An Thoi	11	14.7	14	18.7	28	37.3	35	46.7	7	9.3	16	21.3	75
2.2	Long Hoa	12	12.8	16	17.0	36	38.3	25	26.6	11	11.7	19	20.2	94
2.3	Long Tuyen	34	24.6	23	16.7	35	25.4	41	29.7	18	13.0	28	20.3	138
III	Cai Rang	1	3.7	5	18.5	6	22.2	10	37.0	4	14.8	11	40.7	27
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	3	23.1	4	30.8	6	46.2	1	7.7	6	46.2	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	1	7.1	2	14.3	2	14.3	4	28.6	3	21.4	5	35.7	14
Total		291	14.1	590	28.6	753	36.5	784	38.0	269	13.0	445	21.6	2,064

Access to market: The survey shows that PAPs could have access to markets for business or shopping at local markets, shops and supermarkets, of which the number of PAPs accessible to market accounts for 88.9% (Table 3.34).

Access to other social infrastructures: PAPs could have access to entertainment centers, local cultural buildings in convenient manners. The number of PAPs answered they like to have access to their block and ward's cultural buildings with 69.2% and 79.2% respectively. 17.7% of the PAPs like to visit their district sport centers. Besides, 43.4% of the PAPs answered they like to visit pagoda, temples.

Table 3.34. Access to other social services of PAPs

No	Ward	Market		Community house village		Community house ward		Church, temple, shrine		Sport center		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	1,555	89.9	1,180	68.2	1,332	77.0	780	45.1	330	19.1	1,730
1.1	An Binh	794	94.1	499	59.1	587	69.5	308	36.5	122	14.5	844
1.2	An Hoa	47	63.5	46	62.2	70	94.6	35	47.3	25	33.8	74
1.3	An Khanh	93	61.6	101	66.9	131	86.8	22	14.6	11	7.3	151
1.4	An Lac	159	99.4	131	81.9	126	78.8	97	60.6	49	30.6	160
1.5	Hung Loi	294	89.9	281	85.9	289	88.4	208	63.6	71	21.7	327
1.6	Tan An	42	100.0	28	66.7	31	73.8	18	42.9	11	26.2	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	126	95.5	94	71.2	98	74.2	92	69.7	41	31.1	132
II	Binh Thuy	253	82.4	230	74.9	283	92.2	114	37.1	34	11.1	307
2.1	An Thoi	74	98.7	46	61.3	70	93.3	21	28.0	11	14.7	75
2.2	Long Hoa	68	72.3	67	71.3	91	96.8	33	35.1	12	12.8	94

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No	Ward	Market		Community house village		Community house ward		Church, temple, shrine		Sport center		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
2.3	Long Tuyen	111	80.4	117	84.8	122	88.4	60	43.5	11	8.0	138
III	Cai Rang	27	100.0	19	70.4	20	74.1	2	7.4	2	7.4	27
3.1	Hung Phu	13	100.0	8	61.5	11	84.6	1	7.7	0	0.0	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	14	100.0	11	78.6	9	64.3	1	7.1	2	14.3	14
Total		1,835	88.9	1,429	69.2	1,635	79.2	896	43.4	366	17.7	2,064

3.2.2.14 Transportation infrastructure

The type of main roads in the project area include asphalt roads, concrete roads and soil roads. Among which asphalt roads account for the highest percentage with 58.19%, followed by concrete road, accounted for 37.4%, in the project area, there are still some embanked roads in some places, accounted for 4.46% (Table 3.35).

Table 3.35. Kinds of transportation roads in project area

No	Ward	Soil road		Cement road		Asphalt road		Total
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	-	-	598	35.4	1,132	67.1	1,688
1.1	An Binh	-	-	418	49.5	426	50.5	844
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	44	59.5	30	40.5	74
1.3	An Khanh	-	-	50	33.1	101	66.9	151
1.4	An Lac	-	-	34	21.3	126	78.8	160
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	42	12.8	285	87.2	327
1.6	Tan An	-	-	-	-	42	100.0	42
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	10	7.6	122	92.4	132
II	Binh Thuy	92	26.4	168	48.1	47	13.5	349
2.1	An Thoi	25	33.3	39	52.0	11	14.7	75
2.2	Long Hoa	34	36.2	36	38.3	24	25.5	94
2.3	Long Tuyen	33	23.9	93	67.4	12	8.7	138
III	Cai Rang			5	18.5	22	81.5	27
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	4	30.8	9	69.2	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	7.1	13	92.9	14
Total		92	4.46	771	37.4	1,201	58.19	2,064

3.2.2.15 Housing Conditions of households affected

Most of the people believe that their housing condition is still relatively good. The percentage of households with normal condition housing status is accounted for 67.2%, households with good condition is 25.5% and 4.5% with very good housing condition. Only 2.9% of the surveyed households said that they have poor housing condition (Table 3.36).

Table 3.36. AHs Housing Conditions

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No	District/ Ward	Very good		Good		Average		Poor		Total	
		%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q
I	Ninh Kieu	84	4.9	415	24.0	1,176	68.0	55	3.2	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	23	2.7	127	15.0	665	78.8	29	3.4	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	3	4.1	24	32.4	46	62.2	1	1.4	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	7	4.6	54	35.8	88	58.3	2	1.3	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	3	1.9	37	23.1	112	70.0	8	5.0	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	26	8.0	96	29.4	196	59.9	9	2.8	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	11	26.2	25	59.5	6	14.3	-	-	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	11	8.3	52	39.4	63	47.7	6	4.5	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	9	2.9	108	35.2	186	60.6	4	1.3	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	4	5.3	25	33.3	46	61.3	-	-	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	3	3.2	35	37.2	54	57.4	2	2.1	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	2	1.4	48	34.8	86	62.3	2	1.4	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	-	-	3	11.1	24	88.9	-	-	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	2	15.4	11	84.6	-	-	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	7.1	13	92.9	-	-	14	100.0
Total		93	4.5	526	25.5	1,386	67.2	59	2.9	2,064	100.0

3.2.2.16 Households with Loans

Of the 2,064 surveyed households, there were 264 households (12.8%) that had outstanding loans, of which 10% of the households borrowing from the State Bank and 1.3% of loans through credit institutions/organizations and 1.6 % belong to personal loan. Loans were being used for the purpose of investing in their business or building/repairing households which accounted for 29.5%. Household investment loans for agricultural production accounted for 10.2%. Some households borrowed money for household consumption and others for spending on children's educational expenses, accounting for 24.6% (Table 3.37 and 3.38).

Table 3.37. Status of HHs with current loan

No	Ward	HH have Current Loan						Have no loan		Total	
		Bank		Credit fund		Private		Q	%	Q	%
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%				
I	Ninh Kieu	151	8.7	14	0.8	24	1.4	1,541	89.1	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	66	7.8	5	0.6	4	0.5	769	91.1	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	68	91.9	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	20	13.2	-	-	3	2.0	128	84.8	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	11	6.9	-	-	-	-	149	93.1	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	32	9.8	4	1.2	4	1.2	287	87.8	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	13	31.0	-	-	5	11.9	24	57.1	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	7	5.3	3	2.3	6	4.5	116	87.9	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	51	16.6	12	3.9	7	2.3	237	77.2	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	13	17.3	3	4.0	2	2.7	57	76.0	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	25	26.6	7	7.4	3	3.2	59	62.8	94	100.0

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No	Ward	HH have Current Loan						Have no loan		Total	
		Bank		Credit fund		Private		Q	%	Q	%
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%				
2.3	Long Tuyen	13	9.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	121	87.7	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	4	14.8	-	-	1	3.7	22	81.5	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	1	7.7	12	92.3	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	4	28.6	-	-	-	-	10	71.4	14	100.0
Total		206	10.0	26	1.3	32	1.6	1,800	87.2	2,064	100.0

Table 3.38. Purpose of Getting Loan of AHs

No	Ward	Household Spending		Investment in agriculture		Investment trade		Building housing		Payment of school fees		Other		Total
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	
I	Ninh Kieu	30	15.9	9	4.8	63	33.3	60	31.7	19	10.1	8	4.2	189
1.1	An Binh	11	14.7	8	10.7	22	29.3	19	25.3	13	17.3	2	2.7	75
1.2	An Hoa	3	50.0	1	16.7	-	-	2	33.3	-	-	-	-	6
1.3	An Khanh	1	4.3	-	-	3	13.0	15	65.2	2	8.7	2	8.7	23
1.4	An Lac	2	18.2	-	-	6	54.5	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	9.1	11
1.5	Hung Loi	5	12.5	-	-	20	50.0	10	25.0	2	5.0	3	7.5	40
1.6	Tan An	6	33.3	-	-	8	44.4	4	22.2	-	-	-	-	18
1.7	Xuan Khanh	2	12.5	-	-	4	25.0	9	56.3	1	6.3	-	-	16
II	Binh Thuy	6	8.6	17	24.3	14	20.0	16	22.9	9	12.9	8	11.4	70
2.1	An Thoi	2	11.1	1	5.6	2	11.1	8	44.4	5	27.8	0	0.0	18
2.2	Long Hoa	3	8.6	9	25.7	8	22.9	7	20.0	4	11.4	4	11.4	35
2.3	Long Tuyen	1	5.9	7	41.2	4	23.5	1	5.9	-	-	4	23.5	17
III	Cai Rang	-	-	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	-	-	5
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	-	-	4
Total		36	13.6	27	10.2	78	29.5	78	29.5	29	11.0	16	6.1	264

3.2.2.17 Vulnerable households

Survey results with the group of 444 vulnerable households: Of 1,610 female headed HHs in the affected area, there are 349 (22%) female headed HHs with dependents experiencing economic difficulties. Compared with the total number of vulnerable HHs (444 HHs), female headed HHs with dependents and meeting economic difficulties are 349 (78.6%). Furthermore, among vulnerable HHs, there are 11 households of ethnic minority groups (Khmer ethnic) accounted for 2.5%, 35 is poor households accounted for 7.9%, 6 households headed by disabled persons, accounting for 1.4% and 10 households with single elderly accounted for 2.3% (Table 3.39).

Table 3.39. Vulnerable AHs

No	Ward/ District	Female headed		Ethnic Minority		Disabled		Poor		Elderly		Social policy		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	255	78.7	11	3.4	6	1.9	14	4.3	10	3.1	28	8.6	324	100.0
1.1	An Binh	154	82.8	2	1.1	3	1.6	10	5.4	4	2.2	13	7.0	186	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	14	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	41	93.2	-	-	1	2.3	-	-	1	2.3	1	2.3	44	100.0
1.4	An Lạc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	23	60.5	3	7.9	2	5.3	2	5.3	-	-	8	21.1	38	100.0
1.6	Tan An	5	83.3	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	1	16.67	6	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	18	51.4	6	17.1	-	-	2	5.7	4	11.4	5	14.3	35	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	93	78.8	-	-	-	-	21	17.8	-	-	4	3.4	118	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	38	86.4	-	-	-	-	4	9.1	-	-	2	4.5	44	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	39	81.3	-	-	-	-	8	16.67	-	-	1	2.1	48	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	16	61.5	-	-	-	-	9	34.62	-	-	1	3.8	26	100.0
III	Cai Rang	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	2	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total		349	78.6	11	2.5	6	1.4	35	7.9	10	2.3	33	7.4	444	100.0

- Q= quantity

3.3 Social Network and Support Systems

In Can Tho City the social network and support system includes: i) government support through various programs; ii) mass organization; iii) NGOs and iv) citizen groups.

3.3.1 Government Programs

The Department of Labour Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) of Can Tho City has specific policies for poor HH. DOLISA provides in particular trainings in livelihoods skills free of charge for poor HH.

HH registered as poor at the ward level (with certificate of poor HH) are entitled to range of benefits including lower fees for services and reduced cost health care.

The Social Policy Bank of Can Tho City offer micro-credit loans to poor Households with no interest rate and long term reimbursement.

Schools and health centers are present in all the project area and cover the needs of the citizens.

There is a pension system in Vietnam only for government staff. Other workers can rely only on their family for their retirement.

3.3.2 Mass Organizations

The mass organizations include, among others, the Women's Union, Farmer's Union and Youth Union which are under the umbrella organization of the Fatherland Front. They operate at central/national down to provincial, city/district, and commune/ward levels. Their main role is mobilization, mediating problems and dissemination of information through their members. They play a dominant role in civic life in Vietnam and in Can Tho City, hence, development projects are most often undertaken in partnership with them.

Women's Union (WU) in particular is a key organization to provide information to HH and to implement development programs. WU is present at all administrative levels (province, City, ward/commune and village). Among other activities, WU implements livelihood skills programs for women, environmental awareness programs and credit programs to HH, especially for poor HH and women.

These organizations through their network get feedback from the population and can channel complaints and concerns regarding any impacts of development projects on the community. They are also key partners for the implementation of project programs (i.e. monitoring of resettlement, income restoration programs) and for the monitoring of resettlement activities.

3.3.3 NGOs

Can Tho City is the home of a strong network of NGOs both national and international. The main fields where NGOs are involved are climate change adaptation (Challenge to

Change (CtC)), poverty reduction (East Meet West Foundation, Save the Children in Vietnam, CARE Vietnam) and health care (Family Health International, Health Bridge Foundation of Canada). NGOs may also be key partners for the implementation of the project especially regarding climate change adaptation and income restoration.

3.3.4 Citizen Groups

Mass organizations, such as Women’s Union, Farmer’s Union, Youth’s Union, Fatherland Front, continue to dominate the space for civil society in Vietnam and in Can Tho City and few citizen organization are present. However there is possibility for the development of citizen groups. According to The Decree No: 79/2003/ND-CP on Promulgating the Regulation on the Exercise of Democracy in the Communes also provides as a strong framework for ensuring a consultative process from the design of the Program and its specific projects, and through implementation and monitoring. For example for resettlement, groups of representatives of affected people are part of the resettlement process and can channeled concerns from affected households. Community groups could also be involved in the monitoring of activities such as resettlement or environment.

3.4 Social characteristics of the displaced groups

Based on the scope of land acquisition presented in Chapter 2 and on socioeconomic survey presented in section 3.2., the following social characteristics of the displaced groups are presented in the table below. The table presents also the impacts on different type households and how they will be affected by the Project and which mitigation measures will be proposed.

Table 3.40. Social Characteristics of the Displaced Groups

Displaced Group	Social Trends	Impacts	Mitigation measures
Non-relocated Households			
Severely affected farmers (more than 20% of productive land affected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable income; • Low education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income affected; • No agriculture land available in the area; • Need to switch to non-agriculture activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement costs and various allowances; • Income Restoration Program.
Marginally affected farmers (less than 20% of productive land affected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable income; • Low education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income marginally affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement costs and various allowances.
Marginally affected residential land with or without house partially affected (legal land user);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can reorganize on their remaining land and/or repair house; • No disruption of social activities and no impact on income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement costs and various allowances; • Repair allowance.
Relocated Households			
Households encroaching on River and Canal Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landless Households; • Poor or near poor households; • Low education and skills; • Poor sanitation and housing conditions; • Exposed to flooding; • Rely mainly on informal livelihood (small business) or hired labour; unstable income; • More affected by diseases due to poor sanitation conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be relocated in serviced resettlement site; • Disruption of business activities (distance from the site to their former location). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for compensation for land (60%); • Secure land plot in resettlement site and improved housing and sanitation conditions; • Income Restoration Program.
Relocated shopkeepers (informal business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor or near poor households; • Mainly women; • Low education and skills; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance from the resettlement site to their former business location may affect their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement costs and various allowances; • Income Restoration Program;

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Displaced Group	Social Trends	Impacts	Mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable income. 	income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for loss of business.
Relocated shopkeepers (registered business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium education and skills; Stable and medium to high income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of location and loss of current customers; Loss of income during transition period until reinstallation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement costs and various allowances; Compensation for loss of business; Assistance to find new business location.
Employees of companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium education and skills; Stable and low to medium income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for loss of jobs
Other relocated households (not shopkeepers or farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income not affected; Disruption of social activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement costs and various allowances; Allocation of plots in RS or self-relocation.

CHAPTER 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

As described in the Project RPF, the compensation, assistance and resettlement policy proposed for the CTURDP is based on Laws, Decrees, Guideline Circulars and Decision of compensation and resettlement of the Vietnam Government and involuntary resettlement policy of the WB OP4.12.

4.1 National Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land

- Land Law 2013 which has been effective since July 1, 2014 Decree No. 45/2013 / QH13 dated November 29, 2013
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government providing guidance on detailed implementation of some articles from the Land Law 2013.
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government providing regulations on land prices.
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on compensation, support, and resettlement when land acquisition is required by the State.
- Circular No. 36/2014 / TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014, specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction, adjustment of land prices; specific land prices valuation and land prices valuation consulting service.
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014, providing detailed regulation compensation, assistance, and resettlement when the State acquires land.
- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated November 17, 2009, by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors by 2020.
- Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg, dated November 16, 2012, on the support policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State.
- Document of Prime Minister No. 1665/TTg-CN, dated October 17, 2006, regarding management of clearance of site, mine and explosive ordnance for transport construction, and
- Other related regulations or administrative decisions applicable for the resettlement plan and implementation of the project including relevant decisions by Can Tho City's People Committee (CT-CPC) related to principles for compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquisition required by the State, and CT-CPC's decisions on compensation unit prices for land, crops, and affected assets due to land acquisition for the purpose of the Project.

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- Decision No.15/2014/QĐ-PC, dated November 13, 2014 of CT-CPC regarding to compensation and assistance when the state acquired land in Can Tho city;
- Decision No.09/2015/QĐ-PC, dated March 5th, 2015 of CT-CPC regarding to stipulate for house price, structure, crops and pet in Can Tho city;

4.2 WB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

4.2.1 The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives

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

4.2.2 Required measures for the best resettlement results

- Consulting PAPs/DPs about feasible measures for compensation and resettlement plans;
- Providing PAPs/DPs with options for resettlement and recovery;
- Offering PAPs/DPs opportunities to participate in and choose planning options;
- Compensating fully at replacement costs for losses attributable to the project;
- Resettlement site must be provided with fundamental infrastructure and services same as the DPs' previous residential areas at least;
- Providing DPs with allowances, supports, vocational training and income assistance to facilitate their relocation;
- Identifying special supports for vulnerable groups; and
- Setting up an institutional structure to ensure the successful compensation and resettlement.

4.2.3 Compensation Criteria and Eligibility

There are the two categories. (i) PAPs who are entitled to full compensation include (a) those who have legal rights to land; (b) those who currently do not have legal rights to land but have claimed for legalizable land or assets in accordance with the GOV's laws based on the storage of such documents as land tax bills, certificates of residence status,

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or residential permissions of local authorities to occupy and use the land in the project affected areas; and (ii) those who are not entitled to full compensation are those who with no recognizable legal right or no claim to legalizable land they are occupying.

PAPs who are entitled to full compensation to the affected land will be given the compensation with 100% of the replacement cost for the acquired land, and other assistances based on the specific cases to achieve the objectives of the policy. PAPs with no rights on land will not be fully compensated but will receive the project supports with different levels depending on the legal status of affected land and have other assistances based on the specific cases to achieve the objectives of the policy.

Regardless of legal status of land, all affected assets on land will be compensated to PAPs with 100% of the values at the replacement cost.

Persons encroaching land after the cut-off date determined in the project RP are not entitled to any compensation or assistance from the project.

4.2.4 Methods of evaluation and compensation for losses

Methods used for the valuation of losses in WB funding projects are based on full replacement costs. For this project, the losses consist of damages to land, structures and other assets. The full replacement cost of land includes the land value as defined in accordance with the prevalent market price plus the fee for obtaining certificate of land use rights.

- For affected houses and other structures, the valuation is based on the market prices of construction materials and labour costs to build a replacement house of equal or better quality and area to the affected one.
- For works partly or wholly affected by the project, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labour and contractor fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted.

4.3 Comparison between GOV and WB approaches

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

- The GOV has procedures that allow compensation for losses of people who have no legal land use rights but possibly satisfy conditions of land legalization.
- Registered permanent residents are entitled to choose what form of compensation they want such as relocation to a better resettlement site, receiving cash, or combination of both resettlement and receiving cash.
- New resettlement locations for DPs should have better infrastructures and public services than DP's previous locations and higher living condition.

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- There will be mechanism to assist PAPs/DPs in transition period and keep people informed; thereby they can negotiate for compensation and voicing their grievances.
- For the PAPs who are not entitled to the compensation, the GOV has support policies in accordance with the WB policy to help them restore their livelihood.

Besides the compatible points, there are several differences between the GOV's regulations and WB's policies in terms of compensation, assistance resettlement and livelihood rehabilitation for PAPs. The summary of differences of the two policies and a harmonizing policy with the proposed measures to close the gaps between two policies to be applied for this project, are presented in Table 4. 1

Table 4.1. Summary of differences between the GOV's policies and WB's policies and proposed policies for the Project.

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
<i>Land Property</i>			
Policy objectives	PAPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Not mentioned. However, there is a provision of support to be considered by PPC/CPC to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47). In case people having land recovered are resettled while the amount of compensation and support is not enough to buy the minimum resettlement plot, the State shall make up the deficit. (Clause 4, Article 86 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
Support for affected households who have no	No compensated but giving financial assistance to all	Only applicable for agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is	Agricultural land used prior to 1/7/2004 is supported with an amount of equal to 100% of the

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Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	PAPs to achieve the policy objective (to rehabilitate or improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)	eligible for compensation. Other cases may be considered for assistance by PPC/CPC if needed (Clause 2, Article 77 of Land Law, 2013)	<p>land at full replacement cost within the land allocation quotas;</p> <p>Agricultural land used after 1/7/2004 will be supported with an amount of at least 60% of the land value with an aim of restoring life.</p> <p>Residential land and non-agricultural land will be supported with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost.</p> <p>In case, affected persons who are displaced but have nowhere to reside in the wards where the land is affected by the project, they will be allocated with a minimum land plot in the resettlement site and they have to pay the land use fee. If they are not affordable to buy the minimum plot of land in the resettlement area, they will be debited the land use levy.</p>
Methods for determining compensation rates	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,	Compensation for lost assets is calculated at price close to transferring the assets in local markets or the cost of newly-built structures. City People's Committee is granted to identify compensation prices for different categories of assets. Land valuator can be used to	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by the City People's Committee to ensure full replacement costs.

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Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
		determine land prices, which will be appraised by land appraisal board before the City People's Committee approval.	
Compensation/assistances			
Houses or other structures to be acquired on land are not eligible to the compensation	Support 100% of new construction prices plus fees for relevant administrative procedures.	Compensation/support based on cost for constructing new structure with similar technical standards, based on the affected level and legality of houses and other structures that the level of compensation from 0% - 80% of new construction costs (Article 10 Decision No. 15/2014/D – UBND of CT-CPC)	Support of 100% of new construction prices plus fees for relevant administrative procedures (transaction cost).
Resettlement Arrangement	For all relocated households	<p>Only apply to relocated households whose land and houses are eligible to the compensation.</p> <p>In case of ineligibility for compensation, if DPs have no other accommodations, they will be considered case by case.</p>	Households and individuals whose entire houses and land are acquired and eligible for compensation or their remaining area after being acquired is smaller than the local minimum allocation quotas of residential land if they have no other land in the wards being affected by the project will be: (i) resettlement arranged, and (ii) in case, the acquired land compensation amount is lower than that of the minimum land plot in the resettlement site, the State will support the difference, but the support amount shall not exceed the

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Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
			<p>different amount of the compensation and the minimum resettlement allocation prescribed locally.</p> <p>In case DPs including PAPs encroaching on land beyond canals/rivers who are not entitled to the resettlement, but have no shelter in their wards, they will be allocated a minimum land plot in the project resettlement area and are charged with land-use fee. If they are not affordable to pay for the land plot, they will be considered to be in debt of the land use levy.</p>
Compensation for loss of income / business households affected	To all affected household business.	Only apply to business, production households with business licenses. Level of compensation/support equal to 30% of their yearly incomes after taxing based on their average yearly incomes of the 3 previous continuous years confirmed by the tax agency. (Section b, Clause 4, Article 19, ND47 / 2014 / ND-CP)	<p>Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households having register business whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income based on their average yearly income as declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years;</p> <p>PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without tax register are permanently affected by the project will receive an</p>

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Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
			<p>allowance of VND 2,000,000 to 10,000,000. PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without tax register are temporarily affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 1,000,000 – 5,000,000.</p> <p>Employees who have had the labor contracts for at least 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organisations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.</p>
Threshold of severe impacts on income resources due to acquiring agricultural land	Losing 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of agricultural land.	Losing over 30% of agricultural land	Losing 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of agricultural land.
Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures taking	It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly	Not addressed.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.

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Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
	upon poor and vulnerable groups.		
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided. No follow-up for full livelihood restoration after resettlement completion.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RP.
Consultation and disclosure	Participation in planning and implementing RP, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Focus mostly on consultation during planning (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job searching); information sharing and disclosure.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RP preparation, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
<i>Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)</i>			
Grievance redress mechanism	Grievance redress mechanism should be independent	PAPs are entitled to send complaints/grievances of any issues related to the compensation, assistance and resettlement to the competent agencies to be handled the grievances at the first and second steps. At the same time, complainants can go to court at any steps as PAP wishes (Articles 28, 32, 33 of Law on Grievance No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11 November, 2011	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitoring consultant.

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
Monitoring & Evaluation			
Monitoring and evaluation Mechanisms on compensation & resettlement	Internal and independent monitoring are required	Citizens are allowed to supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013). There is no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

As a WB member country, the GOV has committed that, should the international agreements signed or acceded to by GOV with the WB contain provisions different from those in the present resettlement legal framework in Vietnam, the provisions of the international agreements with the WB shall prevail. According to Clause 2 of Article 87 of the Land Law 2013, "for the projects using loans from foreign and international organizations for which the State of Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support, resettlement, the framework is applied".

4.4 Required waivers

To comply with WB OP 4.12 policy on Involuntary Resettlement, articles in the laws and regulations of Vietnam that do not guarantee the PAPs' right to compensation at replacement costs, or eligibility articles that do not extend the right of being restored and/or assisted to households without valid land papers, or otherwise limit the compensation required by WB OP 4.12, will not apply. The requirements of WB OP 4.12 will fully apply in all cases.

CHAPTER 5. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

In order to overcome the differences and gaps between compensation, supporting and resettlement policies of the WB and GOV which was mentioned in Chapter 4, the compensation, supporting and resettlement plan of the project will be implemented under the project's RPF approved by the Prime Minister.

5.1 Principles and Objectives

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

- Land acquisition and asset impacts as well as resettlement of DPs must be minimized as much as possible.
- All PAPs residing, working, doing business or farming in the project areas will be provided with rehabilitation measures, sufficient enough for them to improve or at least maintain their living standards, income earning and production capacity same as their pre-project conditions.
- Lack of legal rights to acquired land will not prevent PAPs from their entitlement to access such rehabilitation measures.
- Plans for land acquisition and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures must be taken under the consultation with PAPs to minimize their disturbance. Entitlements shall be provided to PAPs prior to the expected commencement of works at the respective project areas.
- Existing public services shall be maintained or improved.
- Budget for resettlement shall be available in the project implementation stages.
- The executing organization must ensure the design, planning, consultation and implementation of the RP effectively and timely.
- Checking, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of RP timely and effectively should be conducted.
- All PAPs who have assets within or reside within the area of project land-take before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses as per this RPF. Those who have lost their income and/or subsistence will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project in consultation with the PAPs. If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures should be considered.
- Agricultural land lost will be compensated "land for land", or in cash, according to PAP's choice and the availability of local land fund. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land (10% or

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more of their productive land for the vulnerable). For Can Tho city, because its agricultural land fund is considered not available for the option of “land for land” compensation, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost. Those who lose from 20% or more (from 10% or more for the vulnerable) of the productive land will receive the project income restoration measures.

- PAPs who have to relocate will be arranged for resettlement as regulated; their houses, lands and other properties affected by the project will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.
- Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any depreciation of the structure and without deduction for salvageable materials.
- The PAPs will be provided with a transportation allowance for transporting personal belongings and assets to a new resettlement place, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.
- Announcement of acquiring land for the project to PAPs will be made by a state competent agency before at least 90 days for agricultural land and 180 days for non- agricultural land. The announced contents include a plan of land acquisition, investigation, surveys, detail measurements.
- Handing over the acquired lands to the project will be made by 30 days since PAPs have received full compensation or assistances from the project.
- Public services and resources at the resettlement area will be improved to be better than that in PAP’s previous resettlements.
- Temporary resettlement: Relocation of any households more than once, should be avoided because it leads to PAPs being impacted twice or more and will slow down the livelihood restoration time. If this happens, these households should be considered for additional benefits as they have been impacted twice. Temporary resettlement only occurs If the PMU-ODA has verified that temporary resettlement is unavoidable for such reasons as:
 - DPs who are planning to resettle in the project resettlement site are requested to hand over their land to the project but the project resettlement site has not been ready for them to move in.
 - PAPs whose houses are partly affected and necessary to be rebuilt or repaired need temporary resettlement during the time of rebuilding or repairing their houses.
 - DPs who select the self - relocation option need temporary resettlement during the time of looking for new residing places.

5.2 Compensation Policies

5.2.1 Compensation Policy for Households' residential land

a. *Land users are entitled to be compensated (Legal and legalizable land users)*

- The project affected land-users will be compensated for the actually affected area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;
- In case, PAPs losing residential land and their remaining land is not viable enough according to threshold identified in Can Tho City resettlement policy for their residence (ineligible for building new house as stipulated), if the PAPs agree, the state will acquire the remaining land and compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;
- Land-users who are eligible for compensation of acquired land (legal and legalizable land-users) but their lands are in dispute will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost and they will receive the compensation amount only when their disputes are resolved. The compensation amount will be kept in an escrow bank account.

b. *Land users are not eligible to be compensated including those living beyond canals/rivers*

- The households whose land is affected will be assisted in cash with an amount of least 60% of the land at the replacement cost. PAPs who have their houses encroaching beyond canals/rivers, the affected land area will be calculated as per area of the largest floor of their houses but not exceed the land allocation quotas stipulated by CT-CPC.

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

- If affected lands are eligible to the compensation, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost.
- If affected lands are not entitled to be compensated, PAPs will be assisted in cash with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost.

5.2.3 Compensation policies for agricultural Land

i. *For land users entitled to the compensation (Legal and Legalizable land users)*

- If PAPs have land acquired less than 20% (10% for the vulnerable) of their total productive land and the remaining area is economically viable according to threshold identified in Can Tho City resettlement policy, PAPs will be compensated by cash at 100% replacement cost for the acquired area. In addition, the vulnerable will be entitled to take part in the project income restoration program.
- If PAPs have loss of 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of their total arable land of household or the remaining area is not economically viable according to threshold identified in Can Tho City resettlement policy, PAPs

will be compensated by cash at 100% of the replacement cost, while receiving income rehabilitation measures such as extension services, vocational training, access to credit or others based on aspiration of the PAPs.

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

- PAPs whose affected land used before 01 July 2004 will be supported in cash with 100% of the land at the replacement cost, while PAPs whose affected land used after 01 July 2004 will be assisted in cash with not less than 60% of the land at the replacement cost. The supported land areas are within the land allocation quotas under Article 129, Land Law 2013.

iii. For users hiring land affected

- PAPs who use public land (or reserves) with a previous agreement on returning the land to the Government whenever it requests will not be compensated for land lost, but compensated for crops, trees, and other assets on land in cash at the replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the loss of investment in the affected land with an amount equal to 30% of the affected land value at the time of acquisition.

5.2.4 Compensation policies for loss of House/Structures including those living beyond canals/rivers

- (i) Regardless their titles to the affected land or a construction permit for the affected structures/houses, compensation or assistance in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs. For houses/structures being partly affected but the remaining area is insufficient to be used, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures. In case the remaining area of the affected houses is sufficient to be repaired for living, the PAPs will be paid in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the dismantled area, while being provided with an additional amount equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the dismantled portion to rehabilitate the houses/structures to be better. The replacement cost is counted for rebuilding the new houses/structures with the similar quality without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.
- (ii) PAPs whose houses/structures built on encroached land beyond canals/rivers will be supported in cash at 100% of the replacement cost to rebuild their new houses/structures.
- (iii) For affected state-owned houses/structures, compensation in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the remaining value of the houses/structures after the deduction of the used values that have been annually recorded by a state competent agency. The payment will be submitted to the city state treasury, following the state financial procedures.

5.2.5 Compensation policies for tenants

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- (i) Tenants who are leasing state houses for living will (i) not be compensated for the land area and houses owned by the state but fully compensated in cash at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired and upgraded works; (ii) will be entitled to rent or buy plots in the project resettlement area to resettle with minimum area; (iii) if the project has no plot in its resettlement site to them for renting/buying to resettle, Aps will be supported in cash with not less than 60% replacement cost of land and house to resettle (Clause 2, Article 14, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2015);
- (ii) Tenants who are leasing private houses for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving assets to their new residential areas.

5.2.6 Compensation policies for Loss of trees and domestic animals

Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at time of compensation for the trees/ domestic animals planted/raised on the land.

Where affected trees/animals can be removed to new places, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals plus the transportation cost.

5.2.7 Compensation policies for Loss of Income and/or Business/Productive Assets

For PAPs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be:

- Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households having register business whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income based on their average yearly income as declared with local taxation agency over three previous years.
- PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without tax register are permanently affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 2,000,000 to 10,000,000.
- PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without tax register are temporarily affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 1,000,000 – 5,000,000.
- Employees who have had the labor contracts at least for 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organisations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.

5.2.8 Compensation policies for Affected Public Utilities

If some public infrastructures/buildings are damaged by the project, the PMU-ODA-ODA shall consult with affected communities and specify that these structures are

restored or repaired soon to mitigate negative impacts on communities and the affected communities do not pay for such repair costs.

5.2.9 Compensation policies for affected graves/tombs

Compensation for the removal of graves/tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs, which is relevant to customary requirements. The removal option and level of compensation to the affected will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities based on Can Tho City decision at the time of compensation.

5.2.10 Compensation policies for other assets

- Households' other assets are affected such as: Telephone line, water meter, electric meter shall be compensated in cash as regulated;
- Cable TV, internet access (subscription) well of households/communities are affected by the project, PAPs shall be compensated in cash at the new installation.

5.2.11 Compensation policies for temporary impacts during construction

If private or state structures are temporarily affected by contractors during construction phase, contractors shall have to bear all responsibilities for compensation to the affected at the replacement cost as those are permanently affected by the project. Temporarily affected land shall be assisted to be rehabilitated to its original or better conditions.

5.2.12 Allowance and rehabilitation assistance in the transition period

In addition to direct compensation for property damage, the PAPs will receive additional payments to cover the costs of the transition. The support level including inflation and rising costs will be taken into account at the time of payment. These grants include, but are not limited to:

i. Supporting for moving and temporary residence

a. Support moving to new residential areas:

- (i) RPs whose multi-floor houses (two floors more) are affected will be supported in transporting their assets and belongings to the new residential places with an amount of 7,000,000 VND/household when moving within the city and 9,000,000 VND/household when moving out of the city;
- (ii) RPs whose affected houses different from case (i) will be assisted in moving their assets and belongings to the new residential places with 5,000,000 VND/household within the city and 7,000,000 VND/household out of the city.
- (iii) In case, AHs must be moved more than one times will be supported equivalent to times of moving according to supporting rates in the items (i) and (ii) above.

b. Support for temporary residence:

- (i) APs who are planning to resettle in the project resettlement site must hand over their land to the project, while the resettlement area has not been finished to be delivered to them, they will be supported in temporary resettlement during the waiting time plus three months for house construction with a renting rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by CT-CPC.
- (ii) PAPs who are acquired partial of main houses and have to rebuild new houses on the remaining area will be supported in temporary resettlement for 03 months with a renting rate not exceeding 02 times of that regulated by CT-CPC.
- (iii) PAPs who are acquired partial of main houses and have to rehabilitate their houses will receive support in temporary resettlement for 02 months with a renting rate not exceeding 2 times of that regulated by CT-CPC.
- (iv) RPs who choose resettlement by themselves (with written commitments for self-taking care of their relocation) will be assisted in temporary resettlement for 03 months with a renting rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by CT-CPC.

ii. Support for training for career change

- a. PAPs whose agricultural land is affected and producing agricultural (confirmed by WPCs) will be supported for job training and job change with an amount of 01 to 05 times of the land price for the acquired land area of that regulated by CT-CPC.
- b. In case, PAPs whose agricultural land is affected need a training or apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with the exemption from tuition fees for such training course for those within working ages (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational trainings outside the city).

iii. Allowance for life and production stabilization

- a. PAPs whose agricultural land is affected with 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) will be supported one time by money equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on local average price at the time of support for living stability within 6 months if not relocated and within 12 months if relocated; and
- b. PAPs with more than 70% of their agricultural land affected will be supported with the amount mentioned in (i) within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated.

iv. Allowances targeted to the vulnerable to be relocated

Apart from the compensation and support regulated by the policies, the vulnerable who must relocate will have a further allowance to facilitate them in rehabilitating their life sooner with the following specific amount:

- DPs who belong to poor households with poor certified records will receive a support amount of 7,200,000 VND/household.
- DPs who are the other vulnerable will be supported with 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 VND/household.
- DPs who belong to social policy families will be supported with VND 2,000,000 per household.
- Retirees and who beneficiaries of other social assistance will be support 1,000,000/HH.

5.2.13 Rewards for delivery land on schedule: According to the regulation of CT-CPC, but not less than 1,000,000/HH.

5.3 Policy for Resettlement Issue

Households or individuals who are acquired all their legal houses and land and their remaining parts of land are less than the limits of local land allocation; (1) will be entitled to resettlement arrangement and (2) in case, the compensation for affected land is lower than the investment cost of a land plot in resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project for such difference, however, the support amount will not be in excess of the difference between the land compensation cost and cost for an minimal land plot of the local allocation.

Other land-users who are not eligible for the project land compensation (include Households who have land encroach canals) and have no shelters in their ward, which is confirmed by local authorities will be allocated minimum land plots in the project resettlement site for building houses and pay land-use fee; in case DPs can not afford it, they will be considered to be in debt of the land use levy.

Relocation alternatives: There are three (03) major options for relocation, namely (1) serviced resettlement site where AHs are provided plots of land in the resettlement site; (2) self – relocation where AHs are entitled to compensation/resettlement for the land but prefer to find their new residential areas by themselves and (3) Resettlement in place, in case AHs whose residential land is acquired but still have agricultural land or garden land planned to be a residential area by CT - CPC. They should be supported to change the agricultural land into residential land for buiding a house.

DPs who select self- relocation will be supported as follows:

- (i) Those who are entitled to be provided with a lot of land in the project resettlement site will assisted in cash with an amount of 1.5 times (equal $1.5 \times 1,300,000$ VND/m²) of the rate regulated by CT-CPC. (1.3 million dong/m² regulated by Decision No 15/2014/ QD- UBND dated 13 November, 2014 by CT-CPC)

- (ii) Those who are entitled to buy minimum land plots in the resettlement area will be supported in cash with an amount of 50% of case (i).

Pursuant to the resettlement requirements, the PMU-ODA shall prepare the project resettlement site in the city for DPs who are eligible for resettlement and have resettlement demand. The resettlement site must ensure basic social infrastructures and services for people living at new places at least equal to or better than their previous places.

Table 5.1. Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
1	Residential land is permanently acquired	Residential land is acquired and DPs are eligible for land compensation.	All households whose residential land acquired	<p><u>Compensation for lost land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project affected land-users will be compensated for the actually affected area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost; - In case, PAPs losing residential land and their remaining land is not viable enough for their residence (ineligible for building new house as stipulated), if the PAPs agree, the state will acquire the remaining land and compensate for the acquired land in cash at 100% of the replacement cost; - Land-users who are eligible for compensation of acquired land (legal and legalizable land-users) but their lands are in dispute will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost and they will receive the compensation amount only when their disputes are resolved. 	
			Households have to relocate	<p><u>Relocation</u></p> <p>Households or individuals who are acquired with all residential land or partial land but the remaining parts of land are less than the limits of local land allocation (1) will be entitled to resettlement arrangement and (2) in case, the compensation for affected land is lower than the investment cost of a land plot in resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project for such difference, however, the support amount will not be in excess of the difference between the land compensation cost and cost for an minimal land plot of the project resettlement site.</p>	
2	Residential land is permanently acquired	Land users, (including those who live beyond rivers/canals)	All households are acquired with residential land	<p><u>Supporting for lost land</u></p> <p>The households whose land is affected will be assisted in cash with an amount at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost.</p>	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
		whose acquired residential land is ineligible for land compensation		Households whose house encroaching beyond canals/rivers, the affected land area will be calculated equal to the area of a floor of the affected house but not exceed land allocation quotas stipulated by the CT - CPC.	
			Households have to relocate	Relocation RPs who have no shelters in their ward, which is confirmed by local authorities (i) will be allocated minimum land plots in the project resettlement site for building houses and (ii) pay land-use fee; in case DPs cannot affordable, they will considered to be in debt of the land use levy.	
3	Residential land is permanently acquired	Acquired residential lands which is rented from the State have to relocate.	Relocated households are using state-owned land	In addition to the compensation for their affected property on land at replacement cost, RPs will be entitled to rent/buy apartments in the project resettlement site to stay. If the project does not have apartments in the project resettlement site, apartments in local social houses shall be introduced to the PAPs for renting/buying at price regulated by CT-CPC. RPs are also supported in moving their assets and belongings to their new residences.	
4	Non-agricultural land other residential land with structures on land	Non-agricultural land is acquired	All households are acquired with non-agricultural land	Land compensation/assurances If affected lands are eligible to be compensated, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost. If affected lands are not entitled to the compensation, PAPs will be assisted in cash with an amount of at least 60% of the land at the replacement cost.	
			Relocated households	Relocation In case RPs who have no shelters in their ward, which is confirmed by local authorities (i) will be allocated minimum land plots in the project resettlement site for building houses and (ii) pay land-use fee; in case DPs cannot affordable, they will considered to be in debt of the land use levy.	
5	Permanent loss of arable land	Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	PAPs are eligible for compensation	If PAPs are acquired less than 20% (10% for the vulnerable) of their total land and the remaining area is economically viable, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the acquired area. In addition, the vulnerable will be entitled to take part in the project income restoration program. If PAPs have loss of 20% or more (10%	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementat ion issues
				or more for the vulnerable) of their land or the remaining area is not economically viable, PAPs will be compensated in cash at 100% of the replacement cost, while receiving income rehabilitation measures such as extension services, vocational training, access to credit or others based on aspiration of the PAPs.	
	Permanent loss of arable land	Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	Land users are not entitled to compensation as per regulation at Article 75 of Land Law, 2013.	<p>PAPs whose affected land used before 01 July 2004 will be compensated in cash with 100% of the land at the replacement cost.</p> <p>PAPs whose affected land used after 01 July 2004 will be assisted in cash not less than 60% of the land value at the replacement cost.</p> <p>The supported/compensated land areas are within the land allocation quotas under Article 129, Land Law 2013.</p>	
		Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	Land users use bidding land or rent public land with a previous agreement on returning the land to Government whenever it requests	<p>PAPs will not be compensated of the acquired land, but compensated for affected crops, plant mortars, and other assets on land in cash at the replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the loss of investment in the affected land with an amount equal to 30% of the affected land value at the time of acquisition.</p>	Those who rent land of other households or individuals, compensation money on land will be paid to land-owners.
6	Housing/structures	Housing/structures in land acquiring area.	Owners of the affected structures are households and individuals	<p>Regardless their titles to the affected land or a construction permit for the affected structure, compensation or assistance in cash will be made to the affected houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs; and</p> <p>For houses/structures being partly affected but the remaining area is not sufficient to be used, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures.</p> <p>In case the remaining area of affected houses is sufficient to be repaired for living, PAPs will be paid in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the dismantled area, while provided with an additional amount equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the dismantled portion to rehabilitate the houses/structures to be better.</p> <p>PAPs whose houses/structures built on encroached land beyond canals/rivers</p>	Compensation at replacement cost without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				will be supported in cash at 100% of the replacement cost to rebuild their new houses/structures.	
7	Tenants	State ownership	Tenants (who rent state houses) have to relocate	Tenants who are leasing state houses for living will (i) not be compensated for the land area and houses owned by the state but fully compensated in cash at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired and upgraded works; (ii) will be entitled to rent or buy plots in the project resettlement area to resettle with minimum area; (iii) if the project has no plot in its resettlement site to them for renting/buying to resettle, APs will be supported in cash with not less than 60% replacement cost of land and house to resettle (Clause 2, Article 14, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2015).	
		Private ownership	Tenants (who rent private houses) have to relocate	RPs will be provided with transportation allowance for moving their assets and belongings to new residential places;	
8	Annual crops and perennial trees	Trees and domestic animals affected	Owners of affected trees and domestic animals	Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at time of compensation for the affected trees/domestic animals planted/raised on the land. Where affected trees/animals can be removed to new places, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals plus the transportation cost.	Households will be notified 30 days to hand over land from after date compensated
9	Affected income and production/business facilities	Loss of income sources and properties for production/business	Those who lost income source/owners of affected properties used for production/business	<u>Allowance for Business Loss:</u> affected businesses and production households having register business whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income approved by their 03 years continue of tax obligations; PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without tax register are permanently affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 2,000,000 to 10,000,000. PAPs whose small business or service establishments at home without tax register are temporarily affected by the project will receive an allowance of VND 1,000,000 – 5,000,000. Employees who have had the labor contracts for at least 12 months with the private or state enterprises/businesses or organizations that are affected by the project and have to relocate will have an	

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period with a maximum of 6 months.	
10	Affected public utilities/structures	Structures, housing, public architectures, forests, feeding land, other land, permanently/temporarily affected irrigation system.	Villages, urban zones, administration agencies.	If some public infrastructures/buildings are damaged by the project, the PMU-ODA shall consult with affected communities and specify that these structures are restored or repaired soon to mitigate negative impacts on communities, while the affected communities do not pay for such repair costs.	
11	Graves	Affected graves	Families/groups	Compensation for the removal of graves/tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs, which is relevant to customary requirements. The removal option and level of compensation to the affected will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities and based on Can Tho City Policy at the time of compensation.	
12	Other assets	Telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), well...	Families/companies affected	Households' other assets are affected such as: Telephone line, water meter, electric meter shall be compensated in cash as regulated; Cable TV, internet access (subscription) well of households/communities are affected by the project, PAPs shall be compensated in cash at the new installation.	
13	Temporarily affected	Assets affected during construction phase	Households/Organizations in the project areas	If private or state structures are temporarily affected by contractors during construction phase, contractors shall bear all responsibilities for compensation to the affected at the replacement cost as those are permanently affected by the project. Temporarily affected land shall be assisted to be rehabilitated to its original or better conditions;	
14	Supporting for relocation	Resettlement rehabilitation	Relocate to new places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. RPs whose multi-floor houses (two floors more) are affected will receive transportation allowance of 7,000,000 VND/household when moving within the city and 9,000,000 VND/household when moving out of the city; ii. RPs whose affected houses different from case (i) will have 	The specific amount will be adjusted according to the percentage of inflation at supporting time.

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				<p>transportation assistance with 5,000,000VND/household when transporting within the city and 7,000,000 VND/household when transporting out of the city.</p> <p>iii. In case, AHs must be moved more than one times will be supported equivalent to times of moving according to supporting rates in the items (i) and (ii) above.</p>	
15	Supporting for temporary residence	Life stabilization	Households will move to resettlement areas, free – resettlement and households who are temporarily relocated during the time of rebuilding their houses	<p>i. APs who are planning to resettle in the project resettlement site must hand over their land to the project, while the resettlement area has not been finished to be delivered to them, they will be supported in temporary resettlement during the waiting time plus three months for constructing house with a renting rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by CT-CPC.</p> <p>ii. PAPs who are acquired partial of main houses and have to rebuild new houses on the remaining area will be supported in temporary resettlement for 03 months with a renting rate not exceeding 2 times of that regulated by CT-CPC.</p> <p>iii. PAPs who are acquired partial of main houses and have to rehabilitate their houses will receive support in temporary resettlement for 02 months with a renting rate not exceeding 2 times of that regulated by CT-CPC.</p> <p>iv. RPs who choose resettlement by themselves (with written commitments for self-taking care of their relocation) will be assisted in temporary resettlement for 03 months with a renting rate not exceeding twice of that regulated by CT-CPC.</p>	
16	Supporting for training on career changes	Loss of productive lands	Severely affected households	<p>i. PAPs whose agricultural land being cultivated is affected (confirmed by WPCs) will be supported for job training and job change with an amount of 01 to 05 times of the land price for the acquired land area of that regulated by CT-CPC; and</p> <p>ii. In case, PAPs whose agricultural land is affected need a training or apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with the exemption</p>	Method of supporting will be delivered based on results of consultation with the affected households

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementation issues
				from tuition fees for such training course for those within working ages (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational trainings outside the city).	
17	Supporting for life rehabilitation	Resettlement restoration	Relocated persons who have aspiration of self-relocation.	<p>DPs who select self-relocation will be supported as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Those who are entitled to be provided with a lot of land in the project resettlement site will assisted in cash with an amount of 1,5 times of the rate regulated by CT-CPC (1.3 million dong/m² according to Decision 15/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 13 November, 2014) ii. Those who are entitled to buy minimum land plots in the resettlement area will be supported in cash with an amount of 50% of case (i). 	
		Income restoration	Households whose agricultural land affected	<p>For households whose agricultural land is affected with 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) will be supported one time by money equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on local average price at the time of support for living stability within 6 months if not relocated and within 12 months if relocated; and</p> <p>In case, more than 70% of agricultural land affected, PAPs will be supported within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated</p>	
18	Social welfare	Additional support for the vulnerable	Relocated vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. DPs who belong to poor households with poor certified records will receive a support amount of 7,200,000 VND/household. ii. DPs who are the other vulnerable will be supported with 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 VND/household. iii. DPs who belong to social policy families will be supported with VND 2,000,000 per household. iv. The retired and those are under the social policy assistance will be supported with 1,000,000/HH. 	
19	Incentive support for handing over site soon	Progress bonus	Households handing over their affected land to the project in time or prior to regulation	According to the regulation of CT-CPC, but not less than 1,000,000/HH.	Handing over the acquired lands to the project will be made by 30 days since PAPs have received full

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No	Type of loss	Application	Type of PAPs	Compensation/allowance policies	Implementat ion issues
					compensation or assistances from the project.



CHAPTER 6. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM (IRP)

6.1 Background

The Project completion will bring about direct and indirect benefits to the people in Can Tho city and the people in MDR through the investment for flood control and environment sanitation, connecting transport and building urban management capacity. According to the initial estimate, about 966,000⁴ direct beneficiaries and 1.25 million people in Can Tho city and 10.3 million people in MDR are indirectly benefited from the project (*Project Protocol, 2015*). The project may also have negative impacts on AHs' livelihoods. Chapter II shows that the Project will acquire 1,354,0555 m², of which residential land is 361,936m², agricultural land is 735,736m² and 27,917m² non-agricultural land of HHs. With such acquired land area, the Project will affect 4,539 households, of which 1,402 households are severely affected, 826 households loss 20% or more (10% for vulnerable group) of agricultural land area and 576 households have to relocate their business bases. Among 2,481 households whose houses are affected, 1,814 households (63.9%) have to be resettled.

According to the policy objective of the project, the livelihoods and incomes of the affected persons must be restored at least equal to or higher than the level before relocation or the level before starting the project, if it is higher.

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

6.2 Defining program participants

Participants in IRP are households severely affected by the project, to be recovered over 20% of the land available for agricultural production (over 10% of agricultural land available for vulnerable groups) and those affected shops / business establishments to be relocated. The IOL and SES have identified 1,402 households eligible to the IRP, in which 826 households will be severely affected by the loss of productive land and 576 households must relocate their shops/business establishments (see Table 2.8).

6.3 Demand assessment

Most of the households being affected expect to replace the lost income by themselves. Of these households, the number of AHs having plan to invest in the trade and business accounts for 52.8%, 13.4% planned to buy new land to continue agriculture production, 12.4% of the households are looking for new jobs and only 3.4% of the households have plan to invest in raising livestock. It shows that most of the PAHs are active in planning

⁴People in Ninh Kieu district, Binh Thuy district, Cai Rang district, O Mon district, Thot Not district, Phong Dien district and labor, learning migrants

to replace the lost income after land acquisition (Table 6.1). Detail is shown at Appendix 1.1.

Table 6.1. Households' plans for lost income restoration

No	Ward/ District	Households' plans for lost income replacement						Total
		No	Buy land for production	Trading	Open small shops	Livestock	Find new job	
I	Ninh Kiều	24	133	365	196	20	113	944
1.1	An Bình	-	70	200	91	20	69	543
1.2	An Hòa	1	1	2	7	-	2	13
1.3	An Khánh	4	5	28	22	-	8	67
1.4	An Lạc	-	11	39	23	-	18	91
1.5	Hưng Lợi	11	29	56	30	-	12	138
1.6	Tân An	4	7	16	7	-	-	34
1.7	Xuân Khánh	4	10	24	16	-	4	58
II	Bình Thủy	34	55	186	60	22	51	408
2.1	An Thới	11	16	50	7	2	7	93
2.2	Long Hòa	2	14	73	35	5	35	164
2.3	Long Xuyên	21	25	63	18	15	9	151
III	Cái Răng	3	-	23	10	4	10	50
3.1	Hưng Phú	-	-	5	2	-	-	7
3.2	Hưng Thạnh	3	-	18	8	4	10	43
Total		61	188	574	266	46	174	1,402
Percentage		4.4%	13.4%	40.9%	19.0%	3.3%	12.4%	100.0%

Survey results (Table 6.2) shows that a number of households who expect to participate in vocational training programs are 309 out of 1,402 AHs, accounting for 22%. Most of the households would like to receive money instead of participating in IRP. However, the project policy is to support households in improving their income through IRP and no direct payment to households. Detail is presented appendix 1.2.

Table 6.2. The desire to participate in vocational training programs of the households

No	Ward/ District	Households' desire for job training program				Total
		Participate in vocational training program	Receive allowance in cash	Participate in job creation program by organized by the project	Have not decided	
I	Ninh Kieu	205	450	92	197	944
1.1	An Bình	102	282	36	123	543
1.2	An Hoa	6	3	2	2	13
1.3	An Khanh	22	27	7	11	67
1.4	An Lac	32	35	16	8	91
1.5	Hung Loi	20	64	19	35	138
1.6	Tan An	8	14	4	8	34
1.7	Xuan Khanh	15	25	8	10	58

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No	Ward/ District	Households' desire for job training program				Total
		Participate in vocational training program	Receive allowance in cash	Participate in job creation program by organized by the project	Have not decided	
II	Binh Thuy	91	171	46	100	408
2.1	An Thoi	21	38	9	25	93
2.2	Long Hoa	35	65	25	39	164
2.3	Long Tuyen	35	68	12	36	151
III	Cai Rang	13	21	8	8	50
3.1	Hung Phu	-	4	3	-	7
3.2	Hung Thanh	13	17	5	8	43
Total		309	642	146	305	1,402
Percentage		22.0%	45.8%	10.4%	21.8%	100.0%

Some PAPs' preferred vocational training PAPs include mechanical repair accounting for 32%, electronic repairs and textile account for 31.4% and 20.1% respectively. Moreover, 16.5% of PAPs opted for vocational training for cooking, hairdressing, driving, and motorcycle repair (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Households Preference for Vocational training

No	District/ Ward	Textile		Mechanical repair		Electronic repair		Others		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	44	21.5	74	36.1	54	26.3	33	16.1	205	100.0
1.1	An Binh	21	20.6	44	43.1	24	23.5	13	12.7	102	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	1	16.7	0	0.0	4	66.7	1	16.7	6	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	4	18.2	8	36.4	6	27.3	4	18.2	22	100.0
1.4	An Lac	7	21.9	12	37.5	7	21.9	6	18.8	32	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	6	30.0	4	20.0	6	30.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
1.6	Tan An	4	50.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	-	-	8	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	1	6.7	6	40.0	3	20.0	5	33.3	15	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	15	16.5	25	27.5	34	37.4	17	18.7	91	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	2	9.5	4	19.0	8	38.1	7	33.3	21	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	8	22.9	12	34.3	7	20.0	8	22.9	35	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	5	14.3	9	25.7	19	54.3	2	5.7	35	100.0
III	Cai Rang	3	23.1	0	0.0	9	69.2	1	7.69	13	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Hung Thanh	3	23.1	-	-	9	69.23	1	7.69	13	100.0
Total		62	20.1	99	32.0	97	31.4	51	16.5	309	100.0

Regarding loan demand, 510 out of 1,402 PAPs accounting for 36.4% wanted to get a loan to invest in business which will produce alternative income. The remaining 892 households with 63.6% have no demand for loans at the time of the consultation (Table 6.4). Detail is in Appendix 1.3.

Table 6.4. Households' demand for loans for production, business investment

No	Ward/ District	The demand for loans				Total
		Yes	Percentage %	No	Percentage %	
I	Ninh Kieu	319	33.8%	625	66.2%	944
1.1	An Binh	177	32.6%	366	67.4%	543
1.2	An Hoa	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13
1.3	An Khanh	23	34.3%	44	65.7%	67
1.4	An Lac	38	41.8%	53	58.2%	91
1.5	Hung Loi	48	34.8%	90	65.2%	138
1.6	Tan An	15	44.1%	19	55.9%	34
1.7	Xuan Khanh	14	24.1%	44	75.9%	58
II	Binh Thuy	177	43.4%	231	56.6%	408
2.1	An Thoi	35	37.6%	58	62.4%	93
2.2	Long Hoa	72	43.9%	92	56.1%	164
2.3	Long Tuyen	70	46.4%	81	53.6%	151
III	Cai Rang	14	28.0%	36	72.0%	50
3.1	Hung Phu	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	7
3.2	Hung Thanh	12	27.9%	31	72.1%	43
Total		510	36.4%	892	63.6%	1,402

Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the IRP. Strength Weakness Opportunity and Technologies (SWOT) identified through consultation with the existing agencies that have expereined in providing income generation activities for local residents. The results are summarized in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5. SWOT Analysis

<p><i>The strengths of livelihood restoration program</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase ability to find jobs to increase income; - Increase ability to generate income on site; - Reduce cost of health care; - Increase access to business funding; - Build on-site relationships, create more employment opportunities. 	<p><i>The weakness of the livelihood restoration program</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited budget; - The implementation time is not long; - The coordination between agencies in the implementation process; - The difficulty in evaluating the effectiveness of specific activities.
<p><i>Opportunities of the Program Livelihood Recovery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of the units participating in the program; 	<p><i>The threats of the Livelihood Restoration Programs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The resettlement program may be extended, resulting in delays in the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create favorable conditions for the loan programs that assess the effectiveness. 	<p>implementation of the livelihood recovery programs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affected households are not ready to participate in the program; - The program does not perform efficiently due to the short time, the capacity of the implementing unit does not guarantee etc.
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6.4 The proposed income restoration program

6.4.1 The description of the program

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

i. Activity 1 - Vocational training and career change

Currently, in the districts of Can Tho city, there are several vocational training centers, which can train and introduce jobs for local people. With the support of the DOLISA, the job training centers, women's unions of the districts that regularly organize training and job placement for local people, including households affected by land acquisition. Here are the training and job placement centers in the project area:

- The training and job placement center in Ninh Kieu district;
- The training and job placement center in Cai Rang district; and
- The training and job placement center in Binh Thuy district;
- In addition, the vocational schools in Can Tho city may organize vocational training for those who need job training. The list of vocational schools is attached in Appendix 2.

The training occupations include:

- Making beads, carpet weaving, household sewing, hairdressing, making hats;
- Cooking, making cakes;
- Repair electronics, telephones, computers, motorcycles, masonry, accounting, computers;
- Repair engines, farming machines, automobiles, motorcycles, motorboats

The training cost estimation, free for trainers, for primary level is provided in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6. Training cost estimation

Training sectors	Training time	Training cost estimation (free for trainees)	
		Training cost	Lunch support
Making beads, carpet weaving, household sewing, hairdressing, making hats	1.5 months	2,000,000 3,500,000 VND/trainee/month	50,000 VND/trainee/day
Cooking, making cakes	1.5-2 months		
Repairing electronics, telephones, computers, motorcycles, masonry, accounting, computers	3 months		

After attending the job training classes, the trainees will be introduced to jobs, especially they can engage in the local job training projects as crafts, fine arts, knitting, beading., etc.

Also, the construction contractors for this project must prioritize the recruitment of local labor that meets the requirements of the project works. Affected persons, if they want to work for the project, can apply for jobs directly to contractors or DCSCCs to transfer to the contractors. The PMU-ODA will negotiate with construction contractors to provide appropriate employments for APs in need of job.

During the implementation stage, the DCSCCs and the PMU-ODA will perform updating, determining the training demand of households affected by the Project to plan and coordinate with the DOLISA to develop vocational training and job placement for affected persons.

ii. Activity 2 – Loan credits via various organizations

During the implementation process, affected households are surveyed again about their demand for credit support. If households actually need credits, they will be supported in access to credit sources such as revolving-funds of the women’s unions, low-interest credits.

The general objective of the revolving-funds in Can Tho city is to support credit (small loans) for households in disadvantageous economic conditions /low income/poor households in need of improving their living quality.

Some credit sources may depend on the local available funds, including:

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- The Funding "For the country": is a small, revolving source of credit, continuous supporting for poor families for their small production, small business. The loan package is about 2 million VND / household.
- The loans from the Social Policy Banks in the form of trust through the guarantee of the local mass organizations: Supporting concessional credits to create jobs; supporting tuition loans to students, pupils with difficulties; lending policy households; lending for building houses for poor households... The loan package is about 10 million VND / household; agricultural/ commercial loans through the guarantee of farmers' unions, women's unions, Fatherland frontier committee... is up 30 million VND/household.

In the case of the incomes of producers, where businesses are adversely affected, local governments will take appropriate support policies for tax exemptions, support funds or techniques for new production/ business under the current policies of the State and the CT-CPC.

6.4.2 The funding for the IRP

The funding for the implementation of the income restoration program is VND 2,955,760,000 including: vocational training and management cost. The funding for the implementation of the IRP is outlined in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7. The funding for the implementation of the income restoration program

Expected programs (*)	Estimated cost	Notes
1. Support for job change	Calculated in the support amount for affected households, The affected households received the support in cash.	The funding for this program is converted to monetary support and paid for the affected persons in the compensation process. Affected people can use this funding for their job change.
2. Vocational training program	2,201,600,000	The funding is provisional for 293 households whose income is affected and want to participate in the vocational training and 35 poor households.
3. Lending loans for production	16,680,000,000	The funding for this item is

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Expected programs (*)	Estimated cost	Notes
and business Based on the survey results, the number of households desired for business loans is 468 households	(not included in the resettlement, compensation plan)	from the credit funds of the current organizations in Can Tho city.
4. The funding for management implementation (Estimated 10% x Section 2)	754,160,000	This funding is from the project
The total implementation cost for the income restoration program (Section 2 + Section 4)	2,955,760,000	This funding is from the project

Note:

(*): These are proposed livelihood restoration programs. The PMU-ODA will monitor and make list of participating households and combine with DOLISA to train and deploy the livelihood restoration activities and loan lending to serve the earning activities. The health care program is coordinated with the Department of Health.

6.4.3 The budget sources

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

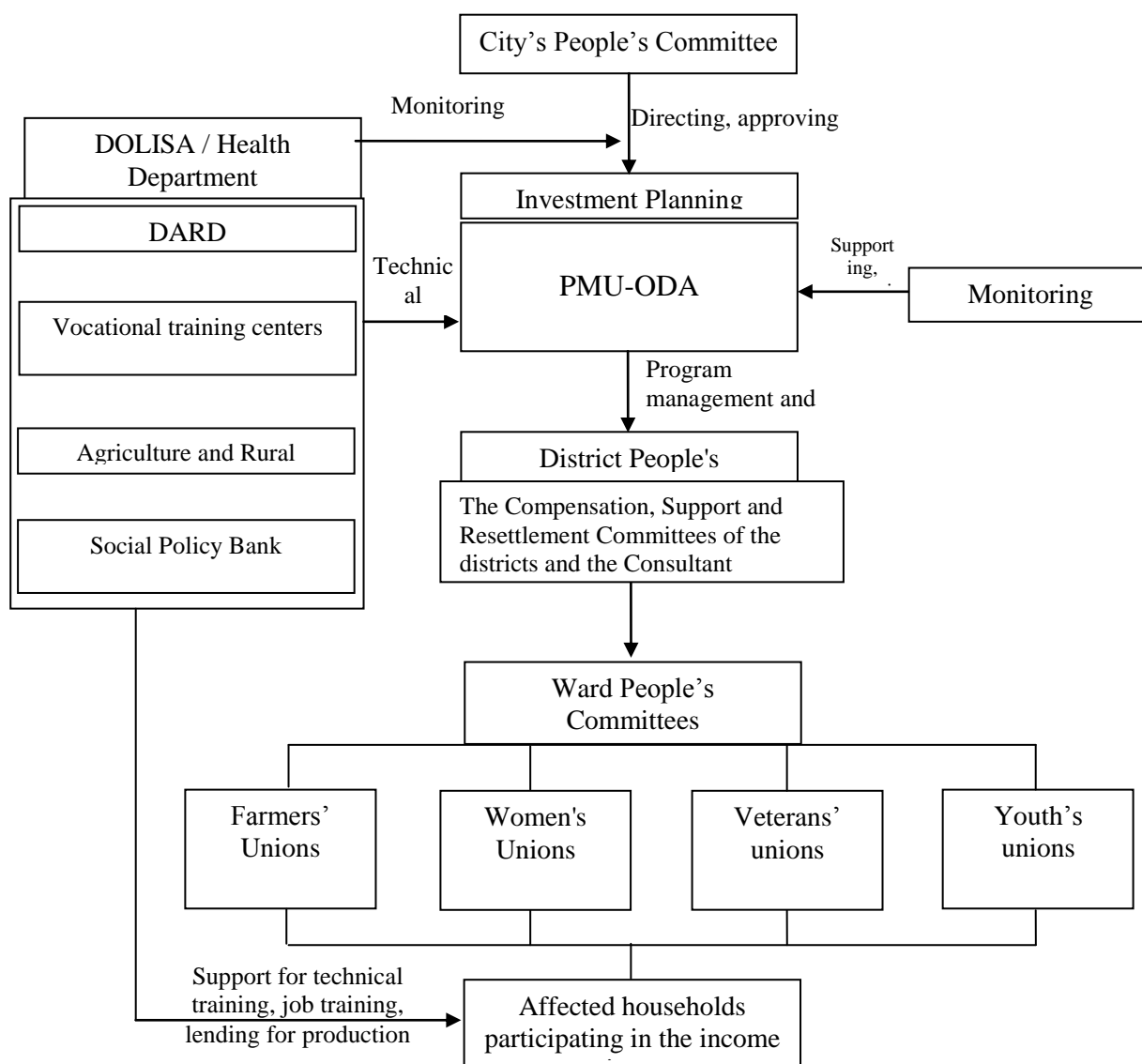
6.4.4 The organization and coordination in the implementation of IRP

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

- CT-CPC: Responsible for directing, reviewing and approving the program;
- DPI: Responsible for overall management and administration of the entire program, making reports to the People's Committee;
- DOLISA: Responsible for regular monitoring of the income restoration program and participating in the consideration of the program contents;
- DOH: Responsible for supervising and coordinating the program activities;
- The DARD, vocational training centers, agricultural and rural development banks, social policy banks are responsible for supporting vocational training, production loans for the affected households
- The mass associations (Farmers' Unions, Women's Unions, Veterans' Unions, Youth's Unions) are responsible as intermediary organizations to link affected persons with the livelihood restoration program;

- DPCs and DCSCCs with the support of the Consultant are responsible for implementing the contents of the income restoration program; directing the wards and the mass unions during the implementation;
- IMA: Responsible to support and propose the program when there are changes in inappropriate contents during the implementation process;
- PMU-ODA: Carry out and report the result implementation to department of planning and investment, Can Tho – CPC and WB.

Figure 6.1. The organizational structure of the income restoration program



6.4.5 The progress implementation of the IRP

It is estimated that the IRP will be implemented after the payment of compensation for the PAPs. The expected schedule of implementation of the IRP is summarized in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8. Expected schedule of the IRP

Work contents	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Need assessment to identify HH choice.	■			
Organization and planning of each specific training program for affected households.		■		
Preparation of the livelihood program as mentioned.		■		
Technical assistance to develop specific programs the affected households choose.		■		
Implementation of income generation program for affected households.			■	
Monitoring and technical assistance for affected households		■	■	■
Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the program	■	■	■	■

Note: The time for starting the IRP is the time after the payment of compensation and assistance.

6.4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

IRP will be regularly monitored by the PMU-ODA and independent monitoring and evaluation consultants every 6 months from the commencement until the program ends. The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to examine the effective implementation of program activities to promptly adjust the proposed activities to meet the program's objectives. Content of monitoring and evaluation includes the followings:

- Consideration of participants in the program are subjects which severely affected by the project such as loss of income from the main business of manufacturing/producing and services and vulnerable households which were identified during the project preparation stage;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the organizational structure of the program;
- Monitoring and evaluation the relevance and effectiveness of the program through the secondary information collection from participating agencies, implementing units/organizations and interview the beneficiaries;
- Assessment of the level of recovery income through qualitative and quantitative interviews on the scale of households participation in the program;
- Drawing the lessons learned from the program implementing process for propagation and publication.

CHAPTER 7. GENDER ISSUES


Through interviews with the Women's Unions of the city and districts of the project, it showed that the level of impact from land acquisition and resettlement to female and male-headed households varies depending on the capacity, job opportunities and roles as well as existing prejudices in society. Some gender analysis information through the SES in the project area showed that the educational level of male-headed household is higher than female-headed household. The distribution of work between male and female headed households is also different. Male-headed households have paid – employment with a higher proportion of 53.8% than that of female headed households have with 27.1%, while the female-headed household have more housework – nonpaid employment than male headed households (5.8% female HHs versus 1.4% male HHs); The proportion of male headed household having stable jobs is 65.5% compared with 36.5% female headed households. Several data mentioned above leading to an argument that women in project areas often suffer more severe impacts in the process of income recovery as well as access to social and physical infrastructure services to improve their living quality.

Therefore, to enhance the active participation of women and reduce the impact of land acquisition and clearance process on women in the project area, a gender strategy during the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan is necessary. The organization of public consultation to ensure men and women are engaged and listening to their opinions fully, the consultations ensure at least 30% women participants. In order to implement this objective, the consultation meeting should coordinate with locality and districts' Women Union to organize the meeting such as invitation and arrange a suitable time for women to avoid the busy times such as family cooking, picking up the child/children ...).

The gender Strategy for the preparation of the RP is to help the AHs including both men and women participate in the preparation and implementation of RP and benefit distributed equitably between men and women from achievements of that development. The gender strategy in the stage of detailed design and an implementation of the RP includes the following:

- Mobilize the participation of the women's unions in DCSCCs;
- Work closely with the district women's unions, ward women's unions to mobilize the participation of women in all activities in the process of resettlement planning (public consultation through questionnaires, people's meetings...);
- Strategy of disseminating Project's information to the community, focusing on poor female headed households, ethnic minority women;
- All public meetings must ensure at least 30% of the participants as women;
- Both men and women are encouraged to participate in DMS;

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- Detailed IRP will be set up based on demands of both male and female headed households through individual consultations with women and women's interest groups (such as women's unions);
 - The payment of compensation and assistance in cash will be given to the affected households in the presence of both husbands and wives;
 - LURCs which are newly granted should be named both husbands and wives;
 - All statistics are disaggregated by gender for both men and women as a basis for the monitoring of gender indicators.
- 

CHAPTER 8. SELECTION, PREPARATION AND RESETTLEMENT

8.1 The principles of resettlement

For households and individuals whose all houses and land are acquired and are eligible for compensation or their remaining area after the acquisition is not enough for granting construction permissions, if they have no other land on the project affected wards, they will be: (i) arranged for resettlement; and (ii) in case, the land compensation rate is lower than the value of a local minimum land plot in resettlement site, the State will support for the difference but the support amount will not exceed the different amount between the land compensation and the local minimum resettlement plot.

For the cases that the land affected households are not eligible for compensation (including canal encroachment households), if they have no other place to live on the project affected wards, they will be arranged a minimum resettlement plot in resettlement site and the affected households must pay land-use fees. In case, the affected households cannot afford to cover cost, they will be considered for debit of land-use fee.

8.2 Resettlement options

There are three options to resettlement: (i) on-site resettlement; (ii) resettlement in resettlement site; and (iii) self-resettlement.

8.2.1 On-site resettlement

The on-site resettlement method is applicable to households whose houses are partly or wholly affected but the remaining area is sufficient to rebuild houses. In cases, the AHs remain agricultural land that is located in planned residential area of city, they are supported by local government to change the agricultural land into residential land to be resettled. Survey shows that of 1,085 HHs having their agricultural land affected, 786 HHs remain agricultural lands outside the project area, which is presented in Table 8.1. Detail is presented in Appendix 1.4.

Table 8.1. Households who have remaining agricultural land

No	Ward/District	Households who affected agricultural land	Households who have remaining agricultural land
I	Ninh Kieu	659	418
1.1	An Binh	555	323
1.2	An Hoa	-	
1.3	An Khanh	89	89
1.4	An Lac	-	
1.5	Hung Loi	15	6
1.6	Tan An	-	
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-
II	Binh Thuy	381	324

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No	Ward/District	Households who affected agricultural land	Households who have remaining agricultural land
2.1	An Thoi	75	66
2.2	Long Hoa	148	121
2.3	Long Tuyen	158	137
III	Cai Rang	45	44
3.1	Hung Phu	5	5
3.2	Hung Thanh	40	39
Total		1,085	786

8.2.2 Self-resettlement

This resettlement method is applied to households whose entire houses are affected, they receive compensation money for self – resettlement. In this case, the affected households, in addition to receiving compensation at replacement cost, are supported an amount for self-resettlement equivalent to the value of infrastructure investment of a minimum resettlement land plot area of 60m² in the resettlement site.

8.2.3 Resettlement in resettlement site

Households whose entire houses are affected and have no places to live will be arranged resettlement in the project resettlement site.

8.3 Development of resettlement site

8.3.1 The demand for project resettlement

The households may be replaced due to the following structural items (i) building embankments and parks behind Can Tho River embankment; (ii) building bridges, roads; (iii) constructing embankments and roads both side of proposed canals. The Consultant conducted consultations with the households to understand the AHs' resettlement options. The consultation results show that about 1,085 AHs account for 59.9% of the DHs would like to be resettled in the serviced resettlement site. The number of households who selected the option of self-resettlement is 516 with 28.4%. The remaining 213 AHs equivalent to 11.7% have not made the decision (Table 8.2). Detail is shown in Appendix 1.5

Table 8.2. Initial options of AHs for resettlement

No	Ward/District	Self-resettlement	Accept project resettlement land and self-build houses	Accept project resettlement land and houses built by the project	Have not decided	Total
I	Ninh Kieu	473	630	325	163	1,591
1.1	An Binh	172	247	124	43	586
1.2	An Hoa	12	11	8	3	34
1.3	An Khanh	33	64	4	6	107
1.4	An Lac	78	56	107	29	270
1.5	Hung Loi	109	129	51	57	346

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No	Ward/District	Self-resettlement	Accept project resettlement land and self-build houses	Accept project resettlement land and houses built by the project	Have not decided	Total
1.6	Tan An	24	23	13	12	72
1.7	Xuan Khanh	45	100	18	13	176
II	Binh Thuy	43	122	8	50	223
2.1	An Thoi	3	37	2	12	54
2.2	Long Hoa	9	61	1	27	98
2.3	Long Tuyen	31	24	5	11	71
III	Cái Rang	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	Hung Phu	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Hung Thanh	-	-	-	-	-
Total		516	752	333	213	1,814
%		28.4%	41.5%	18.4%	11.7%	100.0%

8.3.2 Public consultation about resettlement site

During the public consultation, one of the focused contents is the consultation with local authorities and PAPs was about the planned resettlement site of the project. The purpose is to meet the households' demand and ensure the lowest levels of disturbance to the living conditions of the displaced families to the resettlement site. The consultation times and places and the consultation results are summarized in Table 8.3 and Table 8.4.

Table 8.3. Locations and times for public consultation on resettlement

No.	Time	Districts	Wards	Participants		
				Total	Male	Female
1	19h00 on 6/7 /2015	Ninh Kieu	An Hoa	107	75	32
1	13h30 on 7/7/2015	Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	184	122	62
3	8h00 on 8/7/2015	Cai Rang	Hung Phu	07	06	01
4	13h 30 on 8/7/2015 & 13h 30 on 9/7/2015	Binh Thuy	Long Hoa	209	122	95
5	13h30 & 18h00 on 8/7/2015	Binh Thuy	An Thoi	194	122	72
6	13h30 & 18h00 on 12/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	An Khanh	227	175	52
7	13h30 & 18h00 on 13/7/2015 8h00 on 14/7/2015 14h00 on 16/4/2007	Ninh Kieu	An Binh	958	751	207
8	18h30 on 15/7/2015 18h30 on 16/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	An Lac	250	177	73

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No.	Time	Districts	Wards	Participants		
				Total	Male	Female
9	8h00 on 16/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	Hung Thanh	205	150	55
10	7h30 on 17/7/2015 13h30 on 17/7/2015 7h30 on 18/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	420	328	92
11	19h00 on 17/7/2015 19h00 on 18/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	Xuan Khanh	247	188	59
12	19h00 on 25/9/2015 19h00 on 26/9/2015	Ninh Kieu	Tan An	189	102	87

Table 8.4. The consultation contents and summary of the feedback from the consultations on resettlement site

Wards	Participants	Contents	Feedback and aspirations of affected households
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An Binh - An Hoa - An Khanh - An Lac - Tan An - Hung Loi - Xuan Khanh - An Thoi - Long Hoa - Long Tuyen - Hung Thanh - Hung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of local government. - Representatives of mass organizations (youth's unions and women's unions, fatherland fronts...) - The affected households. - Project Design Consultant. - Consultant for resettlement plan report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction on position and scale of project resettlement site. - Design alternatives. - System of social and physical infrastructures. - Potentially social and environmental impacts. 	<p>Recommendations of affected households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree with the construction of the resettlement site in An Binh ward, Ninh Kieu district - The resettlement site must be built with adequate infrastructures. - The construction works must ensure the quality and its designs followed the state regulations. - The resettlement site must be divided into different areas to meet the needs and affordability of RHs. - In case, AHs are not affordable to build houses as planned, the project should allow them to build semi-permanent as grade

Phu			4 houses to live. - RHs would like to be supported by the host community in administrative procedures as well as study of their children.
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8.3.3 Results of consulting with the host community

To learn about ideas of the host community related to development of the resettlement site, a consultation with An Binh authority and its community was taken during the time of project public consultation. The consultation results are summarized as follows:

- The authority and people of An Binh ward totally uphold the project in the development of resettlement area here. This is due to the fact that currently residential area of An Binh is in the process of urbanization; most of the agricultural land is converted into urban land. Developing the resettlement site here will promote the process of rapid urbanization and so that people could access better social and technical infrastructure, and are capable of improving off-farm income. An Binh Market is located about 2km from the resettlement site with good infrastructure, but not exploited at its full capacity due to the low population density. Thus the resettlement areas will probably contribute to trading activity and revenues for the market.
- Regarding a pressure caused by population increasing on the existing infrastructure of the hold community, the governmental representative, Mr. Huynh Ha Nhi, deputy of An Binh WPC released that the population growth may be a pressure on kindergarten education and primary school because these schools have been constructed servicing only for local population. Health care and transportation may be not much impacted because of the city infrastructures. An Binh ward has its own health station but only serves people with normal cases. Most of the residents have a good access to hospitals at district and city levels to have their health checked and treated. In terms of road facility, although it has not met the local requirements currently, most of local main roads are in a master plan to be developed by the district to direct and meet the urbanization requirements.
- In sum, the authority and residents have agreed with the city plan to develop the resettlement site in An Binh ward and will create favorable conditions for DPs integration and development. Beside of the opportunities, it will have several impacts caused by the population increase such as environmental and social issues, especially physical infrastructures for children at pre- school and primary level. It is suggested that the resettlement area should be developed one primary school and one nursery school inside to serve the number of increased children in place. PMU-ODA should come up with feasible mitigation measures to cope with

environmental and social issues during the construction phase.

8.3.4 Location selection and basic design of the resettlement site

The resettlement site in Ninh Kieu district is planned in An Binh ward - Ninh Kieu district. The resettlement site is located in master planning for residential development of Ninh Kieu district, convenient to access other public services of Can Tho city. The position and scale of design of resettlement site is summarized as following:

- Total area of resettlement site of about 54,0ha, arranged diversification of forms including: 197,800m² (36.63%) of land used for construction of houses divided into plots with 2,882 lots, of which 2,140 lots with an area from 63 - 70m² (74.25%), 691 lots with an area 71 - 90m² (23.98%) and 51 lots with an area of 90m² (1.77%); 52,200m² land be used for improving current houses of households (9.67%).
- Social infrastructure consists of 01 kindergarten, 01 primary school will be constructed with area 6,000m² (1.1%) and 8,000m² (1.48%). Technical infrastructure includes separately sewage and drainage collecting systems, solid waste collection, and adequate power and transportation networks.

8.3.5 The construction progress of the resettlement site

The resettlement site is planned to be constructed in quarter 2nd of 2016 and is expected to be finished in the second quarter of 2017.

8.3.6 Construction funding for resettlement site

The item – infrastructure construction in the resettlement site is under the Project's Component 2, so budget for the infrastructure construction is taken from the World Bank's ODA. The total funding for building infrastructure in the resettlement site (including roads, power supply, drainage, market, schools...) is estimated VND **291,500,000,000**.

8.3.7 Issuance of Land Use Right Certificate (LURC)

As per Vietnamese regulation, for each HH who will be allocated a plot of land in the An Binh RS, or for HH who will self-relocate, the District People's Committee will issue a new LURC once the relocated HH will complete payment of the land use fee for his plot. The LURC is the legal document confirming the legitimate use of the land as defined in the new Land Law 2013. For HH whose compensation received is not sufficient to pay for the land plot in the RS, they will have 5 years to pay the land use fee.

8.3.8 Measures to avoid influx of ineligible persons at the resettlement site

As indicated in section 8.3.4 the Resettlement Site (RS) is already included in the master plan of Can Tho City for residential development. The RS is currently mainly under agriculture land; however a significant number of houses (217) are also present on the site. Therefore, there is no risk at the moment for an influx of ineligible persons as the RS

is fully occupied. The PMU committed that once the land will be acquired, the land will be cleared immediately and infrastructures installed as soon as possible to avoid possible influx of ineligible persons. As the Resettlement Site is a key component of the Project and nearly 1,100 have indicated that they will relocate in the RS, development of the site is a priority for the Project.

8.3.9 Environmental issues and proposed mitigation measures


As described above, the resettlement sites/areas located in the development plan of the city with the population is currently low and infrastructure is not fully developed. The construction of resettlement areas is assessed not to affect on the natural habitat, protected ecosystems and adjacent physical cultural resources. Some negative environmental impact during construction of resettlement areas are rated as minor, temporary and can be minimized as described summary in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5. Briefly environmental issues and proposed mitigation measures in construction phase

No.	Impacts	Mitigation measures
1	The leveling may contaminate the surface water and groundwater in the area.	The sand pumping process for leveling should be done in a closed assembly to limit external overflow of water that causes water pollution.
2	The noise and dust during the construction will occur and affect the environment.	The construction should be done adhering to regulations of time, avoiding construction in lunch times or evenings. The construction equipment must ensure the technical regulations to limit noise and emissions.
3	There will be tremors around due to the operation and installation of construction machine and equipment.	The construction must be ensured not to affect the population; use technical measures to reduce vibration in the construction process.
4	The leveling and site clearance will cause solid waste which requires solutions for waste treatment.	Collect solid waste daily during the construction and domestic waste for disposal and treatment according to the regulations.
5	The vehicles carrying materials, stones, sand... will cause dust. Traffic	Materials trucks must be covered by tarpaulins to avoid spillage during

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	disturbance	transport. In the dry season, regularly water to reduce dust. Reasonable traffic management to avoid traffic congestion.
6	Safety and public health	Training in occupational safety for workers; Labor protective equipment for workers fully; Raising awareness of workers and communities on social diseases such as HIV / AIDS; respect the local culture.



CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION MECHANISM

9.1 The objectives of the information dissemination and community consultation

The dissemination of information to the affected persons and relevant agencies is an important part in the preparation and implementation of the project. The consultation with the affected persons is to ensure their active participation and will reduce potential conflicts and risks of project delays. This will also allow the Project to plan the resettlement and compensation as the sustainable development program to be consistent with the needs and priorities of the affected persons; thereby it will maximize the economic and social benefits of the investment items. The goal of the dissemination of information and public consultation includes the following contents:

- a. Representatives of local governments as well as representatives of the affected persons will be involved in the process of planning and decision making for the resettlement issues. The PMU-ODA will coordinate closely with the city/district people's committees and other involved agencies and departments throughout the process of preparing and implementing the project. Representatives of the affected persons will be invited to the district compensation, support and resettlement committees and participate in the resettlement activities (asset valuation, compensation, resettlement and monitoring of implementation);
- b. Share full information about the components and operations of the proposed project with affected persons;
- c. Collect information on the demand and priorities of the affected persons as well as get feedback from them for the proposed policies and activities;
- d. Ensure that affected persons can decide the issues that may directly affect to their future income and living standards, on the basis of adequate information, and they will have the opportunity to participate in the activities and make decisions on the issues that directly affect them;
- e. There are cooperation and participation of the affected persons and communities in the activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation;
- f. Ensure the transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and living rehabilitation.

9.2 The process of participation and consultation

9.2.1 The public consultations during the project preparation stage

In the project preparation stage, the dissemination of information and public consultation was conducted to gather information and assess resettlement impacts of the project and make recommendations on the resettlement options. This aims to reduce or eliminate

potential impacts of the project on local residents and to deal with the problems that may arise during the project implementation.

The methods of information dissemination and community consultations include the Participatory Rapid Assessment and consultations with the stakeholders, using the techniques on site and meeting with the families in affected areas through the community meetings, focus group discussions, and social economic surveys.

Local governments at all levels and leaders of various relevant bodies were informed of the proposed project, its objectives and planned activities. They are consulted and participated actively in the discussions on the development and investment priorities of their local demand and their perception towards the project's objectives.

9.2.2 The community consultation in the project implementation stage

After the project is approved, the mass media will be widely informed about the project. The information dissemination includes the Project's objectives, components and operations. The PMU-ODA will coordinate with the local government to be mainly responsible for the dissemination of information and the public consultations. The consultations with the affected persons will continue to be implemented during the project implementation.

i. Dissemination of information and public consultation

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

- Provide information for DCSCCs and local government at all levels through workshops, training, detail information on project policies and implementation procedures.
- Coordinate with the DCSCCs to organize information dissemination and consultations for all affected persons during the project implementation.
- Coordinate with the DCSCCs to update compensation unit costs and reaffirm the scale of land acquisition and impact on assets based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and the consultations with the affected persons.
- After the DCSCCs calculated the unit cost and compensation values to each household and established the compensation, support and resettlement plans, the PMU-ODA/DCSCCs will publicize information on the benefits of affected persons in the community consultations. The compensation plans will be posted at the ward people's committees.
- Send dispatches or questionnaires concerning resettlement plans to all displaced persons to (a) inform them the resettlement plans (clearly explain the characteristics of each plan), (b) request affected persons to confirm their choice for resettlement plans and their confirmation of preliminary locations of

resettlement site, and (c) request affected persons to present the services they are currently using as education / medical service / market and the distances to such services.

ii. Community meetings

During the detailed design stage, the community meetings will be held to provide additional information to the affected persons and provide opportunities for them to participate in the more detailed, open discussions about the design plans, policies and procedures for resettlement. This information will be publicized through the mass media (such as newspapers, radios, posters, ward people's committees... in the project area). The affected persons must be provided with the following information:

- Project items: This section includes information on the places where the affected persons can learn more about project details.
- Project impacts: Impacts on people who live and work in the project affected area, including interpretations of land acquisition demand for each specific work items of the project.
- The rights and compensation entitlements of the affected persons: Explain clearly with the affected persons the rights and compensation entitlements for different types of impacts.
- The grievance redress mechanism: The affected persons will be informed of the compensation, support and resettlement policy and livelihood restoration programs. The affected persons will be informed if they have any concerns/questions related to the project compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration, the DCSCCs and the competent authorities shall consider settling their concerns/questions. The affected persons will have access to the grievance redress procedures.
- The rights to participation and consultations: The affected persons will be notified of the rights to participate in the resettlement planning and resettlement plan implementation. The affected persons are represented at the DCSCC and their representatives will be present when the DCSCC organize meetings to ensure their participation in the project sectors.
- Resettlement activities: All households affected by the project will be explained on the compensation calculations and compensation payment, monitoring procedures, including interviews with some affected households, moving to resettlement site and preliminary information on the construction and installation process.

- Responsibilities for organization: The affected persons will be informed about the organization and the levels of authorities relating to the resettlement and the responsibilities of each party.
- Implementation progress: Affected households will be informed about the progress of the resettlement activities. It should specify that the affected persons will move only when they received full payment of compensation for their lost properties.

iii. Compensation and rehabilitation

The notification messages will be sent to every affected household which specify the times, places and procedures for receiving compensation payments. Severely affected and vulnerable households will be contacted to invite to the consultation meeting to confirm their desire to the support for their livelihood restoration.

iv. The project information booklet (PIB), leaflets for project information

To ensure that the affected persons, their representatives and local authorities in the affected areas fully understand the resettlement program and the restoration measures for the project, the PMU-ODA, with the assistance of Consultant in the detailed design stage, will prepare project information pamphlets / leaflets. These documents will be distributed to all the affected persons in the project area.

The content of the PIB will include: A brief description of the project, the project progress, project impacts, entitlements of the affected persons, the compensation, support and resettlement policy, the living restoration programs, the information and consultation with the affected persons, the grievance redress mechanism, the agencies / organizations involved in the project (please refer to Appendix 9).

v. Public dissemination

In addition to the public dissemination for affected households and their community, the Resettlement Policy Framework, the Resettlement Plan (RP) will be available at the PMU-ODA, DCSCCs and WPCs and uploaded on the Website of the WB and the CT-CPC.

9.3 The results of public consultation

The Resettlement Consultant Team organized public consultations with affected households in the period: July 2015 to August 2015. In the public consultation meetings, the Consultant made efforts to communicate information to affected households. The information conveyed to affected households include:

- General information about the project, the proposed items of project;
- Project implementation plan, including project resettlement implementation plan;
- Introduce the Project's compensation and support policy framework, the compensation principle and the compensation conditions;

- The resettlement policy for households who must resettled;
- The Project's livelihood restoration programs;
- The survey results, preliminary statistics of losses;
- The discussions with affected households.

The results of the survey and community consultations with affected households show that most of them support the project investment and believe that the project is necessary for the development of the city. They said that when the State requests land acquisition for public purposes, for the development of the city, they are willing to comply with. What they are concerning is the compensation, support policy and the applicable compensation unit costs for the compensation of their losses.

In addition, one of the common concerns of the affected persons is that they desire the project to be implemented soon to shorten instability impacts on people psychologically as well as to allow them quickly restore and stabilize their living conditions.

According to the Consultant, the organization of the community discussions and consultations contributed to the understanding of the affected households about the project, the project's resettlement policy and reducing the number households who do not support the project.

The summary of the public consultations is provided in Table 9.1. The detailed contents of the consultations about the discussions and opinions of households are provided in Appendix 4 and 5.

Table 9.1. The summary of the public consultation meetings on resettlement

No	Time	District	Ward	Participants			Consultation content
				Total	Male	Female	
1	19h00 on 6/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	An Hoa	107	75	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General information about the project, the proposed items of the project implementation; - Project implementation plan, including resettlement plan; - Introduction of compensation and
1	13h30 on 7/7/2015	Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	184	122	62	
3	8h00 on 8/7/2015	Cai Rang	Hung Phu	07	06	01	
4	13h30 on 8/7/2015 & 13h30 on 9/7/2015	Binh Thuy	Long Hoa	209	122	95	
5	13h30 & 18h00 on 8/7/2015	Binh Thuy	An Thoi	194	122	72	
6	13h30 & 18h00 on 12/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	An Khanh	227	175	52	

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No	Time	District	Ward	Participants			Consultation content
				Total	Male	Female	
7	13h30 & 18h00 on 13/7/2015 8h00 on 14/7/2015 14h00 on 16/4/2007	Ninh Kieu	An Binh	958	751	207	support policy framework of the project, the compensation principle and the compensation conditions; - Resettlement policy for households who must relocated; - The livelihood restoration programs; - The results of the survey, preliminary statistics of loss; - Discussion with affected households.
8	18h30 on 15/7/2015 18h30 on 16/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	An Lac	250	177	73	
9	8h00 on 16/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	Hung Thanh	205	150	55	
10	7h30 on 17/7/2015 13h30 on 17/7/2015 7h30 on 18/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	420	328	92	
11	19h00 on 17/7/2015 19h00 on 18/7/2015	Ninh Kieu	Xuan Khanh	247	188	59	
12	19h00 on 25/9/2015 19h00 on 26/9/2015	Ninh Kieu	Tan An	189	102	87	

9.4 Information Obtained from the SES

In addition, in the process of the SES and IOL, several issues related PAPs' options of compensation and resettlement were surveyed. The results are summarized as follows:

Concerning affected agricultural land, most of the PAPs chose compensation in cash accounting for 63%. Households who would like project compensate them with other agricultural land to continue producing account for 23.4% (Table 9.2). However, because Can Tho City has no agricultural land fund available for the option of land for land to PAPs, the project will apply the cash compensation for affected farmers and support them in job changes aiming generating alternative sources of income after land acquisition (Table 9.2). Detail is presented in Appendix 1.6

Table 9.2. PAPs' compensation options for their affected agricultural land

No	District/ Ward	Lanf for land		Receive cash		Not yet decided		Total	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
I	Ninh Kieu	118	17.9%	441	66.9%	100	15.2%	659	100%
1.1	An Binh	100	18.0%	362	65.2%	93	16.8%	555	100%
1.2	An Hoa	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%

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No	District/ Ward	Lanf for land		Receive cash		Not yet decided		Total	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
1.3	An Khanh	18	20.2%	67	75.3%	4	4.5%	89	100%
1.4	An Lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Hung Loi	-	-	12	80.0%	3	20.0%	15	100%
1.6	Tan An	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Binh Thuy	123	32.3%	213	55.9%	45	11.8%	381	100%
2.1	An Thoi	20	26.7%	47	62.7%	8	10.7%	75	100%
2.2	Long Hoa	63	42.6%	73	49.3%	12	8.1%	148	100%
2.3	Long Tuyen	40	25.3%	93	58.9%	25	15.8%	158	100%
III	Cái Rang	13	28.9%	30	66.7%	2	4.4%	45	100%
3.1	Hung Phu	4	80.0%	-	-	1	20.0%	5	100%
3.2	Hung Thanh	9	22.5%	30	75.0%	1	2.5%	40	100%
Total		254	23.4%	684	63.0%	147	13.5%	1,085	100%

In terms of the PAPs' options of using compensation money, majority of them would like to buy new land, accounting for 47.2%, and 28.1% of the PAPs will build or repair their houses. A small proportion of the PAPs will invest in livestock / agricultural production with 2.4%, while 9.1% the PAPs will use the money for running small business and 8.5% of the PAPs may use the money for improving family living condition (Table 9.3). Detail is in Appendix 1.7.

Table 9.3. PAPs' plan in using the compensation money

No	Ward/District	The plan to use the compensation money									Total
		Build or repair at home	Buy new land	Buy other assets	Invest to small business	Bank credit	Invest for children education	Invest for raising animals/ agricultural production	Expenditure in family	Not yet decided	
I	Ninh Kieu	1,020	1,760	51	321	92	59	69	229	15	3,616
1.1	An Binh	316	766	23	166	14	16	45	62	2	1,410
1.2	An Hoa	28	58	2	14	2	7	4	9	1	125
1.3	An Khanh	192	100	2	7	1	4	14	64	-	384
1.4	An Lac	210	92	5	26	4	1	-	5	1	344
1.5	Hung Loi	105	489	13	76	58	24	1	78	6	850
1.6	Tan An	68	81	3	24	2	7	4	9	1	199
1.7	Xuan Khanh	101	174	3	8	11	-	1	2	4	304
II	Binh Thuy	251	354	4	90	40	10	38	67	8	862
2.1	An Thoi	60	79	2	30	5	5	11	16	-	208
2.2	Long Hoa	106	178	2	15	3	1	5	18	5	333
2.3	Long Tuyen	85	97	-	45	32	4	22	33	3	321
III	Cái Rang	6	27	-	4	-	-	-	23	1	61
3.1	Hung Phu	1	5	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	13
3.2	Hung Thanh	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	48
Total		1,277	2,141	55	415	132	69	107	319	24	4,539
Percentage		28.1%	47.2%	1.2%	9.1%	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%	7.0%	0.5%	100.0%

9.4.1 PAPs' demands in getting job from project

The result of survey shows that 16.4% of the PAPs would like to find a job during the time of the project implementation. The remaining 44% of the PAPs find it not suitable for their job and 39.6% have not yet decided (Table 9.4).

In terms of what jobs PAPs able to undertake for the project, 53% of the PAPs find construction workers the most suitable for them, 32.5 % and 6.3% of the PAPs said they are able to work as monitoring and engineering for the project (Table 9.4, 9.5) (Appendix 1.8 and 1.9).

Table 9.4. PAPs' demands in given job from project

No	Ward	Yes		No		Have no yet decided		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	195	11.3	819	47.3	716	41.4	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	53	6.3	379	44.9	412	48.8	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	12	16.2	34	45.9	28	37.8	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	71	47.0	65	43.0	15	9.9	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	13	8.1	80	50.0	67	41.9	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	30	9.2	165	50.5	132	40.4	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	12	28.6	18	42.9	12	28.6	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	4	3.0	78	59.1	50	37.9	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	126	41.0	87	28.3	94	30.6	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	29	38.7	18	24.0	28	37.3	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	42	44.7	17	18.1	35	37.2	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	55	39.9	52	37.7	31	22.5	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	17	63.0	3	11.1	7	25.9	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	6	46.2	1	7.7	6	46.2	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	11	78.6	2	14.3	1	7.1	14	100.0
Total		338	16.4	909	44.0	817	39.6	2,064	100.0

Table 9.5. Jobs PAPs able to work in the project

No	Ward	Engineers		Workers		Monitors		Other		Total	
		SL	%	SL	%	SL	%	SL	%	SL	%
I	Ninh Kieu	19	9.7	83	42.6	71	36.4	22	11.3	195	100.0
1.1	An Binh	6	11.3	25	47.2	19	35.8	3	5.7	53	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	-	-	8	66.7	2	16.7	2	16.7	12	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	4	5.6	24	33.8	38	53.5	5	7.0	71	100.0
1.4	An Lac	1	7.7	6	46.2	5	38.5	1	7.7	13	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	7	23.3	10	33.3	3	10.0	10	33.3	30	100.0
1.6	Tan An	1	8.3	8	66.7	2	16.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	-	-	2	50.0	2	50.0	-	-	4	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	2	1.6	95	75.4	27	21.4	2	1.6	126	100.0
2.1	An Thoi			19	65.5	10	34.5	-	-	29	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	1	2.4	32	76.2	7	16.7	2	4.8	42	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	1	1.8	44	80.0	10	18.2	-	-	55	100.0
III	Cai Rang	2	11.8	1	5.9	12	70.6	2	11.8	17	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	1	16.7	-	-	4	66.7	1	16.7	6	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	1	9.1	1	9.1	8	72.7	1	9.1	11	100.0
Total		23	6.8	179	53.0	110	32.5	26	7.7	338	100.0

9.4.2 Project Support

The majority of PAPs express their perspectives in upholding the project, accounting for 82.1%. 1.2% of the PAPs are reluctant to support the project and the remaining 16.7% have no ideas (Table 9.6). (Appendix 1.10).

Table 9.6. Level of supporting project of AHs

No	Ward	Yes		No		No idea		Total	
		Q	%	Q	%	Q	%	Q	%
I	Ninh Kieu	1,384	80.0	23	1.3	323	18.7	1,730	100.0
1.1	An Binh	642	76.1	13	1.5	189	22.4	844	100.0
1.2	An Hoa	64	86.5	-	-	10	13.5	74	100.0
1.3	An Khanh	134	88.7	-	-	17	11.3	151	100.0
1.4	An Lac	126	78.8	5	3.1	29	18.1	160	100.0
1.5	Hung Loi	270	82.6	2	0.6	55	16.8	327	100.0
1.6	Tan An	40	95.2	-	-	2	4.8	42	100.0
1.7	Xuan Khanh	108	81.8	3	2.3	21	15.9	132	100.0
II	Binh Thuy	289	94.1	1	0.3	17	5.5	307	100.0
2.1	An Thoi	70	93.3	-	-	5	6.7	75	100.0
2.2	Long Hoa	91	96.8	-	-	3	3.2	94	100.0
2.3	Long Tuyen	128	92.8	1	0.7	9	6.5	138	100.0
III	Cai Rang	22	81.5	-	-	5	18.5	27	100.0
3.1	Hung Phu	8	61.5	-	-	5	38.5	13	100.0
3.2	Hung Thanh	14	100.0	-	-	-	-	14	100.0
Total		1,695	82.1	24	1.2	345	16.7	2,064	100.0

CHAPTER 10. GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

10.1 Responsibilities for Grievance and Redress

Agencies that are responsible for dealing with grievance and redress during period of implementing compensation and land clearance include CT-CPC, project related departments as DPCs, DCSCCs, DLFDCs, WPCs. Based on the competences of each agency, mechanism of dealing with grievance and redress raised by PAPs is regulated by GOV's legal documents.

To ensure PAPs to be entitled in grievance and redress related to compensation and resettlement, detail steps are set for the project aiming to resolving any complaints rooted from APs in time and in compliance with the current procedures. The mechanism should be simple, understandable and equitable. Dealing with complaints of PAPs at each level shall ensure the progress and more effective. If complainers do not agree with results of settling their complaints, they could send their complaints to courts whenever they want.

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

10.2 Mechanism for resolving Grievance and Redress

PAPs are entitled to the complaints regarding their interests and responsibilities in the Project implementation including but not limited to: entitlements to compensation, compensation policy, unit prices, land acquisition, resettlement and other entitlements related to the recovery support programs. Complaints can also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievance procedures should be affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms. Grievance redress mechanism comply with the current law Government is provision in Article 28, Article 32 and Article 33 of the Law on grievance No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11/11/2011 as following:

Ways of complaint: Complainants are able to make complaints in written or spoken manners. If the complaints are made in writing, they must contain dates, months and years of the complaints; names and addresses of complainants; contents, reasons for complaints and documents related to contents of complaints and requests for settlement of complainants. The complaints must be signed by the complainants or in their fingerprints. If the complaints are made in a spoken manner, competent staff who receives complaints will guide complainants to write their complaints on paper with the signatures or fingerprints of complaints as the certification.

The stages of complaints/grievances and their addressing are the following:

First stage: At Ward People’s Committee (Article 28 and Article 32 of the Law on Complaints, 2011)

An aggrieved APs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Unit of the Ward People’s Committee, in writing or verbally. The member of WPC at the One Door Unit will be responsible to notify the WPC leaders about the complaint for solving. The Chairman of the WPC will meet personally with the aggrieved APs and will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve it. The WPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints handled by the WPC.

Second stage: At District’s People’s Committee (Article 28 and Article 32 of the Law on Complaints, 2011)

Complainants submit their complains to the District People's Committee and within 10 days of receiving complaints, the District People's Committee proceeds complaints and informs complainants whether they are valid for settlement or not. If not, they must clearly state reasons. The time for settlement of the complaints is 30 days from the date of notification of acceptance of complaints. Within 03 working days from the dates of decisions to settle the complaints, the District People's Committee will send decisions of settlement to complainants. The affected people can also bring the case to court if they wish.

Third stage: At the City’s People’s Committee (Article 33 of the Law on Complaints, 2011)

If after 30 days the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the DPC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, complainants may lodge their complaints to the City’s People's Committee (CPC) .together with settlement decisions of complaints at district level and relevant documents for the CPC to resolve them. At the same time, the claimants may also bring the case to court if they wish.

Final Stage - Court of Law Decides

If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the CPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the CPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.

Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved APs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People’s Committee where the complaint is solved. After three days, the decision/result on solution is available at commune/ward level and after seven days at district or city level.

Complainants will be free from administration and complaint charges.

Besides that, an escrow account at commercial banks for resettlement payments should be used when grievance is resolving to avoid excessive delay of the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

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All Grievance Redress Committees should maintain a system to register queries, suggestions and grievances of the DPs. All queries, suggestions and grievances and their resolution should be recorded and forwarded to the PMU and its functioning monitored monthly.

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



CHAPTER 11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

11.1 Institutional responsibilities

The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies at the city, district and ward levels. The CT-CPC will be responsible for the overall implementation of this RPF and RP prepared under the RPF. The DCSCCs will be established at the project affected districts in compliance with Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP. The following is an overview of key implementation responsibilities of each unit involved in the resettlement implementation under the project.

11.1.1 City level

CT-CPC is the highest authority to promulgate regulations, solve issues concerning guidelines and policies, and give instructions for the Project implementation and are the links of the functional organizations in the Project implementation. CT-CPC will take the below responsibilities:

- a. Promulgating regulations to solidify the mechanisms for compensation, assistance and resettlement in accordance with the laws and practices of the city.
- b. Giving instructions to its departments, divisions, agencies and DPCs for:
 - Making plans for construction of the project resettlement site to meet the requirements of compensation, site clearance and land acquisition.
 - Preparing compensation, assistance and resettlement plans within their competency.
 - Approving compensation, assistance and resettlement plans.
- c. Making decisions or authorizing chairpersons of district PCs to implement coercion for those who deliberately do not comply with the land acquisition decision made by CT-CPC.
- d. Giving instructions and punishing violations of compensation, assistance and resettlement.

11.1.2 District People Committees (DPCs)

The DPCs will be responsible for:

- a. Giving instructions, organizing propaganda and mobilizing every concerned agency, household, and individual to execute the compensation, assistance and resettlement and site clearance policy pursuant to the decisions of the state competent agencies.
- b. Giving instructions to its DCSCC of preparing, assessing and approving compensation and resettlement plans based on the decentralization from the CT-

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CPC; and co-coordinating to implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement for the project set up by the LFDC belonging the DONRE;

- c. Assessing and checking original source of lands prepared by the ward PCs.
- d. Coordinating with concerned departments, divisions, agencies, organizations and the PMU-ODA to develop and implement investment and construction project for local resettlement areas as assigned by the CT-CPC.
- e. Solving people's disputes, complaints, denunciations and petitions related to compensation, assistance and resettlement within their authority; making coercion decisions for site clearance and land acquisition within their competence or are authorized by the CT-CPC.

11.1.3 District Compensation and Site Clearance Committees (DCSCCs)

DCSCCs are the agencies that support their DPCs in organizing and implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement. DCSCCs are established by their DPCs including the following assignments:

- a. Preparing compensation, assistance and resettlement plans to submit to the competent authority for approval, and organizing the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement plans.
- b. Together with members of the mission teams established for the project, ensure the accuracy and legality of compensation, assistance and resettlement beneficiaries' sources of the land, inventory data, and legality of assets associated with the affected land that may or may not be eligible for compensation or support.
- c. Solving petitions of compensation and assistance of beneficiaries relating to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plans, and report to its DPC the cases out of their competence.
- d. Giving instructions to the employer and local governments to implement payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- e. Coordinating with the LFDC (of DONRE) for the compensation, assistance and resettlement.

11.1.4 District Land Fund Development Centers (DLFDCs)

- a. Sign a contract with PMU-ODA, support DCSCCs in implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- b. Blueprint in the implementation of RP and land clearance for the project;
- c. Support PMU-ODA in conduct community meeting to disclose the project information, RPF, GRM and information on resettlement sites ...;

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- d. Conduct DMS all affected assets, establishment and disclosure of detailed compensation measures of each PAP;
- e. Conduct payment of compensation and assistance to all PAPs ;
- f. Receive and resolve complaints made by PAPs related to land acquisition and resettlement to be submitted to DCSCCs for further deal with the issues beyond their competent.

11.1.5 Ward People's Committee (WPCs)

WPC is responsible for the followings:

- a. Organizing propaganda for PAPs about the objectives for land acquisition, and the Project policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- b. Coordinating with agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation to guide PAPs in enumerating and certifying their inventory of land and assets associated with land.
- c. Preparing and taking responsibility for the accuracy of the copies of documents concerning land sources, family members, registered members, beneficiaries of social policies, and proposals for resettlement of DPs.
- d. In coordination with the Employer, implementing payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement for PAPs and ensuring good conditions for the Project's site clearance.

11.1.6 Project Management Unit (PMU-ODA)

PMU-ODA that is the implementing agency assists the investor CT-CPC and directly manages the project implementation. The PMU-ODA shall be responsible for the implementation of the Project RP and its main tasks are:

- a. Preparation of resettlement plan or updating resettlement plan to submit CT-CPC for approval;
- b. Preparation of a resettlement site before organizing household relocation to new residential area;
- c. Planning detail implementation of the Resettlement and Site Clearance Plan; Signing contracts with related entities performed the compensation, support and resettlement;
- d. Joining the project DCSCCs, providing all necessary information related to the Project and the compensation, support plans to serve the evaluation process of the DCSCCs;
- e. Instructing the implementation of project policies in compliance with the RPF and the RP of the Project;
- f. Planning and conducting internal monitoring of the implementation of resettlement activities of the Project to ensure that all activities are in compliance with the project policies;

- g. Recruiting, supervising and considering the recommendations on the process of implementing the RP regularly made by IMA.
- h. Getting sites handed over by PAPs and handing-over them to the construction contractors;
- i. Preparing quarterly periodic reports on resettlement activities to the WB.

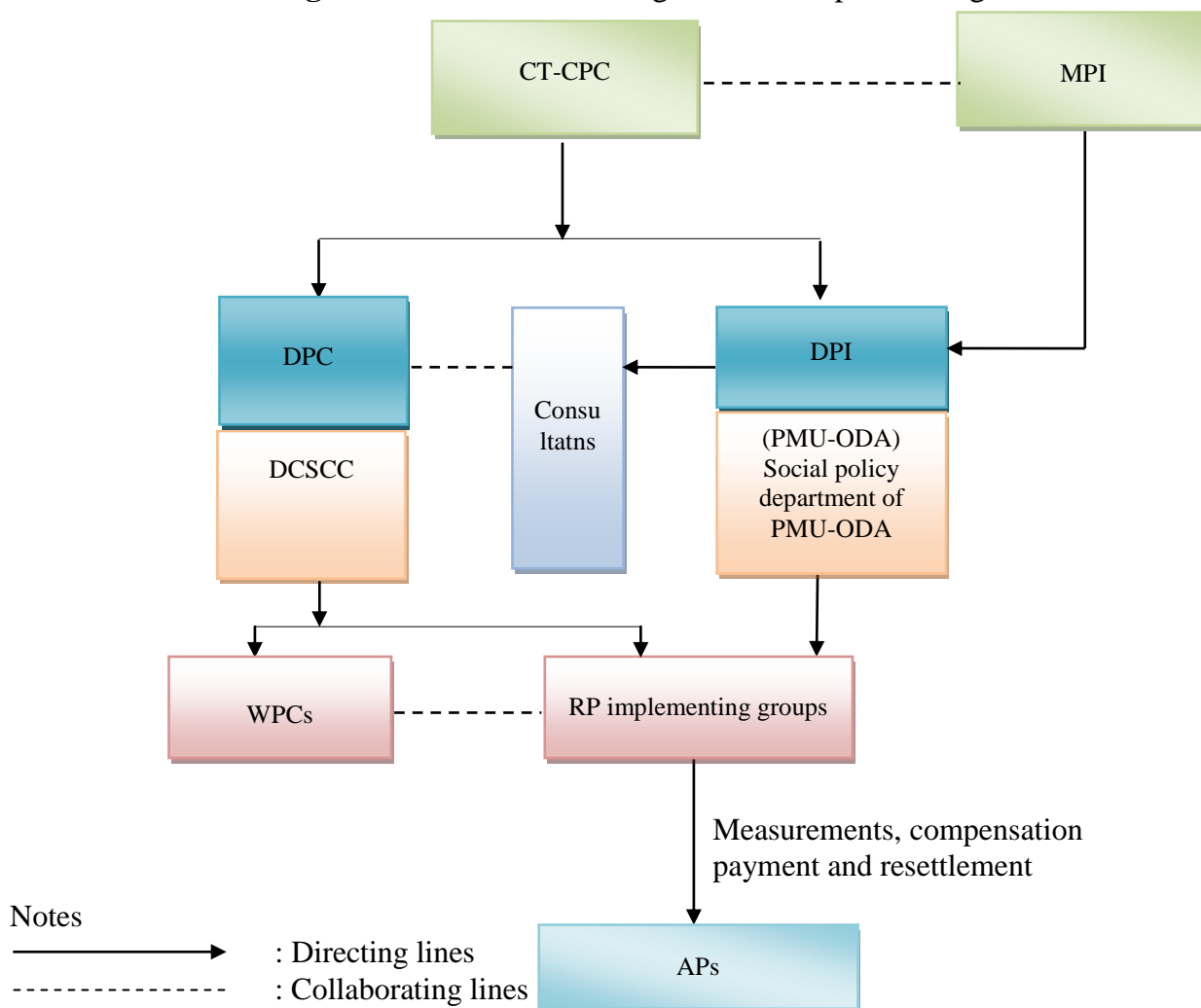
11.1.7 External evaluating agency

An independent monitoring and evaluation could be done by a unit/organization/ NGO provided they have capacity and experience in monitoring, evaluating SES and implementation of RP. PMU – ODA will hire such agency to carry out the assignment. Budget paid to IMA is taken from the GOV counterpart fund of the project. IMA shall be responsible for preparing periodic report on the progress of implementing RP and recommending for resolving any social issues related to RP implementation during its monitoring period.

11.2 Structure of collaboration among assigned agencies

Mechanism of collaboration among agencies assigned to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement is reflected in the following layout.

Figure 11.1. Structure of organisation implementing RP



CHAPTER 12. RP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

12.1 Activities and implementation steps

The process and procedures for compensation and resettlement is based on Land Law 2013 No 45/2011/QH13 dated November 29, 2013, Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014, Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014 of MONRE, Decision No. 15/2013/QD-UBND dated November 13, 2014 of CT-CPC regulating on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land in Can Tho city. Based on legal bases and organizational structure, coordination of relevant agencies presented above, the basic activities of the compensation and resettlement is carried out by following steps:

i. Step 1: Establishment of DCSCCs and introduce and announce land acquisition policy

- Right after the Government and WB reach common principal agreement on the loan, the PMU-ODA will prepare necessary documentation and fulfil required procedures and submit them to CT-CPC to request for land allocation for project investment.
- DPCs have responsibilities for establishing DCSCCs and assign specific tasks to relevant agencies, departments. The PMU-ODA, on behalf of project investor will send its representative to participate in the DCSCCs as their standing members. DCSCC will be a standing agency of its DPC, responsible for reviewing resettlement documents to submit to DPC for decision.

ii. Step 2: Prepare cadastral document for acquired land

- Pursuant to documents on land acquisition policy of CT-CPC, the city DONRE instructs Land use right registration offices of same level to prepare cadastral document; Adjust cadastral map suitably to the current status and abstract of cadastral map for places with official cadastral maps or carry out cadastral abstraction for places without official cadastral map. Correct and make copy of cadastral documents (cadastral books) to submit to DCSCC. Make a list of acquired land lots with the following contents: map identification mark, lot identification mark, name of land user, area of lot with same use purpose, land use purpose.

iii. Step 3: Information Dissemination Prior to DMS

- Determination and announcement of land acquisition are based on appraisal document of land use demand of DONRE submitting to CT- CPC for approval and issuance of land acquisition announcement (including reason of land acquisition, area and location of required land based on existing cadastral documents or approved detailed construction plan; land

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acquisition announcement, direction of preparation of detail compensation plan and implementation of compensation payment). CT- CPC is responsible for steering and widely spreading land acquisition policy, regulations on land acquisition, compensation, allowance and resettlement when the land is acquired by State for purpose of national defense, national interests, public utilities and economic development.

- WPCs are responsible for openly posting land acquisition policy at office of WPCs and at residential area where there is acquired land, and announcing publicly on ward radio stations.
- Before issuing Decision on land acquisition, at least 90 days for agricultural land and 180 days for non-agricultural land, the local authorities (in this case it is DPCs) will inform in written forms the PAPs on reasons of land acquisition, time, plan and schedule of land acquisition, general compensation, allowance and resettlement plan.
- Based on the resettlement and land acquisition plan approved by the chairman of DPCs, the DCSCCs and PMU-ODA, in cooperation with affected WPC, will organize meetings with land users, including AHs and individuals located within the project demarcated areas, to inform about the project and documents related to compensation, allowance and resettlement policies; explain on and guide on filling up the DMS forms; deliver the DMS forms to the PAPs to the affected land users for their own filling their affected land and assets. The meeting should be recorded in written protocol and stored. Disseminated information will be posted throughout the project resettlement implementation at the office of DCSCCs and affected WPCs.
- Disseminated information at affected wards includes:
 - The project area, scale;
 - Project's impacts;
 - Compensation policies and entitlement for types of loss;
 - Implementation arrangement and responsibilities;
 - Grievances mechanism.

iv. Step 4: Issuing Decision on Land acquisition

- After the land acquisition noticed in compliance with the process above, if affected land owner agrees, PCs of competent authorities are able to issue a decision on land acquisition and implement the policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement without waiting for the expiry of notice.
- Agency issuing decision on land acquisition for land of various types belong to: public land funds of the ward; Land of the organization, religious

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organization, the Vietnam residing abroad, foreign organizations having diplomatic functions, enterprises owning capitals invested from abroad implemented by CT-CPC.

- DPCs will issue decision to withdraw land managed by households and individuals, communities; Vietnamese resided overseas owning houses in Vietnam; or issuing land acquisition decisions in other cases as assigned by the CT-CPC.

v. *Step 5: Make landmark for land acquisition*

- After receiving CT- CPC and DPC's decisions on land acquisition for project implementation, PMU-ODA will cooperate with DONRNE and land cadastral agency contracted by the PMU-ODA will carry out the field identification of the project boundary and put red demarcation marks on the site, handing over the area for implementation of measure, compensation, assistance and resettlement of PAPs. The Division of Natural Resource and Environment of district and related WPCs will assign their staff to join the land acquisition group and participate in these activities.

vi. *Step 6: Conduct DMS*

- After land acquisition decision issued by competent levels, WPCs shall have responsibility for collaborating with organization in charge of compensation and site clearance (DLFDCs) to implement the land acquisition plan, survey, investigation, measures for determining affected assets. Land owners are responsible for cooperate with the organization in charge of compensation, site clearance (DLFDCs) in surveying, investigating, measuring to determine land area, statistics of houses and other assets on land for planning compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- In cases, land users who have land acquired do not collaborate with organization in charge of compensation and site clearance (DLFDCs) in surveying, investigating, measuring, WPCs, ward father land frontier where land acquired and organization in charge of compensation and site clearance (DLFDCs) to campaign and convince the land owner to implement.
- Within 10 days since the day of implementing the campaign and convincing, the land owners still refuse to collaborate with organization in charge of compensation and site clearance (DLFDCs), chairman of DPC issues decision on compulsory measurement. In cases, those who have land acquired refuse, chairman of DPC shall issue decision on coercion of implementing the decision of compulsory measurement and carrying out coercion in compliance with regulation at Article No 70 of Land Law 2013.

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- Coercion of implementing the compulsory measurement decision shall be carried out with adequate conditions as follows: those who have land recovered refuse to follow the decision of compulsory measurement after the implementation of campaign and convincing conducted by WPCs and ward Fatherland Front Committees where land acquired and organization in charge of compensation and site clearance; a decision on compulsory measurement shall be posted openly at WPC's offices, at residential area where the land acquired; Coercing Decision on implementing the Decision on carrying out compulsory measurement has put into effect; Those who have received coercing decision that has put into effect. In cases, those who are being coerced refuse to receive coercing decision or absent when the decision handed over to, WPC shall establish a minute meeting on that case.
- Process and procedures of implementing decision on coercion of compulsory measurement are regulated as follows: organization in charge of carrying out coercing, moving and convincing has to make a dialogue to those being coerced. In cases, coerced persons comply with coercive decision, organization in charge of implementing coercion establishes a minute meeting on the compliance and carries out surveying, investigating and measuring. In cases, those being forced refuse the coercing decision, organization in charge of implementing coercion implements the coercive decision.
- Results of DMS shall be legal basis for establishing compensation and resettlement plan. PMU – ODA will put the data of DMS and manage them on computers, which will be visited by IMA when it monitors the implementation of RP.

vii. Step 7: Determine replacement cost

- Replacement cost works will be carried out as follows:
 - PMU-ODA will hire an independent consultant to conduct replacement cost survey.
 - Selected consultant will conduct replacement costs investigation and survey. Method of replacement cost survey will be applied in accordance with government regulation (including the direct comparison method, collection method, deducted method and surplus method ...).
 - Results of replacement cost survey will be submitted to PMU-ODA. The PMU-ODA is responsible for the consultation of this results with the DPCs to propose compensation price applying to the project and submit to CT- CPC for approval.

viii. Step8: Plan and construct project resettlement site

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- CT-CPC, DPCs are responsible for preparing RP prior to land acquisition. The serviced resettlement sites cover synchronous infrastructure, ensuring construction standards, harmonising with regional conditions, habits and cultures. The resettlement site may be set for various projects in locality, plots of land should have various areas appropriate with the amount of compensation and affordability of DPs.

ix. Step 9: Prepare detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

- Based on the table of detail statistics of compensation quantity of PAPs, minutes of inventory quantity, copy of land origin, list of households's members, households under preferential treatment and unit price, compensation and assistance policies for AHs, the organization in charge of compensation, allowance and resettlement shall apply prices to prepare compensation and assistance plan for every AHs of the project.
- Detailed compensation and assistance plan shall present sufficient quantity, volume, types, unit price, ratio of remaining quality (for affected asset with depreciation) of assets approached to compensated land of AHs and other basis for calculation.

x. Step 10: Openly post compensation, assistance and resettlement plan to collect PAPs' feedbacks

- After the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is approved by authorized agencies, agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement shall publish and openly post the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan at the WPCs where there are land affected.
- The organization of the meeting must be recorded in writing, certified by representatives of WPCs, ward Fatherland Frontier Committees, representatives, representatives of those who have acquired land.

xi. Step 11: Development for income restoration program

- Organisation in charge of compensation, site clearance must have responsibility for recording the severely Ahs, RHs who will be consulted with on an IRP.
- Consultations will be made with local authorities, public and private service providing organisations such as career changing training centers, job introduction centers.. to establish an IRP more appropriate to the capacity and needs of PAPs.

xii. Step 12. Completion of plan for compensation, assistance and resettlement

- Agency in charge of compensation, site clearance is responsible for recording in written all ideas released by PAPs, including the number of supporting

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opinions, the number of opposing ideas, ideas different to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

- Based on the opinions of PAPs, representatives of authorities, mass organisations, agency that is in charge of compensation recording the contributing ideas will collaborate with the WPCs where land acquired, conduct a dialogue with those who do not agree with plan of compensation, assistance and resettlement so that the plan is able to be adjusted.

xiii. Step 13: Submission of compensation for appraisal and approval

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

xiv. Step 14: Disclosure of compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

- After the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is approved by authorized agencies, agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement shall publish and openly post the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, including schedule and time for payment of the compensation and assistance payment, schedule for removal and relocation for site clearance.

xv. Settle complaints for land acquisition decision

- During land acquisition implementation, if there is any complaint from APs, WPCs will collect their opinions and letters of complaints and send them to higher competent agencies for consideration.
- When there is no decision on claim settlement, land acquisition will be still in progress. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is illegal, the implementation of land acquisition shall be obligatory to stop; governmental agencies that issued the land acquisition decision shall make decision on cancellation of that land acquisition decision and compensate for losses (if any). In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is legal, the owners of acquired land have to comply with the land acquisition decision.

xvi. Step 16: Implementation of payment of compensation, assistance and arrange of resettlement

- DLFDCs shall implement payment after decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement is approved. The payment of compensation, allowance to PAPs and arrange of their relocation should be carried out under supervision of DCSCCs, representatives of affected WPCs and PAPs.

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

xvii. Step 17: Handing over sites for construction and forcing to land acquisition

- Within 30 days after organization in charge of compensation and site clearance paid compensation, allowances to AHs under plan approved, AHs have to hand over land to the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance.
- In case, PAPs do not comply with decision on land acquisition, the competent PC issuing decision on land acquisition will issue a coercible decision. Coercion of land acquisition will be implemented according to Article 72 of Land Law 2013 No.45/2013/QH13 dated 29/11/2013.

xviii. Step 18: Handing over construction contract

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

xix. Step 19: Monitoring

- Internal and external monitoring will be conducted as soon as possible after the updated RP approved. The monitoring will conduct continuously during the project implementation. Independent (external) monitoring will make continual investigations in the process of monitoring and every 06 month, IMA will prepare an independent monitoring report to be submitted to the PMU – ODA and WB for endorsement.
- IMA will also has an evaluating investigation at the time of 6 to12 months after all project compensation and resettlement activities completed.

12.2 Schedule for RP implementation

The RP will be carried out in accordance with the following project implementation schedule:

Table 12.1. Schedule for RP implementation

No	Contents of works	2015		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021			
		Q		Quarter (Q)				Q				Q				Q				Q							
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
I	Identification of project (Initially basic design)	---																									
II	Preparation of RP	---																									
III	Submission RP to WB for approval		---																								
IV	Conduct detail design and alternative approval			---																							
V	Land demarcation			---																							
VI	Update RP (URP) and implement the URP in accordance with final delineations			---																							
6.1	Study and review the URP			---																							
6.2	Work with PMU -ODA and related agencies to update the related data			---																							
6.3	Consultants prepare and conduct supplement SES				---																						
6.4	Consultants prepare and conduct DMS				---																						
VII	Prepare resettlement site				---																						
VIII	Implement URP				---																						
8.1	Prepare cadastral document of land acquisition as per final designing delineation			---																							
8.2	Inform land acquisition			---																							
8.3	Issue decision on land acquisition				---																						
8.4	Declare, check and determine land and asset originals according to the final designing delineation				---																						
8.5	Calculation and agreement on compensation					---																					
8.6	Establish and submit compensation plan for approval					---																					

No	Contents of works	2015		2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021			
		Q		Quarter (Q)				Q				Q				Q				Q							
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8.7	Disclosure information and public consultation				—	—	—	—	—																		
8.8	Establish URP				—	—	—																				
8.9	Submission the URP for approval							—																			
8.10	Disclose the URP and locality and on website of WB							—																			
8.11	Conduct compensation and assistance payment								—	—	—	—	—														
8.12	Displacement and resettlement								—	—	—	—															
8.13	Resolve GR				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
8.14	Handing over site to project owner									—	—	—	—														
IX	Execution of construction								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	Implement assistance programs after replacement									—	—	—	—	—													
XI	Monitor implementation of the RP				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
11.1	Internal monitoring				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
11.2	Independent monitoring				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note:

— : Continuous implement

- . - . - . : Continual implement

CHAPTER 13. COST AND BUDGET ALLOCATION

13.1 Capital Process

According to the project design by WB, MOF will be the authority on behalf of GOV to be representative of bank account to receive the loan from WB.

Based on annual reimbursement plan of the project, MOF will transfer the respective amount from the account in State Bank to the account of Project Owner in Can Tho city bank to pay directly for the investment items of the Project.

MOF will issue the guidance for determination and management of the capital for the Project under the Central and local state budget.

CT-CPC will ensure the capital for implementation of the RP to be updated. According to the approved reimbursement plan, with the support of the commune staffs and the DCSCCs, PMU – ODA will pay for the compensation and other support for PAPs.

WPCs will inform the project affected people 02 weeks in advance of the time for the money compensation, support for loss. PAHs will be informed to bring along the evidence papers (such as LURCs, Identification, household registration book, minutes of detailed inventory and measurement, compensation value calculation table, etc.) when taking the compensation and support. If the PAH is not present on the informed date of compensation, then they have to report to the WPC in advance, give power of receiving the compensation to the representative in writing. PAH may also request for delay of compensation in sudden circumstances.

13.2 Replacement price for land

As references, the Consultant collected the unit cost of land transaction in the real estate market from different sources:

- a. Decision No. 22/2014/QD-UBND dated 26 December 2010 by CT-CPC on issuance of price rate for different types of land in period 2015 - 2019 in the Can Tho city area;
- b. Purchase newspaper; Information from the real estate transaction floors and centers;
- c. Reference to the unit price of some projects in adjacent areas;
- d. Consultation with local authorities;
- e. Price survey via PAHs in the area.

The land of the project affected area includes some types of residential land, non-agricultural land, agricultural land for perennial trees and annual trees. Some land unit prices at the project area are determined based on the collected data from replace price survey, working with local authorities; refer to some information in “Purchase Newspaper”, transaction price in some real estate transaction floors (Annex 6)

13.3 Replaced price for House and Architectural establishment

The features of houses lying within the project affected area are mainly houses at levels 3, 4 and temporary houses (the quantity of houses at level 2 is few). Regarding residential houses and other building establishments within the project area, value of the structure is evaluated according to market price of construction materials at the time being of the compensation calculation needed to build the replaced house with at least the same area and quality of the existing house, or to fix the affected structure. No taking into account the asset depreciation and the materials that the PAH may reuse or utilize for compensation calculation. (Annex 6).

13.4 Replaced price for plants and vegetation

As the Project is investment mainly at the central area of Can Tho city, therefore, it rarely affects the agricultural crop area. Plants to be affected by the project are mostly trees at houses and some vegetation. The result of the survey for plants and vegetation shows that there is small difference between the (market price/replaced price) and unit price promulgated by CT-CPC. Therefore, the Consultant proposes the unit price to calculate the plants compensation for the PAHs mentioned in this report, will be applied in pursuant to Decision 09/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 5th March 2015 by CT-CPC on promulgation for the plants and livestock in the city area.

13.5 Compensation Rates Used for Cost Estimates

The proposed compensation unit rates for CTURDP is based on the results of market survey conducted by RP consultant in July to August of 2015 combined with references of Decision 22/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 26 December, 2014 by CT-CPC on determining land unit rates in Can Tho territory in period of 5 years (2015 – 2019). The detailed results of proposed compensation unit rates are presented in Appendix 6.

13.6 Cost Estimation

Expense for resettlement compensation includes expense for preparation and implementation of resettlement plan, administrative and management expense to be calculated with the items mentioned below:

- a. Expense for Land compensation and other affected assets in the project area;
- b. Expense for IRP and special support for the vulnerable group (ethnic minority, the old and single-living people, poor households, women as chairperson in the household and having dependent member(s), disabled person being chairperson in the household, household covered by governmental policy, contribution to the revolution; etc)
- c. Expense for support, subsidies, award and support for relocated people out of the affected area;
- d. Expense for the DCSCCs and local staffs to do the resettlement plan;

- e. Expense for the independent supervision;
- f. Contingency.

Total cost for compensation, support and resettlement of the 2 components is **1,005,881,386,785 VND**, equivalent to **44,646,311.00 USD**. Cost estimation for implementation of Resettlement plan is shown in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1. Cost estimation for implementation of Resettlement plan.

No.	Item	Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
A	EXPENSE FOR COMPENSATION, LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT							
I	Land Compensation		1,125,589	762,177,468,336	427,835	191,990,224,852	697,754	570,187,243,484
1	Residential land	m ²	361,936	503,577,547,619	215,280	93,885,765,203	146,656	409,691,782,416
2	Non-agricultural land	m ²	27,917	31,352,572,549	27,797	31,153,400,000	120	199,172,549
3	Perennial land	m ²	704,197	213,033,201,910	170,085	59,887,917,555	534,112	153,145,284,356
4	Annual land	m ²	31,539	14,214,146,258	14,673	7,063,142,094	16,866	7,151,004,163
II	Structures and Other Fixed Assets		184,637	126,754,190,531	112,292	52,035,506,256	72,345	74,718,684,275
1	House level 2	m ²	1,030	3,239,075,100	28	226,000,000	1,002	3,013,075,100
2	House level 3	m ²	5,905	9,681,142,168	3,723	5,649,964,164	2,182	4,031,178,004
3	House level 4	m ²	129,820	101,571,059,155	86,349	40,558,667,558	43,471	61,012,391,598
4	Other temporary houses	m ²	4,540	3,466,250,279	3,243	2,801,241,165	1,297	665,009,114
5	Supported secondary structures	m ²	43,342	8,796,663,829	18,949	2,799,633,370	24,393	5,997,030,459
III	Plants compensation		36,868	1,603,278,982	20,052	568,951,713	16,816	1,034,327,269
1	Vegetation	m ²	22,695	32,005,172	13,966	13,861,832	8,729	18,143,340
2	Fruit trees	Tree	10,791	1,456,619,886	4,716	503,975,792	6,075	952,644,094
3	Timber trees (for logging)	Tree	3,382	114,653,924	1,370	51,114,089	2,012	63,539,834
IV	Supports			44,295,371,417		19,291,289,294		25,004,082,124
1	Transportation/Relocation support					-		-
	+In-site relocation (back-ward)	HH	667	479,794,059	454	244,281,040	213	235,513,019
	+Support for relocation to other place or resettlement	HH	1,814	2,344,081,738	1,271	1,311,587,805	543	1,032,493,933
2	Livelihood recovery	Person				-		-
	No relocation household	HH	667	1,515,669,433	454	771,683,805	213	743,985,629
	Relocated household	HH	1,814	4,231,402,406	1,271	2,367,603,357	543	1,863,799,049
3	Job change support for agricultural households	m ²	735,736	30,205,793,268	184,758	11,459,704,827	550,978	18,746,088,441

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No.	Item	Unit	Total		Component 1		Component 2	
			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
4	Support for Poor households	HH	35	113,975,463	32	100,864,429	3	13,111,034
5	Support for other households receiving state policy	HH	49	71,250,965	39	51,220,218	11	20,030,747
6	Support to households being chairwoman	HH	349	258,881,455	268	220,640,939	81	38,240,516
7	Support to ethnic minority	HH	11	5,760,994	10	3,940,017	1	1,820,977
8	Support the business:					-		-
	+Business with tax payment	HH	580	674,359,166	520	422,457,354	60	251,901,812
	+Business without tax payment	HH	129	106,324,565	94	73,546,980	35	32,777,585
9	Support for temporary housing	HH	1,814	3,013,819,378	1,271	1,686,327,178	543	1,327,492,200
10	Award for on-schedule surface delivery	HH	4,539	1,274,258,528	2,859	577,431,347	1,680	696,827,181
B	Total (I+II+III+IV)			934,830,309,266		263,885,972,114		670,944,337,152
C	Expense for organization the implementation (2%)			18,696,606,185		5,277,719,442	-	13,418,886,743
D	Expense for replaced price survey			934,830,309		420,673,639		514,156,670
E	Expense for the income restoration program			2,955,760,000		738,940,000		2,216,820,000
F	Expense for independent supervision			1,869,660,619	-	841,347,278		1,028,313,340
G	Contingency (5%)			46,594,220,406		13,058,227,850		33,535,992,557
H	RP TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSE (VND)			1,005,881,386,785		284,222,880,324		721,658,506,462
	USD (1USD = 22.500VND)			44,646,311.00		12,615,307.60		32,031,003.39

CHAPTER 14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is the successive process of the project implementation assessment in pursuant to the agreed implementation. Monitoring provides stakeholders with the continuous feedback on Resettlement plan implementation status of the project. Monitoring defines the reality and possibility of success and arisen difficulties as soon as possible, support for the timely adjustment in the project operation stage. Monitoring includes internal supervision and independent supervision.

14.1.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal Monitoring for the project RP implementation is the responsibility of PMU-ODA with support of project consultant and this task is done frequently by project PMU-ODA via progress reports during the preparation and implementation stages of the resettlement plan by the DPCs and WPC. The findings collected will be recorded in the quarterly report to submit to the CT-CPC and WB. The internal monitoring report will cover the full information of:

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

14.1.2 Independent monitoring and evaluation

IMA will be hired by project PMU-ODA to implement the independent assessment and supervision of the resettlement plan. The IMA may be the institute/research authority; Non-governmental organization (NGO) or independent consultant company, etc. with qualified expertise in social science and experience in independent supervision for resettlement, support and compensation implementation. The implementation of independent monitoring must base on the TOR accepted or approved by WB. The independent supervisor will begin their assignment once the project starts.

The general objective of the independent supervision is to periodically provide the independent assessment result and consideration of the implementation of resettlement target, changes in the living standard and job, income recovery and establishment, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability on social benefits of the PAP, the need to add

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mitigation measures (if any) and to have strategic lesson learnt for the policy making and future coming resettlement plans.

Besides the appraisal of provided information in the assessment report, internal supervision done by the project PMU-ODA, independent supervision entity will check every 6 months. The size of the survey sample may be 50% of the relocated households and seriously PAH, at least 10% of the remaining households (randomly selected) of the resettlement plan, in order to:

- Determine the participation procedure of the PAP, compensation procedure and recovery for PAP is suitable with the RPF or not;
- The project implementation procedure, consultation procedure and information disclosure, compensation policy disclosure;
- Assessment if the target and objectives of the Policy framework on improvement or at least recovery of the living standard and income level of the PAP is met or not;
- Collection of the qualitative index of the socio-economic impact of the project implementation on the PAP;
- Proposal of changes or adjustment during the resettlement plan implementation, if needed, to meet the principles and objectives of the policy framework;
- Satisfactory level of the PAP on different aspects of the resettlement plan will be supervised and recorded. The operation of the grievance redress mechanism and the time of the grievance redress will also be supervised;
- From the implementation, the trend of the living standard will be observed and investigated. Any potential issue in the livelihood recovery will be reported.

The independent supervision entity will submit the periodical report every 6 months and state the findings in the supervision process. This supervision report will be discussed with Project PMU-ODA before submitting to WB.

14.2 Evaluation

The assessment of impact and obtained target of the Resettlement Plan will be implemented at the time of 6 to 12 months after completion of the compensation, support and resettlement. This task will be done by one independent supervision entity through an assessment questionnaire based on the database of the project and the format questions used in the supervision activities.

If the assessment shows that severely PAP have not yet recovered their livelihood following the project objectives, a supplemented financial source would need to be set up to support them. This independent supervision report, besides sending to PMU-ODA, must be sent directly to WB to monitor/supervise the schedule and effectiveness of the compensation. Or in another way of speaking, when the project completes, WB will continue supervising the Resettlement Plan activities of the Project. When the project

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completes, a project completion report (PCR) will assess the achievement regarding resettlement activities and the lessons learnt from it which will be compiled in PMU-ODA assessment report. This requirement is stated in policy OP 4.12, paragraph 24.12. In case the project completion assessment report (assessment ICR) states that the resettlement target of the project has not yet been achieved as expected, the report will assess in-depth the suitability of the resettlement methods. On that ground, propose supplement methods in the following time, including successive supervision by WB. Assessment the level of achievement of resettlement goal is based on SES of PAHs at the project completion time with consideration of replacement of loss due to the project implementation and the recovery and improvement of relocated households' income livelihood.

APPENDIX IN A SAPARATE FILE