



**HA TINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE**



**WORLD BANK**

**RESETTLEMENT PLAN**  
**(Final draft)**

**DYNAMIC CITIES INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**KY ANH TOWN SUBPROJECT – HA TINH PROVINCE**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AP	Affected people
AH	Affected households
CSCC	Compensation and Site Clearance Committee
CARC	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural development
EM	Ethnic Minority
HS	High school
IDA	Independent Development Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LFDC	Land fund development center
LURC	Land Use right Certificate
M/DoLISA	Ministry/Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental organization
PC	People's committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement plan
SS	Secondary school
SO	Socio-economic
USD	US dollar
VND	Viet Nam dong
WB	World Bank

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

***Project Affected Persons (PAP):*** Individuals, households, organizations are those who are physically relocated (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.

***Census:*** Census of all affected people 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.

***Inventory of losses (IOL):*** a process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of displaced households will be determined.

***Cut-off-date:*** The Cut-off Date for compensation is the date of the Land Acquisition Announcement made by the local authorities, once the delineation of project boundaries has been finalized and prior to the commencement of the DMS. The RAP is updated based on the DMS. The cut-off date is announced to affected people in a transparent manner and evidence of the announcement is provided in the updated RAP. Prior to this, when the RAP and feasibility study are approved, land is formally reserved for the project based upon the basic project design. The delineation of project boundaries is finalized when the project's detailed technical design is approved.

***Eligibility:*** The criteria to be used for the project to determine PAPs who shall be entitled to compensation and support under the resettlement program.

***Compensation (in cash or in kind):*** for loss of assets including land and non-land assets and loss of income sources. Compensation for loss of assets will be at replacement costs. Rehabilitation measures to restore and improve incomes will be determined in consultation with the PAPs.

***Host community:*** Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.

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

- a. Productive land (agricultural, fishponds, gardens, forests) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales of comparable land in the district and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent sales, based on the land's productive value;
- b. Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent transactions of comparable residential land in the district and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent land transactions, based on transactions in other locations with similar qualities;

- c. Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers;
- d. Trees and domestic animals based on the current market value of the trees/animals at the time of land acquisition;

**Replacement Cost Survey:** the process involved in determining the replacement cost of land, and non-land assets affected 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:** A set of economic activities, involving self-employment, and or waged employment by using one’s endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirements of the self and household on a sustainable basis.

**Livelihood restoration:** refers to a set of measures/activities provided to the affected people who lost income sources and/or means of livelihoods and with their efforts to restore their income and living standard, as equal to or better than pre-project level.

**Severely affected households.** Household who lose 20% (10% for the vulnerable) or more of their productive land holding is considered as severely affected as a result of the project.

**Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk:** a person or a group of people who might, due to project land acquisition and resettlement, suffer disproportionately from adverse impacts of the project and/or be less able to access the project benefits and asset compensation, including livelihood restoration, when compared to the rest of the PAPs. Vulnerable people include: (i) single female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantage (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability (loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people; and (vi) social policy families (as defined by each province). List of the vulnerable will be determined throughout census, SES and public consultation during project preparation.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for– Ky Anh city subproject in Ha Tinh province under the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project which uses credit fund from the World Bank. The subproject has 2 main components: (i) Component 1: Construction of technical infrastructure and urban roads; (ii) Component 2: Technical assistance and implementation support. In these 2 components, component 1 requires land acquisition and site clearance. This plan includes results of the preliminary inventory of loss, socio-economic survey, entitlement of the affected people and assessment on project positive and negative effects. The plan also refers to resettlement options, livelihood restoration program, plan and cost for implementation of the RP. A Grievance Resdress mechanism is established in the RP to ensure that all concerns and complaints of PAPs will be received and resolved in timely and satisfactory manner.

### **Scope of land acquisition and site clearance**

Following the preliminary design, proposed items of the component 1 include:: (a) Construction of the main road connecting urban centers; (b) Construction of wastewater collection and treatment system; (c) Construction of embankment and road on two banks of Tri river. These work items require projected land acquisition of 170,788 m<sup>2</sup> of which residential land is 19,416 m<sup>2</sup>; agricultural land is 128,595m<sup>2</sup>, and land under public management is 22,770 m<sup>2</sup>. About 344 households will be affected by the subproject, of which 91 households will be affected severly, including 77 households losing productive land and 14 households being relocated. Besides, the subproject also affects business of 11 HHs and crops and trees of local people.

### **Mitigation measures**

During the preparation for the project, Consultant worked with relevant authorities and affected households in meetings, surveys and public consultation to find out measures to mitigate negative impacts from the project, increase investment efficiency and minimize land acquisition. Selection of resettlement options has been discussed with affected households to minimize impacts and to recover the affected economy.

### **Policy framework**

A Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared based on the World Bank's Operation Policy (OP.4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the laws and regulations of the GOV on compensation and resettlement when the State recovers land for public purposes. This RP is developed based on the RPF and integrated regulations of Ha Tinh PPC on compensation, support and resettlement applied for the province.

The main objective of this RP is to establish a set of criteria for compensate, support and resettlement for affected households based on the principles of full replacement cost. The PAHs will be provided with various types of assistance for life stabilization.

### **Income restoration program**

The project's policy aims to provide people with life stabilization and to restore income and livelihood of affected people at least equal or higher than pre-project level. The income

restoration program will be implemented for 91 severely affected households, with proposed activities including (i) vocational training; ii) Loan support and iii) Job creation.

### **Institutional arrangement**

Ky Anh town PMU and the town people's council are in charge of implementing the compensation, support and resettlement and be responsible for managing and monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. During the project implementation, there will be close connection among staff of relevant agencies including staff of the Compensation and Resettlement Commission, PMU staff, ward/commune PC staff and local people in the project area and resettlement specialists.

### **Implementation plan**

Resettlement plan is implemented in connection with the construction work of the project. Affected households will get full compensation and allowance before site clearance which is expected to start in Quarter IV 2018.

### **Public consultation and participation**

Local government, people and affected households will be consulted via public meetings. Socio-economic survey and inventory of loss was done for affected households. Obtained results during the public consultation have been presented in the resettlement plan and will be updated for the implementation process. Consultation will be continued during the project implementation.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for conducting internal monitoring the implementation of the RP. In addition, the PMU will hire an external monitoring agency (EMA) to undertake independent monitoring of the process of RP implementation and to assess living standard of the affected people during and after the completion of the resettlement.

### **Grievance redress mechanism**

To ensure all complaints from affected people regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are resolved timely and satisfactorily, a grievance redress mechanism was established in this Resettlement Plan. All affected people can make their complaints and queries in oral or writing on their entitlements, compensation price, support, income restoration... to the implementing agencies without paying any cost relating the resolution of these complaints at all levels. The complaints will go through 3 levels to be resolved before choosing the court as final resolution. The PMU will appoint one staff being in charge of monitoring and following up complaints and grievance of APs until resolved.

### **Resettlement cost estimate**

Total estimated cost for implementation of this RP is about 83,470,000,000 VND (\$3,709,778) and provided by Ha Tinh PPC from counterpart fund. This includes cost for compensation of land, non-land assets and crops/trees as well as cost for income restoration program, monitoring and evaluation. Resettlement cost will be updated at the time of compensation

## **PART 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1. General information**

1. Proposal of the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project (DCIDP) was approved by the Prime Minister in the document No. 2318/VPCP-QHQT dated March 14th, 2017 of the Government Office. The project uses IBRD fund of the World Bank Group and counterpart funds from local /central budget. The proposed project development objective is to increase access to improved urban infrastructure services and enhance integrated urban planning and management capacity in the project cities;
2. The Project is implemented in five cities/towns, including (1) Hai Duong city (Hai Duong province); (2) Ky Anh city (Ha Tinh Province); (3) Tinh Gia town (Thanh Hoa Province); (4) Thai Nguyen city (Thai Nguyen Province), and (5) Yen Bai city (Yen Bai Province).
3. The overall objective of the project is to increase access to improved urban infrastructure services and enhance integrated urban planning and management capacity in the project cities.
4. To achieve the above objectives, the project consists of 2 components: Component 1: Structural solutions – Rehabilitation, construction of urban technical infrastructure system; Component 2: Non-structural solutions - Technical assistance and implementation support.

The duration of “the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project” is expected to be 5 years, starting in 2018 and completed in 2023.

### **1.2. Ky Anh town subproject**

5. Ky Anh is one of the two towns in Ha Tinh province. The town has natural area of 2,822.167km<sup>2</sup>, population of 71,399 by 2015 and percentage of poor household as multi-dimensional poverty in 2016 as 17.25%. Ky Anh has favourable location on North-South traffic axis, East-West Economic Corridor, 50km from Ha Tinh province to the south. Ky Anh town is the economic hub where most of the major projects in Ha Tinh province concentrate, particularly Vung Ang Economic Zone. According to the 2035 Master Plan, Ky Anh will be integrated city of industry, trading, service, transportation hub and tourism center, taking the role of a focal city promoting development of South Ha Tinh – North Quang Binh region. However, Ky Anh town has still not mobilized its full potentiality for urban development, leading to many shortcomings in lacking of urban landscape, lack of land bank for housing, for commercial and trade development...The implementation of Ky Anh town subproject, Ha Tinh province under the “Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project will help the town to address its weaknesses in urban infrastructure system and initially orient the town toward right development as planned. The subproject includes 2 components as follow:

#### ***1.2.1. Component 1: Construction of technical infrastructure and urban roads***

6. The subproject will help Ky Anh town to form the most basic framework of urban infrastructure to meet the current urgent needs and development in the near future. This component includes construction of road, wastewater collection and treatment system,

construction of Tri river embankment, rehabilitation of lake. The proposed works of the Component 1 are presented in table 1 as follows:

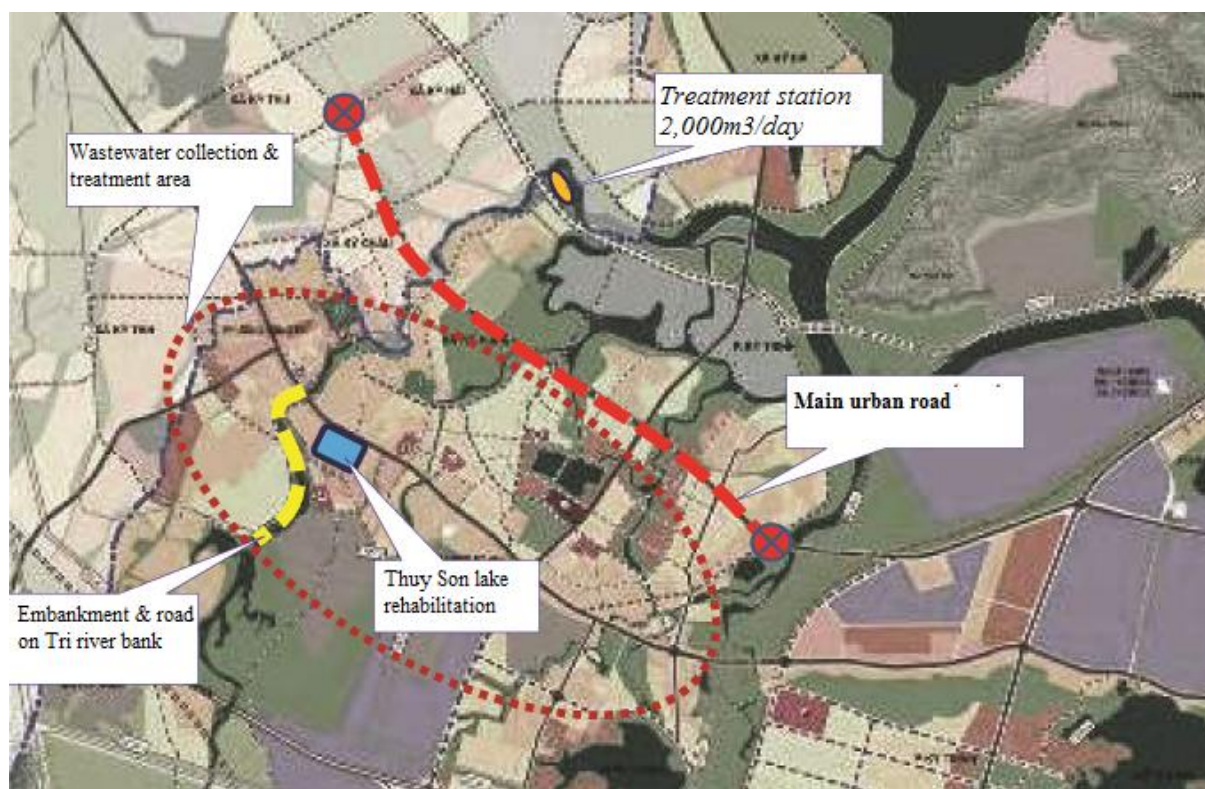
Table 1: Investments in Component 1

No	Work item	Scope	Main specification
1	Construction of main road connecting urban centers	3.74 km	<p>Location</p> <p>Start point (Km0+00): Connecting with the road to Formosa Industrial zone</p> <p>End point (Km3+737,89): Connecting with Nguyen Thi Bich Chau road</p> <p>Road scope:</p> <p>Section 1: From Km0+00 to Km0+450, L = 0.45km. cross section: 7.5x2+2x0.5=16m;</p> <p>Section 2: From Km3+050 to Km3+737,89, L= 3,29km. cross section 4+7.5x2+0.5x2=20m</p> <p>With full infrastructure facilities including drainage, lighting system, trees, protection works, bridge on the route, cross culvert,...</p> <p>Location: 3 wards/communes: Ky Trinh, Ky Hung and Ky Chau (Ky Anh)</p>
2	Construction of wastewater collection and treatment system	2,000m <sup>3</sup> /day	<p>Investments include:</p> <p>Wastewater collection sewer: 38.5km, HDPE D315 ÷ D450 ;</p> <p>Wastewater pumping station: 11 station, area 7m<sup>2</sup>/station</p> <p>Wastewater treatment station: 2,000m<sup>3</sup>/day</p> <p>Location: In 4 wards/communes: Tri river, Ky Trinh, Ky Hoa, Ky Hung</p>
3	Construction of embankment and road along Tri river banks	3 km	<p>Scope:</p> <p>Construction embankments on 2 banks of the river, L= 1.5km at each side (from the overflow to the overpass of NH1A cross ing Tri river)</p> <p>Roads on 2 banks of the river, cross section: 6+5.5+1.5 = 13m, with trees, sidewalk, water drainage and lighting system</p> <p>Location: in 2 wards/communes: Song Tri and Ky Hoa</p>
4	Rehabilitation of Thuy Son lake	1.9ha	<p>Investments include:</p> <p>Dredging and embanking the lake</p> <p>Construction of water conductor for the lake</p> <p>Full infrastructure including water drainage, lighting system, trees</p> <p>Location: Song Tri ward</p>

### ***1.2.2. Component 2: Technical assistance and implementation support***

7. The main objectives of this component are to (i) support the preparation of general development strategy of Ky Anh town; (ii) support preparation of development strategy for public transport; (iii) support preparation of plan for management of natural disaster and climate change.

Figure 1: Master plan of the investments



## **PART 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

8. Among two components, components 1 will cause land acquisition of local people leading to loss of land and non-land assets and relocation. The impacts of the component on households are identified through an initial IOL as follows. Detailed impacts will be identified and updated in the RP after approval of detailed design and completion of detailed measurement survey (DMS).

### **2.1. Number of Affected households**

9. The inventory of loss (IOL) was carried out from June to July 2017 by International engineering consultant joint stock company (INTEC). Result of the IOL shows a total of 344 households to be affected by the project, of which 91 households (HH) are severely affected due to losing more than 20% of productive land (77HHs) and relocation (14 HHs). Number of affected businesses is 11 HHs with 5 HHs having to relocate. There are 16 vulnerable HHs (12 poor HHs and 2 social policy HHs and 2 female-headed household with dependents). There are no ethnic minority households to be affected. Affected households are presented in following table.

**Table 2: Summary and classification of affected households**

No	Item	Total affected HHs	Affected structure	Affected businesses	Vulnerable HHs	Severely affected HHs		
						Relocated HHs	Affected >20% agricultural land (10% for vulnerable HHs)	Total
1	The main road connecting urban centers	208	30	7	14	14	43	57
2	Wastewater collection and treatment system	81	5	0	0	0	23	23
3	Embankment and road on Tri river banks	55	2	4	2	0	11	11
4	Dredging lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>344</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>91</b>

Source: IOL

## 2.2. Impact on land

10. Total affected land area is estimated about 170,780 m<sup>2</sup>, most of which are agricultural land (79.7%); residential land accounts for 14.0%, mainly due to the road work item. Land under public management accounts for 6.2%. Land being affected is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Scope of impact on land

No	Item	Residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Agricultural land (m <sup>2</sup> )			Land under town PC management	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
			Annual crop	Perennial crop	Pond/wet land		
1	The main road connecting urban centers	13,578	45,377		583.60	12,434	71,972.60
2	Wastewater collection and treatment system	0	45,725	0	0	522	46,247
3	Embankment and road on Tri river bank	5,837	26,248	10,169	492	9,814	52,560
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,416</b>	<b>117,350</b>	<b>10,169</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>22,770</b>	<b>170,780</b>

Source: IOL

### 2.3. Affected house/structure and other assets

11. This subproject will affect 2,140m<sup>2</sup> of house and structure of 37 households and other properties like kitchen: 440m<sup>2</sup>; breeding facilities: 300m<sup>2</sup>; separate toilets: 240m<sup>2</sup>; Fence: 2,150m<sup>2</sup>; yard: 2,340m<sup>2</sup>; 35 gates; 12 water tanks; 10 wells. Among 37 HHs affected houses and structures, 14 HHs are affected entire houses and have to relocate.

Table 4: Impact on structure of each work item

No	Work item	House (m <sup>2</sup> )	Kitchen (m <sup>2</sup> )	Breeding facility (m <sup>2</sup> )	Toilet (m <sup>2</sup> )	Yard (m <sup>2</sup> )	Fence (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gate (piece)	Water tank (piece)	Well (piece)
1	The main road connecting urban centers	1,800	320	120	130	1890	1,280	30	10	7
2	Wastewater collection and treatment system	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Embankment and road on Tri river bank	340	120	0	110	450	870	5	2	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,1400</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: IOL

### 2.4. Impact on crops and vegetation

12. The project will affect crops and vegetation including (i) fruit trees: 800 trees; (ii) timber trees: 1,500trees; (iii) short-term crop: 57,648 m<sup>2</sup> of rice and 59,703m<sup>2</sup> of other crops and (iv) tea tree. Main impacts are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Impact on crops/vegetation and trees

No	Work item	Rice (m <sup>2</sup> )	Crop (m <sup>2</sup> )	Tea tree (m <sup>2</sup> )	Fruit tree (tree)	Timber tree (tree)
1	The main road connecting urban centers	40,402	16,803	163	500	1,000
2	Wastewater collection and treatment system	16,761	28,964	0	0	0
3	Embankment and road on Tri river bank	13,866	12,383	10,169	300	500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57,648</b>	<b>59,703</b>	<b>10,332</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,500</b>

Source: IOL

### 2.5. Impact on public assets

13. The project will also affect public works of electric pole, power substations, power wire line, including: 2 substations, 30 electric poles, 1,200m power wire.

## **2.6. Impact on Physical and Cultural Resources**

14. During the survey for resettlement, the item of main road connecting urban centers affects Nguyen Ca family ancestral temple. This is a two-storey building with area of 80m<sup>2</sup> for worshipping 4 generations of Nguyen Ca family. After consultation, head of the family and representatives fully understood the project's meaning and they totally supported to displace the temple for the project implementation.

## **2.7 Temporary impact**

15. During the construction and installation of wastewater drainage pipeline, the project will affect temporarily 38,766m asphalt road and concrete road in the residential areas of Song Tri, Ky Trinh wards and 3 communes of Ky Hoa, Ky Huong and Ky Chau. The project also affect temporarily people's movement and transportation and people's access to shops and works on the route.

## **2.8 Indirect impact**

16. The construction of the main road connecting urban centers and the construction of embankment and road on Tri river banks in Component 1 will cause rise in elevation of roads and embankment compared with the existing elevation of residents' houses along the road. As surveyed data of Consultant, the elevation rise of the main road work item will be 1-1.5m while the embankment rise is about 4m.

17. There will be solutions for the drainage system so that the road/embankment elevation rise will not affect existing drainage capacity. In particular, on the route, bridges will be constructed for the road section passing the river branches, cross culverts will be constructed for road section passing canal/ditch and watershed...in combination with other culverts on the route to serve the water drainage along the route. All drainage system will be considered in terms of cross section, length, slope, elevation... to ensure easy and convenient drainage from upstream to downstream without causing inundation and water lodging in the project area. Road elevation higher than house's elevation will cause difficulty for people's access. Therefore, the proposed technical solution is to connect sloping the existing road with the new trunk road and to construct feeder roads connecting with the existing roads leading to the new trunk road.

## **2.9. Impact mitigation measures**

18. To ensure involuntary resettlement is avoidable and/or mitigatable where is possible key principles for selecting work items for component 1 were agreed with the World Bank and participating provinces as follows: (i) proposed work items should be constructed on the existing works or on the public land; (ii) land acquisition and relocation must be minimized where is possible by applying alternative design measures; (iii) Where land acquisition is unavoidable, a resettlement plan (RP) is prepared in compliance with OP4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement to ensure all affected assets and affected households are included in the RP and will be compensated at replacement cost and assisted to at least restore their livelihoods and living standard to pre-project level.

19. Accordingly, in the stage of feasibility study the following criteria were applied to select work items to minimize unexpected resettlement impacts:



- During the project preparation, the PMU cooperated closely with technical consultant and resettlement consultant to conduct survey, study location and scope of each work item in order to propose the most optimum design solution to minimize household land acquisition. Technical options including reducing design scope and road width are proposed for work items as follows:
  - The main road connecting urban centers: (i) to adjust the alignment not affecting households; (ii) to reduce road width from 60m to 20m, then the relocated households will be reduced from 29 households (initial option) to 14 households.
  - Tri river embankment: To line the embankment as its existing alignment, embankment can encroach to the river bed if the river bed is wide in order to avoid impact on household's land.
  - Wastewater collection and treatment system: (i) the wastewater treatment plant will be constructed on an agricultural land which has been abandoned by people and far from residential area due to its poor condition for cultivation; (ii) sewer can be laid on sidewalk or under road bed.
- During the preparation of the project and the development of the RAP, many community consultations with stakeholders, including PAPs have been organized by the PMU and the resettlement consultant in the project area. During consultations, a number of issues were discussed, such as project designs, mitigation measures, compensation and assistance policies of the project, income restoration programs for severely affected HHs to provide suitable solutions. All residents supported the project and expected the project to be implemented soon.
- In order to minimize impacts on HHs living on both sides of the road during the construction phase, the resettlement consultants consulted with the local authorities and the HHs living there, to bring out the mitigation measures appropriate to each local area. These mitigation measures will be applied during each step of construction to minimize negative impact on local people.
- Construction schedule will be publicly informed to local authorities and affected households, so that AHs have plans to cultivate or harvest accordingly.
- The resettlement consultant firm has also organized the meetings with the design consulting units of the project to discuss about location of the local works, public works and the selection of design solutions in order to avoid/minimize negative impacts on local people, etc. At the same time, develop criteria together to minimize impacts during the construction process such as establishment of occupational safety plans (in case construction is close to residential areas), arrangement of suitable materials and tools (signboards, partitions with residential areas, etc.), time, and construction schedule and so on.

### **PART 3: OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

20. The Resettlement Plan is prepared for ha Tinh subproject based on the Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which was prepared based on the World Bank's Operation Policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement when the state recovers land. This Resettlement Plan ensures ability of the subproject to (i) avoid

involuntary resettlement where is possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by alternate design solutions and compensation where land acquisition is unavoidable; (iii) improve or at least restore affected people's living condition equal to their pre-project living standard; and (iv) improve living standard for the poor and the vulnerable households.

21. Based on these principles, main objectives of the resettlement plan include:

- Determining accurately and sufficiently impacts, loss of land, houses, structure and other assets for all affected individuals and organizations.
- Establishing criteria, eligibilities, and entitlements for compensation, support and resettlement.
- Arranging sufficient resettlement areas for relocated households.
- Implementing supportive programs to minimize difficulties for affected households during and after land acquisition and relocation, ensuring that living condition of the relocated households at their new residences to be "better or at least equal" to their pre-project living conditions.
- Ensuring provision of sufficient and timely budget for payment of the compensation and assistance for affected persons.
- Ensuring timely handing over land for construction as project's general schedule.
- Promoting involvement of affected persons and community in preparation, implementation and supervision of the resettlement plan.
- Establishing a grievance redress mechanism to ensure all complaints of APs will be resolved timely, satisfactorily, and transparently.
- Establishing a mechanism of consultation, participation and supervision of affected people.

22. This Resettlement Plan is prepared based on the project's basic design and result of a quick replacement cost survey to estimate resettlement cost for the project. Main outputs of the plan will be included in the Feasibility Study report to ensure Government's budget allocation for the project implementation. This Resettlement Plan will be updated after completing the detailed design, detailed measurement survey and replacement cost survey to ensure compensation at replacement cost at time of resettlement implementation.

## **PART 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS**

### **4.1. Socio-economic survey's objectives and surveying method**

#### **4.1.1 Objectives**

23. Generally, the socioeconomic survey on affected households helps understand the overall context of the subproject area and current socioeconomic status of affected households. It also provides inputs for preparation of resettlement instruments and designing livelihood restoration measures more relevant to the context of affected households to ensure the sustainability of the project entitlements.

24. Specifically, the Socioeconomic Survey (SES) aims to collect, from affected households, information on a) their demographic characteristics, b) occupations, c) living standards (income, expenditure, loan/credit, health status, environmental sanitation, water access, participation of PAP in local groups, social bonds), d) vulnerability of affected households, e) project impact on people's assets, including its cumulative impact at household level, f) consultation with PAP on the potential impact (self-assessment) and mitigation measures, g) their ability to restore their livelihoods, h) preference on resettlement options, and i) their support for project implementation.

#### **4.1.2 Survey methods**

25. The socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted to collect socio-economic information of the affected households (including information on demographic characteristics, occupation, income and livelihood, ethnicity, educational level, their accessibility to social and physical infrastructure services and their interests). The survey was carried out from June to July 2017

26. Besides, Consultant also studied related documents like Statistic yearbook, annual socio-economic reports of the city, province and wards...to search basic information on the project area.

27. Inventory of losses (IOL) was conducted on all affected households and assets based on the basic design.

28. Replacement cost survey: The replacement cost survey (RCS) aims to collect market price of land and non-land assets in the project area to establish a required budget source for paying the compensation for other impacts at the market price applying at the time of compensation. Detailed replacement cost survey will be conducted during implementation of resettlement plan by experienced specialists to determine unit price for each type of affected asset and submitted to the Provincial People's Committee for approval. The approved replacement cost will apply for compensation.

29. Beside, qualitative methods were also applied. Numbers of focus group discussions and in-depth interviews are showed in the table:

Table 6: Qualitative method

Focus group discussions	5
In-depth interviews	
Business households	3
Relocated households	14
Head of villages	5
Representative of CPC/CPT	5
Representative of DPC	2
Total	34

## 4.2. Ky Anh town’s socio-economic overview

### 4.2.1. Natural conditions

30. Ky Anh town is located in the southeast of Ha Tinh province, at coordinates of 18°07'35" N- 106°15'27"E. Ky Anh town borders with the East Sea to the north, Ky Anh district to the west and the northwest, with Quang Trach district of Quang Binh province to the South. The town was established by the modification of administrative contour of the former Ky Anh district under the Resolution 903/NQ-UBTVQH13 dated 14/4/2015 to include 6 wards namely (Song Tri, Ky Trinh, Ky Thinh, Ky Long, Ky Lien, Ky Phuong) and 6 communes namely (Ky Ninh, Ky Ha, Ky Hoa, Ky Hung, Ky Loi and Ky Nam).

31. Ky Anh town has total natural land area of 28,221.67 ha of which the agricultural land area is 7,284.82ha, forest land area is 8,518.46ha, aquacultural land area is 711.96ha, non-agricultural land is 8,746.46 ha and un-used land area is 2,842.08ha.

### 4.2.1. Socio-economic status of Ky Anh town

#### a. Economic condition

32. Ky Anh town is gradually developing with rather high economic growth rate, over 20% per year and GDP per capita per year is VND 40 million in 2016 higher than the province’s average rate of VND 32.3million.

Table 7: Economic growth rate and comparison of Ky Anh town’s GDP and Ha Tinh province’s average GDP per capita

Year	Growth rate (%)	Ky Anh town’s GDP/per capita/year (million dong) <sup>1</sup>	Ha Tinh province’s GDP/per capita/year <sup>2</sup>
2016	24.04	40	32.3
2015	24.17	45	38.9
2014	22.2	35	34

*Source: Ky Anh town’s socio-economic condition and Ha Tinh province by years*

<sup>1</sup> Current price

<sup>2</sup> Current price

33. Economic structure changes drastically, towards decrease in agriculture an increase in industry and service. Data by years 2014, 2015, 2016 is presented as follows:

Table 8: Percentage of economic sectors by years

<b>Year</b>	<b>Agriculture – Forestry – Fishery (%)</b>	<b>Industry – Small industry &amp; handicraft – Construction (%)</b>	<b>Trade – Service (%)</b>
2016	3.76	67.96	28.28
2015	3.33	67.14	29.53
2014	5.96	64.2	29.85

*Source: Ky Anh town’s socio-economic report by years*

*b. Social conditions*

- *Population*

34. By the year 2015, Ky Anh town has population of 71,399 people (20,396 households). All the town residents are Kinh people, with 41,492 people living in urban areas (equivalent to 58.11%) and 29,907 people living in rural areas (41.89%). Male population accounts for 50.46% (36,029 people) while female population accounts for 49.54% (35,370 people).

Table 9: Population distribution in project ward/commune

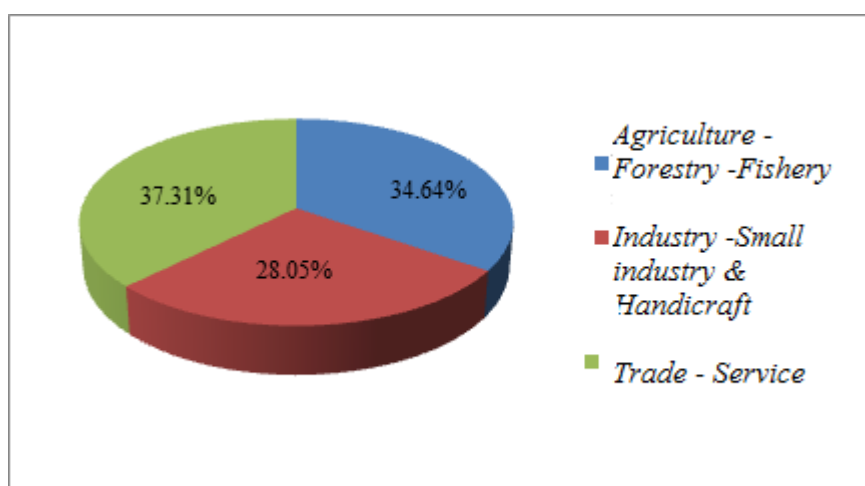
<b>No</b>	<b>Administrative unit</b>	<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Existing population (people)</b>	<b>Density (people/ Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>Ky Anh town</b>		<b>2,822.1670</b>	<b>71,399</b>	<b>25</b>
1	Song Tri ward	51.829	10,736	207
2	Ky Phuong ward	374.080	5,847	16
3	Ky Lien ward	128.627	2,956	23
4	Ky Long ward	213.070	5,267	25
5	Ky Thinh ward	403.250	10,834	27
6	Ky Trinh ward	479.502	5,852	12
7	Ky Ha commune	100.570	5,564	55
8	Ky Hoa commune	319.808	4,657	15
9	Ky Hung commune	147.826	1,529	10
10	Ky Loi commune	207.729	9,370	45
11	Ky Nam commune	180.907	2,215	12
12	Ky Ninh commune	214.969	6,572	31

*Source: Statistical yearbook of Ky Anh town in 2015)*

- *Labor structure*

35. According to statistical data in 2016, labor and employment of Ky Anh town as follows:
- Labor in working age is 38,361 persons accounting for 53.7% of the town’s total population, in which 30,146 people are working in economic activities, accounting for 78.6% of total labor in working age, and 8,215 people are students and disabled people not joining in economic activities.
  - Employed labor accounts for high percentage, about 30,079 people, working in following sectors:
    - o Agriculture, forestry and fishery: 10,419 people;
    - o Industry and construction: 8,437 people;
    - o Trading and service sector: 11,233 people.

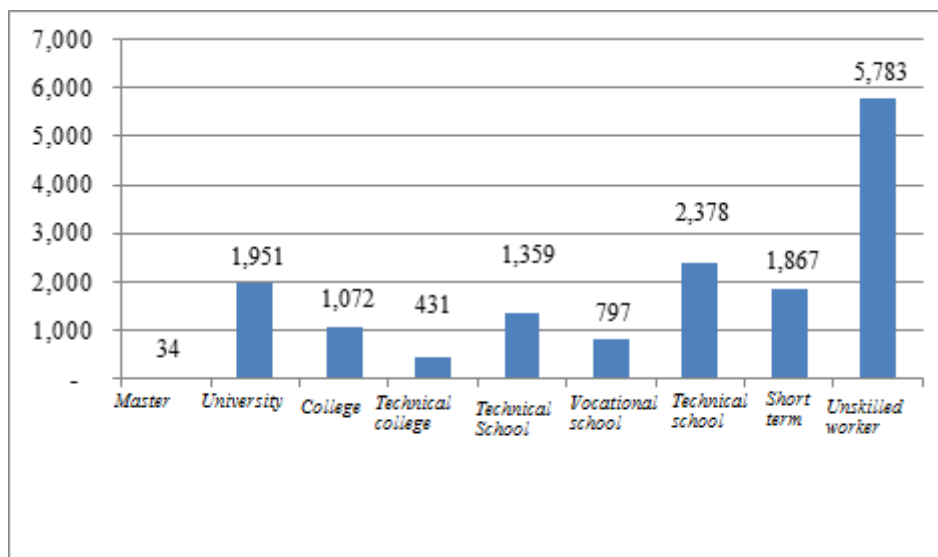
Figure 2: Labor structure in economic sectors in 2016



(Source: Ky Anh town People’s Committee, 2016)

- Percentage of skilled labor is rather high: 15,672 people. Educational background of the labor is presented in Figure 3

Figure 3: Educational background of labor



(Source: Ky Anh town People’s Committee, 2016)

- *Poverty*

36. Based on the National Poverty line 2016 - 2020, the percentage of poor households in Ky Anh town is 17.25%, higher than the province’s average percentage which is 10.37%. This is due to the fact that Ky Anh town was severely suffered from floods and environmental disaster in 2016. There is a big difference in poverty between wards/communes, Ky Thinh ward has the highest percentage of the poor (35.13%). This is due to the fact that Ky Anh town has been newly established and some of its wards have been established from communes. Wards like Ky Thinh, Ky Trinh, Ky Ninh...mainly rely on agricultural production while the land is poor and production is difficult, leading to poor output. These wards are also located in the area where there are frequent occurrence of natural disaster and floods. Therefore, the poverty rate in some wards is higher than in some communes. Detailed percentages of the poor and near poor households in wards/communes are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Percentage of poor and near poor households in Ky Anh town in 2016

No.	Ward/commune	Poor and near poor households in Ky Anh town					
		Poor household			Near poor household		
		Number of HHs	Number of people	Percentage	Number of HHs	Number of people	Percentage
1	<b>Ky Anh town</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>8.71</b>
2	Song Tri ward	176	413	5.42	53	228	1.63
3	Ky Trinh ward	358	747	20.50	79	268	4.52
4	Ky Thinh ward	1,102	3,726	35.13	480	1,947	15.30
5	Ky Long ward	148	271	11.63	87	287	6.83
6	Ky Lien ward	151	312	14.45	52	143	4.98
7	Ky Phuong ward	283	471	15.64	116	309	6.41
8	Ky Ninh commune	358	555	16.50	108	318	4.98
9	Ky Ha commune	225	393	14.16	73	212	4.59
10	Ky Hoa commune	142	211	10.12	99	252	7.06
11	Ky Hung commune	24	43	4.79	19	62	3.79
12	Ky Nam commune	119	285	15.87	98	389	13.07
13	Ky Loi commune	608	1,380	22.20	601	2,710	21.94

(Source: Ky Anh town People’s Committee, 2016)

### 4.3. Socio-economic status of affected households

37. Following is analysis of results of the socio-economic survey on 150 affected households which was conducted by Consultant from June to July 2017.

#### 4.3.1. Demographic characteristic

38. *Gender and age:* Among 150 surveyed households with total 538 people, there are 258 men (accounting for 48%) and 280 women (accounting for 52%), representing no big gap in gender. People under 18 years old account for 2.5%, people from 18-60 account for 61.2% and people over 60 account for 16.4%. In general, the surveyed area has rather high percentage of working young population (2.41 people/HH).

39. *Household size:* On average, there are 3.59 members in each affected household, popular rate is 4 people/household; the biggest household has 9 members and the smallest household has 1 member (in this survey, household member is number of people living in a family and sharing the same household registration book). Information on the average household size will help to estimate number of households separable when implementing resettlement..

40. *Ethnicity:* Survey results showed that affected households in the project area are all Kinh people (100%), no HHs belonging to an Ethnic minority group was found in the project area.

#### 4.3.2. Education

41. *Education level of head of household:* Among the surveyed people, most of the household heads have high school degrees (64.5%). Household heads with secondary school and primary school education level account for 8.5% and 19.9%, respectively and only 0.7% household heads are illiterate. Household heads with college/university educational level account for 6.4%.

42. Generally, education level of members of affected households is not very high. Percentage of affected household member being illiterate is 9.1%, most of them are the elderly -. 10.6% household members have primary school degree level, most of family members have secondary school degree (44,2%) and high school degree (24.9%); college/university (9,3%) and post graduate degree (0.7%). 9.1% of family members are at pre-school age. Information on educational background is one among the basis for orienting the job change support for affected people at working age. With popular educational background of secondary school and high school levels, all stakeholders have discussed to project appropriate jobs and employment source for people in line with local general planning. The educational backgrounds of affected people are presented in following table.

Table 11: Educational background of household head and member

Education level	Head of household		Member	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Pre- school	0	0.0	49	9.1
Illiterate	1	0.7	6	0.9
Primary school	13	8.5	57	10.6
Secondary school	96	64.5	238	44.2



High school	30	19.9	134	24.9
College/university	10	6.4	50	9.3
Post graduate	0	0.0	4	0.7
<b>Total</b>	150	100.0	538	100.0

#### **4.3.3. Occupation and Employment**

43. The occupations of surveyed heads of households are diverse including: agricultural sector (82.0%), retirement (6.0%), government employees (4.0%), trade/service (3.3%).

44. Most of household members earn living by working in agriculture – forestry – fishery (this group accounts for 51.5% of total surveyed member). A small percentage is retired people and government employees with stable monthly income (accounting for 10.4%). Number of households running businesses/opening shops (mainly at the market or at home) accounts for 1.2%. Students and pupils account for a relatively high percentage of 24.2%. This result shows that, on average, percentage of dependent people in households is rather high with over 30% including people with no income (including housewives), the elderly (no pension), small children and pupil/students...

45. During the survey, the consultant found that, with this occupational characteristic, the settling at new resettlement site may cause initial difficulties for the people doing business, particularly those opening shops/doing business at home or near their house. If they want to maintain their old profession, this group will have difficulty changing the business environment, looking for new customers. Farmer groups are also vulnerable if they displace. The remaining groups do not have any particularly negative effects, except for the initial time period for people to adapt to new environment and changes. In addition, with the policy of on-site resettlement (by conversion of agricultural land into residential land if available), the challenge for households to access education, transportation and health is not great.

Table 12: Employment of HH’s head and member

Employment	Head of household		Member	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Government employee	6	4.0	21	4.2
Retired	9	6.0	31	6.2
Agriculture – Forestry – Fishery	123	82.0	258	51.6
Worker	2	1.3	18	3.6
Small industry	1	0.7	8	1.6
Trade/service	5	3.3	7	1.4
Hired job	4	2.7	29	5.8
Pupil/student	0	0.0	121	24.2
Unemployed	0	0.0	7	1.4

#### **4.3.4. Household income and expenditure**

46. *Income:* nearly 60% surveyed households have main income source from agricultural production. In addition, 16.7% households have income source from salary. Average income of surveyed households in the survey is about 8.1 million dongs/month. However, popular income

is 5 million dongs/month and the highest income is 43 million dongs/household/month while the lowest income is 1 million dong/household/month.

47. *Expenditure*: According to surveyed result, average expenditure of surveyed household is 5.8 million dongs/household/month but the most popular expenditure is about 6 million dongs/household/month, higher than the average monthly expenditure.

48. *Saving*: With mentioned income and expenditure, average saving of household in a year is around 2 million dongs/month. However, in general, most of households do not have savings and usually face fiscal deficit about 1 million dongs/household/month on average.

49. *Vulnerable group*: Vulnerable group in the project area includes: (i) Poor household, (ii) single women as head of household with dependent people; (iii) social policy household;

50. Screening results on vulnerable group show that no ethnic minority household was found in the project area. There is 10.7% poor household (according to Multidimensional Poverty Index), 4.0% is female headed households with dependents, 8.0% is policy households and single elderly household.

#### **4.3.5. Sanitation, public health and medical service**

51. *Water source*: Most of surveyed households use bored well water (60%), dug well water (30.7%). Currently, about 4.1% of households use tap water and 2.7% use rainwater for bathing and washing for "cost savings" and "due to habit".

52. *Sanitation*: Most of surveyed households are aware of the importance of hygienic latrines and conditions for the construction of septic toilets (97.3%). Only 2.7% of households currently are using 1-compartment toilet but already have plans to upgrade to two-compartment toilet.

53. *Energy*: The energy source for lighting system is electric power from the national grid with percentage of 100% of households using this source of electricity. The main source of fuel for cooking is gas (73.3 %), wood (20.7%), coal (0.7%) and other sources 5.3%.

54. *Disease*: Due to the increasing community's awareness, not many cases of infectious diseases and environmental pollution –borned diseases such as malaria and cholera have been reported. Popular diseases in the community include flu, respiratory (26.7%) and other chronic diseases such as diabetes, blood pressure, bone degeneration (0.7%).

55. *People's access to medical service* is rather easy with average distance to ward/commune medical treatment station around 2km and 5km to the town hospital. Private clinics and drugstores also provide increased access to health care for the affected community.

#### **4.3.6. Affected household's asset ownership**

56. *House*: All AHs own their own houses. Households with grade 4 house (brick walls and roofs) account for 75.6%, solid houses with 2 or more floors account for 17.3% and wooden houses account for 6.1%

57. *Assets*: Households have assets such as radio (65.3%), motorbikes (64.7%), telephones (78%), refrigerators (62%), air conditioners (15.3%), heaters (18.7%), automobiles (2.0%) and farm machines (0.7%).

#### **4.3.7. Debt and utilization of credit**

58. 26% of surveyed households or their member have at least one debt at bank . The average debt is 1.3 million VND. The biggest debt is 500 million VND and the smallest debt is 200 thousand VND. Household borrowing purposes are 37.1% for repairing houses, 25.7% for children's education, 20% for medical treatment, and there are other purposes such as property purchases, household utensils and daily expenses.

#### **4.3.8. Participation in local social network**

59. According to surveyed results in the project area, there are socio-political organizations such as Youth Union, Women's Union, Veterans Association, Elderly Association, Farmers' Association with great amount of members from all social components.

60. Survey results show that almost all surveyed households participate in these socio-political organizations: 48.7% of households participating in Youth Union with 95 members; 67.3% of households with 142 members participate the farmer Association (ie, households with two members). The Women's Union is a group for women only, with 61.3% of surveyed household participating (92 members); Veterans Association with 19.3% of households (31 members) and 24% of households joining the Elderly Association.

#### **4.4. Land use of affected households**

61. In the five project wards/communes, the survey for determining validation of the land use right certificate was conducted in the affected communes, showing that at the time of initial inventory of loss, all affected households have land use right certificates.

#### **4.5. Gender issues**

62. *Labor division:* There is a quite difference of gender division by main occupational characteristics of affected households.

- 71.2% surveyed people said that women take main responsibility for housework and taking care of children and the elderly in the family.

63. For making living/earning income, in the project area, women usually do farming work and are also suitable for doing business, small shops (grocery shops, street vendors, hair cut...) with percentage of 69.7%. Men mainly work as hired labor (construction, porter or labor export ...). Women contribute about 30% of total household income. These analyzes show that employment opportunities and adaptability to career change are an obstacle for local women. In case of resettlement and relocation, women are more affected than men, especially middle-aged single women .Property's ownership: According to the Land law 2013, husband and wife should have their name in their land use right certificate (LURC). However, the surveyed results show that, 31.5% of surveyed people said their land use right certificates bear only husband's name while the percentage for wife holding name in the land use right certificate is 15.3%. This issue will be taken into account when issue LURC for relocated households of the subproject.

64. *Participation in public meeting:* Survey on participation in community activities and participation in local organizations shows that there is not much difference in gender. 69.4% of respondents said that both women and men participate in community and local meetings.

65. *Making decision for family issues:* For family decisions making, the results show that in most of surveyed households, both men and women participate in discussing and making decisions. For purchasing family's assets and decision on spouse's education, the percentages are 46% and 69.3%, respectively. For decisions in changing careers, borrowing money to do business and holding name in property ownership, men often play the main role and main decision-maker in the family.

66. Gender issue of the subproject:

- The project implementation will meet the needs for local socio-economic development. With the proposed items, men and women are equally benefited in access and use including travel and trade exchanges; environmental sanitation, development of new livelihoods.
- The good transportation system also facilitates the trade and market access of women groups. However, it is possible that men will participate more deeply in the distribution and trading activities due to an increased volume of goods. For the group of women in the agricultural community, the project may facilitate the transition from farming sector to small trading or workers who have monthly income.
- People participating and making decision on the project: In fact, the project policy was formed during the process of developing a common development strategy with vision 2030-2050 in Ky Anh urban area. At the micro level, however, local communities have the right to participate in discussions and consultation on issues related to their lives such as selection of civil works, project design, compensation policy, livelihood restoration program. Public consultation helps the Consultant obtain information on the area including sensitive places, cultural works that need to mitigate the impacts. As a matter of fact, the number of men attending meetings is always higher than that of women. However, the number of comments from both sexes is quite similar; There were many opinions expressed by women and get high consensus from men
- Job opportunities for unskilled workers will be available for the construction. During the construction, local households have an opportunity to earn income from the project. To ensure that labour opportunities will benefit the local people and their household economy, both men and women, it should contain special requirements for contractors concerning employment of local male and female labour force in the PMU's documents.
- Aside from the potential benefits, the project may increase some women's vulnerability to potential negative impacts as a result of land acquisition and construction work. The mitigation of these impacts are assessed in the Resettlement Plan.
- The potential temporarily occurring health impacts (noise, dust etc.) on the local population during the construction period are assessed in and will be mitigated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan.

- The construction of the items will bring external, mainly male labour force to the project area. Experience shows that the spreading risk of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) may increase in the project area during construction period. Especially, young women and girls are vulnerable for these risks. It requires a consideration of stakeholders in the implementation phase. Mitigation measures for these risks were proposed in the ESIA and item c below.

#### **4.6. Other social impacts**

##### **a. Potential negative impacts:**

67. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was conducted through socio-economic survey and inventory of losses (IOL) and community consultation to identify the positive and negative impacts caused by the project and at the same time to propose mitigation measures for minimizing negative impacts and increasing benefits for the people in the project area. The social impact assessments indicate that land acquisition will affect the income, livelihoods and lives of affected people.

68. During construction of the project, the contractor can mobilize a large workforce from the outside. This may generate a number of potential social risks for communities living in the project area such as social evils, gambling, drugs, conflicts with local people and the risk of disease transmission especially for women, such as sexually transmitted diseases like HIV, syphilis ... In addition, during construction, environmental pollution such as dust, noise, construction waste can affect local people living surrounding construction sites. These impacts can be mitigated through mitigation measures proposed in the project EMP. PMU and external monitoring agency will closely monitor potential social risks caused by labor influx to communities surrounding project areas.

##### **b. Positive:**

69. The project will bring about positive effects for local people in general and women in particular. The expected effects are as follows:

- Improve traffic conditions in the project area; Reduce the cost and travel time of the people;
- Improve the environmental and sanitation conditions and improve the quality of life of the people in the project area, reduce diseases related to environmental sanitation;
- Create new jobs for local people to improve their incomes especially for the poor and vulnerable groups;
- Provide opportunities to empower women and increase their participation in community activities;
- Directly contribute to poverty reduction in the project area.

##### **c. Mitigation measures of potential social impacts**

70. To improve project efficiency and minimize negative social impacts, following mitigation measures need to be implemented:

- During all project phases, project staff will disseminate project information and carry out extensive public consultation with local people to ensure that the affected people and beneficiaries avoid negative social impacts on them.
- During construction phase, the Contractor shall prioritize the hire of local labor, especially women to carry out simple work for the project, properly implement the site rules and train workers on occupational safety measures. Child labor is prohibited for use in the project.
- To avoid environmental impacts, measures proposed in the EMP should be taken to minimize dust, noise and restore the quality of existing roads if construction vehicles damage roads.
- Local government and Contractor need to collaborate with local social-political organizations to organize training courses for workers and local people on: (i) gender and equality; (ii) prevention of HIV/AIDS and social evils and (iii) environmental sanitation.
- PMU and external monitoring agency will conduct regularly internal and periodically external monitoring on labor influx.

## **PART 5: RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

71. The legal framework for dealing with resettlement impacts of the project is based on relevant policies and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam and involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12) of the World Bank. In the event of a discrepancy between the GoV policy and the Bank's policy, the Bank's policy will apply.

### **5.1. World Bank's Involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12)**

#### **a. Objectives of OP4.12**

72. The Operation policy (OP4.12) pays special attention to development objectives in resettlement activities and emphasizes the need to support vulnerable groups to achieve development goals. Hence, this policy objective is aimed at.

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, 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. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-project levels.

#### **b. Principles of involuntary resettlement**

- Ensure that displaced persons, affected households are provided with: (i) full and free information on all project activities, (ii) regardless of legal status, affected household assets shall be compensated, supported (iii) compensation at replacement cost, (iv)

livelihood of the affected persons/households will be restored equal to or better before the project, (v) having independent complaint and petition mechanism.

## **5.2. Legal framework on compensation, site clearance and resettlement of Viet Nam**

73. **The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam** (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protects citizens' ownership of house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal resettlement documents include the **Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13** dated 29/11/2013 detailing the regulations on land management in Viet Nam; the **Decree No. 47/2014/ ND-CP** dated 15/5/2014 on Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement when the State Recovers Lands; the **Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP** dated 15/5/2014 on land price determination method and Land Prices when the State recovers land and the **Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP** dated 15/5//2014 on Detailed Regulations on Implementation of the Land Law; the Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 on Detailed Guidance on Compensation and Assistance when the State Recovers Land; and Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 guiding the implementation of the Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP.

74. The law, decree and regulation, decisions related to information disclosure include Article 67 of the Land Law, No. 45/2013/QH13, requiring information disclosure to affected households before commencing the acquisition of agricultural land and non-agricultural land.

75. Decisions by Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee on land acquisition and resettlement include:

- Decision No. 94/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 by Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee promulgating the unit price of land categories in the period 2015-2019.
- Decision No. 75/2014/QD-UBND dated 3/11/2014 by Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee on compensation policy, assistance and resettlement when the State recovers land in Ha Tinh province.
- Decision No. 01/2016/QD-UBND dated 08/01/2016 by Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee promulgating the "Price of all types of houses, buildings, graves, boats, fishing equipment and tools " acquired by the State in Ha Tinh province.

## **5.3. Key gaps between the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement policy and the GoV's laws and regulations.**

76. With the promulgation of the Land Law 2013 and Decrees mentioned above, the regulations and policies on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement issued by the Government of Vietnam have become more consistent with the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12). However, there are still some significant gaps between the Government's policy and the WB's policy on resettlement. The table below provides an analysis on the key differences and propose measures for filling the gaps applying to the project.

Table 13: Key gaps between GoV’s policies and the World Bank’s policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement and policies applied for this project

<b>Issue</b>	<b>WB</b>	<b>GOV</b>	<b>Proposed solution for project</b>
Policy objectives	DPs 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	The law doesn’t specifically mention the policy objectives. 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).	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.
Severely affected household	Losing 20% (10% for vulnerable households) of productive land or income generating assets	Losing 30% productive land	Losing 20% (10% for vulnerable households) of productive land or income generating assets
Compensation for illegal land	a. Agriculture land: PAPs are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve objectives of resettlement set out in OP4.12, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the Borrower and acceptable to the Bank; b. Non-agriculture land: no compensation but user will get resettlement assistance.	a. Agricultural land used before 1/7/2004 is compensated; Used after 1 July 2004 is not compensated but assisted according to decision of the PPC b. Residential land: no compensation for land. If PAP has not residential land or house in the project commune/ward they will be allocated a minimum plot/apartment in resettlement site and have to pay land use levy.	a. Agricultural land used before 1/7/2004 will be compensated at 100% replacement cost; used after 1/7/2004 is assisted for livelihood restoration not less than 60% of land compensation value at replacement cost. b. No compensation for illegal residential land, but provision of resettlement assistance equal to 30% of land compensation value and other supports according to decision of the PPC. For displaced cases, if user has no land/house in the project commune/ward they will be allocated a minimum land plot/apartment in resettlement site with land use levy; if the land user can not afford to pay for land use levy, they will be debited.
Compensation for structures on illegal land or illegal structures	Compensation at full cost for affected structures if constructed before the cut-off date	No compensation	In cases where an affected structure has been constructed in violation of the national land law applicable at time of construction and the household had been notified to cease the construction, the following applies:



Issue	WB	GOV	Proposed solution for project
			<p>a) If the local authorities have recorded this notification as evidence, then support at replacement cost in lieu of formal compensation for the structure will be provided.</p> <p>b) If there is no evidence that the household was notified by local authorities at the time of construction that the structure violated the national land law applicable at time of construction, the Bank policy on compensation will apply.</p>
Compensation rates for land and non-land assets	Compensation rates for affected land and non-land assets including houses and structures are replacement costs without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials.	Compensation for land at specific land price (market price) of affected land; Compensation for living house at the cost enough for constructing new house with similar technical standard; Compensation for other structures at current value but not exceed cost for new construction of the affected structure.	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of lands and assets affected, which are appraised by provincial land appraisal committee and approved by Provincial People’s Committees to ensure full replacement costs.
Consultation, participation and disclosure	Consultation with and Participation of PAPs in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the project, including implementation of resettlement.	Focus mostly on consultation during implementation of resettlement (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, job change and facilitating job creation); information sharing and disclosure.	PAPs should be disclosed full information of the project, including policy of resettlement, involved in all stages of the project, and consulted in activities and policy of the project.
Cut-off date	Normally, the date the census begins	The date of land acquisition announcement	The cut-off date of the project is the date of public land acquisition announcement to

Issue	WB	GOV	Proposed solution for project
		made by local authority and disclosed to affected people.	APs. At this time, the project area has been delineated and DMS could start. All people presented and assets created in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance.
Monitoring implementation of resettlement	Internal and independent monitoring is 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. However, there is no explicit requirements on resettlement monitoring, 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 biannual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project evaluation on the implementation of resettlement is required and report will be prepared to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 have been achieved.

77. As a WB member country, the GOV has committed that the international agreements signed or acceded to by GOV with the WB contain provisions different from those in the present resettlement legal framework of 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 shall apply”.

**5.4. Cut-off date of the project**

78. Cut-off date of the project will be the date of public announcement on land acquisition made by Ky Anh PC to APs. At this time, the project area has been delineated and DMS could start. All assets created and people presented in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance.

**PART 6: PROJECT POLICIES ON COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT**

**6.1. Eligibility**

79. The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country. In the consideration, it is also useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it);
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

80. Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (iii) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

## **6.2. Resettlement principles of the project**

81. The principles mentioned in the World Bank's OP 4.12 and regulations of Government of Viet Nam are used for the preparation of the project Resettlement Policy Framework with key principles as follows:

- All Project Affected People (PAP) who have assets within or reside within the area of project before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation or/and assistance for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or livelihood 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 will be provided.
- The compensation rates will be determined based on the results of independent appraisal of the land/crops/assets (associated with the land) at time of resettlement implementation in a consultative manner. All fees and taxes on land and/or house transfers will be waived or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/or houses or businesses. The local authorities will ensure that PAP choosing relocation on their own, obtain, without additional costs, the necessary property titles and official certificates commensurate with similar packages provided to those who choose to move to the project resettlement sites.
- Land will be compensated "land for land" if the local land fund is available, or in cash, according to PAP's choice. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land. If land is not available, the borrower must assure itself to meet the Bank's requirements that this is indeed the case. Those losing 20% or more of their land will have to be assisted to restore their livelihood. The same principles apply for the poor and vulnerable people losing 10% or more of their productive landholding.
- PAPs who prefer "land for land" for residential land will be provided with land plots with the equivalent quality for lost lands or a combination of land (a standard land plot)

in a new residential area nearby the original resident, and cash adjustment for difference between value of their lost land and the land plots provided. The resettlement area will be planned properly and implemented in consultation with the PAPs. All basic infrastructures, such as paved roads, sidewalks, drainage, water supply, and electricity and telephone lines, will be provided.

- PAPs who prefer “cash for land” will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These PAPs will be assisted in rehabilitating their livelihoods and making their own arrangements for relocation.
- 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. Structures shall be evaluated individually. Any rates set by category of structure must use the highest value structure in that group (not the lowest) to ensure PAP can build a new structure with similar technical standard and category.
- Households who have to relocate but ineligible for compensation for affected land and have not any land or house within the project commune/ward will be entitled to buying a minimum plot or house in resettlement site and resettlement assistance in cash.
- PAPs will be provided with full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands and other properties. Full compensation and allowance must be provided to affected households prior to the taking of affected land and assets.
- Additional efforts, such as economic recovery assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to PAPs losing income sources, especially to vulnerable groups, in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement.
- As RAP is one of the project components, the project will not be considered complete until the RAP has been fully implemented and met OP 4.12 policy objective.

### **6.3. Compensation, assistance and resettlement policies**

#### **6.3.1. Compensation policy for agricultural land**

*For land users entitled to the compensation (legal and localizable land users)*

- If PAPs' acquired area is less than 20% (10% for the vulnerable) of their total productive land and the remaining area is economically viable according to threshold identified in each province resettlement policy, PAPs will be compensated by cash at 100% replacement cost for the acquired area and provided allowance for job training/creation as regulation of the government.
- If PAPs have loss of 20% or more (10% or more for the vulnerable) of their total arable land holding, PAPs will be compensated by cash at 100% of the replacement cost and received income rehabilitation measures such in item 6.3.8 below.

*For land users with no legal rights or claim on land*

- PAPs whose affected land used before 01 July 2004 will be compensated in cash for the land at 100% replacement cost as regulated in the item 2, article 77 of the Land Law;
- PAPs whose affected land used after 01 July 2004 will be assisted in cash for livelihood

restoration with amount of not less than 60% of the land compensation value at the replacement cost and will be entitled to participate in livelihood restoration programs.

*For land users leasing public land*

- 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, and compensated for the remaining investment in the affected land as regulated in Article 3 and Article 5 of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.
- Where PAPs lease land on the basis of leasing contracts with individuals, households or organizations other than those specified above they shall only receive compensation for the remaining investment value on land and assets created on land before the cut-off date at full replacement cost. Compensation payments for land will be made for owner of the affected land

**6.3.2. Compensation for residential land**

82. Users whose residential land is acquired will be compensated as follows:

*Residential land without structures thereon*

- *For legal and/or legalizable land users*, all compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost;
- *For land users who have no recognizable land use right*, no compensation for land but compensation for the remained investment in the land based on current market price and financial assistance equal to 30% of land compensation value or other assistances according to decision of the PPC will be provided.

*Loss of residential land with structures built thereon, where the remaining (non-acquired) land is adequate to rebuild the structure (reorganizing PAP):*

- *For legal and legalizable land users*: Compensation for loss of land and structures will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost;
- *For illegal and unlegalizable land users*: No compensation for affected land but compensation for affected assets at replacement cost and a minimum assistance of 30% of land value at replacement cost.
- In case the remaining land is not large enough to rebuild a house, but there is garden land or agricultural land adjacent with the affected land, PAP allows converting part of garden/agricultural land into residential land with exemption from conversion fee to be able to rebuild house.

*Loss of residential land with structures built thereon, and the remaining land is not adequate to rebuild the structure (relocating PAPs)*

- *PAP with legal and/or legalizable rights* to the affected land, can choose one of the following options:
  - o Affected households can opt: (i) receive cash compensation and resettlement allowance at replacement cost and self-relocate; or (ii) receive plot/apartment in resettlement site and resettlement allowance;

- In case, PAPs losing residential land and their remaining land is not viable enough for their residence, the state will acquire the remaining land and compensate cash or land plot in the resettlement area; or convert adjacent agriculture land (if land available) to residential land.
- In case the compensation in cash for affected land is not enough for buying a minimum land plot in the resettlement area, the State will add up for the difference.
- PAP, who do not have legal or legalizable rights to the affected land, are entitled to the following:
  - Get a minimum assistance amount of 30% of land value at replacement cost
  - If the PAP has no other land within project commune to relocate, a minimum land plot or an apartment in resettlement site will be provided and they can either pay in installment for land use fee or for rent of the apartment.
  - In case the relocated PAPs belong to poor or vulnerable groups or households, special assistance (in cash and kind) will be provided to ensure that they are able to fully relocate to a new site. PPCs will consider the rate of assistance for these households

6.3.3. *Compensation for house and structure* PAPs with affected house/structure will be compensated as follows:

- Entirely affected house/structure: Compensation in cash for affected house/structure at full replacement costs, if the affected house/structure were legally constructed before the cut-off date<sup>3</sup>. The compensation amount is enough to rebuild the new house/structure with similar technical standard of the affected house/structure without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials. For illegally constructed structures, if household was announced or prevented by local authorities at time of construction due to violation with the local government regulation/planning but households has not followed, policy of the local government will apply.
- For partly dismantled house/structure and remaining part is viable for use: compensation for affected part at replacement cost without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials and costs for repairing the remaining part;
- Tenants of state-owned or state organization-owned houses will be entitled to rent or buy a new plot/apartment of minimum area in resettlement site; or provided a financial assistance equivalent to 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and 60% of replacement cost of house for self-relocation.

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<sup>3</sup>In cases where an affected structure has been constructed in violation of the national land law applicable at time of construction and the household had been notified to cease the construction, the following applies:

- a) If the local authorities have recorded this notification as evidence, then support at replacement cost in lieu of formal compensation for the structure will be provided.
- b) If there is no evidence that the household was notified by local authorities at the time of construction that the structure violated the national land law applicable at time of construction, the Bank policy on compensation will apply

- Tenants who are leasing private houses for living purposes will be provided resettlement and transportation allowances for moving assets to their new residential areas.

#### *Compensation for moving graves*

- For relocation of graves: compensation for expenses excavation, backfilling, transportation, construction and other reasonable expenses directly related to removal of tomb. Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee stipulates specific compensation levels suitable to local customs and practical status. If the local government can not arrange location for re-burial, affected households will be compensated for land as follows:
  - o In the area of Ha Tinh city: 4,000,000 VND/grave
  - o In districts: 2,000,000 VND/grave

#### **6.3.4. Compensation for crop, trees and livestock**

- For annual and perennial standing crops cultivated before the cut-off date, regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation will be paid to affected households at full replacement cost. For trees which have not been harvested yet but can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the actual damage due to the transportation and re-planting must be compensated.
- For livestock (including aquatic livestock) which cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, PAPs will be compensated in cash at replacement cost at the time of land acquisition. In case the aquatic livestock can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the damage caused by the transportation must be compensated.

#### **6.3.5. Compensation for affected public assets**

- Public works and facilities affected by the project must be repaired or recovered as soon as possible to minimize adverse impacts on production and living conditions of communities in the project area at no cost to the communities.

#### **6.3.6. Compensation for temporary impacts during construction phase**

- Temporary impact often happen on land not on structure. If impact on crops/trees or structures, compensation for affected standing crops/trees or structure at replacement cost and income lost during temporary land use period. Restore land to pre-project condition before returning to AHs.

#### **6.3.7. Compensation for transportation of assets**

- Households and individuals who have to relocate shall be entitled to compensation for expenses for relocation of the property as follows.
  - o Transportation distance not over 1km: 2,600,000 VND/household;
  - o Transportation distance within 1km to 5km: 4,000,000 VND/household;
  - o Transportation distance within 5km to 10km: VND 6,000,000/household;
  - o Transportation distance over 10 km to 15 km: 8,500,000 VND/household
  - o Transportation distance over 15km: 12,000,000VND/household

#### **6.3.8. Assistance for income restoration and life subsistence**

83. In addition to direct compensation for damaged assets, AHs are assisted to recover their

income and stabilize their lives during the transition period. *Assistance for subsistence and production stabilization:*

- PAPs losing 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) of the agricultural land will be assisted for 6 months (if not displaced) and for 12 months (if displaced);
- PAPs losing over 70% of the agricultural land shall be assisted for a period of 12 months (if not displaced) and 24 months (if displaced);

The assistance level for an affected person is calculated in cash equivalent to 30kg of rice per month per person at the average price at the time of assistance.

*Assistance for resettlement:*

- PAPs being displaced when the State recovers residential land of which the acquired land area is 200 m<sup>2</sup> or more for urban areas, 300 m<sup>2</sup> or more for rural areas in plain communes, 400m<sup>2</sup> or more for rural areas in mountainous commune will get resettlement assistance of 100,000,000 VND/HH and VND50,000,000/HH for other cases;
- PAPs being displaced and having no other place to live during period of establishing new residence will be assisted with house rent or temporary dwelling, with assistance of 800,000 VND/household/month for rural area, 1.2 million VND/household/month for urban area.. The assistance period is practical but not over 6 months since land handed over to the project. In case, plot in resettlement site is not allocated to AH on time, AH will be provided house rent until they have received plot. Households will get this assistance in cash after handing over land to the project in accordance with regulations;
- Households and individuals renting non-state houses are displaced when the land is recovered by the State shall be entitled to the assistance for transportation of property and assets at the rate of 2,000,000 VND/HH.

*Assistance for vocational training and employment introduction:*

- Assistance for vocational training and career change for affected households who are directly cultivating on the affected agricultural land (certified by the local government), will be in cash equal to 1.5 to 5 times of compensation value of the affected land area but not exceeding VND 130,000,000/household;
- Beside of above assistances, if members (at the working age) of affected households, including the displaced business households want to have vocational training and employment introduction they will be provided one free of charge training course at vocational training centers in the province (not applied for vocational training outside the province)

*Assistance for social policy families and vulnerable households:*

- Households with 02 members as martyrs, households taking care of Vietnamese heroic mothers (still alive), households with at least one war invalids of 1/4 grade and sick soldiers of 1/4 grade shall receive an assistance of 3,000,000VND/household.
- Households with 01 member as martyr, at least 1 war invalid of 2/4 grade, sick soldiers of grade 2/4, and agent Orange beneficiaries shall receive VND 2,500,000/household;
- Households with war invalids of 3/4 or 4/4 grade, sick soldiers of 3/4 or 4/4 grade, families with contribution to the revolution, the elderly, the single household head, long-



term sick, poor households and women headed household with dependents will get assistance of 2,000,000 VND/household.

*Incentive bonus for handing over the affected land as scheduled:*

- Households and individuals who have to relocate and removal of graves 15 days prior to the notice to hand over the affected land to the project, shall get an incentive bonus of 5,000,000 VND per household (for displacement of houses/structure) and 500,000 VND/grave (for displacement of grave).

Table 14: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
<b>A</b>	<b>Land</b>				
A.1	Agricultural land	Losing from 20% (10 % for vulnerable households) or more of agricultural land	PAPs with land title or legalizable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs will be compensated in cash at replacement cost for the acquired area; and</li> <li>- PAPs will be entitled to take part in the project income restoration program.</li> </ul>	<p>Affected households to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project.</p> <p>Compensation and allowance to be paid one time.</p>
		Losing less than 20% agricultural land (10% for vulnerable households)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs will be compensated in cash at replacement cost for the acquired area; and</li> <li>- Allowance for vocational training/job creation</li> </ul>	PPC decided allowance level
			PAPs without land title or illegalizable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs whose affected land used before 01 July 2004 will be compensated in cash at replacement cost.</li> <li>- PAPs whose affected land used after 01 July 2004 will be assisted in cash for livelihood restoration not less than 60% of the land compensation value at the replacement cost.</li> <li>- The supported/compensated land areas are within the land allocation quotas of the city.</li> </ul>	<p>Affected households to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project.</p> <p>Compensation and allowance to be paid one time.</p>
			PAPs with temporary or leased rights to affected land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No compensation for land, but compensation in cash at replacement cost for non-land assets on the land if created before the cut-off date and remaining investment in the affected land with an amount equal to 30% of the affected land value at the time of acquisition according to Ha Tinh PPC's</li> </ul>	

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
				decision.	
A.2	Residential land	Households are not displaced	PAPs with land title or legalizable	- Affected land-users will be compensated for the actually affected area in cash at replacement cost.	Affected households to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery by the Project.
		Households are displaced		- Affected households can opt: (i) receive cash compensation and resettlement allowance at replacement cost and self-relocate; or (ii) receive plot/apartment in resettlement site and resettlement allowance; - In case, PAPs losing residential land and their remaining land is not viable enough for their residence, the state will acquire the remaining land and compensate cash or land plot in the resettlement area; or convert adjacent agriculture land (if land available) to residential land. - In case the compensation in cash for affected land is not enough for buying a minimum land plot in the resettlement area, the State will add up for the difference.	Allocation of land plots in the resettlement area should consider household's demand;  Compensation and allowance to be paid one time before displacement
		Households are not displaced	PAP without land title or illegalizable.	- No compensation for land but provision of allowance depending on decision of the PPC.	
		Households are displaced		- No compensation for land. If PAP has no other land or house within project commune/ward for shelter, they will be allocated a minimum plot in resettlement site with land use levy payment; and - Provision of resettlement allowance.	

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
<b>B</b>	<b>On-land property</b>				
B.1	Housing/structures	For houses/structures being partly affected but the remaining area is viable to be used	Owner of affected structures legally constructed before the cut-off date.	<p>- Compensation and assistance for the affected part will be made in cash at replacement cost without depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials;</p> <p>- Compensation for expenses for repairing the remaining part.</p>	<p>If affected house combined with shop, then compensation for interruption of business will be provided.</p> <p>Compensation for house/structure is enough to build new house/structure with similar technical standard of the affected one.</p>
		For houses/structures being entirely or partly affected but the remaining area is not viable to be used		<p>Compensation and resettlement assistance will be made in cash at replacement cost without depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials; and transportation allowance as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Transportation distance not over 1km: 2,600,000 VND/household;</li> <li>○ Transportation distance within 1km to 5km: 4,000,000 VND/household;</li> <li>○ Transportation distance within 5km to 10km: VND 6,000,000/household;</li> <li>○ Transportation distance over 10 km to 15 km: 8,500,000 VND/household</li> <li>○ Transportation distance over 15km: 12,000,000VND/household</li> </ul>	<p>In cases where an affected structure has been constructed in violation of the national land law applicable at time of construction and the household had been notified to cease the construction, the following applies:</p> <p>a) If the local authorities have recorded this notification as evidence, then support at replacement cost in lieu of formal compensation for the structure will be provided.</p> <p>b) If there is no evidence that the household was notified by local</p>

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
					authorities at the time of construction that the structure violated the national land law applicable at time of construction, the Bank policy on compensation will apply
B.2	Grave	Grave to be displaced	Grave having owner	<p>Compensation for the removal of graves/tombs will include the cost of land, excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs, which is relevant to customary requirements. The removal option and compensation will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities and based on Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee regulation.</p> <p>If there is no available land in the graveyard of commune/ward for relocation of affected households' grave, the affected households will be compensated with cash for their land self-arrangement as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In the area of Ha Tinh city: 4,000,000 VND/grave</li> <li>○ In districts: 2,000,000 VND/grave</li> </ul>	
			Grave with ownerless	- Compensation in cash will be allocated to ward/commune PC for covering the cost of removal and reburial at new place in planned cemetery.	Removal of tomb is customelly implemented at the end of lunar calendar
B.3	Crops, trees and domestic	Being affected	Regardless legal status of the land	- Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected crops/trees/ domestic animals	- Affected households will be notified 30 days to hand

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
	animals			planted/raised on the affected land if they cannot be harvested/moved at time of land acquisition; - Where affected crops/trees/animals can be harvested/moved to new places, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals (if any) plus the transportation cost.	over land from after date compensated  Any vegetation, crops determination after the cut-off date will not be compensated
<b>C</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				
C.1	Assistance for life subsistence	Severely affected households	Regardless legal status of land	- PAPs losing 20% to 70% (10% to 70% for vulnerable households) of the agricultural land will be assisted is cash equivalent to value of 30kg of rice/month/person for 6 months (if not displaced) and for 12 months (if displaced)); - For cases of losing over 70% of the agricultural land, PAPs shall be assisted in cash equivalent to value of 30kg of rice/month/person for a period of 12 months (if not displaced) and 24 months (if displaced);	Price of rice is market price at time of compensation.
C.2	Assistance for vocational training and career change	Losing productive land	All affected households	PAPs who directly cultivate on the affected agricultural land (confirmed by WPCs) will be assisted for job training and job creation with an amount of equal 1.5 to 05 times of the acquired land value according to regulation of the PPC; and  Beside of above allowance, if PAP within working age wants to take vocational training, they will be admitted to a vocational center within the city with the exemption from tuition fees (not applicable for those who enroll for	

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
				vocational trainings outside the city).	
C.3	Assistance for resettlement	Losing residential land and being relocated	Displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PAPs being displaced when the State recovers residential land of which the acquired land area is 200 m<sup>2</sup> or more for urban areas, 300 m<sup>2</sup> or more for rural areas in plain communes, 400m<sup>2</sup> or more for rural areas in mountainous commune will get assistance of 100,000,000 VND/HH</li> <li>- Allowance of VND50,000,000/HH for other cases;</li> </ul>	
C.4.	Assistance for temporary dwelling	Losing residential land and house	Displaced households and need to temporarily dwell	<p>PAPs being displaced and having no other place for dwelling will be assisted house rental for temporary dwelling as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 800,000 VND/household/month for rural area,</li> <li>- 1.2 million VND/household/month for urban area. The assistance period is practical but not over 6 months.</li> </ul>	In case, land plot in resettlement site is not allocated to AH after the AH has handed over land to the project, house rent allowance will be provided until AH has received plot, plus rental for 6 months for constructing new house.
C.5	Social assistance	Additional assistance for vulnerable group	Affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Households with 02 members as martyrs, households taking care of Vietnamese heroic mothers (still alive), households with at least one war invalids of 1/4 grade and sick soldiers of 1/4 grade shall receive an assistance of 3,000,000VND/household.</li> <li>- Households with 01 member as martyr, at least 1 war invalid of 2/4 grade, sick soldiers of grade 2/4, and agent Orange beneficiaries shall receive VND 2,500,000/household;</li> <li>- Households with war invalids of 3/4 or 4/4 grade, sick soldiers of 3/4 or 4/4 grade,</li> </ul>	

No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
				families with contribution to the revolution, the elderly, the single household head, long-term sick, poor households and women headed household with dependents will get assistance of 2,000,000 VND/household.	
C.6	Incentive bonus	Households with removed houses/grave	Displaced household	Households and individuals that have to relocate and graves if complete relocation 15 days prior to the notice, shall get an incentive bonus of - 5,000,000 VND per household (for displacement of houses/structure) and - 500,000 VND/grave (for displacement of grave).	
<b>D</b>	<b>TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION</b>				
D1	Temporary loss of land	Temporary loss of land during construction	Owners/users are temporarily affected land	No compensation for land but compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and income lost during occupying period.	Restore land to pre-project condition before returning to PAP
D2	Impact arising from the construction	Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures	Land owners/users are affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Damaged property will be restored to its former condition or if impossible restoration, compensated for damaged properties by contractors as soon as possible following policy of the RPF and RAP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In case of impacts on business of PAPs, the contractors have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.</li> </ul> Under their contract terms and conditions, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid



No.	Type of loss	Affected level	Type of PAPs	Compensation/assistance policies	Implementation
					damaging property during their construction activities.

## **PART 7. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM**

### **7.1. Objective**

84. The objective of the program is to help AHs, especially severely affected households recover their income and restore their lives at least equal to or greater than before the project.

### **7.2. Program’s subjects**

85. Participants in the income restoration program are severely affected households who (i) losing 20% or more of the existing agricultural land (10% for households in vulnerable groups); (ii) having to relocate; (iii) losing business. Results of IOL show that there are 91 households eligible to participate in the income restoration program, of which 77 are severely affected by loss of productive land; 14 households have to relocate.

### **7.3. Income restoration program’s activities**

86. The program is developed based on the needs assessment of eligible households and result of working with service providers in in Ky Anh Town and Ha Tinh province.

#### *Activity 1: Vocational training*

87. At present, in Ky Anh Town, there are several vocational training centers that can provide different vocational training services for local people such as Vocational Training Center and Frequent education Center of Ky Anh town, and Vung Ang vocational training college of Ha Tinh province.

88. A rapid assessment of need was conducted by the consultant shows that 71 PAPs registered for training courses with tuition fees and duration of training as listed in table 14. During project implementation, the Compensation and site Clearance Committee and the Project Management Unit will conduct a need assessment of PAPs for training, then prepare training plan and collaborate with Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs and training Centers to implement the vocational training courses for PAPs.

Table 15: Training courses (Currency: VNĐ)

<b>Training course</b>	<b>Training time (month)</b>	<b>Tuition fee/course</b>	<b>Lunch and travel allowance</b>
Mushroom cultivation technique	1	2,000,000	50,000 VNĐ/person/day
Veterinary medicine	3	7,000,000	
Livestock and poultry breeding	3	7,000,000	
Agricultural machinery operation and repair	3	9,000,000	
Industrial electricity	3	9,000,000	
Mechanical welding	3	9,000,000	
Industrial garment	3	7,000,000	

89. After completing training courses, trainees will be introduced to work at factories in Vung Ang and Formosa industrial zones.

*Activity 2: Loan support*

90. From the preliminary survey, 71 households wish to be supported in getting credit loan for business development. At present, there are 3 main credit programs in Ky Anh town provided by Viet Nam Agriculture and Rural development Bank and Social Policy Bank, including credit for poor households, credit for students/pupil and credit program for social policy households.

91. Approach to bank's preferential credits:

- Affected people who want to borrow bank loans (VBARD or VBSP) will be invited to attend a 1-day workshop to get information and discuss on how to access to and use effectively credits. The PMU will work with the banks to prepare documents for disseminating full information to PAPs, including all information on banking services and how to approach these credit sources... This document will be updated at any time if necessary. Affected people can obtain this material at the Ward People's Committee, the community house/cultural house, the Bank offices and the PMU office.
- The PMU in combination with the banks will be responsible for organizing the workshop and will be responsible for providing information to PAPs who wish to borrow.

*Activity 3: Job creation and introduction*

92. The construction contractors for this project must prioritize the recruitment of local labor that meets the work's requirements. If affected persons want to work for the project, they can directly apply for jobs with contractors or the PMU will help recruit laborers of affected households for contractors. The PMU will negotiate with construction contractors to provide appropriate employment for PAPs who want a job in the project.

93. During the project implementation, PMU staff (or consultants hired by the PMU) will monitor the livelihood restoration program, liaise regularly with representatives of the contractor, identify the recruitment needs and inform job chances for affected households that are searching for employment.

**7.4. Executive agency**

94. Organization and responsibility of the executive agency for the income restoration program implementation include:

- Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee: Responsible for directing, reviewing and approving the program;
- Ky Anh town People's Committee: Responsible for overall management and control the program implementation and report to Ha Tinh PPC;
- Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs: Responsible for regular monitoring of the income restoration program and reviewing the program content;

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the vocational schools/training and job introduction centers, Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Social policy bank: Responsible for supporting the training, vocational training, providing credit for affected households to start/continue their production.
- Social political unions (Farmer Association, Women’s Union, Veterans Association and the Youth Union): Responsible for supporting PAPs to effectively participate in the income restoration program;
- Ky Anh town PC directs the PMU, Compensation and Resettlement Committee and other related agencies with support from the Consultant to prepare and implement the income restoration program.
- The independent monitoring consultant is responsible for periodically monitoring implementation of the program and recommending solutions for any pending issues which may occur during the implementation process;
- The project management Unit (PMU) is responsible for implementing and reporting progress of the program implementation to Ky Anh town PC, Ha Tinh PPC and the World Bank.

**7.5. Budget for program implementation**

95. Estimated budget for implementation of the Income restoration program is about 828,450,000 VND including: training cost, workshop, management cost, monitoring and evaluating cost with detailed in table 16. This budget will be updated at time of resettlement implementation.

Table 16: Budget for program implementation

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quanty</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Vocational training	People	71	9,000,000	639,000,000
Capital access workshop	Workshop	5	30,000,000	150,000,000
Contingency cost (5%)		1	41,000,000	39,450,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>828,450,000</b>

96. Budget for implementation of the income restoration program is taken from counterpart fund of Ky Anh town.

**7.6. Implementation plan**

97. The income restoration program expects to be implemented after completing the compensation for affected households. Tentative chedule and activities are summarized in following table and will be updated at time of resettlement implementation:

Table 17: Tentative schedule for implementation of the income restoration program

Activity	Implementation time											
	Q IV/2018			Q I/2019			Q II/2019			Q III/2019		
Updating support's demand	■											
Workshop on credit program			■									
Vocational training				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monitoring & evaluating	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

**7.7. Monitoring and evaluation**

98. The income restoration program (IRP) will be regularly monitored by the PMU and the independent monitoring and evaluation consultants every 6 months from the commencement until the end of the program. The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to examine the effective implementation of program activities in order to promptly adjust the proposed activities to meet the program's objectives. The content of monitoring and evaluation will be included in TOR for the independent monitoring consultant.

**PART 8: RESETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENT**

**8.1. Resettlement options**

99. There are three options for resettlement: (i) on-site resettlement (if remaining land area is enough for rebuilding house); (ii) relocation to resettlement site of the project; and (iii) self-relocation.

100. On-site Resettlement: The on-site resettlement option is applicable to households whose houses are partly or totally affected but the remaining area is sufficiently large to rebuild their houses. In cases where the AH's remaining area is agricultural land that is located in a planned residential area of the city, they will be converted into residential land for resident.

101. Self-relocation: This resettlement option is offered to households who have to relocate and want to self-relocate to other sites. These households receive cash compensation and allowances for self – relocation. In this case, the affected households, in addition to receiving compensation at replacement cost, are supported with an amount of 100 million VND/HH (for the acquired land area from 200 m<sup>2</sup> in urban area, 300m<sup>2</sup> in rural area and plain commune and from 400 m<sup>2</sup> for households in mountainous communes) based on Ha Tinh Provincial PC regulation. Other cases will get assistance of 50 million VND/HH.

102. Resettlement at resettlement area: Households who have to relocate and chose to move in resettlement site will be allocated land plot in the resettlement site of the project. The resettlement area will be constructed with full technical infrastructure to ensure that affected households will get better living condition or at least equal to their old place.

**8.2. Resettlement area**

**8.2.1. Assessment of the project’s resettlement demand**

103. According to preliminary survey, 14 households will be displaced and require resettlement, of which 12 households select to resettle in the existing resettlement areas of the city and 2 other households select self-relocation.

**8.2.2. Public consultation on resettlement areas**

104. Public consultation with the community and displaced households was conducted in 5 meetings at 5 wards/communes from 16 August to 30 August. Two existing resettlement areas in Ky Hung and Ky Trinh wards were proposed for the relocated households and all relocated households satisfied with the proposed resettlement areas. These resettlement areas have been constructed by the city for different projects with full infrastructure and close to the old residential areas of the affected households so they can maintain their livelihood, social bonds and access to public services such as school, healthcare and market. Following table summarize information of the areas and opinions of relocated households on the proposed resettlement sites..

**Table 18: Analyzing options for resettlement areas**

<b>Proposed sites</b>	<b>Opinion of relocated households</b>
Cau Bau area: in Tan Ha hamlet, Ky Hung commune - Area: 2.87ha, including 72 land plots. - Investor: Ky Hung commune people’s committee - Minimum land plot area: 250m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This area is planned for construction of resettlement site</li> <li>- Location: It is located in the center of Ky Hung commune, near the commune people’s committee office, Health station and cultural house and school.</li> </ul>
Ky Trinh resettlement area: in Quyen Hanh residential group, Ky Trinh ward - Area: 15ha - Investor: Ha Tinh Provincial Economic zone - Minimum land plot area: 200m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The resettlement area is well equipped with technical infrastructure system connecting with the main urban road and the urban center.</li> <li>- Location: convenient for people to approach to social services like medical service, education;</li> <li>- Distance from the resettlement area to people’s existing place: not very far, so people can quickly adapt to new life, many people can continue their old livelihood without having to change spouse’s school and medical facility</li> </ul>

**8.2.3. Granting of land use right certificate**

105. As stipulated by Viet Nam’s regulation, households being allocated land plots in the resettlement areas under Ky Anh town project, the town people’s committee will grant land use right certificate. The land use right certificate is the legal document confirming people’s legal ownership of land under the new Law on Land 2013.

## **PART 9: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

### **9.1. Objectives of information dissemination and public consultation**

106. Information dissemination and public consultation are important activities of the project with following objectives:

- Ensure that the community is well known about the project information;
- Help the community understand the project's importance in the local socio-economic development, create a high consensus of the community on the project; reduce the possible conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays;
- Prepare plan for resettlement, compensation and assistance to meet the needs of AHs, maximize benefits of the project.

### **9.2. Participation and consultation procedure**

#### **9.2.1. Public consultation during project preparation**

*Methods of implementation:*

107. Information dissemination and public consultation methods include rapid assessment with involvement and consultation of stakeholders, using site-based techniques and household meetings and site visits, public meetings, focus group discussions, and socio-economic surveys.

*Consultation content:*

108. The consultation focused on the following main contents: (i) project's proposed components, including objectives and proposed work items; (ii) General information on the policy framework that will be used for compensation, assistance and site clearance; (iii) public consultation on community needs for improving local infrastructure and community awareness on the project objectives; (iv) community feedback on proposed mitigation.

*Consultation results:*

109. Consultant of Resettlement Plan Preparation organized public consultation from 16 to 30 August 2017 in the project wards/communes and 5 meetings were organized with 102 participants.

110. Public consultation in the preparation phase helps form and strengthen community consensus with the project. A summary of the public consultations and dissemination of information is presented in the following table:

Table 19: Public consultation meetings on resettlement

Date/Month	Location	Composition of participants	#Participant			Information	
			Total	Male	Female	Disclosed information	Feedbacks
20h -22h 16 August	Ky Hoa CPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authority's representative</li> <li>- PMU's representative</li> <li>- Consultant's representative</li> <li>- Affected households</li> </ul>	20	18	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General information about the project;</li> <li>- Project implementation plan;</li> <li>- Introduction on the project's compensation policy framework, compensation principles and articles;</li> <li>- Project's livelihood restoration program of the project;</li> <li>- Preliminary survey results, preliminary inventory of loesses;</li> <li>- Discussion with affected people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities and local people totally agree with the project and support for the project because it will facilitate local socio-economic development, create an environmental landscape, improve living conditions;</li> <li>- Compensation policy should be transparent and fair to all households;</li> <li>- Households wish to change land use purpose of garden and perennial land into residential land</li> </ul>
14h-16h 17 August	Song Tri WPC		14	12	2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities and local people totally agree and wish that the project will soon be implemented;</li> <li>- There is no objection to the State's Compensation policies but public consultation should be done thoroughly to get high consensus on compensation before commencing the land acquisition;</li> <li>- The project construction should be quick and meet the schedule</li> </ul>
14h 30– 16h30 18 August	Ky Hung WPC		48	27	21		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public consultation should be carried out well in all stages of the project;</li> <li>- Compensation should be reasonable;</li> <li>- Households should be well noted before</li> </ul>



Date/Month	Location	Composition of participants	#Participant			Information	
			Total	Male	Female	Disclosed information	Feedbacks
							<p>commencing the land acquisition;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Displaced households should be provided with new residential places near their old residence.</li> </ul>
8h-10h 29 August	Ky Trinh WPC		11	9	2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local government and people agree on the project implementation and will closed cooperate with the PMU to ensure scheduled project implementation.</li> <li>- There is no disputes on land in the project area, so this will be a favourable condition for the project implementation.</li> <li>- Construction time should be notified to people and compensation should be completed before construction.</li> </ul>
14h-16h 30 August	Ky Hung CPC		20	12	8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will bring many benefits to local people so all of people wish that the project will soon be implemented;</li> <li>- The project should avoid sensitive areas such as church, ancestral house...</li> <li>- All households should be consulted before land acquisition</li> </ul>

### **9.2.2. Public consultation during project implementation stage**

111. As requested by the World Bank, the resettlement plan in Vietnamese language will be disclosed publicly at the PMU office, the town people's committee and the relevant wards/communes before and after being approved by the WB and Ha Tinh PPC. The English version will be sent to the World Bank for disclosure on the Bank's website prior to project appraisal.

#### **a. Consultation and Information dissemination**

112. During the project implementation, the PMU, with the support of the Consultant, will undertake the following tasks:

- Provide information for the town's Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee (CARC) and local government at all levels through workshops, and training, including detailed information on project policies and implementation procedures.
- Coordinate with the town's CARC/Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) to organize information dissemination and consultations for all affected persons during the project's implementation.
- Coordinate with the CARC/LFDC to update compensation unit costs and reaffirm the scale of land acquisition and impact on assets based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and conduct consultations with the affected persons.
- After completion of compensation plan preparation for affected households, the PMU/CARC/LFDC will publicize of the plan through meeting with affected persons and send a copy of the plan to them for comment. The compensation plans will be also posted at the ward people's committees.
- Send dispatches or questionnaires concerning resettlement plans to all displaced persons to
  - (a) inform them of the resettlement plans (clearly explain the characteristics of each plan),
  - (b) request affected persons to confirm their choice for resettlement

#### **b. Consultation content**

113. 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 detailed design, 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 includes information on the proposed works to be constructed and their benefits to people.
- Project impacts: Impacts on people who live and work in the project affected area, including implementation of land acquisition demand for each specific work items of the project.

- The rights and compensation entitlements of the affected persons: Explain clearly with the affected persons the rights and compensation entitlements for different types of impacts.
- The grievance redress mechanism: The affected persons will be informed of the compensation, support and resettlement policy and livelihood restoration programs. The affected persons will be informed if they have any concerns/questions related to the project compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration, the CARC/LFDC and the competent authorities shall consider settling their concerns/questions. The affected persons will have access to the grievance redress procedures.
- The rights to participation and consultations: The affected persons will be notified of the rights to participate in the resettlement planning and implementation. The affected persons are represented at the CARC and their representatives will be present when the CARC 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, and resettlement site.
- Responsibilities for organization: The affected persons will be informed about the the executing agency and implementation agencies and 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 and allowances for their lost properties.

### **9.2.3. Public dissemination**

As per the Bank's requirement (OP 4.12, paragraph 29), the draft RAP were disclosed in Vietnamese at the website and office of the PMU, District PC, Ward PCs and in English at the World Bank website. After approval by the GoV and clearance by the WB, the final RAP will also be disclosed as per the draft RAP. For any changes to the RAP it will be updated and cleared in the same way and re-disclosed.

## **PART 10: GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

### **10.1. Grievance redress responsibility**

114. To ensure all complaints from affected people regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement...are resolved timely and reasonably, one grievance redress mechanism was proposed in this Resettlement Plan. All affected people can send their complaints and queries on their entitlements, compensation price, support, income restoration. to the implementing agency without paying any cost during the resolution of these complaints at all levels. The grievance redress mechanism follows the Law on Complaints No. 02/11/QH13 and regulations on complaints in Decree 75/2012/ND-CP dated 20/11/2012. The complaints will be resolved through 3 levels before going to the Court as the final resolution.

## **10.2. Grievance redress mechanism**

115. Steps for raising complaints and complaint settlement as follows:

### **First Stage: At the ward/commune/Township People's Committee (W/C/T PC)**

116. PAP may submit their complaint – either in written or verbal, to the One Stop Shop (OSS) of the Ward People’s Committee. A member of the One Stop Shop will receive the complaints and will notify the C/WPC leaders of the complaint. The Chairman of the C/WPC will meet the complainant in person and will solve it within 15 days following the receipt of the complaint.

### **Second Stage – District/Town People’s Committee (DPC)**

117. After 15 days since the submission of the complaints, if the aggrieved person does not have any response from the OSS of the C/WPC, or if the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant may take the case, either in written or verbal, to the OSS of District People’s Committee. The District People’s Committee will have 30 days since the date of receipt of the complaint to resolve the case. The District People’s Committee will record all the complaints submitted and will inform the District Compensation and Resettlement Board of the District PC’s resolution/assessment results. Aggrieved person may elevate the case to the Courts of Law if they wish.

### **Third Stage - Province People's Committee (PPC)**

118. After 30 days, if the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the District PC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may escalate the case, either in writing or verbal, Provincial People’s Committee, or lodge an administrative case with the District People’s Court for resolution. The PPC will have 45 days to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all the concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for registering all complaints that are submitted. Complainant may elevate the case to the Courts of Law if they wish.

### **Final Stage: At the court**

119. If after 45 days the affected persons have received no feedback from Provincial PC, or not satisfied with the decision being made for his/her complaints, the case can be submitted to the Court to be considered. The court's decision will be final.

120. Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved PAPs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People’s Committee where the complaint is resolved. The decision/result on resolution is available at commune/ward level after 3 days, and at City level after 7 days.

## **PART 11: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY**

121. **Ha Tinh Provincial People’s Committee** with the role of the project’s executive agency will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administration. The main responsibilities of Ha Tinh PPC as follows:

- Appraising and approving Resettlement Plan;
- Making decision approving the land price for compensation, assistance and other allowances for the affected people, particularly for the vulnerable group..based on the RP’s principle;
- Timely arranging budget for compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Directly monitoring related Departments in implementing the RP in an effective manner;
- Authorizing district People’s Committee to approve the plan for compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Directing related agencies in resolving complaints related to compensation, assistance and resettlement under its legal administration;
- Directing related agencies in checking, monitoring and solving any violations in compensation, assistance and resettlement.

122. **Ha Tinh Department of Planning and Investment** is authorized to take following responsibilities:

- Being one member in the Board in charge of project preparation;
- Advising and approving proposed work items before submitting to the PPC;
- Collaborating with related Departments and the PMU during the implementation of the RP.

123. **Ky Anh town People’s Committee** takes following responsibilities:

- Directing, organizing, propagating and mobilizing all concerned organizations, households and individuals to abide by the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies and carry out site clearance according to the competent authorities’ regulation.
- Directing the CARC to elaborate, appraise and approve the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan as decentralized by the provincial People's Committee; And co-ordinating the implementation of site clearance, compensation, assistance and resettlement plan prepared by the Land Fund Development Center and Ha Tinh Department of Natural Resources and Environment.
- Appraising and confirming the extract of land origin prepared by Commune/Ward People's Committee
- Collaborating with related departments, agencies and organizations and PMU for investment preparation and construction of resettlement area as directed by PPC.
- Resolving petitions, complaints and denunciations of citizens relating to compensation, assistance and resettlement within their competence; Making decision on involuntary site clearance and land acquisition under its competence or authorized by provincial People's Committee

124. **The Ky Anh CARC** is the agency assisting the town People's Committee in organizing the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement. The Committee is established by the town People's Committee and is responsible for:

- Conducting DMS
- Making plan for compensation, assistance and resettlement and submitting to competent authorities for approval; Organizing the implementation of approved compensation and assistance plan;
- Sharing with the team's members all responsibilities for the accuracy and legality of the compensation and assistance beneficiary, land origin, inventory data, legal status of on-land assets; Determining the conditions for compensation or assistance for the affected property;
- Resolving the recommendations of the compensated and assisted persons on issues related to compensation, assistance and resettlement plan and submit them to the town People's Committee for settlement of matters beyond their competence;
- Directing local officials and administrations to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan;
- Collaborating with the Land Fund Development Center (under the Department of Natural Resources and Environment) to make compensation, assistance and resettlement.

125. **The Project Management Unit** is the agency that assists the project Owner (Ky Anh town People's Committee) and will take direct responsibility for the Project management. The PMU will be responsible for implementing the Project Resettlement Plan including:

- Preparing the RP or updating the resettlement plan and submitting to PPC for approval;
- Preparing resettlement site for arrangement and relocation of displaced households before land acquisition;
- Participating in the CARC; Providing all necessary information related to the project and the plan of compensation and assistance supporting the CARC's appraisal;
- Guiding the implementation of the RPF and RP's policies;
- Planning the implementation of the internal monitoring on project's resettlement activities and following policies of the project;
- Preparing detailed plan for site clearance and resettlement; Signing contracts with relevant agencies for compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Selecting, monitoring and reviewing the recommendations of the independent monitoring agency;
- Accepting the handover of the site and assigning construction units;
- Making periodical reports on resettlement activities to the World Bank.

126. **Ward/commune People's Committee** is responsible for

- Disseminating information on the purpose of land acquisition, policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the project for people whose land is recovered;

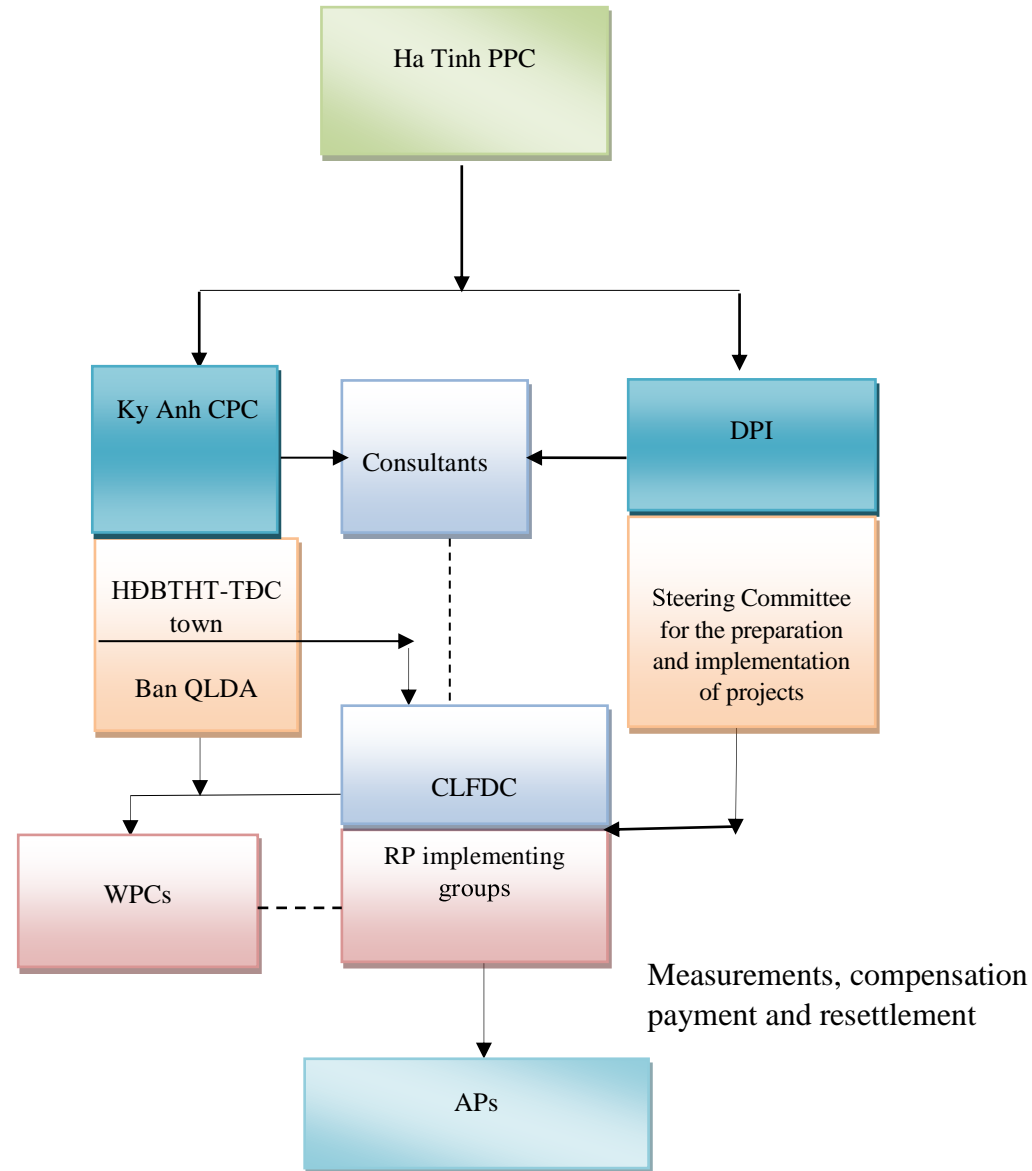
- Coordinating with organizations in charge of implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement to guide people whose land is recovered to declare and certify the results of inventory of land and on-land assets;
- Confirming the legality of the land origin, demographics, household registration, social policy and proposing resettlement for the person whose land is recovered;
- Facilitating site clearance for project implementation.

## **PART 12: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

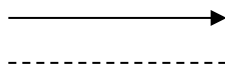
127. The process and procedures for compensation and resettlement is based on Land Law 2013 No 45/2011/QH13 dated November 29, 2013, Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014, Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014 of MONRE, Decision No. 75/2014/QD-UBND dated 03/11/2014 by Ha Tinh PPC regulating on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State recovers land in Ha Tinh Province. The basic activities of the compensation and resettlement is carried out by following steps:

- i. Based on detailed technical design of works, the design consultants and PMUs hand over benchmarks of site clearance to DCRC to determine AHs and carry out DMS of affected assets.
- ii. Holding meetings with AHs to disseminate project information and principles of compensation and resettlement, including the project objectives and benefits, potential positive and negative impacts of the project, mitigation measures, and methods used to evaluate prices of affected assets restoration measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- iii. Conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected HHs and their affected assets to collect information on PAPs, identifying quantities of affected assets. Consulting PAPs about mitigation measures for the project impacts and assistance measures for livelihood restoration.
- iv. Carrying out replacement cost survey.
- v. Preparing compensation plans, announcing compensation plans in public and consulting with PAPs to obtain their comments, finalizing compensation plans and submitting to DPCs for approval.
- vi. Paying compensation and allowances.
- vii. Implementing resettlement (if any) and site clearance after delivery of full compensation to PAPs.
- viii. Implement the income restoration program
- ix. Internal and external monitoring activities will be implemented during the whole process of compensation and resettlement implementation to ensure that the implementation of compensation and resettlement complies with RPF.

Figure 4: Structure of organization implementing RP



Notes:



: Directing lines

: Collaborating lines



**Table 20: Implementation schedule**

No	Activity	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Project preparation (basic design)			■	■																				
2	RP preparation for basic design phase			■	■																				
3	Submitting to WB approval				■																				
4	Detailed design and solution approval					■																			
5	Bencharking, site clearance						■																		
6	Updating and implementing RP as detailed desigs							■		■		■													
7	Arranging resettlement areas							■		■		■		■		■									
8	Implementing RP									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
9	Construction									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
10	Income restoration progra implemtation									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
11	Monitoring									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	■ Continuous activities																								
	■ Interval activities																								

## **PART 13: BUDGET ESTIMATION**

### **13.1. Replacement cost survey**

128. During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a rapid assessment on replacement cost was conducted based on market price for types of land and non-land assets including transactional fees like tax, levy, registration fee... The replacement cost survey was based on:

- Decision No. 94/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 27/12/2014 by Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee promulgating the unit price of land categories in the period 2015-2019.
- Consultation with leaderships of local government and local community
- Reference to unit price of some projects in the province
- Real estate transaction market
- Consultation with construction contractors on material and construction cost

129. Survey results show that, land price has not changed much from the price in the State's price list in 2014. For implementing projects in the province, compensation and support for land acquisition still use the land price in the Decision No. 94/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 27/12/2014 by Ha Tinh PPC

130. Results of the rapid replacement cost survey were applied for estimating the cost of RP implementation. During the implementation process, the PMU will recruit an independent appraiser for appraising the replacement cost to apply for compensation for AHs of the project.

Table 21: Results of replacement cost survey for land

<b>No</b>	<b>Type of land</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Price regulated by Ha Tinh PPC</b>	<b>Adjustment coefficient</b>	<b>Proposed replacement cost</b>
1	Residential land	Sông Trí	VNĐ/m <sup>2</sup>	2,500,000	1	2,500,000
		Kỳ Trình		1,100,000	1	1,100,000
		Kỳ Hoa		1,700,000	1	1,700,000
		Kỳ Hưng		1,600,000	1	1,600,000
		Kỳ Châu		1,800,000	1	1,800,000
2	Annual crop land	Sông Trí	VNĐ/m <sup>2</sup>	46,900	1	46,900
		Kỳ Trình		45,100	1	45,100
		Kỳ Hoa		34,700	1	34,700
		Kỳ Hưng		41,600	1	41,600
		Kỳ Châu		34,700	1	34,700
3	Perennial crop land	Sông Trí	VNĐ/m <sup>2</sup>	51,600	1	51,600
		Kỳ Trình		49,500	1	49,500
		Kỳ Hoa		38,100	1	38,100

		Kỳ Hưng		45,700	1	45,700
		Kỳ Châu		38,100	1	38,100
4	Pond land	Sông Trí	VNĐ/m <sup>2</sup>	23,400	1	23,400
		Kỳ Trình		15,600	1	15,600
		Kỳ Hoa		11,700	1	11,700
		Kỳ Hưng		11,700	1	11,700
		Kỳ Châu		15,600	1	15,600

Table 22: Replacement cost for house and structure

No	Description	Unit	Price regulated by Ha Tinh PPC	Proposed replacement cost
1	House	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	4,800,000	4,800,000
2	Kitchen	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,500,000	1,500,000
3	Breeding facility	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,250,000	1,250,000
4	Auxiliary facility	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	2,000,000	2,000,000
5	Fence	VND/m	340,000	340,000
6	Yard	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	180,000	180,000
7	Gate	piece	750,000	750,000
8	Water tank	Piece	1,660,000	1,660,000
9	Well	Piece	350,000	350,000

Table 23: Replacement cost for crop and vegetation

No	Description	Unit	Price regulated by Ha Tinh PPC	Proposed replacement cost
1	Rice	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	5,000	5,000
2	Crop	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	6,000	6,000
3	Fruit tree	Tree/m <sup>2</sup>	200,000	200,000
4	Timber tree	Tree/m <sup>2</sup>	50,000	50,000

### 13.3. Budget estimation

131. Tentative budget for the resettlement is made based on mentioned price, including compensation for land and non-land assets, assistance and contingency, with total amount of **83,470,000,000 VND**, equivalent to **3,709,778 USD**.

132. Budget for Resettlement is taken from HA Tinh PPC counterpart fund and will allocated promptly and sufficiently against the resettlement schedule.

Table 24: Tentative budget for the RP implementation

<b>No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost estimate</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost for compensation and support</b>	<b>59,222,270,147</b>
1	Main road connecting urban centers	38,319,456,477
2	Construction of wastewater collection and treatment system	2,384,768,166
3	Tri river embankment and operations roads	18,518,045,504
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost for support and allowance</b>	<b>16,526,838,763</b>
1	Support for transportation, resettlement	84,000,000
2	Support for land rent for relocated households	100,800,000
3	Support for life subsistence	3,219,840,000
4	Support for job change	12,160,198,763
5	Support for vulnerable households	32,000,000
6	Support for business households	55,000,000
7	Support for self-accomodation	700,000,000
8	Incentive bonues	175,000,000
<b>III</b>	<b>Income restoration program</b>	<b>828,450,000</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Management cost</b>	<b>6,891,980,302</b>
1	Implementation cost (2%)	1,531,551,178
2	Independent monitoring consultant cost (2%)	1,531,551,178
3	Contingency cost (5%)	3,828,877,945
<b>V</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>83,469,539,212</b>
	<b>Rounded</b>	<b>83,470,000,000</b>
	<b>Exchange to USD (1USD =22,500)</b>	<b>3,709,778</b>

## **PART 14: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **14.1. Monitoring's objective**

To ensure activities and commitments described in the approved RAP is implemented fully and timely, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation should be maintained by the Project Owner. While monitoring of the RAP implementation aims to collect, on a regular basis, information reflecting the RAP implementation results (See Appendix for suggestive monitoring indicators) the evaluation of RAP implementation aims to analyze the information collected throughout monitoring process, to evaluate at outcome level, the extent to which the RAP is executed in accordance with the agreed schedule and methods, and that the RAP implementation meets the objective of the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. In case where gaps (between resettlement action plan and actual implementation) are identified during the implementation process, corrective measures will be proposed for timely action by PMU. Social risks posed by labor influx of contractors into the communities surrounding the project area also need monitoring regularly.

Specific objectives are as follows:

- (i) To ensure that the standard of living of PAPs are restored or improved;
- (ii) To monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- (iii) To assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient and comply with the WB's OP4.12;
- (iv) Monitor and provide advice on the prevention of potential risks posed by labor influx into the communities surrounding the project area (i.e. the people living or working in the communes immediately adjacent to the project site) during construction;
- (v) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate protection of construction workers' safety at the construction site and the implementation of good work-place safety practices during construction;
- (vi) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate implementation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and to identify problems or potential problems and recommend remedies for problems.

### **14.2. Internal monitoring**

133. PMU is responsible to conduct internal monitoring on resettlement implementation. PMU will assign a specialized PMU staff to conduct internal monitoring with key assignments as below:

- Status of labor influx and impact on communities and gender, HIV/etc.
- Resettlement sites, status, progress impact on PAPs relocated, etc.
- Coordinate with related agencies in process of RAP implementation;
- Collect necessary data – as required by this RPF, to set up a database of resettlement for RAP implementation progress reports for internal monitoring purpose;
- Identify any pending issues/non-compliance issues during RAP implementation;

- Work closely with the Independent Monitoring Consultant to oversee the implementation of RAP;
- Receive and report complaint of affected people to competent authorities for resolving.

134. Depending on the nature and complexity of the RAP, and RAP implementation stages, the internal monitoring can be maintained weekly, monthly, and/or quarterly. A quarterly report should be prepared in the form of appendix of the progress report, as a minimum, to ensure a) RAP implementation complies with OP4.12, b) any issues that may arise so as to take timely and appropriate action. Monitoring indicators are proposed in Annex.

135. The implementation agencies will collect information every month from the different resettlement committees. A database tracking the resettlement implementation of the Project will be maintained and updated monthly.

136. The implementation agencies will submit internal monitoring reports on the RP implementation as a part of the quarterly report they are supposed to submit the WB. The reports should contain the following key information:

- Number of affected persons according to types of effect and project component and the status of compensation, relocation and income recovery for each item.
- The distributed costs for the activities or for compensation payment and disbursed cost for each activity.
- List of outstanding complaints;
- Final results on solving complaints and any outstanding issues that demand management agencies at all levels to solve.
- Arisen issues in the implementation process and resolutions for them.
- Updated actual schedule of resettlement activities.
- Status of labor influx and impact on communities and gender, HIV/etc.
- Resettlement sites, status, progress impact on PAPs relocated, etc.

### **14.3. External monitoring**

137. **Objectives:** The general objectives of external monitoring are periodically independent monitoring and assessing the implementation of the resettlement objectives, changes of living standard and jobs, income and livelihood restoration of PAPs, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of PAPs' entitlements, and the necessity of mitigation measures (if any) in an attempt to bring about strategic lessons for making policy and planning in the future.

138. **Responsible Agencies:** In accordance with the World Bank requirements for consultant employment, PMU will recruit an external organization for conducting the independent monitoring and evaluation of RAPs implementation. This organization is called the Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) which has expertise in social science and experience in independent monitoring of RAP. The IMA should start their work as soon as at the beginning of project implementation.

139. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The following issues will be monitored and evaluated by the IMA, including but not limited to:

- Payment of compensation will be as follows: a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.
- Provision of assistance for PAPs who have to rebuild their houses on their remaining land, or building their houses in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- Income and livelihood restoration allowances.
- Community consultation and public dissemination of compensation policy: (a) PAPs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the PAPs; and (c) assessment of awareness of various options available to DPs as provided for in the RAPs.
- Income and livelihood restoration of PAPs.
- Operation of the complaint mechanism and complaint settlement of PAPs.
- PAPs' satisfaction level on various aspects of the RP will be monitoring and recorded.
- Through the implementation, trends on living standard will be observed and surveyed. Any potential issues in the recovering living standard are reported and suitable measures will be proposed to ensure the project objectives.
- Monitor and provide advice on the prevention of potential risks posed by labor influx into the communities surrounding the project area (i.e. the people living or working in the communes immediately adjacent to the project site) during construction;
- Monitor and provide advice on the adequate protection of construction workers' safety at the construction site and the implementation of good work-place safety practices during construction;
- Monitor and provide advice on the adequate implementation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and to identify problems or potential problems and recommend remedies for problems.

140. **Methodology for Independent Monitoring:** Method of monitoring should be a combined quantitative and qualitative method with public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interview and sample survey. Scale of the survey sample may cover 100% displaced households and severely and affected households, and at least 20% of the remaining households for each monitoring mission. The surveys should include women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable target groups. It should have equal representation of male and female respondents

141. **Monitoring Reports:** The independent monitoring agency shall submit semi-annual reports which reflect the findings in the monitoring process. This monitoring report will be submitted to the PMU and then the PMU will submit to the WB. The report should contain (i) progress of RAP implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RAP; (iii) identification of outstanding issues and recommended solutions so that the executive

agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and (iv) progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report

142. **Ex-post resettlement Evaluation:** The external monitor will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement implementation 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. Report of the ex-post resettlement evaluation will be included in Project Completion Report (PCR). Resettlement implementation cannot be considered completed until an ex-post evaluation and a project completion audit confirm that all the affected HHs have received fully all compensation, assistance and life restoration processes as planned.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Minutes of public consultation meetings

1. Ky Hoa communal People’s Committee

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**  
-----\*\*\*-----  
**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**  
**Về chính sách an toàn Tái định cư**

Dự án: Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Kỳ Anh, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

1. Thời gian tổ chức: 20h Ngày 16 tháng 8 năm 2017

2. Địa điểm tổ chức: UBND xã Kỳ Hoa

3. Thành phần tham dự:

a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Hải Thuận Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Công Thuận Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA
- Ông (bà): Chức vụ:
- Ông (bà): Chức vụ:

b. UBND phường

- Ông (bà): Tống Văn Dũng Chức vụ: ST UBND xã
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Học Chức vụ: ST UBND
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Thiệp Chức vụ: Phó trưởng
- Ông (bà): Đào Thị Xuân Huệ Chức vụ: VP UBND xã

c. Đại diện tư vấn

- Ông (bà): Vũ Anh Quân Chức vụ: H. viên kỹ thuật
- Ông (bà): Trần Thị Ngọc Chức vụ: H. viên an toàn xã hội

d. Địa điểm tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp tại tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm/xã. Số lượng người tham gia 20 người, trong đó: Nam 18 Nữ 2 (danh sách đính kèm biên bản này)

4. Mục đích cuộc họp

- (i) Cung cấp các thông tin về Dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, tiêu chuẩn kỹ thuật, chủ đầu tư, đơn vị cho vay vốn, triển khai dự án...
- (ii) Phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng, những tác động tích cực và tiêu cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng và các tác động tiêu cực của dự án;
- (iii) Phổ biến tham vấn về Khung chính sách tái định cư của dự án;
- (iv) Tham vấn và phổ biến thông tin về chính sách bồi thường, quyền được lợi được hưởng của những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án;

1

- (v) Phổ biến và tham vấn về những hình thức hỗ trợ, nhu cầu hỗ trợ của người bị ảnh hưởng và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi;
- (vi) Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường GPMB và TDC cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng;
- (vii) Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của lãnh đạo địa phương và người dân đối với dự án

**5. Nội dung thảo luận**

\* Ông Hoàng Văn Lương: xã Ky Hoa có 2 thôn bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

\* Ông Nguyễn Văn Thuận: UBND thị xã giao cho Ban QLVA thực hiện tham vấn cộng đồng tại địa phương. Ông xã Ky Anh là 1 trong 5 thôn được lựa chọn để tham vấn với dự án. Phát triển đô thị nông thôn này là một trong cái công việc quan trọng giúp cho địa phương thành vùng.

\* Ông Lê Anh Phú: tình trạng cái rò rỉ của dự án

\* Hoàng Văn Lương (Hàng Văn) dự tham dự xây dựng dự án. Nhà ông đã có ở địa phương thì xây dựng từ từ và dự án Nguyễn Văn Thuận hàng bị mất nhiều bị dự án.

\* Xã Ky Hoa: bị công nhân và khu (địa bàn thôn Ky Hoa) tạo ra cái công nhân môi trường

\* Về chính sách: hiện quan hệ đất đai chính sách: an toàn về xã hội. Thuận là làm cho cái bị dân và chi ảnh hưởng ít đến đất đai (trong nghiệp) với các là dân xã nhà ảnh hưởng về đất đai.

\* Chất vấn báo Phường cấp giá đất và dự án. Bà xã giá thửa đất bị nhà nước. Khách hay thì xã 10 năm trước cấp giá như thế nào thì thửa này thửa cấp giá như thế.

\* Ủy ban xã lương: người dân ky Hoa đều hàng là đi khai hoang mở cửa dự án. Khi kê sổ hộ và xã thông thu gom xử lý nước thải.

Chỉ định và người dân sẽ sống tốt và nếu được làm chi dự án. Trong quá trình thực hiện xã hộ bị cái là xã lý thu gom nước thải sẽ làm vào trạm xử lý nước thải tại xã lý không.

\* Lê Văn Phú: Trường hợp xã ảnh hưởng về đất đai và đất




việc (chuyên chở) đất trồng cây lâu năm (đất vườn) hoặc  
đất ở như câu chuyên số của người dân chuyên chở đất  
lâu năm thành đất ở.  
Đưa việc giao thông một hàng như vận người dân vận  
lúa, hàng hóa, gạo, củi, đất, phân, sách,  
đất đai, các tài sản khác hàng về đất nông nghiệp?  
chính sách bù thường thuế, thuế là thấp, chưa đúng với giá  
thị trường.  
Hệ thống là: Ngân sách là thông qua thông đất và đi  
người dân vận chuyển bị nhân lực vận chuyển đi các

6. Kết luận

Toàn thị là nghi, hàng nhất về các nhà chung, các nhà  
củi, vận chuyển các nhà hàng, hàng, vận chuyển các nhà hàng  
về đất đai, vận chuyển các nhà hàng, vận chuyển các nhà hàng

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc..... Cùng ngày

Đại diện cộng đồng

  
Nguyễn Mạnh Tâm  
Đại diện Tư vấn

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

  
  
Văn Cường  
Đại diện Ban QLDA

  
Trần Thị Ngọc

## 2. Song Tri ward People's Committee

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**  
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**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**  
**VỀ CHÍNH SÁCH AN TOÀN TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ**

Dự án: Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Kỳ Anh, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

1. Thời gian tổ chức: 14/8 Ngày 14 tháng 8 năm 2017

2. Địa điểm tổ chức: UBND phường Song Tri

3. Thành phần tham dự:

a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Khôi Chức vụ: Giám đốc
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Công Tuấn Chức vụ: CB. BKH
- Ông (bà):
- Ông (bà):

b. UBND phường

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Anh Chức vụ: CT UBND phường
- Ông (bà): Phạm Thu Hiền Chức vụ:
- Ông (bà): Trần Xuân Lê Chức vụ: ST UBND phường
- Ông (bà):

c. Đại diện tư vấn

- Ông (bà): Vũ Anh Khôi Chức vụ: Tư vấn kỹ thuật
- Ông (bà): Trần Thị Ngọc Chức vụ: Tư vấn An toàn

d. Đại diện tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp tại tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm/xã. Số lượng người tham gia 14 người, trong đó: Nam 14 Nữ 0 (danh sách đính kèm biên bản này)

4. Mục đích cuộc họp

- (i) Cung cấp các thông tin về Dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, tiêu chuẩn kỹ thuật, chủ đầu tư, đơn vị cho vay vốn, triển khai dự án...
- (ii) Phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng, những tác động tích cực và tiêu cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng và các tác động tiêu cực của dự án;
- (iii) Phổ biến tham vấn về Khung chính sách tái định cư của dự án;
- (iv) Tham vấn và phổ biến thông tin về chính sách bồi thường, quyền được lợi được hưởng của những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án;

1

- (v) Phổ biến và tham vấn về những hình thức hỗ trợ, nhu cầu hỗ trợ của người bị ảnh hưởng và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi;
- (vi) Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường GPMB và TĐC cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng;
- (vii) Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của lãnh đạo địa phương và người dân đối với dự án

**5. Nội dung thảo luận**

Tên Xuân là: ... (chợ) ... phường ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

Ông Vương: (không rõ) ...  
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Ông Xuân: ...  
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 ...

Ông Thị (không rõ) ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

Ông Thị (không rõ) ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

đang... được... hướng... (bị... 150...)  
đang... phát... khi... lên...  
đều... nước... →... tương... an...  
đến... chi... cấp... của... là...  
nh... công... công... xã...

**6. Kết luận**

Tên... công... nhất... các...  
chính... bình... tài...  
sẽ...  
đều... có... rộng...  
được... công... các...

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc... Cùng ngày

**Đại diện cộng đồng**

*Tên*  
Nguyễn Văn Trú

**Đại diện Tư vấn**

*Trần Thị Ngọc*

**Đại diện chính quyền địa phương**



*Trần Xuân Lê*

**Đại diện Ban QLDA**

### 3. Kỳ Hung communal People's Committee

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**  
—\*\*\*—

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**  
**Về chính sách an toàn Tái định cư**

Dự án: Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Kỳ Anh, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

1. Thời gian tổ chức: 19/8/2017. Ngày 19 tháng 8 năm 2017

2. Địa điểm tổ chức: UBND xã Kỳ Hung

3. Thành phần tham dự:

a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Hữu Khuê Chức vụ: Phó Giám đốc Đ.T.A
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Hữu Thuận Chức vụ: Cán bộ Đ.T.A
- Ông (bà):
- Ông (bà):

b. UBND phường

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Đình Tấn Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Hoàng Chức vụ: P. CT UBND
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Hải Chức vụ: CT Hội dân chúng
- Ông (bà): Văn Thị Loan Chức vụ: Cán bộ Văn Phòng

c. Đại diện tư vấn

- Ông (bà): Vũ Anh Phú Chức vụ: Tư vấn Kỹ Thuật
- Ông (bà): Trần Thị Ngọc Chức vụ: Tư vấn Môi trường

d. Đại diện tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp tại tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm/xã. Số lượng người tham gia: 48 người, trong đó: Nam 27, Nữ 21. (danh sách đính kèm biên bản này)

4. Mục đích cuộc họp

- (i) Cung cấp các thông tin về Dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, tiêu chuẩn kỹ thuật, chủ đầu tư, đơn vị cho vay vốn, triển khai dự án...
- (ii) Phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng, những tác động tích cực và tiêu cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng và các tác động tiêu cực của dự án;
- (iii) Phổ biến tham vấn về Khung chính sách tái định cư của dự án;
- (iv) Tham vấn và phổ biến thông tin về chính sách bồi thường, quyền được lợi được hưởng của những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án;

1

- (v) Phổ biến và tham vấn về những hình thức hỗ trợ, nhu cầu hỗ trợ của người bị ảnh hưởng và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi;
- (vi) Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường GPMB và TĐC cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng;
- (vii) Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của lãnh đạo địa phương và người dân đối với dự án

5. Nội dung thảo luận

Ông:  
+ Ông Trương, hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?  
+ Ông tại bãi biển, an toàn môi trường như thế nào?  
+ Bà An, thương gia, buôn bán đồ ăn, hiện tại thế thay đổi điều kiện kinh doanh như thế nào? Mọi hợp này muốn tìm kiếm và bán về các nhà chung quanh của địa phương, hiện nay bị thương hại thì đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?  
+ Tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Chỉ về các hộ kinh doanh được đi chợ như thế nào? Vấn đề tại đình có hay bị lo ngại về...

Ông:  
+ Ông lo ngại hàng hóa bán trên áp dụng chính sách chung nhất. Bà An, trước khi kinh doanh phải được các ông, thành viên hội đồng. Ông An, bà An, bà An, gia đình hiện tại.  
+ Ông An, có các biện pháp quản lý môi trường và tính ảnh hưởng đến các công nhân và nhà sản xuất thì phải có các biện pháp phục hồi nguyên trạng như hiện tại.

Ông:  
+ Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?  
+ Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?

Ông:  
+ Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?  
+ Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?

Ông:  
+ Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?  
+ Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào? Ông An, hiện tại các hộ kinh doanh tại đình có nhu cầu như thế nào?





thế nào? để người dân nắm rõ thông tin  
hỏi:  
+ Năm chung dân bị giải tỏa mặt bằng?  
+ Ai bị áp giá nhà thế nào? giải tại đình các thị  
trên phải bị lệ hay nhà nước cấp?

**6. Kết luận**

Trên thế giới người sống nhất với cái nổi dung của đời sống  
chính sách kinh tế, tài chính và thông tin, công nghệ  
với công khai minh bạch tiến trình qua đời sống  
các thị trường khai thác và sử dụng nhất trí của người  
địa phương.



Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc 14h30. Cùng ngày

**Đại diện cộng đồng**

**Đại diện chính quyền địa phương**



Trần Thị Hoa Thu  
Đại diện Tư vấn

Nguyễn Đình Tài  
Đại diện Ban QLDA

  
Trần Thị Ngọc

#### 4. Song Tri ward People's Committee

### CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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### BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về chính sách an toàn Tái định cư

Dự án: Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Kỳ Anh, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

1. Thời gian tổ chức: 16... Ngày 29... tháng 8... năm 2017

2. Địa điểm tổ chức: UBND phường Kỳ Anh

#### 3. Thành phần tham dự:

##### a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thuần Khiếu... Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Công Thuận... Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

##### b. UBND phường

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thị Hà... Chức vụ: PC.T. UBND
- Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

##### c. Đại diện tư vấn

- Ông (bà): Lê Thị Phương Thảo... Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):..... Chức vụ.....

d. Đại diện tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp tại tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm/xã. Số lượng người tham gia..... người, trong đó: Nam..... Nữ..... (danh sách đính kèm biên bản này)

#### 4. Mục đích cuộc họp

- (i) Cung cấp các thông tin về Dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, tiêu chuẩn kỹ thuật, chủ đầu tư, đơn vị cho vay vốn, triển khai dự án...
- (ii) Phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng, những tác động tích cực và tiêu cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng và các tác động tiêu cực của dự án;
- (iii) Phổ biến tham vấn về Khung chính sách tái định cư của dự án;
- (iv) Tham vấn và phổ biến thông tin về chính sách bồi thường, quyền được lợi được hưởng của những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án;

1

- (v) Phổ biến và tham vấn về những hình thức hỗ trợ, nhu cầu hỗ trợ của người bị ảnh hưởng và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi;
- (vi) Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường GPMB và TDC cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng;
- (vii) Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của lãnh đạo địa phương và người dân đối với dự án

5. Nội dung thảo luận

Ông Nguyễn Công Hoàn: tình bày các thông tin liên quan đến dự án trên địa bàn phường: với dung đất đai, phương án kỹ thuật, phạm vi ảnh hưởng, bà mẹ thi thưng thưng, tình bày các chính sách về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư của dự án

Ông Nguyễn Tài Hà: địa phương đã nắm bắt hết các thông tin về dự án và chính sách tái định cư, bồi thường, hỗ trợ của dự án. Lãnh đạo xã thân dân địa phương sát mang mọi dự án điếc sớm trên khai triển địa bàn trên địa bàn phường hiện nay, không gặp bất kỳ khó khăn công tác giao thông mặt bằng khu vực trên khai dự án cũng không xuất hiện các vấn đề về tranh chấp đất đai, đây là một điều kiện thuận lợi cho dự án không vướng cũng đã có khu tái định cư phục vụ cho các hộ bị tái định cư.

Ông Nguyễn Đức Chất: nhân dân hoàn toàn ủng hộ, nhất là với quan điểm của dự án. Nhưng trước khi giao thông mặt bằng cần thông báo thời gian cụ thể và đến bị cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng xong.

Ông Nguyễn Đình Nhuận: nhân dân ở phối hợp hết sức với lãnh đạo phường và ban quản lý dự án để triển khai các công tác tiếp theo nhân dân báo tiến độ dự án.

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**6. Kết luận**

Lãnh đạo và nhân dân địa phương đồng tình ủng hộ các chính sách về bồi thường, tái định cư của dự án.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc ..... Cùng ngày

**Đại diện cộng đồng**



Ngô Văn Ấn

**Đại diện Tư vấn**



Lê Thị Phương Khanh.

**Đại diện chính quyền địa phương**



Nguyễn Thị Hà

**Đại diện Ban QLDA**

## 5. Ky Chau communal People's Committee

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc  
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**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**  
Về chính sách an toàn Tái định cư

Dự án: Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Kỳ Anh, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh

1. Thời gian tổ chức:.....Ngày...12...tháng.....1.....năm 2017

2. Địa điểm tổ chức:.....UBND xã Kỳ Châu.....

3. Thành phần tham dự:

a. Đơn vị chủ đầu tư

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Hữu Khắc.....Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Long Thuận.....Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....

b. UBND phường

- Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thanh Bình.....Chức vụ.....CT UBND.....
- Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....

c. Đại diện tư vấn

- Ông (bà): Trần Thị Thuý Hằng.....Chức vụ.....
- Ông (bà):.....Chức vụ.....

d. Đại diện tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp tại tổ dân phố/thôn/xóm/xã. Số lượng người tham gia..... người, trong đó: Nam..... Nữ..... (danh sách đính kèm biên bản này)

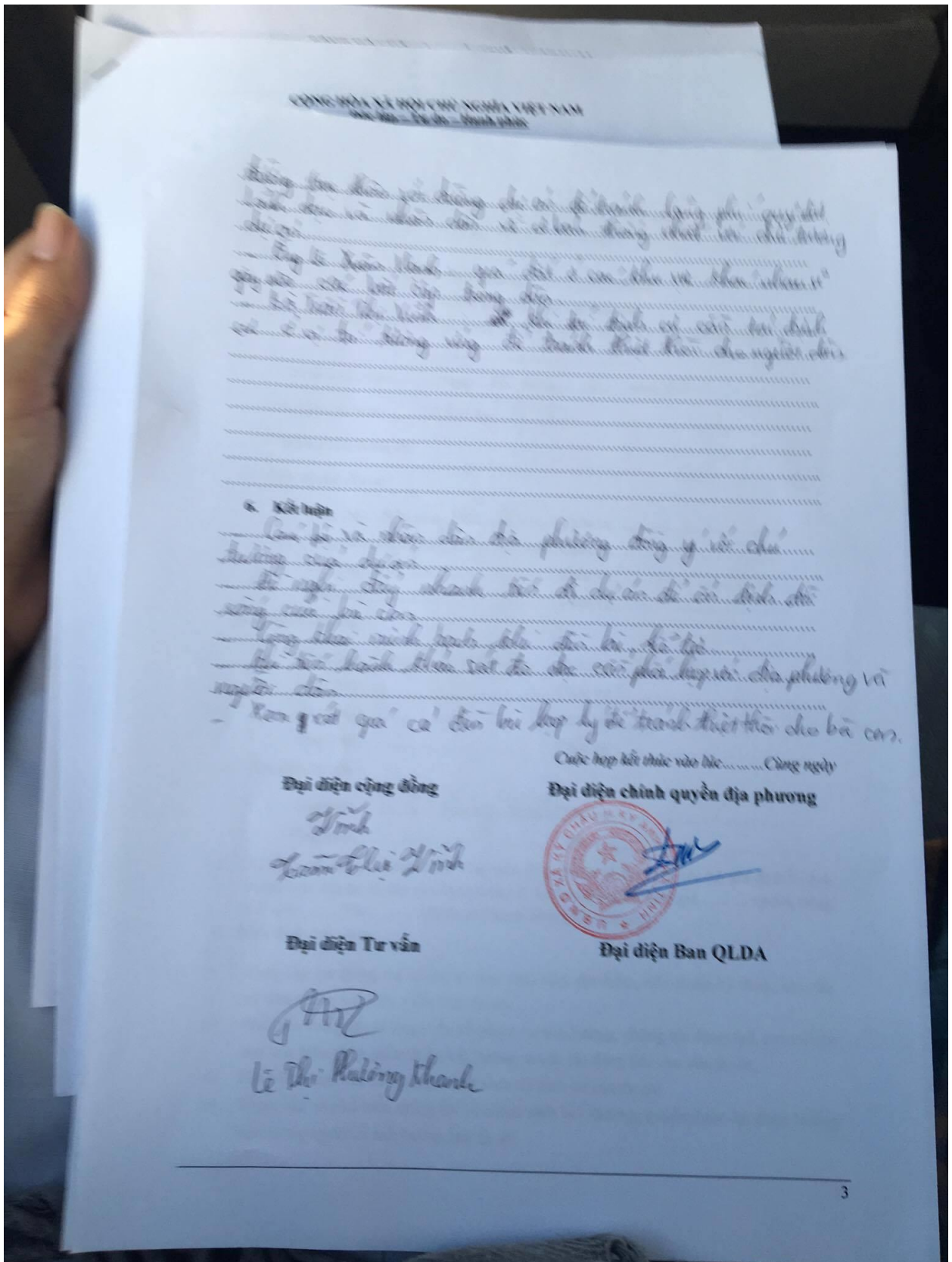
4. Mục đích cuộc họp

- (i) Cung cấp các thông tin về Dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, tiêu chuẩn kỹ thuật, chủ đầu tư, đơn vị cho vay vốn, triển khai dự án...
- (ii) Phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng, những tác động tích cực và tiêu cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng và các tác động tiêu cực của dự án;
- (iii) Phổ biến tham vấn về Khung chính sách tái định cư của dự án;
- (iv) Tham vấn và phổ biến thông tin về chính sách bồi thường, quyền được lợi được hưởng của những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án;

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- (v) Phổ biến và tham vấn về những hình thức hỗ trợ, nhu cầu hỗ trợ của người bị ảnh hưởng và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi;
  - (vi) Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường GPMB và TĐC cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng;
  - (vii) Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của lãnh đạo địa phương và người dân đối với dự án
- 5. Nội dung thảo luận**

Ông Nguyễn Thanh Đăng (G.UBND xã) giới thiệu thành  
phần tham dự và nội dung cuộc họp  
+ một số công hướng của dự án?  
+ những lợi ích của nhà dân và địa phương?  
+ các chính sách về đền bù tái định cư như thế nào?  
Ông Nguyễn Công Thuận trình bày mục đích cuộc họp  
và nội dung của dự án  
+ tên, nguồn vốn, nhà tài trợ, các hợp phần và  
hạng mục của dự án  
+ quy mô dự án trong khu vực xã Kỳ Châu  
huyện Hương Sơn, tỉnh Hà Tĩnh  
+ thời gian thực hiện dự án  
Ông Nguyễn Hồng Lâm: dự án sau khi triển khai  
sẽ mang lại lợi ích cho người dân, mong muốn dự án  
không xảy ra tình trạng khiếu nại, khiếu kiện và sớm  
triển khai các việc đền bù tái định cư. Qua các  
đến bù cần được cấp giá trị tương đương dự án cấp  
danh sách dân số cho dân sau khi bị ảnh hưởng  
Ông Lê Ngọc Thạch: người dân đã nắm thông tin  
số liệu về dự án làm đồng thời lên phương án cấp  
tranh các vị trí thay cập như nhà thờ, giếng làng...  
Lần có thêm các cuộc họp để huyện tuyên truyền  
an tâm định cư, có thể dựa theo tuyến đường phía  
bên kia sông tư không?  
Ông Phạm Lương Thịnh (P.CT. Hội đồng nhân dân): dự án  
tốt việc các cuộc họp tham vấn là rất hợp lý. Các  
bà và nhân dân cấp nam nơi chúng ta dự án để  
tuyên truyền trong nhân dân dự án sẽ mang lại nhiều  
lợi ích về kinh tế cho người dân  
Ông Nguyễn Thanh Đăng: đề nghị xem xét kết hợp tuyên



Annex 2: List of affected households

Code	Full name	Gender	Hamlet/residential group	Ward/commune
<b>I</b>	<b>Work item 1: Construction of main road connecting urban centers</b>			
WI1: 01	Bùi Văn Sự	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 02	Đào Thị Kỷ	Female	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 03	Dương Trọng Bình	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 04	Hoàng Văn Hằng	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 05	Lê Hồng Khiên	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 06	Lê Thị Liễu	Female	Châu Long	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 07	Lê Văn Cứ	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 08	Lê Văn Đồng	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 09	Lê Văn Lương	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 10	Lê Văn Mạnh	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 11	Lê Văn Trung	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 12	Mai Thị Chuẩn	Female	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 13	Nguyễn Đức Phú	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 14	Nguyễn Đức Việt	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 15	Nguyễn Duệ	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 16	Nguyễn Phan Nhất	Male	Thuận Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 17	Nguyễn Thanh Trúc	Female	Thuận Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 18	Nguyễn Thị Hiếu	Female	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 19	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Female	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 20	Nguyễn Thị Nuôi	Female	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 21	Nguyễn Thị Thuận	Female	Tân Thiển	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 22	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	Female	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 23	Nguyễn Tiến Hồng	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 24	Nguyễn Tiến Hồng	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 25	Nguyễn Tiến Lan	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 26	Nguyễn Tiến Nam	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 27	Nguyễn Tiến Sơn	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 28	Nguyễn Tiến Thành	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 29	Nguyễn Tiến Thị	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 30	Nguyễn Văn Duân	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 31	Nguyễn Văn Hiến	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 32	Nguyễn Văn Hương	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 33	Nguyễn Văn Lương	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 34	Nguyễn Văn Phương	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 35	Nguyễn Văn Quý	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng



<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI1: 36	Nguyễn Văn Tính	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 37	Nguyễn Văn Tòe	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 38	Nguyễn Văn Tứ	Male	Thuận Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 39	Nguyễn Văn Vĩnh	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 40	Phạm Thị Cúc	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 41	Phạm Văn Hương	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 42	Phan Công Ba	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 43	Phan Công Minh	Male	Châu Long	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 44	Phan Công Thanh	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 45	Phan Công Trung	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 46	Phan Thị Cúc	Female	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 47	Phan Thị Vinh	Female	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 48	Phạm Văn Sỹ	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 49	Phùng Sỹ Liện	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 50	Phùng Văn Châu	Male	Thuận Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 51	Phùng Văn Chuyển	Male	Trung Thượng	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 52	Phùng Văn Công	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 53	Phùng Văn Huy	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 54	Phùng Văn Thùy	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 55	Thông Văn Kỳ	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 56	Trần Công Hòa	Male	Tân Tiến	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 57	Trần Văn Hương	Male	Châu Long	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 58	Trần Văn Kỳ	Male	Hiệu Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 59	Trương Công Nam	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 60	Võ Đức Thuận	Male	Thuận Châu	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 61	Võ Xuân Lý	Male	Tân Hà	Kỳ Hưng
WI1: 62	Dương Văn Xy	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 63	Hoàng Đình Hùng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 64	Lê Ngọc Lý	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 65	Lê Thị Lý	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 66	Lê Thị Sinh	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 67	Mai Văn Toàn	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 68	Nguyễn Cát Quý	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 69	Nguyễn Đình Chuông	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 70	Nguyễn Đình Đồng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 71	Nguyễn Đình Lục	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 72	Nguyễn Đình Ngoạn	Male		Kỳ Trinh

<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI1: 73	Nguyễn Đình Nhuận	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 74	Nguyễn Đình Tứ	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 75	Nguyễn Hữu Thành	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 76	Nguyễn Hữu Thọ	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 77	Nguyễn Phúc Đỉnh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 78	Nguyễn Thái Sơn	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 79	Nguyễn Thị Ân	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 80	Nguyễn Thị Choan	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 81	Nguyễn Thị Duy	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 82	Nguyễn Thị Duyệt	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 83	Nguyễn Thị Huôm	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 84	Nguyễn Thị Khân	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 85	Nguyễn Thị Luân	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 86	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 87	Nguyễn Thị Thủy	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 88	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 89	Nguyễn Thị Yến	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 90	Nguyễn Tiến Cần	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 91	Nguyễn Tiến Hùng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 92	Nguyễn Tiến Vinh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 93	Nguyễn Văn Ân	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 94	Nguyễn Văn Chánh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 95	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 96	Nguyễn Văn Hậu	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 97	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 98	Nguyễn Văn Kính	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 99	Nguyễn Văn Nha	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 100	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 101	Nguyễn Văn Tinh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 102	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 103	Thái Văn Thuận	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 104	Trần Anh Dũng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 105	Trần Chí Thanh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 106	Trần Đình Doãn	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 107	Trần Đình Hoán	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 108	Trần Đình Khoái	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 109	Trần Đình Lưu	Male		Kỳ Trinh

<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI1: 110	Trần Đình Thông	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 111	Trần Đình Thường	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 112	Trần Đình Xuyên	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 113	Trần Hưng Đạo	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 114	Trần Hữu Tài	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 115	Trần Ngọc Thạch	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 116	Trần Ngọc Thái	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 117	Trần Nhật Lệ	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 118	Trần Phùng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 119	Trần Quang Lục	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 120	Trần Quý Dương	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 121	Trần Sao Khuê	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 122	Trần Thanh Bình	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 123	Trần Thị Duệ	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 124	Trần Uy	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 125	Trần Văn Phùng	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 126	Trần Văn Phùng (Hùng)	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 127	Trần Xuân Định	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 128	Trần Xuân Lan	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 129	Trần Xuân Minh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 130	Trần Xuân Ngự	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 131	Trần Xuân Trường	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 132	Trương Công Giang	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 133	Trương Công Hanh	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 134	Trương Công Kế	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 135	Trương Công Khoa	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 136	Trương Công Thiêm	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 137	Trương Thị Hiệp	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 138	Trương Thị Huê	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 139	Võ Thị Liền	Female		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 140	Võ Trung Hậu	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 141	Võ Văn Hào	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 142	Võ Văn Kỳ	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 143	Võ Văn Lin	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 144	Võ Văn Noại	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 145	Võ Văn Quyến	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 146	Võ Văn Quyên	Male		Kỳ Trinh

<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI1: 147	Võ Văn Tấn	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 148	Võ Văn Ươm	Male		Kỳ Trinh
WI1: 149	Đặng Thị Cẩm	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 150	Duong Thị Hiếu (Văn)	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 151	Hà Thị Dy	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 152	Hoàng Thị Huê	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 153	Hoàng Văn Hồng	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 154	Lê Thị Dung	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 155	Lê Văn Thiệu	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 156	Lê Xuân Huy	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 157	Mai Thị Chuẩn	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 158	Nguễn Thị Lan (Văn)	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 159	Nguễn Tiến Thắng	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 160	Nguyễn Bá Đình	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 161	Nguyễn Cao Cường	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 162	Nguyễn Đức Hoàn	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 163	Nguyễn Duệ	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 164	Nguyễn Hồng Vân	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 165	Nguyễn Hữu Lệ	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 166	Nguyễn Hữu Quỳnh	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 167	Nguyễn Quang Hiệu	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 168	Nguyễn Quốc Thuán	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 169	Nguyễn Quốc Yên	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 170	Nguyễn Thị Anh	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 171	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 172	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 173	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 174	Nguyễn Thị Sáu	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 175	Nguyễn Thị Tình	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 176	Nguyễn Tiến Dụ	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 177	Nguyễn Tiến Dung	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 178	Nguyễn Tiến Hiền (Vân)	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 179	Nguyễn Tiến Hồng	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 180	Nguyễn Tiến Hợp	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 181	Nguyễn Tiến Lan	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 182	Nguyễn Tiến Lan (Phon)	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 183	Nguyễn Tiến Lĩnh	Male		Kỳ Châu

Code	Full name	Gender	Hamlet/residential group	Ward/commune
WI1: 184	Nguyễn Tiến Thắng	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 185	Nguyễn Văn Dương	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 186	Nguyễn Văn Khánh	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 187	Nguyễn Văn Khur	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 188	Nguyễn Văn Nam	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 189	Nguyễn Văn Ôn	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 190	Nguyễn Văn Thế	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 191	Nguyễn Văn Thuán	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 192	Nguyễn Văn Tiu	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 193	Phạm Thị Liệu	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 194	Phan Chí Hiếu	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 195	Phan Công Anh	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 196	Phan Công Điệp	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 197	Phan Công Hương	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 198	Phan Công Khoa	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 199	Phan Công Nhung	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 200	Phan Công Việt	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 201	Trần Đức Quang	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 202	Trần Hồng Nhung	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 203	Trần Thế Kỹ	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 204	Trần Thị Liên	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 205	Trần Thị Sau	Female		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 206	Trần Văn Kỳ	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 207	Uân	Male		Kỳ Châu
WI1: 208	Đức	Male		Kỳ Châu
<b>II</b>	<b>Work item 2: Construction of wastewater collection and treatment system</b>			
WI2: 01	Phạm Văn Cơ	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 02	Cao Văn Khấn	Male	Hưng Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 03	Cao Xuân Quyết	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 04	Cao Xuân Quỳnh	Male	Hưng Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 05	Hồ Văn Đoàn	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 06	Lê Ngọc Sơn	Male	Hưng Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 07	Lê Thanh Nghị	Male	Hưng Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 08	Lê Thị Thanh Thúy	Female	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 09	Lê Thị Tuệ	Female	Hưng Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 10	Lê Văn Như	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 11	Lê Văn Thảo	Male	Hưng Phú	Kỳ Hưng

<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI2: 12	Lê Xuân Phong	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 13	Mai Quang Ninh	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 14	Mai Thái Dương	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 15	Mai Văn Cường	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 16	Mai Văn Đăng	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 17	Mai Văn Đạt	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 18	Mai Văn Hệ	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 19	Mai Văn Hùng	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 20	Mai Văn Thắng	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 21	Mai Văn Thìn	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 22	Mai Văn Tuấn	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 23	Nguyễn Đình Đạt	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 24	Nguyễn Đình Nhâm	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 25	Nguyễn Đình Tài	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 26	Nguyễn Đình Tứ	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 27	Nguyễn Hồng Lam	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 28	Nguyễn Hồng Vĩnh	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 29	Nguyễn Hữu Thọ	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 30	Nguyễn Quang Hợp	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 31	Nguyễn Thái Nam	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 32	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Female	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 33	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Female	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 34	Nguyễn Tiến Dương	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 35	Nguyễn Tiến Hợp	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 36	Nguyễn Tiến Khiên	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 37	Nguyễn Tiến Mong	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 38	Nguyễn Văn Bình	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 39	Nguyễn Văn Chính	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 40	Nguyễn Văn Cừ	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 41	Nguyễn Văn Đuệ	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 42	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 43	Nguyễn Văn Khuyến	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 44	Nguyễn Văn Nuôi	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 45	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 46	Nguyễn Văn Thái	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 47	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 48	Nguyễn Văn Thừa	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng

<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI2: 49	Nguyễn Văn Trí	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 50	Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 51	Nguyễn Xuân Thủy	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 52	Phạm Đình Thống	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 53	Phạm Đình Thuyn	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 54	Phạm Đình Trọng	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 55	Phạm Hoạch	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 56	Phạm Văn Thành	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 57	Phạm Xuân Linh	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 58	Phan Công Diên	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 59	Phan Công Duận	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 60	Phan Công Khiên	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 61	Phan Công Nam	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 62	Phan Công Quế	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 63	Phan Công Tâm	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 64	Phan Thị Huệ	Female	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 65	Phan Thị Quế	Female	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 66	Phan Văn Bính	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 67	Phan Xuân Liêm	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 68	Tăng Thị Hà	Female	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 69	Trần Hồng Lĩnh	Female	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 70	Trần Minh Chiến	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 71	Trần Thị Khuyên	Female	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 72	Trần Thị Thành	Female	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 73	Trần Văn Nuôi	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 74	Trần Văn Quang	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 75	Trần Văn Quy	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 76	Trần Văn Thanh	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 77	Trần Văn Trị	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 78	Trần Văn Vinh	Male	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 79	Trần Viết Lượng	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 80	Trịnh Văn Đê	Male	Trần Phú	Kỳ Hưng
WI2: 81	Võ Thị Thú	Female	Hung Phú	Kỳ Hưng
<b>III</b>	<b>Construction of embankment and road on Tri river banks</b>			
WI3:01	Nguyễn Thị Nhi	Female	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:02	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:03	Đào Lâm Úy	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa

<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI3:04	Nguyễn Tiến Việt	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:05	Nguyễn Văn Minh	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:06	Thiều Văn Huê	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:07	Trần Thị Hương	Female	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:08	Đặng Xuân Thiêm	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:09	Lê Quang Anh	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:10	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	Male	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:11	Trần Thị Hương	Female	Hòa Đông	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:12	Trần Văn Lâm	Male	Hòa Tây	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:13	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Male	Hòa Tây	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:14	Thiều Thị Loan	Male	Hòa Tây	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:15	Hoàng Văn Phong	Male	Hòa Tây	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:16	Đặng Văn Sanh	Male	Hòa Tây	Kỳ Hoa
WI3:17	Bùi Anh Hiếu	Male		Sông Trí
WI3:18	Đặng Xuân Quyền			Sông Trí
WI3:19	Đặng Xuân Thao			Sông Trí
WI3:20	Đào Quốc Thành			Sông Trí
WI3:21	Đào Thị Lý			Sông Trí
WI3:22	Đào Thị Tân			Sông Trí
WI3:23	Đào Thị Tâm			Sông Trí
WI3:24	Nguyễn Anh Tuấn			Sông Trí
WI3:25	Nguyễn Đình Trung			Sông Trí
WI3:26	Nguyễn Đình Tuýn			Sông Trí
WI3:27	Nguyễn Đức Lý			Sông Trí
WI3:28	Nguyễn Hữu Môn			Sông Trí
WI3:29	Nguyễn Thị Lê			Sông Trí
WI3:30	Nguyễn Tiến Biêng			Sông Trí
WI3:31	Nguyễn Tiến Kỳ			Sông Trí
WI3:32	Nguyễn Tiến Trọng			Sông Trí
WI3:33	Nguyễn Trọng Định			Sông Trí
WI3:34	Nguyễn Văn Báu			Sông Trí
WI3:35	Nguyễn Văn Định			Sông Trí
WI3:36	Nguyễn Văn Phúc			Sông Trí
WI3:37	Phạm Thị Khản			Sông Trí
WI3:38	Phạm Thị Niệm			Sông Trí



<b>Code</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Hamlet/residential group</b>	<b>Ward/commune</b>
WI3:39	Phạm Thị Phon			Sông Trí
WI3:40	Phùng Thị Thỏ			Sông Trí
WI3:41	Thiều Quanng Hồng			Sông Trí
WI3:42	Thiều Quang Lĩnh			Sông Trí
WI3:43	Thiều Xuân Hới			Sông Trí
WI3:44	Thiều Xuân Khánh			Sông Trí
WI3:45	Trần Đình Thành			Sông Trí
WI3:46	Trần Thị Diên			Sông Trí
WI3:47	Trần Văn Thắng			Sông Trí
WI3:48	Trương Công Nhỏ			Sông Trí
WI3:49				Sông Trí
WI3:50				Sông Trí
WI3:51				Sông Trí
WI3:52				Sông Trí
WI3:53				Sông Trí
WI3:54				Sông Trí
WI3:55				Sông Trí

### **Annex 3: Proposed term of reference for independent monitoring consultant**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. The Project is implemented in five cities/towns, including (1) Hai Duong city (Hai Duong province); (2) Ky Anh city (Ha Tinh Province); (3) Tinh Gia town (Thanh Hoa Province); (4) Thai Nguyen city (Thai Nguyen Province), and (5) Yen Bai city (Yen Bai Province).
2. The overall objective of the project is to increase access to improved urban infrastructure services and enhance integrated urban planning and management capacity in the project cities.
3. The Project comprises of 2 components with the following contents:
  - ***Component 1: Structural component – Rehabilitation and construction of urban technical infrastructure.***
  - ***Component 2: Non-structural component***
4. The duration of “the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project” is expected to be 5 years, starting in 2018 and completed in 2023.

#### **II. Objectives of external monitoring**

5. Overall objective of external monitoring is periodically external monitoring and evaluating the achievement of resettlement objectives, changes in living standards and jobs, income and livelihood restoration of affected persons, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of APs’ entitlements, necessity for mitigation measures of losses (if any) and strategic lessons for policy making and planning in the future.

#### **III. Scope of work**

##### ***1) Assignments of consulting agency***

- Determine whether the procedures for AHs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements has been done in accordance with approved RPF and RAP, and
- Assess if the RPF and RAP objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of DPs have been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of Project implementation on the AHs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures, as the case may be to achieve the principles and objectives of this RPF and RAP.

##### ***2) Monitoring issues***

- (i) to ensure that the standard of living of PAPs are restored or improved;
- (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- (iii) to assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient and comply with the WB’s OP4.12;
- (iv) Monitor and provide advice on the prevention of potential risks posed by labor influx into the communities surrounding the project area (i.e. the people living or working in the communes immediately adjacent to the project site) during construction;

- (v) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate protection of construction workers' safety at the construction site and the implementation of good work-place safety practices during construction;
- (vi) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate implementation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and to identify problems or potential problems and recommend remedies for problems.

The monitoring will be conducted for all work items of component 1 of the Project DCIDP Ky Anh, Ha Tinh province.

**a. Monitoring indicators**

The External Monitoring Agency will monitor and assess the following key indicators:

- (i) Payment of compensation: a) Full payment to all affected households before the land clearance; adequate payment to affected assets. b) Compensation for affected works must be equivalent to the market prices of materials and labor based on the standards and the specific characteristics of the works without any deduction or depreciation or value of salvaged materials.
- (ii) Combining land acquisition and resettlement activities with construction schedule: The land clearance and resettlement for any project must be completed before approving any contract award for that project.
- (iii) Creating favorable conditions for economic assistance and livelihood restoration support under the Project's policies.
- (iv) General consultation and information on compensation policy: a) Affected households must be informed and consulted fully on the land clearance and resettlement. b) The monitoring team must attend the public consultation meetings at least once a month to monitor the implementation of the consultation procedures and problems that occurs and to propose solutions. c) The public awareness about the compensation and entitlement policy will be assessed among affected households. d) The assessment of the awareness of the different options were prepared for the affected households and outlined in the land acquisition and resettlement plan.
- (v) Restoring production: affected people must be monitored for their production restoration to ensure that this process satisfies them.
- (vi) The affected households' level of satisfaction with many different aspects of the land acquisition and resettlement plan: This work will be evaluated, reviewed and recorded and the grievance redress mechanism and the speed of the compensation redress will be monitored, too.
- (vii) The trend in living conditions: During the implementation, this trend will be monitored and surveyed with special note to any differences by gender or ethnicity; any potential problems during the living restoration support must be reported.
- (viii) Monitor and provide advice on the prevention of potential risks posed by labor influx into the communities surrounding the project area (i.e. the people living or working in the communes immediately adjacent to the project site) during construction;

- (ix) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate protection of construction workers' safety at the construction site and the implementation of good work-place safety practices during construction;
- (x) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate implementation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and to identify problems or potential problems and recommend remedies for problems..

**IV. Monitoring method**

6. The methods of independent monitoring of RAP should be implemented by combination of the quantitative and qualitative methods, community meetings, focused group discussion, in-depth interview and sample survey. Sample size for each monitoring round may be 100% of relocated households and severely affected households and at least 20% of the remaining affected households. The surveys should cover women, the elderly and other vulnerable groups on the basis of gender equality.

**V. Completion progress and reporting**

7. Independent monitoring consultant must submit the report every 6 month and reflect all findings during the monitoring. The monitoring reports will be submitted to the PMU, then the PMU will submit to the WB. The independent monitoring reports include as follows:

- Inception report
- Periodical reports
- Final report

**VI. Compositions of Consultant Team and Requirements for Qualifications and Experiences**

**a) Requirements for qualification and experience of key personnel for each Subproject**

No.	Personnel	Minimum qualification and experience
1	Team Leader (Resettlement expert )  (National expert)	Team Leader has bachelor's degree in the fields related to social sciences (economics, sociology, land management ...) , has experience working more than 15 years since graduation, experimental leader of consultants for 03 independent monitoring consultancy packages on compensation, assistance and resettlement for projects funded by international donors.
2	Social experts  (National expert)	Social experts have bachelor's degree in the fields of social sciences (economics, sociology, land management, etc), at least 5 year working experience in resettlement.

**b) Requirements for capacity and experiences of consulting firm**

- Have working experience in resettlement in ODA projects for at least 05 (five) years.
- Have experience in working with government and international organizations.
- Have experience in monitoring implementation of RAP for at least 02 (two) ODA projects.

**VII. Monitoring schedule**

8. The monitoring is expected to be implemented within a period of 3 years with 06 (six) monitoring missions, starting from Quarter 2 of 2019 and finished at the end of Quarter 2 of 2022.

**VIII. Client's responsibilities**

- Closely coordinate with the Independent Monitoring Consultant during the Contract performance period.
- Provide the Independent Monitoring Consultant with documents related to compensation and site clearance of the project.
- Manage Consulting Service Contract
- Arrange verification, acceptance and submission of outputs fully and timely.

This TOR will be updated by the PMU and cleared by the WB before advertising for recruitment.