

**CAN THO CITY PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
CAN THO CITY SUB-PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

**MEKONG DELTA REGION URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT
CAN THO CITY URBAN UPGRADING SUB-PROJECT**

**VER.05 – Revised Report
based on TA and WB's
comments**

RESETTLEMENT PLAN REPORT



RESETTLEMENT PLAN REPORT

NATIONAL URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT – MEKONG RIVER
DELTA REGION
(MDR-UUP)

CAN THO SUB-PROJECT

Project's owner

CAN THO CONSTRUCTION
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RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(National Urban Upgrading Project – Can Tho Urban Upgrading Sub-project)

ABBREVIATIONS

CARC	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Council
DP	Displaced Person
GOV	Government of Vietnam
EA	Executing Agency
HH	Household
LIA	Low Income Area
IDA	International Development Association
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor Invalid and Social Affair
PC	People's Committee
NUUP	National Urban Upgrading Project
NUUP-MDR	National Urban Upgrading Project – Mekong Delta River
VUUP	Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC	Department of Construction
DOF	Department of Finance
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
CAR	Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement
IMO	Independent Monitoring Organization
IRP/RP	Income Restoration Program/ Restoration Program
PMU	Project Management Unit
FS	Feasibility Study
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
RP	Resettlement Plan
PC	People's Committee
WB	World Bank

Definition of Terms

Displaced Person(s) (DPs)	Displaced Person(s) (DPs) are The persons who are affected by involuntary taking of land, resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Relocation or loss of shelter; (b) Loss of assets or ability to access such assets; (c) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, regardless of relocation; and (d) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas causing adverse impacts on their livelihoods.
Resettlement Assistance	Additional support provided to DPs 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.
Cut-off date	The date after the project is approved when the project boundaries are marked on the ground and announced to DPs and local people. Displaced Persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each Project component, and any persons moving into the project area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising compensation, assistance, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation and resettlement support, which are owed to the DPs to restore their economic and social base depending on the type and severity of their losses.
Host community	A community in the proposed resettlement sites.
Income restoration/Livelihood improvement	The restoration and/or improvement of income sources and livelihoods of relevant DPs.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	The process of identification, location, measurement of replacement cost of all fixed assets that will be recovered or adversely affected by, or because of, the project. These include, (without limitation or being an exhaustive list) lands used for residence, commerce, and agriculture; ponds; dwelling units, stalls and shops; other structures such as fences, tombs, and wells; trees with commercial value; and sources of income and livelihood. It also includes assessing the severity of the impact on the DPs' affected land, property, assets livelihood and productive capacity.
Land Acquisition	The process by which all or part of land and property owned, possessed, occupied or used by an individual, household, firm or

	private institution is involuntarily by the State.
Relocation/Resettlement	The physical relocation of a DP from their pre-project place of residence and/or business
Replacement Cost	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 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; (ii) 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; (iii) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers; (iv) Standing crops based on the current market value of the crop at the time of compensation; (v) Perennial crops and fruit trees will be compensated by cash equivalent to the current market value given for the type, age and productive value of such trees (future production) at the time of compensation.
Replacement Cost Survey	The process involved in determining the replacement cost of land, houses and other affected assets based on market surveys.
Vulnerable Groups	<p>Individuals or distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of land and property recovery or resettlement specifically including: (i) female headed households and dependent persons, (ii) disabled individuals; (iii) households with disabled persons, (iv) households falling under the current MOLISA benchmark poverty line, (v) children and elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (vi) landless households, (vii) ethnic minorities. The detail of ethnic minorities groups will be identified during project preparation through socio-economic survey and public consultation.</p>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Scope of Resettlement Plan in project planning stage

This resettlement plan is established during project preparation for Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project - Can Tho City sub-Project. This RP will be updated by Project Management Unit in Detailed design stage with the final resettlement boundary.

B. Project description

Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project – Can Tho City sub-project will be focused on project areas of constructions therefore upgrading infrastructure with project's component as follows:

- Component 1: Tertiary infrastructure upgrading in low-income areas
 - Upgrade and improve infrastructure such as: roads, water supply, drainage system, street lighting... for 31 low income areas (LIA) within 4 urban areas: Ninh Kieu, Binh Thuy, Cai Rang and O Mon.
- Component 2: Supporting primary and secondary infrastructure
 - Study the improvement of primary and secondary routes such as Le Binh Ward...; canals and lakes: Bun Xang, Ngong canal, Sao canal...; and supply equipments for drainage system as well as sanitation management.
- Component 3 : Resettlement Sites
 - Study the construction of resettlement areas with sufficient technical and social infrastructure to carry out site clearance and resettlement.
- Component 4 : Implementation and Project Management
 - Allocate fund for Project Preparation Activities and works of the first phase (30% of work).
 - Project Inception and Implementation Technical Assistance
 - Financial assistance for PMU's capacity building, training and study tours
- Component 5 : Technical assistance to the Ministry of Construction to Implement NUUP and for Project Coordination
 - This component will be managed and implemented by MOC which its specific content voided in this report.

C. Scope of land acquisition and resettlement

Inventory of losses was carried out in March 2011, and the scope of land acquisition impacts is determined as follows:

- Total of acquired land area of households, organizations: 115,054 m², in which:
 - + Residential land: 32,966 m²
 - + Agricultural land adjacent to residence area: 2,338 m²
 - + Pond land: 62 m²
 - + Garden land: 60,387 m²

- + Agricultural Land: 18,790 m²
- + Other none-agricultural land: 511 m²
- Total affected households are 2,916 households with 11,070 affected people. In which, number of households losing houses is 789 and households losing only land is 2,127 households . Number of households losing 20% or more of their total agricultural land holding (including garden land) or 10% or more for vulnerable households is 281 (199 HHs + 82 vulnerable HHs)., Most of affected agricultural land adjacent to the residential area is no longer used for purpose of agricultural production due to process of urbanization, except for only 15 households in the relocation site who have agricultural land using for agricultural production. Moreover, there are 9 organizations losing land with small area (154 m²).
- In total of affected household, there are 133 Affected Households that require to be resettled and 656 affected households losing partially affected or could re-structure their house.
- There are 92 affected business households, including 91 registered business and 01 non-registered business

Summary of affected quantity of the project

Main affected	Quantity			Total
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	
1. Total of affected households:	2,154	747	15	2,916
In which:				
-Number of household losing land	1,684	443		2,127
-Number of household affected by residential house (shelter)	470	304	15	789
Person	8,640	2,361	69	11,070
2. Classifying by land type (one HH can own 2 or more types of land)				
+ No. of HHs losing agricultural land closed to the residence	81	7	-	88
+ No. of HHs losing non-agricultural land	15	8	-	23
+ No. of HH losing residential land	1,481	498	15	1,994
+ No. of HHs losing Garden land	542	216	10	768
+ No. of HHs losing pond land	5	-	-	5
+ No. of HHs losing agricultural land (paddy)			5	5
3. Affected area (m²)	27,576	31,978	55,500	115,054
In which:				
+ Agricultural land closed to the residence (m ²)	1,921	417		2,338
+ Non-agricultural land	263	94		357
+ Affected residential land area (m ²)	15,384	15,572	2,010	32,966
+ Affected garden land area (m ²)	9,923	15,764	34,700	60,387
+Agricultural land (paddy)			18,790	18,790

Main affected	Quantity			Total
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	
+ Affected pond land area (m ²)	62			62
+Organization's land area	23	131		154
4. No. households needing relocations	21	97	15	133

- **Impact on land acquisition for ethnic minorities**

Surveyed results show that, there are 77 households (Khmer) with 731.9 m² of land affected, in which, 65 households losing residential land and 12 HHs losing agricultural land.

Regarding to households affected with residential land, there are 65 affected households losing 572.4 m² of residential land. The affected area by Component 1 is 519.4 m² (63 households), and by Component 2, 53 m² (or 2 households). There are 2 out of 77 affected ethnic minority households living at An Khanh ward that will need be relocated . Main affected land of ethnic minorities is residential land.

Other 12 households are affected with agricultural land, in which only 2 affected households losing 14 m² of agricultural land and 10 affected households losing 145.5 m² of garden land with some mixed-trees.

Regarding to impact on housing and other structures, there are 19 households with affected structures (house), in which, 17 households with 4-D Grade affected with an area of 110.5 m² and 2 households with an temporary affected = area of 126.2 m². There are only 3 households with small business affected Among 77 affected ethnic minority (EM) households a 45 (58%) are affected female headed households and 32 (42%) affected male headed households The project will affect a total of 341 EMs including 166 men (49%) and 175 women (51%). Besides receiving full compensation p other households, the EMs households will receive other allowances defined in this plan.

In addition, an Ethnic minority Development Plan with a budget of 1.011.600.000 VND was prepared by the project to support affected Khmer people. The Ethnic minority development program includes items and appropriate budget (see EMDP for Can tho).

Mitigating land acquisition and resettlement impacts

Project impacts due to land acquisition are unavoidable in order to upgrade roads, alley lines, provide water supply systems and resettlement sites . Consultations between resettlement consultant group and local authorities and organizations (including woman union, youth union..) and especially expected affected households has been undertaken to minimize the impact of resettlement cause.

During the project preparation, great efforts were made to avoid or/ and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts. Options for low income areas (LIAs), the alignment of routes, were also

considered to minimize impacts or reduce number of relocated households. Different options and designed widths for the proposed alleys were also carefully analysed and considered.

D. Socio-economic survey

According to the census and socio-economic survey (SES) conducted in Ninh Kieu, Cai Rang, O Mon and Binh Thuy Districts in March and April 2011 by Dong Duong Construction Investment Company and Truong Vinh An Ltd. Co., there are an estimated number of 2,916 households who would be affected consisting of approximately 11,070 persons. Among these surveyed households, there are some vulnerable groups including, 1,104 female-headed households, 77 ethnic minorities households, 54 poor households, 280 policy households who are receiving the social protection from GoV (veteran, invalid...). The SES conducted assessed the current status of HH in the the project area. Through SES and public consultation meetings, it can be confirmed that the respondents were generally supportive of the project, but indicated their main concerns as being compensation payment and potential loss of income and livelihoods.

E. Policy Framework and Entitlements

The Project resettlement policy and entitlements are based on the laws and regulations of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, principally the Constitution (1992) that confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house; Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11, providing Viet Nam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP, on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State, as amended by Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP; Decrees No. 188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007, specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks in the event of land recovery by the State, and amended further through Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP specifying additional regulations on land use plan, land price, land acquisition and other assistance and rehabilitation allowance for resettlement and relocation.

WB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). Provisions and principles in this Project will consist with Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP which provides that in case of “discrepancy between any provision of an international treaty on Official Development Assistance and the Vietnamese Law, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence” (Article 2, Item 5).

The project's entitlement matrix for involuntary resettlement is based in the policy (OP4.12) of the WB as well as national Law, regulations, Can Tho city People's Committee Decision on land acquisition, resettlement and assistance,. It should be noted that the entitlements in this RP may be subject to change as necessary, following the results of the DMS and further consultation with DPs to ensure that losses are compensated and peoples' livelihood are stabilised or improved.

The cut-off date of eligibility will be based on the completion of DMS during the updating of the resettlement plan, that is to be by October 2012.

F. Compensation, assistance and income restoration

The key objective of the RP is compensate lost assets based on the principle of full replacement cost. Compensation and income restoration programs will be put in place prior to the displacement implementation. The project will also ensure that the affected household's standards of living are at least restored to their pre-project levels, and that those in the category of vulnerable groups (such as poor households, ethnic minority households, etc.) are assisted to help improve their socioeconomic status.

G. Gender Issues

Special attention will be given to the specific needs and concerns of vulnerable affected households (AHs). Gender strategies are included in this RP, to guide and support the active participation of women during public consultation and Project monitoring; There will have representation of women in resettlement committees; and capacity-building activities provided to ensure the quality of their participation. Continued efforts will be ensure that the government agencies in charge on the RP implementers are conscious of the need to address women's concerns and issues. Monitoring indicators by gender have been developed, and the external monitoring agency will include female staff.

H. Information disclosure and public consultation

Consultations, public meetings and ward discussions with the AHs and local officials were carried out during the preliminary design and the updating of the RP (the end of 2010 and March 2011). Keeping the AHs informed and their close involvement during the implementation of the RP will continue in line with the Project's participatory approach.

I. Institutional arrangements and Implementation schedule

PMU-DOC under Urban Development Agency, Ministry of Construction is the Executing Agency (EA) of the project. They jointly will be responsible for managing of the project and PMU, with technical assistance of agencies (Land Fund Development Center of City, DOLISA and local authorities) will be responsible for the updating and implementing of the resettlement plan.

Project consultants hire by the PMU, the CARC will assist in ensuring that resettlement is carried out in accordance to the WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP/4.12. In this regard, said consultants will provide develop a training strategy and capacity-building that will also include the PMU and the CARCs representatives.

The updated RP will be submitted by PMU to MOC and WB for review and approval (by October 2012). Land acquisition and relocation of AHs in the District will not commence until this updated RP has been approved by WB. Moreover, PMU will not allow construction activities until compensation payment and the relocation of AHs to new sites are completed satisfactorily, and agreed income restoration program are in place.

Resettlement Schedule

Activities	Schedule
Finalization of Project Documents	November 2011
Preparation of RP	July-November 2011
Submission and WB Approval of RP	December 2011
Commencement of implementation of the RP	January 2012
Implementation of Income Restoration Program	April 2012 – December 2017 (follow to the project implementation schedule)
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Progress Reports)	July 2011 – September 2017 (follow to the project implementation schedule)
External Monitoring (with quarterly reports)	July 2011 – September 2017 (follow to the project implementation schedule)

J. Grievance redress

In the process of implementation of RP, the claim will be addressed in the order approved by the Resettlement Policy Framework for the Project. Claim of affected households will be settled by the independent claim Resettling Board of the project fairly and quickly. No administrative fees will be charged for handling claim. 02 representatives of the Project Management Unit will be assigned to be in charge of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Information on the GRM will be widely disseminated to affected people in the project area.

K. Monitoring and Reporting

PMU is overall responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities. Progress reports will be submitted to WB on a quarterly basis.

Independent Monitoring experts (IMO) will be hired before the RP implementation. The IMO will submit an inception report 1 month following contract signing; it will also submit semi-annual reports on the progress of RP implementation with the recommendations as needed. The IMO will likewise conduct a post-resettlement implementation evaluation 6 to 12 months after completion of resettlement activities.

L. Resettlement budget and Financing plan

The resettlement budget for Can Tho Urban Upgrading Sub-Project is VND 369.21 billion (approximately USD 18 million). It covers compensation costs, allowances and income restoration measures/programs, administration costs, external monitoring, GRM and contingency. Construction of resettlement site as part of the project with Component 3 will be financed by the IDA.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project is under the National Urban Upgrading Program (NUUP) within the framework of the National Urban Upgrading Program in the period from 2009 to 2020 approved by the Government in Decision No. 758/QĐ-TTg on 8/6/2009. Decision No.1849/TTg-QHQT dated on 8th October 2009 by the Prime Minister on approving the list of projects to upgrade Cuu Long River Delta urban, WB loan, Decision No. 1961/TTg-QHQT issued on 27th October, 2010 by the Government on the approval list and the size of the urban Upgrading project. Project gives specific proposals into activities to achieve the objectives and targets in urban upgrading for low income areas, poor infrastructure development as well as restricted access to urban services. Upgrade also includes construction activities and investments to create a level of access to basic services better for poor in urban. Urban upgrading is carried out to improve low-income areas, these improvements are designed according to basic standards, "could meet" and to avoid impacts on affected communities at minimum, find out the environmental impact in the shortest time as possible and encourage people to improve their accommodation.

After considering the request of the Government of Vietnam, August 24, 2009, World Bank sent official letters to the MOC and MPI confirmed that My Tho (Tien Giang), Cao Lanh (Dong Thap), Rach Gia (Kien Giang), Tra Vinh (Tra Vinh), Ca Mau (Ca Mau) and Can Tho city are 6 urbans of Mekong Delta be implemented the National Urban Upgrading Project -Mekong delta River (NUUP-MDR).

In Can Tho city , lots of residential areas lacking public infrastructure provisionc. Lack of infrastructure in these communities involves: the drainage system is not guaranteed, causing flooding and frequently and heavily. Many households have no toilets, often using the ineligible restroom or discharging directly into canals. Internal traffic in the residential without improved road embankment Domestic water supply is often limited or taken from wells, lakes, ponds, canals polluted. Solid waste domestic waste is not being collected causing pollution and jammed of drainage channels. Lightning system is poor , and doe not provide safety to local people .

Can Tho city needed the incentives to accelerate development of local infrastructure-. Therefore, the proposal and implementation of Urban Upgrading Project in Mekong Delta - Sub-project in Can Tho city will bring enormous benefits through infrastructure improvement, improved sanitation, roads, renovated ponds, technical assistance to local authorities.

To expedite the preparatory work, Can Tho City People's Committee has issued the following decisions: Decision No. 3485/QĐ-UBND on 25th November 2011 by the Can Tho City People's Committee on the project owner for the Mekong Delta sub-projects in Can Tho city, Decision

No. 3537/QD-UBND on 2nd December, 2009 by Can Tho City People's Committee on the establishment of project Steering Committee for Can Tho City Urban Upgrading, Decision No. 3553/QD-UBND on 3rd December, 2009 by Can Tho City People's Committee for the establishment of urban Upgrading project preparation committee.

1.2. Project's objectives and principles

The objective of this project is to improve the living conditions of urban poor in selected cities in Mekong Delta; improve the urban management capacity and planning for these cities; and support to develop the National Urban Upgrading Program through providing a list of projects to upgrade urban based on the National strategy on urban upgrading and the overall investment planning of urban upgrading to 2020. The principles for the Subproject in the Can Tho city are the following: The :

- participation of communities to effectively meet the needs requirements of households in the project area.
- design of infrastructure upgrade based on the affordability and willingness of communities and local government., In doing so, the infrastructure must be designed with the appropriate performance standards
- Limit to the minimum relocation to maintain the foundation of social relations in the communities.
- Improve the conditions of all regardless of their position provide amultidisciplinary for their infrastructure upgrading at level 3 in the low-income residential areas

Project Location

The survey area was focused in 12 wards in the four districts (i.e. Ninh Kieu, Cai Rang, O Mon and Binh Thuy) of Can Tho city, these are

- Ninh Kieu District: including the Hung Loi, An Binh, Thoi Binh, Xuan Khanh, An Khanh and An Hoa wards;
- Mon District: including the Thoi Hoa and Chau Van Liem wards;
- Binh Thuy District: including Bui Huu Nghia, Binh Thuy and An Thoi wards;
- Cai Rang District: Le Binh ward.

1.3. Project Introduction

Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project – Can Tho City sub-project will be focused on project areas of constructions therefore upgrading infrastructure with project's component as follows:

- Component 1: Tertiary infrastructure upgrading in low-income areas
 - Upgrade and improve infrastructure such as: roads, water supply, drainage system, street lighting... for 31 low income areas (LIA) within 4 urban areas: Ninh Kieu, Binh Thuy, Cai Rang and O Mon.

- Component 2: Supporting primary and secondary infrastructure
 - Study the improvement of primary and secondary routes such as Le Binh Ward...; canals and lakes: Bun Xang, Ngong canal, Sao canal...; and supply equipments for drainage system as well as sanitation management.
- Component 3 : Resettlement Sites
 - Study the construction of resettlement areas with sufficient technical and social infrastructure to carry out site clearance and resettlement.
- Component 4 : Implementation and Project Management
 - Allocate fund for Project Preparation Activities and works of the first phase (30% of work).
 - Project Inception and Implementation Technical Assistance
 - Financial assistance for PMU's capacity building, training and study tours
- Component 5 : Technical assistance to the Ministry of Construction to Implement NUUP and for Project Coordination
 - This component will be managed and implemented by MOC which its specific content voided in this report.

1.4. Project investment content and land acquisition scope

Technical proposals for each component of project are showed in summary table as following:

Table 1.1. Summary technical proposals for component 1

No.	Items	Proposed measures
1	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade and improve the existing degraded alleys 5,5m-6m to asphalt concrete road . - Upgrade and improve the existing alleys 2-3m (difficult to expand) into cement concrete. - Expanding the alleys in LIAs to asphalt/ concrete ones with average breadth B=4m.
2	Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate and install fresh water pipelines in project area (LIAs) where inaccessible to fresh water, with D32-D50-D63-D80 - Allocate and install new connection points, - Installing small fire hydrants.
3	Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate reinforced concrete sewerage system DN400-600. - Canal dredging. - Allocate new UPVC pipe D160 and cast-in-place manholes from households to the drainage system outside alleys.
4	Power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocate electric poles and low voltage cable at extended alleys.
5	Street lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate new street lighting along lane/ alley.
6	Sanitation equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allocate public trashes V=120L- at the beginning of lanes/alleys or T-junction and cross-road in LIAs. b) Allocate handcarts V=660L- for waste collection in LIAs

Table 1.2. Summary technical proposals for component 2

No.	Items	Proposed measures
1	Water distribution pipeline network of LIA 1	- Allocate new water distribution pipeline DN100-UPVC for LIA 1 – O Mon District.
2	Upgrade roads of Le Binh Ward – Cai Rang District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve and upgrade roads with the existing breadth 5-7m including the following tasks: + Raising road elevation, repaving asphalt road. + Construct sidewalk on both sides of the road by 2m. + Construct combined drainage system by reinforced concrete D 400-800 + Allocate street lighting and green space.
3	Upgrade Bun Xang lake and canals in Bun Xang lake drainage basin include:	<p>1) Bun Xang lake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dredging Bun Xang lake (water pumping, sludge dredging ...) with average depth reaches 1,5 to 3m - Rubble embankment. - Building bridge where cross through canals system at Bun Xang lake. - Building asphalt roadway 7m and 4m sidewalk on each side. - Building asphalt roads system along dwelling side with 14-15m (sidewalk is 3-4m, carriage way is 7m and sidewalk on river side is 4m). - Allocate street lighting on sidewalk. - Allocate green space and grass carpet around the lake as well as building a community hall for people living nearby Bun Xang lake. <p>2) Drainage system of Bun Xang lake drainage basin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will invest in the construction of an interceptor sewer for the whole Bun Xang lake drainage basin with 120 ha and will be provided for 12.400 people (including households living along Ngong canal and the South canal). - Allocate reinforced concrete combined drainage system DN400-600 to collect water from the crowded dwellings alleys located in Bun Xang lake drainage basin. - Allocate HDPE sewer pipe D300-400 along lakeside road and canals to avoid domestic waste discharged to the lake. - Allocate outlets at diversion chambers on the drainage system along river and canal. As stormwater runs through the diversion chamber, it will be discharged to the lake and canal, wastewater then coursed to the pumping station located at the park of Bun Xang lake. - Domestic waste in Bun Xang lake drainage basin shall be connected by Upvc pipe D160 into the combined drainage system and sewer pipe. - Wastewater of Bun Xang lake drainage basin after collected shall be connected to the drainage system of KFW project located at Mau Than street. <p>3) Spillway, penstock system:</p>

No.	Items	Proposed measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction of spillway and penstock at upstream and downstream of Bun Xang lake is aimed to increase the storage capacity of Bun Xang lake as well as functioning as the water level regulating system for Can Tho City. It is an effective measure to minimize impacts of floodings in Can Tho as well as combat climate change and sea level rise also. - The investment measures are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Upstream (the South) : construct a 30 m spillway and penstock for regulating water level. + Downstream (the North) : construct a 35 m spillway and penstock for regulating water level.
	Upgrade Ngong canal	4) Upgrade Ngong canal (the North) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The average dredging depth is from -3 to -1. - Embankment; construct 7m asphalt road, 2m and 3-4m sidewalk ; the right bank (Tay Do tailor) will be embanked and building 2m roadway. - Allocate street lighting and green space.
		5) Upgrade the South canal of Bun Xang lake (the South) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dredging the existing canal with the dredge depth 3 m. - The breadth > 7m is built by an embankment on both banks. - The dwelling side is built by a new 7m asphalt road, 2m sidewalk on each side, street lighting and green space. - The small canal <7m is built by box culvert (BxH=5x2m) connects with the one outside 3/2 road.
4	Drainage system of Nguyen Viet Hong street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sustainability for the drainage system at Xang Thoi lake, the project is allocated with reinforced concrete drainage system D400 on Nguyen Viet Hong street to connect between the system at Xang Thoi lake and the KFW one located at Mau Than street.
5	Upgrade Sao canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dredging depth reaches 3m. - The beginning section with existing breadth < 4m borders the extended road Nguyen Van Cu of 50m is allocated with box culvert BxH=4mx2m, the part behind dwelling with 950m length is built by an embankment and 2m roadway on both banks; - Building the interceptor sewer HDPE D300 from dwelling to collect domestic waste along the canal.
6	Equipments assisted in solid waste and sanitation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vacuum truck, V=8m³ - Sludge dump truck 2 tons - Dredging equipment CCTV - Garbage collection truck 1,5 tons - Garbage compactor, V=14m³ - Garbage removal equipments

Table 1.3. Summary technical proposals for component 3

No.	Items	Proposed measures
1	Resettlement demand	- There are 133 displaced households because of the investment of component 1, 2 and 3 in the project. To reserve for the amount incurred during the construction phase which expected to get more 20% of households. Thus, the project shall have to ensure adequate area and social infrastructure in the resettlement site for 160 households).
2	Construction location of the resettlement site, scale and area.	- relocated households in the project concentrate in Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy districts who expected to build a resettlement site at Long Tuyen Ward (locates between Binh Thuy and Ninh Kieu) - the area of one ground plot in the resettlement site is ranging from 85 to 90m ² /household. The area allocated for the project is 5,55 ha.
3	Building technical infrastructure for the resettlement area	-Subgrading according to the planning elevation for the area locates in the project - Invest in the construction of roads system, water supply, drainage system, electric supply, street lighting, green space, etc. - Invest in the construction of separate wastewater treatment system for households in the project
4	Building social infrastructure for the resettlement area	Social infrastructure in the resettlement area will be provided for the whole households within the resettlement area as well as those living in the regional. Which will brought about remarkably benefits on social aspect. Construction items are included: - Building kindergarten and pre-school - Building community hall, medical center and market.

Table 1.4. Summary technical proposals for component 4

No.	Items	Technical proposals
1	Project preparation – counterpart fund	Client will carry out the project implementation through preparation of reports and documents including: - Pre-FS (Detailed Outline) - FS - Prepare survey profiles for preliminary design and feasibility study. - Preliminary design profiles - Component reports are included: EIA, RP, Socio-economic survey, etc.
2	Project Inception and Implementation Technical Assistance – WB's fund	Include the following works: - Project Inception Technical Assistance - Program of management, design and implementation - Independent appraisal of the second phase

No.	Items	Technical proposals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction supervision for works of the first and second phase - Financial and accounting management - Program of MOC on quality assurance (QA/QC), Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and capacity building - Technical and financial auditing
3	Other costs included WB's fund	Include the following works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMU's equipment procurement - Training, seminar and other related costs - Organize seminars and meetings in Can Tho City - Programs of environmental action solutions for a Green – Clean- Nice environment and anti-climate change
4	PMU's expenses, other costs included counterpart fund	PMU's expenses and other costs in regarding to the resettlemen management and appraisal will be mentioned in this item.

Land acquisition scope:

Works of the project include:

- The investment in improving the Lias will be focused on upgrading infrastructure in the alleys in the Lia. In corresponding to 31 lias there will be about 15 km route length and approximately 3 km of canals located in these upgrading Lias.
- The investment in improving the roads
- The investment in improving environmental conditions of the canals, ponds

The upgrading and improvement of the project includes detail works as follows:

- + Upgrading and improving of the alleys and roads with the width of 4m to concrete alleys
- + Expanding the alleys and roads with the width smaller than 4m to become concrete alleys
- Improve the high of alleys to be equal to the plan and main roads
- Investment in sewerage systems.
- Investment in water supply systems for areas without clean water and resettlement site.
- Investment in the power system and public lighting.
- Dredging of the canals, small ditches, ponds are blocked by the flow of waste and mud

With scope to expand the alley, as well as investment in new roads, improve drainage canals, which inevitably affected to households living along the canals in land acquisition. Number of affected households are presented in the following sections.

- 1- Institutional arrangements Project name: Mekong Delta Urban Upgrading Project – Can Tho City Urbn Upgrading Sub-project.
- 2- Project owner: Can Tho City People's Committee

- 3- Sponsor: World Bank (WB)
- 4- Co-ordinator agency: Urban development management Board – Ministry of Construction
- 5- Investor: Can Tho City Department of Construction
- 6- Project proposed agency: Can Tho City Urban Upgrading project management Unit (NUUP) under Can Tho City Department of Construction
- 7- Project operation agency: DPC of Ninh Kieu, Cai Rang, Binh Thuy, O Mon District and relevant agencies (e.g. Urban Infrastructure company, Water supply and drainage company)

1.5. Census and survey

In March and April 2011, resettlement consultant firm of Project conducted socio-economic census and survey of land/property affected by the project. As WB's request, 400 affected households were surveyed as sample. The public consultation was also carried out during the census and survey including allAHs.

According to the preliminary design, the project considered ??? across the 12 wards of four districts: Ninh Kieu, O Mon and Binh Thuy and Cai Rang, including:

- Component 1: includes 31 LIAs
- Component 2: includes routes Ba Cai, Nguyen Viet Dung, Tran Hung Dao, Vo Tanh (under Cai Rang district; Bun Xang lake area, the south of Bun Xang Lake, Bun Xang lake way, Ngong canal, Sao canal (Ninh Kieu District).
- Component 3: Relocation site at Long Tuyen Ward

• Objective of SES and IOL

- Describe and assess potential socio-economic issues in the study area, including demographics, education, occupation, living conditions, food, water, fuel, power health and disease, infrastructure, land, income and spending, social services, gender issues, division of labor , proceed to outline a comprehensive picture of the socio-economic status generally located in areas within the project.
- Collect ideas and aspirations of people in the project area as well as resettlement areas for concerns, worries and aspirations of the people of compensation plans, resettlement plans ... in preparation, planning for implementation of resettlement plans. Thereby to learn the positive effects and negative of the project for them, the subjective and objective reasons relating to the attitudes, concerns and aspirations.
- Propose measures to be undertaken to ensure the formulation and successful implementation of RP, according to the standards of Vietnam regulations and complying with WB's OP 4.12 .
- Define damage, statistics on preliminary land assets in the field and its mapping, issue technical drawings. The IOL will gather information to help determine the extent of the impacts on the affected land, buildings, and crops.

• Survey and IOL methodology

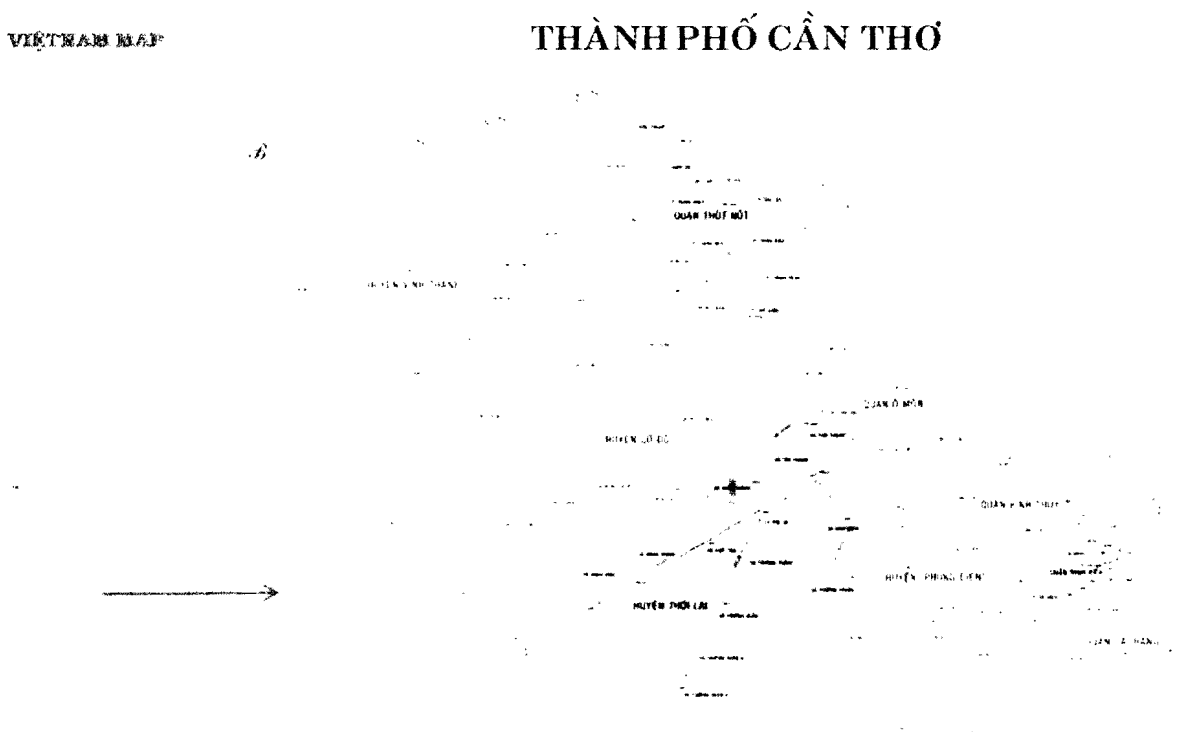
- The socio-economic surveys and IOL prepared survey (see appendix). At the that included 400 households surveyed on socio-economic and covers 100% of affected households in order to issue the inventory loss. The survey was conducted with the assistance of the staff of the ward/commune or town officials to determine fully and accurately the owner, the affected households on the route/alley/area.
- During the survey and public consultation, people recommended revise the desing drawing in order to minimize the cost of compensation and clearance.

• Data processing and information retrieval

- The data gathered included information on conditions of economic and social-affected households, the loss of land property, buildings, information on resettlement, the needs and recommendations of affected households. The data is also accessible by affected LIAs as Ward and the project components

The SES results as well as IOL results is shown in the following sections of this Plan.

Figure 1.1. Can Tho Map and location of the project in Mekong Delta



MITIGATION MEASURES

2.1. Objectives and principles

The key principle of the Resettlement Plan is to avoid or minimize the impact on resettlement and recovery of land. In case the mitigation referred to above is not feasible, it is necessary to adopt mitigation measures and compensate adequately for project affected households.

The PMU focused on minimizing impacts on land acquisition so as to ensure that resettlement impacts of the project are limited. Impacts due to land acquisition are unavoidable consultations with affected households helped to identify alternatives best to minimize relocation of households.

The Principles for the project are :

- Reduce the maximum land acquisition or affect on other properties and resettlement of people.
- All APs who live, work, do business or do farming within the project will be provided with economic rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve, or at least maintain the living standards and the ability to generate their income before the project. Lack of legal documents prevent them to receive full compensation and livelihood restoration .
- The restoration measures will be provided include: compensation at replacement costs, excluding depreciation, or material can take advantage of it for the houses and other buildings, land for land exchange agricultural land is equivalent to profitability or cash compensation according to replacement value, depending on the specific situation at the local compensation of the same land area for residential land that is accepted by the APs or compensation in cash at the replacement value, depending on the choice of APs; supporting the relocation expenses for transportation and any other measures necessary for the APs to raise living standards and ability to generate their income, or at least maintain the level before the project.
- Replacement of residential land and agricultural land as close to the place of acquired land for the project as possible and acceptable for APs.
- Transportation time and resettlement should be minimized and assisted to those APs one (01) months prior the commencement schedule of works in each project area respectively.
- Plan for land acquisition, compensation and assistance should be done with the participation of the APs to minimize disturbance. The benefits must be provided for those APs before the commencement of each project area respectively.
- The public service has to be maintained or improved better.

- Financial resources and material for the resettlement should be prepared to respond when required.
- Implementation will ensure that the design, planning, consultation and implementation of resettlement plans effectively and on schedule.
- Inspection, monitoring and timely assessment and effective implementation of the resettlement plan will be conducted

2.2. Mitigating land acquisition and resettlement impacts

Along with positive impacts on socio-economic development, some potential negative impacts are raised on households regarding land acquisition and site clearance in project location. Identifying negative impacts of land acquisition and site clearance, and proposing mitigation measures, is essential to eliminate or reduce negative impacts. Therefore the following measures are applied:

- **Reducing the clearance by design measures (choosing the alignment and cross-scale)**

During the project preparation, great efforts was made to avoid or mitigate its resettlement impacts. Options for LIA, the alignment of routes, scale were also considered to mitigate impacts or reduce number of relocated households. Different options with reduced designed widths of the proposed alleys were also carefully analysed and considered.

Mitigation measures will be accurately reviewed during detail technical design to reduce cost and resettlement impacts. During the civil work, the appropriate measures and optimising planning will be taken into consideration to reduce negative impacts within the project area, on living standards of its affected people.

The following table is a comparison, assessment about social impact of design options and choosing the best option to reduce resettlement (option 1 is the chosen one).

Table 2.1. Design options and the chosen one to reduce resettlement

No.	Content	Option 1	Option 2	Chosen option
1	Option name	1. Expanding the current alley to 4m according to the current road (the curve and the direction will follow to the current). 2. Renovate and upgrade the alley (over 4m) as the current. 3. Upgrade and renovate alley branches according to the width of current (B = 2.5-3m).	1. Expanding the current alley to 4m, with the center of road following to plan's requirements and transport standard (the curve and the direction will follow to the standard). 2. Renovate and upgrade the alley (over 4m) as the current. Expand alley branches (the current width is 2.5-3m to 4m)	
2	Technical assessment	- Advantages: + The alley width is 4m	- Advantages: + Route alley will be nice	Option 2 is chosen for ensuring the technical

No.	Content	Option 1	Option 2	Chosen option
		<p>eligible for the allocation of infrastructure, fire trucks, ambulances.</p> <p>+ The number of households were compensated, the impact will be reduced by sticking strictly follow the status of the alley line.</p> <p>- Disadvantages:</p> <p>+ Route alleys will be zigzag, unsightly, difficult to travel.</p>	<p>landscape, comply with the current standards.</p> <p>+ Easy to travel as line width is designed to move most convenient.</p> <p>- Disadvantages:</p> <p>+ The compensation amount will be very much due the design of the curve and the redirection must comply with standards and alignment plan.</p>	<p>elements. Route alley will have beautiful views and be convenient for travel.</p>
3	Social assessment evidence and results	<p>- Number of affected households is reduced, and the households' lives will not be disturbed.</p> <p>- Developing of construction and operation easier due to small compensation amount due to less number of affected people.</p> <p>- The grievance will be less during the construction period due following to the current alley center.</p> <p>- Number of beneficiaries from the subproject will be much more than those in option 2.</p>	<p>- The daily life will be disturbed because number of affected households will be large.</p> <p>- Will be more difficult to develop due to many obstacles to the clearance.</p> <p>- Easily to occur grievance during compensation and construction.</p> <p>- Number of people getting benefit will reduce due more resettled households than option 1.</p>	Chosing option 1
4	Evaluation of the efficiency of investment	<p>- Compensation, resettlement cost is reduced.</p> <p>- Construction cost will be less than option 2.</p>	<p>- Compensation, resettlement cost will be higher due more affected households.</p> <p>- Construction cost will be higher due longer alignment than the following to the current.</p>	Chosing option 1
5	Support of citizens	<p>- More than 90% of people agree with the plan to expand to 4m alley and design as the current road center (based on public consultation data).</p>	<p>- Households agreed to extend alleys to 4m, but disagreed with the design in accordance with standard of transport roads because it will affect to many households.</p>	Chosing option 1

- Other measures
 - Even in the early stages of the project, the activities of information dissemination about the project, the work of land acquisition and site clearance, compensation and resettlement have been propagating deeply to attract participation and support of the people. Generally people support to the project, because this is one opportunity to improve the living conditions of the LIA and improve the local environment.
 - The construction area for the relocation site has met the mitigation goal of the sub-project: (i) land with number of households living less than doing agricultural land, (ii) agricultural productivity of this region is low, (iii) resettlement areas located in the central of the city, under the planned development of Can Tho city and not far from the Lias, it is very favorable for households to minimize resettlement and disturb their lives.
 - For the case of relocation, the project conducted survey and planning of the resettlement site. Accordingly, relocated people is expect to relocate to location where is near from the existing one. Thereby, the traditions and neighborhood still remain and that change of the social relationship/ structure will not happen.
 - During construction works, there will be some negative impacts on the lives as repairing their house, the resettlement group discussed with the technical team to provide some mitigation measures such as conducting construction rolling definitely complete the construction before being put on the construction of the next section, for the materials generated during off material handling architectural works contractors proposal promptly clean up and transportation of these materials out of the area.
 - The resettlement group had several meetings with the technical team in the identification and location of sewerage lines, and jointly develop criteria to minimize impacts during construction such as building plans on occupational safety (the building next to residential areas), the layout of materials and tools appropriate (signage, partitions with residential construction ...), appropriate time to minimize the temporary impact.
 - Consultations to get opinions is a continuous process and significant for minimizing the negative impacts. Residential community is the area's deep understanding of all aspects of intelligence and input in the design process. Therefore, public consultation is need to be conducted throughout the project life.

LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

3.1. Overall of impact

Among the components of the project, Component 1 (Tertiary Infrastructure Upgrading In Low-income Areas), Component 2 (Supporting Primary and Secondary Infrastructure) and Component 3 (Construction of Resettlement Sites) do involve in the land acquisition.

For investment, building these components, it is necessary to acquire land of households as following:

Table 3.1. Summary of affected quantity of the project

Main affected	Quantity			Total
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	
1. Total of affected households:	2,154	747	15	2,916
In which:				
-Number of household losing land	1,684	443		2,127
-Number of household affected by residential house (shelter)	470	304	15	789
Person	8,640	2,361	69	11,070
2. Classifying by land type (one HH can own 2 or more types of land)				
+ No. of HHs losing agricultural land closed to the residence	81	7	-	88
+ No. of HHs losing non-agricultural land	15	8	-	23
+ No. of HH losing residential land	1,481	498	15	1,994
+ No. of HHs losing Garden land	542	216	10	768
+ No. of HHs losing pond land	5	-	-	5
+ No. of HHs losing agricultural land (paddy)			5	5
3. Affected area (m²)	27,576	31,978	55,500	115,054
In which:				
+ Agricultural land closed to the residence (m ²)	1,921	417		2,338
+ Non-agricultural land	263	94		357
+ Affected residential land area (m ²)	15,384	15,572	2,010	32,966
+ Affected garden land area (m ²)	9,923	15,764	34,700	60,387
+Agricultural land (paddy)			18,790	18,790
+ Affected pond land area (m ²)	62			62

Main affected	Quantity			Total
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	
+Organization's land area	23	131		154
4. No. households needing relocations	21	97	15	133

Note: there are 154m² of 09 organizations, in which, 23m² at Component 1 and 131m² at Component 2.

According to the above table, there are 2,154 households with 27,576 m² of land affected in component 1, 747 households with 31,978 m² of land affected in component 2 and 15 households with 55,500 m² of land affected in component 3. Number of resettlement households in 3 components is 133.

3.2. Affected land

For implementation of the project component(s), the land will be acquired in four districts Ninh Kieu, Binh Thuy, Cai Rang, O Mon of Can Tho city including:

- O Mon District: Thai Hoa ward, Chau Van Liem
- Binh Thuy District: An Thoi Ward, Binh Thuy ward, Bui Huu Nghia Ward,
- Ninh Kieu District: Hung Loi ward, An Binh Ward, Thoi Binh Ward, Xuan Khanh Ward, An Hoa Ward, An Khanh ward, Long Tuyen ward (Ninh Kieu District).
- Cai Rang District: Le Binh ward, Thuong Thanh (Cai Rang district).

A preliminary survey, inventory of loss conducted by the Consultant in March 2011 has initially determined as follow:

Table 3.2. Affected land classification

	Area (m ²)	Percentage (%)
Total of acquired area	115,054	100
In which:		
-Residential land	32,966	28.65
-Agricultural land closed to the residence	2,338	2.03
-Pond land	62	0.05
-Paddy land	60,387	52.48
-Agricultural land	18,790	16.33
-Affected organization land	154	0.13
-Other non-agricultural land	357	0.33

The above table showed that, total acquired land area is 115,054 m², in which, garden land in the relocation site is the most with 60,387 m² (52.48%), residential land is 32,966 m² (28.65%), agricultural land is 18,790 m² (16.33%), agricultural land closed to the residence is 2,338 m² (2.03%), the rest is pond land and other non-agricultural land and some organizations with small proportion.

Total affected households are 2,916 households with 11,070 affected people. In which, number of households losing houses is 789 and households losing only land is 2,127 HHs. Number of households losing more than 20% of agricultural land (including garden land) or 10% or more of vulnerable households is 281 (199 HHs + 82 vulnerable HHs). However, most of affected agricultural land is next to the residential area, is no longer used for producing, and only 15 households in the relocation site have agricultural land using for producing. Moreover, there are 9 organizations losing land with small area (154 m²).

There are 133 AHs need to resettled and 656 losing partly or move to back.

There are 92 affected business households, which households have to pay the business tax (or registered) are 91 households and 1 household businesses that do not pay taxes.

Below table shows detailly affected quantity of works.

Table 3.3. Acquired land for project

No.	Location	Ward	AHs	Affected area
I	Component I		2,154	27,553
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	262	5,211
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	172	1,472
3	Lia 3		88	631
4	Lia 4		65	1,440
5	Lia 5		10	1000
6	Lia 6		87	1,584
7	Lia 7		An Thoi	8
8	Lia 8	10		87
9	Lia 9	16		288
10	Lia 10	41		2,078
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	43	749
12	Lia 12		115	895
13	Lia 13		58	402
14	Lia 14		102	1,427
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	12	260
16	Lia 16		8	170
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	184	1,615
18	Lia 18		123	1,196
19	Lia 19		123	819

No.	Location	Ward	AHs	Affected area
20	Lia 20	An Binh	2	18
21	Lia 21		29	477
22	Lia 22		75	1,052
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	118	486
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	30	362
25	Lia 25		55	515
26	Lia 26	An Hoa	42	341
27	Lia 27		23	312
28	Lia 28		64	344
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	139	723
30	Lia 30		42	969
31	Lia 31		8	489
II	Component 2		747	31,847
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	106	12,889
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	106	2,789
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	70	1,262
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	8	168
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	66	373
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	139	1,754
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	85	2,905
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	129	8,520
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	38	1,188
III	Component 3		15	55,500
1	The Long Tuyen relocation site	Long Tuyen	15	55,500
1	Affected organization			154 (23m ² at Comp.1 and 131 m ² at Comp. 2)
	TOTAL		2,916	115,054

The above table showed that, acquired land for component 3 is 55,500 m² for relocation site construction. Component 1 (upgrading, improving alleys) will acquire 27,533 m² of households and component 2 (improving some central roads and canals) will acquire 31,847 m².

3.2.1. Affected residential land

There are 789 affected households losing 32,966 m² of residential land. In which, affected area by component 1 is 15,384m², Component 2: 15,572m² and Component 3: 2,010 m². Number of households losing their houses partly is 656 and 157 AHs have to relocate. Besides, there are 154 m² of land belongs to organization (pagoda) affected by this project.

Table 3.4. Affected residential land

No.	Location	Ward	Affected residential land (m ²)	No. of HHs losing house have to relocate (HHs)	No. of HHs losing house partly (HHs)
I	Component I		15,384	21	449
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	2,843	-	25
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	1,363	-	76
3	Lia 3		338	-	21
4	Lia 4		630	-	-
5	Lia 5		-	-	-
6	Lia 6		680	-	8
7	Lia 7		An Thoi	89	-
8	Lia 8	73		-	-
9	Lia 9	165		-	8
10	Lia 10	471		2	3
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	467	1	7
12	Lia 12		773	1	18
13	Lia 13		355	1	5
14	Lia 14		817	-	10
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	135	2	-
16	Lia 16		19	-	2
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	981	2	26
18	Lia 18		988	3	45
19	Lia 19		583	-	12
20	Lia 20	An Binh	-	-	-
21	Lia 21		188	-	7
22	Lia 22		607	-	7
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	447	4	33
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	221	3	12
25	Lia 25		445	-	24
26	Lia 26	An Hoa	249	1	9
27	Lia 27		163	-	7
28	Lia 28		169	1	35
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	913	-	42
30	Lia 30		136	-	6
31	Lia 31		79	-	1
II	Component 2		15,572	97	207
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	5,199	49	48
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	982	2	26
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	1,067	-	10

No.	Location	Ward	Affected residential land (m ²)	No. of HHs losing house have to relocate (HHs)	No. of HHs losing house partly (HHs)
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	42	-	-
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	319	-	2
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	1,330	-	26
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-	-	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	2,660	3	29
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	3,523	42	48
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	452	1	18
III	Component 3		2,010	15	-
1	The Long Tuyen relocation site	Long Tuyen	2,010	15	-
	Organization		154	-	

3.2.2. Affected agricultural land

There are 93 households losing agricultural land with the total area is 21,128m². However, agricultural area using for production is at the planned construction area for the relocation site. Number of households losing agricultural land area <20% (for vulnerable households is 10%) is 79 households, the remaining 14 affected households losing from 20% or more of agricultural land.

Table 3.5. Affected annual tree agricultural land

No	Location	Ward	Annual tree agricultural land (m ²)						Total affected area (m ²)
			affected land < 20%		affected land from 20 to 70% (for vulnerable households is 10%)		affected land >70%		
			No. of HH	Area	No. of HH	Area	No. of HH	Area	
I	Component I		74	1732	7	189	-	-	1921
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	5	46	-	-	-	-	46
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Lia 3		1	6	1	8	-	-	14
4	Lia 4		5	178	-	-	-	-	178
5	Lia 5		10	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
6	Lia 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Lia 7	An Thoi	1	7	-	-	-	-	7
8	Lia 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Lia 9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Lia 10		1	90	-	-	-	-	90
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	4	21	1	6	-	-	27
12	Lia 12		2	6	-	-	-	-	6
13	Lia 13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Lia 14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	1	5	-	-	-	-	5
16	Lia 16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	8	52	2	118	-	-	170
18	Lia 18		7	51	1	25	-	-	76
19	Lia 19		6	35	-	-	-	-	35
20	Lia 20	An Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Lia 21		5	67	-	-	-	-	67
22	Lia 22		10	114	-	-	-	-	114

No	Location	Ward	Annual tree agricultural land (m ²)						Total affected area (m ²)
			affected land < 20%		affected land from 20 to 70% (for vulnerable households is 10%)		affected land >70%		
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	-	-	1	14	-	-	14
25	Lia 25		2	11	1	18	-	-	29
26	Lia 26	An Hoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Lia 27		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Lia 28		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	5	34	-	-	-	-	34
30	Lia 30		1	11	-	-	-	-	11
31	Lia 31		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Component 2		5	247	2	170	-	-	417
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	1	36	2	170	-	-	206
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	1	21	-	-	-	-	21
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	1	63	-	-	-	-	63
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	1	91	-	-	-	-	91
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	1	36	-	-	-	-	36
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Component 3		-	-	-	-	5	18,790	18,790
1	The Long Tuyen RS	Long Tuyen	-	-	-	-	5	18,790	18,790
	TOTAL		79	1	9	359	5	18,790	21,128

Note: Among 21,128 m² agricultural land, 2,338 m² of land belong to component 1 and 2 is classified to the agricultural land next to the residence area.

3.2.3. Other affected land

In addition to affected residential land, other affected areas are non-agricultural, garden, pond. The affected paddy-garden area is much 60,387 m², however, the area per household is not much due to the urban area.

Table 3.6. Other affected land

No	Location	Ward	Non-agricultural land		Paddy - garden land		Pond	
			Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)
I	Component I		263	15	9,923	542	62	5
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	120	1	2,182	86	20	1
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	-	-	109	8	-	-
3	Lia 3		5	1	274	47	-	-
4	Lia 4		-	-	632	19	-	-
5	Lia 5		-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Lia 6		-	-	904	46	-	-
7	Lia 7	An Thoi	-	-	49	1	-	-
8	Lia 8		-	-	14	2	-	-
9	Lia 9		-	-	123	4	-	-
10	Lia 10		-	-	1,517	23	-	-
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	-	-	255	10	-	-
12	Lia 12		-	-	116	10	-	-
13	Lia 13		-	-	47	6	-	-
14	Lia 14		-	-	609	36	-	-
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	-	-	120	2	-	-
16	Lia 16		-	-	151	6	-	-
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	11	2	416	47	38	3
18	Lia 18		4	1	128	10	-	-
19	Lia 19		12	2	190	29	-	-
20	Lia 20	An Binh	-	-	18	1	-	-
21	Lia 21		-	-	222	10	-	-
22	Lia 22		49	2	283	20	-	-
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	-	-	39	8	-	-
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	-	-	127	9	-	-
25	Lia 25		5	1	36	2	-	-
26	Lia 26	An Hoa	-	-	92	8	-	-
27	Lia 27		-	-	149	9	-	-
28	Lia 28		25	1	146	27	4	1
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	33	4	342	28	-	-
30	Lia 30		-	-	224	24	-	-
31	Lia 31		-	-	410	4	-	-

No	Location	Ward	Non-agricultural land		Paddy - garden land		Pond	
			Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)
II	Component 2		94	8	15,764	216	-	-
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	30	1	7,455	65	-	-
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	21	1	1,765	28	-	-
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	-	-	132	6	-	-
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	-	-	126	5	-	-
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	-	-	54	11	-	-
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	28	5	396	17	-	-
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	15	1	139	5	-	-
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	-	-	4,961	64	-	-
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	-	-	736	15	-	-
III	Component 3		-	-	34,700	10	-	-
1	The Long Tuyen relocation site	Long Tuyen	-	-	34,700	10	-	-
	Total		358	23	60,387	768	62	5

The above table also showed that affected garden land is most in the expected relocation site with the area of 34,700 m² (planting some trees as mango, jack-fruit, durian). Garden land at the lake bank and along the canals in the project area of households is very small with mix-trees, not much economic valid. Besides, some other affected land as pond, non-agricultural land, which are affected in a very little quantity.

3.3. Affected structures

There are 800 households losing many kinds of structure. The inventory result shows that 15,542m² affected houses as follows Component 1: 4,388m²; Component 2 affects 9,924m², and Component 3: 1,229 m². The mainly affected grade is 4-D (means the house with home ground, building walls only a portion of brick, or sheet metal, brick columns) and the temporary.

Table 3.7. Affected houses

No	Location	Ward	Grade 4-A		Grade 4-B		Grade 4-C		Grade 4-D		Temporary	
			Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs
I	Component I		5	1	355	36	585	77	2,248	278	1,163	57
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	5	1	-	-	45	5	157	15	39	5
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	-	-	-	-	105	13	377	55	118	15
3	Lia 3		-	-	-	-	42	3	54	12	15	4
4	Lia 4		-	-	-	-	8	1	9	2	-	-
5	Lia 5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Lia 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	56	8	47	3
7	Lia 7	An Thoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lia 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Lia 9		-	-	13	1	48	3	97	4	11	1
10	Lia 10		-	-	-	-	-	-	99	5	-	-
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	-	-	-	-	30	1	47	5	4	1
12	Lia 12		-	-	29	2	24	3	65	13	-	-
13	Lia 13		-	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	-	-
14	Lia 14		-	-	-	-	17	4	39	4	4	-
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	2	52	2
16	Lia 16		-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	-	-	-	-	62	3	111	22	4	2
18	Lia 18		-	-	-	-	52	6	276	40	17	2
19	Lia 19		-	-	-	-	7	2	57	7	647	4
20	Lia 20	An Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Lia 21		-	-	-	-	-	-	127	6	2	1
22	Lia 22		-	-	-	-	10	1	44	4	16	1
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	-	-	2	1	59	14	82	19	12	2
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	-	-	-	-	12	3	120	8	72	2

No	Location	Ward	Grade 4-A		Grade 4-B		Grade 4-C		Grade 4-D		Temporary	
			Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs
25	Lia 25	An Hoa	-	-	217	21	-	-	-	-	29	3
26	Lia 26		-	-	-	-	25	3	27	3	25	3
27	Lia 27		-	-	-	-	-	-	65	7	-	-
28	Lia 28		-	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	6	2
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	-	-	49	6	43	12	207	23	23	2
30	Lia 30		-	-	-	-	-	-	47	6	10	-
31	Lia 31		-	-	32	2	-	-	-	-	10	2
II	Component 2		80	2	28	3	2,916	92	4,964	206	1,936	37
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	-	-	-	-	1,541	39	2,277	49	531	11
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	-	-	13	1	20	3	251	12	248	4
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	-	-	10	1	21	5	82	4	40	3
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	-	-	5	1	13	3	235	24	36	5
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	-	-	-	-	186	11	235	13	83	-
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	80	2	-	-	1,106	29	1,682	85	454	14
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	-	-	-	-	30	2	195	16	544	-
III	Component 3		-	-	-	-	765	6	204	2	260	3
1	The Long Tuyen	Long Tuyen	-	-	-	-	765	6	204	2	260	3

Resettlement Plan

Mekong Delta Region Urban Upgrading Project - Can Tho City Sub-Project

No	Location	Ward	Grade 4-A		Grade 4-B		Grade 4-C		Grade 4-D		Temporary	
			Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs
	relocation site											
	Sub-total		85	3	383	39	4,266	175	7,417	486	3,359	97
	Affected organization		-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
	Total		85	3	383	39	4,266	175	7,449	486	3,359	97

Statistics in the above table shows, the affected houses in project area is Grade 4 (means low valued housing/structures) with different categories. In which, most affected are the 4-D grade with an area of 7,449m², followed by the 4-C grade with an area of 4,266 m², temporary house is 3,359m², and the rest of 4-A grade and 4-B with the affected area is very small.

Table 3.8. Other affected structures

No.	Secondary structure	unit	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
			Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
1	Kiôt, warehouse	m2	295	261	-	556
2	WC, external kitchen	m2	357	49	105	511
3	Grave	cái	24	17	-	41
4	Wall	m2	731	713	120	1,564
5	Fence	m2	7,642	2,917	33	10,592
6	Yard	m2	147	55	-	201
7	Eaves	m2	3,710	1,635	180	5,526
8	Altar	cái	214	71	1	286
9	Water meter	cái	11	-	-	11
10	Electricity meter	cái	4	35	10	49
11	Balcon	m2	65	80	-	145
12	Column	cái	2,966	1,353	27	4,346
13	Door	m2	119	77	180	376
14	Others	m2	92	3	-	95

In addition, there are other structures of the affected households, including 10,591m² of net, fences, 5,526m² of terrace, 286 altars, 11 water meters, 49 electric meters, 511m² bathroom or kitchen were built outside, 4,346columns, 41 shrines/graves and some other structures. Most of the affected works are in Component 1 and 2.

Other affected structures: some pagodas are also affected with small area because of expanding alleys such as Van Tu pagoda (20m2), Ngoc Hoa (3m2), Hung Thanh Tu (16m2), Long An Tu (40m2), Linh Thanh Tu (20m2), Tinh That Ngoc Kim (15m2), Phuoc Long (20m2), Ba Tien Hau (12m2), Phap Nhu (8m2). Expanding alleys is designed on the basic of local people's demands and expectations and mainly based on existing structures status so that impact on these physical cultural structures is not much (or in other words, these pagodas are not affected too much compared to their existing large area). They are only affected with secondary structures like walls, columns. During the designing phase, the consultative meetings were carried out with the pagoda representatives and it is concluded that they willingly support the project implementation and that the OP 4.11 is not triggered..

3.4. Affected trees

There are not many trees affected by projects. Component 3 has the most of affected trees (3,041 trees and 18,790 m2 paddy area), component 1: 1,914 trees, component 2: 1,750 trees. Some other economical valid trees are planted in Long Tuyen relocation site, other areas are most of mix-trees with small economical valid and number of trees in each household is very few.

Table 3.9. Affected trees

No	Location	Ward	Total	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group
			tree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	m2
I	Component 1		1,914	823	386	355	87	21	242	40
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	409	212	54	74	7	15	47	-
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	30	12	5	5	-	1	7	-
3	Lia 3		20	5	3	4	2	-	6	-
4	Lia 4		281	48	22	127	14	-	70	-
5	Lia 5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Lia 6		177	38	71	33	5	2	28	-
7	Lia 7		An Thoi	21	13	5	-	-	-	3
8	Lia 8	6		4	2	-	-	-	-	-
9	Lia 9	11		8	1	2	-	-	-	-
10	Lia 10	310		202	35	2	50	2	19	-
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	29	11	7	-	1	-	10	-
12	Lia 12		114	71	38	5	-	-	-	-
13	Lia 13		6	1	1	2	1	-	1	-
14	Lia 14		93	48	18	16	6	-	5	-
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Lia 16		21	13	3	-	-	-	5	-
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	64	18	24	19	-	1	2	40
18	Lia 18		16	-	8	5	-	-	3	-
19	Lia 19		41	11	9	11	1	-	9	-
20	Lia 20	An Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Lia 21		32	16	12	2	-	-	2	-
22	Lia 22		45	16	9	7	-	-	13	-
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Lia 25		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26	Lia 26	An Hoa	41	24	15	1	-	-	1	-
27	Lia 27		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Lia 28		20	9	2	5	-	-	4	-
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	89	30	38	20	-	-	1	-
30	Lia 30		33	12	3	13	-	-	5	-
31	Lia 31		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Component 2		1,750	608	361	302	242	2	235	-
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	781	347	248	19	148	1	18	-

No	Location	Ward	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7
			tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	m2
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	107	31	11	6	-	-	59	-
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	89	25	16	6	32	-	10	-
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	63	-	2	52	1	-	8	-
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	48	9	3	10	-	-	26	-
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	18	2	6	2	-	-	8	-
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	558	137	65	207	57	-	92	-
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	84	55	10	-	4	1	14	-
III	Component 3		3,041	2,065	970	-	4	-	2	18,790
1	The Long Tuyen relocation site	Long Tuyen	3,041	2,065	970	-	4	-	2	18,790
	Total		6,705	3,496	1,717	657	333	23	479	18,830

Note:

- Group 1: Longan, Jackfruit, Mango, Coconut
- Group 2: Grapefruit, orange, guava, apple
- Group 3: Peach, Hai duong
- Group 4: Banana, Papaya
- Group 5: Industry plants
- Group 6: Wood plants, bamboo.
- Group 7: Paddy, others

SOCIAL – ECONOMIC INFORMATION

4.1. Socio-economic characteristics of Can Tho City

Can Tho is located on the right bank of Hau River in the Mekong Delta, is one of five central cities of Vietnam. Can Tho was recognized as primary urban of Vietnam by decision No. 889/QDD-TTg on 24th June 2009.

Can Tho city is self-affirmed as urban class I city¹ and modern civilization, a center of economic- social and culture in the Mekong Delta region. Can Tho is important place as for local and international transportation, and as experimenting a strong growth of the entire Mekong Delta region is one its key development driving forces . Simultaneously, the city is striving to become basically an industrial city by 2020.

Can Tho area of 140,096 ha, includes 9 districts: Ninh Kieu, Cai Rang, Binh Thuy, O Mon, Thot Not, Phong Dien, Co Do, Vinh Thanh and Thoi Lai. Population size in 2009 was 1,190,264, of with 65.83%, urban population and 34.17%, rural population.

With the gateway location connecting to the Southeast Asia, Can Tho is a key for investment for the Government of Vietnam with is said before already. The river and canals - and international traffic, waterway and airway. Can Tho is also an important tourist destination Can Tho is also strong in agricultural and counts with research centers . The social -economic development between 2006 -2010 in Can Tho City has achieved many accomplishments. The average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in three years from 2006 to 2008 reached 15.86%, 13.07% increase in 2009, 2010 expected to increase above 15%, Gross Domestic Product is expected reached 15.12% (the plan is 15.5 - 16%) in 2006 - 2010 of which: agriculture - aquaculture increased 3.8% (the plan 4.5 - 5%), industry - construction up 18.6% (according to the plan is from 20.5 to 21%), services increased 16.25% (according to the plan from 14.5 to 15%). GDP per person of U.S. dollars at current prices is estimated at \$ 1,914 in 2010, exceeding 144 USD compared to the target (\$ 1,770). Economic structural shifts right direction, gradually formed the industrial - service - high-tech agriculture structure: By 2010, the proportion of the industry - building up 43.22%; the service was 43.97% and the agriculture, forestry and acquaculture is 12.81%.

4.2. Social – economic survey in project area

a) Content of social – economic survey:

- Assessment of general characteristics of the population (population, ethnic, gender, education level, occupation, employment, income)
- Assessment of the population's living conditions (traffic travel, health, schools, communication), the facilities of the families, ...

¹ In Vietnam, there are 05 cities classified as Class I including Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh, Hai Phong, Da nang and Can Tho. They are most biggest city in Vietnam.

- Record of comments and proposals of APs reflecting in projects planning and implementing.
- Raising awareness of the public about the project to implement the project easily.

b) Training for SES and IOL

Before performing social-economic surveys, Inventory of loss, Resettlement Group has organized training for participants. The contents are introduced and trained as follows:

- The training provided information about the project and the technical survey for interviewers creating friendly relationships to reach objects, communicate and record full and accurate information in the survey form.
- Before beginning the formal survey, the implementation team also conducted surveys in the field trials to get experiences to prepare the best conditions to ensure the survey results accurately.

c) Survey method

Surveys will be conducted primarily by direct interviews (face to face) in the following sequence:

i) Step 1: Working preparation

- Make a list of households will be interviewed based on the information of affected alleys
- Plan the survey schedule ...
- Prepare the documents necessary to explain, maps, ...
- Prepare sample questions for use based on a survey questionnaire form attached in the Appendix 1;
- Organize the survey team,
- Provide training to enhance practical skills survey, knowledge about the project for the interviewer ...

ii) Step 2 : Survey implementation

- Explain and discuss with local authorities about the survey;
- Determine interviewed households;
- Appointment (if necessary) with the household/ important person to interview family members.
- Interview the headed or important person of affected household

iii) Step 3: Additional interview (if necessary)

Additional interviews with those households that prefer the answers are not enough to ensure that the data collected quality.

4.3. Social – economic survey result

4.3.1. Summary of the survey samples

The conducted SES as requirements' resettlement specialists of included 400 households. The surveyed households are in the affected wards (see table below).

Surveyed households were selected contingently from the affected wards, with particular attention to the severely affected, female headed households, ethnic minority and other vulnerable people. The largest number of EMs are settled in Chau Van Liem Ward, O Mon District, as shown in the survey.

Table 4.1. Number of surveyed households

District	Ward	Affected households	Surveyed households	Percentage %
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	430	92	21%
	An Binh	106	15	14%
	Thoi Binh	118	11	9%
	An Hoa	167	30	18%
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	511	22	4%
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	15 ^(*)	20	
	Bui Huu Nghia	20	7	35%
	An Thoi	75	14	19%
	Binh Thuy	318	18	6%
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	22 ^(**)	7	32%
	Le Binh	472	38	8%
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	422	114	27%
	Thoi Hoa	262	12	5%
Total		2,916	400	14%

Note: (*) Number of surveyed households is more than affected households due Long Tuyen relocation site is reduced construction area to the recent measurement.

(**): Number of affected household is estimated formerly at Thuong Thanh

4.3.2. Ethnic

Survey results show that most of affected households in the project are “Kinh” group, and other ethnic minority as the Muong, Hoa with very small proportion. They almost live in the O Mon district, Chau Van Liem Ward. As resulting from EM screening, only Khmer people are considered as project EM under OP4.10 and an ethnic minorities plan is prepared for the Khmer people.

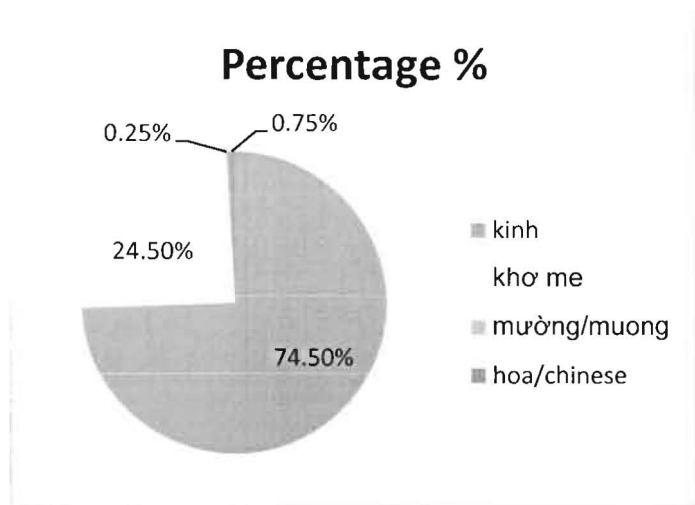


Figure 4.1. Percentage of ethnic group in SES

Table 4.2. Number of ethnic group in SES

District	Ward	Kinh		Khơ-me		Muong		Hoa		Total	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	91	30.54	0	0	0		1	33.33	92	23.00
	An Binh	15	5.03	0	0	0		0	0.00	15	3.75
	Thoi Binh	10	3.36	1	1.02	0		0	0.00	11	2.75
	An Hoa	29	9.73	0	0	1	100	0	0.00	30	7.50
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	22	7.38	0	0	0		0	0.00	22	5.50
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	20	6.71	0	0	0		0	0.00	20	5.00
	Bui Huu Nghia	7	2.35	0	0	0		0	0.00	7	1.75
	An Thoi	14	4.70	0	0	0		0	0.00	14	3.50
	Binh Thuy	16	5.37	1	1.02	0		1	33.33	18	4.50
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	7	2.35	0	0	0		0	0.00	7	1.75
	Le Binh	35	11.74	3	3.06	0		0	0.00	38	9.50
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	23	7.72	90	91.84	0		1	33.33	114	28.50
	Thoi Hoa	9	3.02	3	3.06	0		0	0.00	12	3.00
Total		298	100	98	100	1	100	3	100	400	100

4.3.3. Religion

Up to 82% of households do not participate in any kind of religion. Two popular religious groups are Buddhist (13.75%) in Hung Loi ward, Ninh Kieu district and Chau Van Liem Ward, O Mon District and Catholicism (3%). There are Other religions such as Protestant, Cao Dai in a very small proportion (about 1.25%).

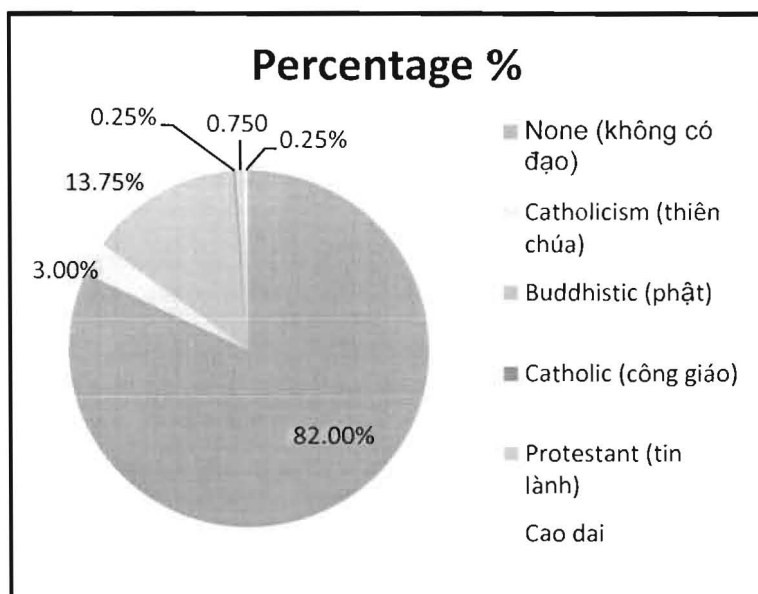


Figure 4.2. Religious component of surveyed households

Table 4.3. Religious component of surveyed households

District	Ward	None	Catholicism	Buddhistic	Catholic	Protestant	Cao Dai	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	75	3	12	0	1	1	92
	An Binh	14	0	0	1	0		15
	Thoi Binh	11	0	0	0	0		11
	An Hoa	28	1	1	0	0		30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	20	1	1	0	0		22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	20	0	0	0			20
	Bui Huu Nghia	6	0	0	0	1		7
	An Thoi	14	0	0	0	0		14
	Binh Thuy	14	0	4	0	0		18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	6	0	1	0	0		7
	Le Binh	31	7	0	0	0		38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	81	0	32	0	1	0	114
	Thoi Hoa	8	0	4	0	0		12
	Total	328	12	55	1	3	1	400
	Percentage %	82.00	3.00	13.75	0.25	0.75	0.25	100

4.3.4. Gender

The survey results showed that 400 households with 1667 people, the average is 4.2 persons in a household. Number of female (54.41%) in the household is often more than men (45.59%). Percentage of male / female in the household of the affected households are not much different, the average rate of 1.2 female/1 male. Particularly in Thoi Binh ward is fairly high percentage of female 1.6 female/1 male. The remaining wards are about 1.2 to 1.3 female /1 male. Thuong Thanh ward has the ratio of men higher than women, average 0.7 female /1 male.

Table 4.4. Gender component in households

District	Ward	Male		Female		Total of persons	Ratio of female/male
		Amount	%	Amount	%		
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	156	43.33	204	56.67	360	1.3
	An Binh	33	45.83	39	54.17	72	1.2
	Thoi Binh	26	38.24	42	61.76	68	1.6
	An Hoa	56	45.90	66	54.10	122	1.2
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	34	41.98	47	58.02	81	1.4
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	42	51.85	39	48.15	81	0.9
	Bui Huu Nghia	12	42.86	16	57.14	28	1.3
	An Thoi	24	44.44	30	55.56	54	1.3
	Binh Thuy	33	46.48	38	53.52	71	1.2
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	21	60.00	14	40.00	35	0.7
	Le Binh	71	44.65	88	55.35	159	1.2
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	230	47.23	257	52.77	487	1.1
	Thoi Hoa	22	44.90	27	55.10	49	1.2
Total		760	45.59	907	54.41	1,667	1.2

4.3.5. Age

Survey results showed that the percentage of people under 18 in the surveyed household are about 18.12%, while the proportion of people aged 18 and older is about 81.88%. There is no significant differences between the wards. Percentage of people over 18 most at Binh Thuy (90.14%), Long Tuyen, Thoi Hoa (89%). The most common rate in the wards in the range of 82-88%. Percentage of adults (over 18) have to care for people under age 18 is about 4.5/1 person under 18.

Table 4.5. Component of adult group and under 18 year-old group in wards

District	Ward	Number of people under 18		Number of people from 18 to over		Total
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	84	23.33	276	76.67	360
	An Binh	9	12.50	63	87.50	72
	Thoi Binh	16	23.53	52	76.47	68
	An Hoa	24	19.67	98	80.33	122
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	14	17.28	67	82.72	81
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	9	11.11	72	88.89	81
	Bui Huu Nghia	6	21.43	22	78.57	28
	An Thoi	10	18.52	44	81.48	54
	Binh Thuy	7	9.86	64	90.14	71
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	4	11.43	31	88.57	35
	Le Binh	22	13.84	137	86.16	159
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	92	18.89	395	81.11	487
	Thoi Hoa	5	10.20	44	89.80	49
	Total	302	18.12	1,365	81.88	1,667

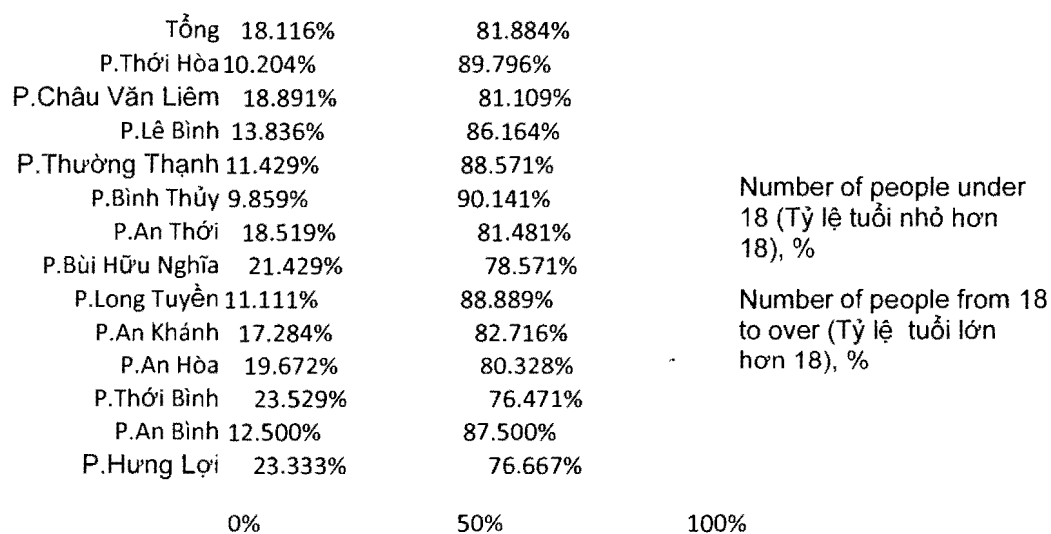


Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults and under 18 year-old group in wards

4.3.6. Education

Out of the 1667 people in 400 surveyed households, only about 7.62% have had qualified vocational training fsecondary or higher, the remaining 92.38% of people are graduating from

high school or less. People with primary education is most (up 31.49%), followed by 26.63% of secondary. Number of illiterate adults or younger is 12.66%.
 The education process as above will dominate much for the employment and income of each individual household.

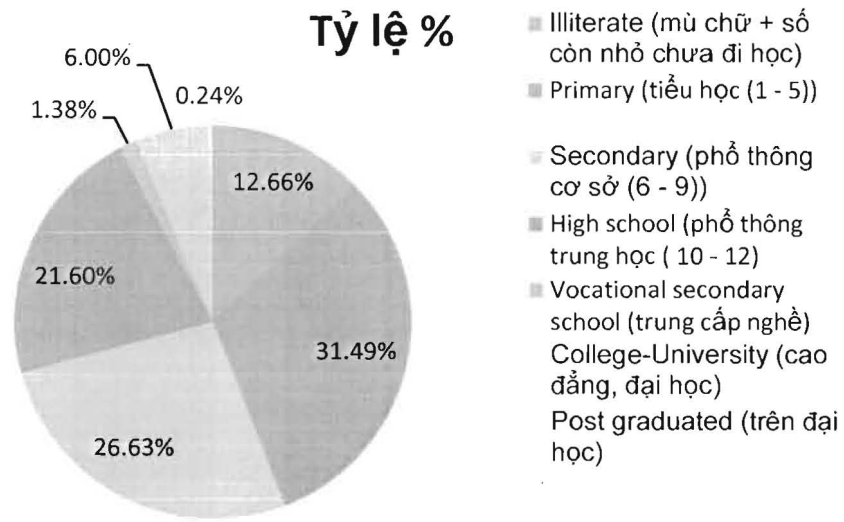


Figure 4.4. Education of members in households

Table 4.6. Education of members in households

District	Ward	Illiterate + still young not go to school		Primary		Secondary		High school		Vocational secondary		College - University		Post graduated		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	31	17	59	26	50	41	53	44	5	4	19	11	0	0	360	217	143
	An Binh	2	3	7	5	15	14	10	9	2	2	3	0	0	0	72	39	33
	Thoi Binh	2	1	10	6	10	8	12	6	2	2	4	3	1	1	68	41	27
	An Hoa	8	6	20	18	25	18	13	7	0	0	4	3	0	0	122	70	52
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	2	5	20	11	12	5	8	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	81	48	33
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	4	1	18	22	10	16	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	38	43
	Bui Huu Nghia	0	2	7	0	4	5	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	28	15	13
	An Thoi	4	2	5	4	8	7	9	8	1	1	3	2	0	0	54	30	24
	Binh Thuy	2	2	6	4	8	7	18	14	0	0	5	4	1	0	71	40	31
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	2	2	5	5	5	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	0	35	20	15
	Le Binh	8	11	21	17	33	19	24	17	0	0	5	4	0	0	159	91	68
O	Chau Van Liem	51	37	120	94	49	56	37	30	1	1	6	4	1	0	487	265	222

District	Ward	Illiterate + still young not go to school		Primary		Secondary		High school		Vocational secondary		College - University		Post graduated		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Thoi Hoa	5	1	11	4	12	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	30	19
	Total	121	90	309	216	241	203	200	160	11	12	59	41	3	1	1667	944	723
	Rate %	12.66		31.49		26.63		21.60		1.38		6.00		0.24		100		

Statistical results in Table 4.6 also shows that in almost all educational levels, the proportion of male is higher than female, and in general, the educational level of the affected households in the project area is low. People with the post-graduated degrees are only 0.24%, college, university level are 6%.

4.3.7. Occupation and employment

By the level of the affected people in the survey is low, the occupation will be primarily employment (27.3%), small business (13.17%). Number of people working in state agencies is 7.54% (see Table 4.7).

Table 4.7. Occupation of affected people

Ward	Agriculture product	State staff	Small business	Business owner	Employed	Repair	Officer	Unemployer	Retire, housework	Student	Others
Hung Loi	0	40	46	5	57	13	5	0	85	61	13
An Binh	1	3	10	1	22	4	0	1	22	4	0
Thoi Binh	0	7	5	0	12	1	1	2	14	10	4
An Hoa	0	10	17	1	28	3	0	0	27	24	2
An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	0	8	9	0	23	0	3	1	20	11	3
Long Tuyen	15	2	6	0	27	4	0	0	15	9	2
Bui Huu Nghia	0	2	5	1	9	0	0	2	2	3	0
An Thoi	1	6	8	0	7	3	1	1	10	11	2
Binh Thuy	0	11	13	0	6	3	1	0	20	11	3
Thuong Thanh	5	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	3	0
Le Binh	0	12	32	1	38	4	2	4	40	21	2
Chau Van Liem	1	11	53	1	167	10	1	5	132	76	9
Thoi Hoa	1	0	2	0	19	0	0	0	22	2	3
Total	24	118	206	10	427	45	14	16	415	246	43
rate %	1.53%	7.54	13.17	0.64	27.3	2.88	0.90	1.02	26.53	15.7	2.75

Because the project area is mainly urban the number of farming work is very low (only about 1.53%). In addition, the percentage of the unemployed, or retired from work, housework and students is fairly high (43%).

The employment survey result in Table 4.8 shows that, at the time of the survey, there were 348 people have stable jobs (22.91%), 525 people have unstable jobs (34.56%) and 646 people without jobs (42.53%) of the 1519 surveyed. According to this ratio, a person must feed for one person.

In the project implementation, in addition to all entirely relocated households, those small business households along the road, along the alley will be affected to the employment and income.

Table 4.8. Employment situation of affected people

District	Ward	Having stable job		Having unstable job		Unemployment		Total
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	96	29.45	80	24.54	150	46.01	326
	An Binh	14	21.88	25	39.06	25	39.06	64
	Thoi Binh	13	22.81	16	28.07	28	49.12	57
	An Hoa	28	27.72	35	34.65	38	37.62	101
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	20	25.32	26	32.91	33	41.77	79
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	8	10.81	46	62.16	20	27.03	74
	Bui Huu Nghia	8	38.10	8	38.10	5	23.81	21
	An Thoi	15	33.33	14	31.11	16	35.56	45
	Binh Thuy	25	36.76	13	19.12	30	44.12	68
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	6	22.22	12	44.44	9	33.33	27
	Le Binh	47	30.32	46	29.68	62	40.00	155
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	66	14.57	182	40.18	205	45.25	453
	Thoi Hoa	2	4.08	22	44.90	25	51.02	49
	Total	348	22.91	525	34.56	646	42.53	1,519

4.3.8. Income and Expenditures of households

Afforemented, income sources of the project affected households are mostly from small business, civil servant and/or other free-contract labours which is estimated to about 60% of total surveyed households.

Through the survey, 41.25% of households replied that the monthly income of families in the range of 2-5 million; 29.75% of households earning between 50-10 million. In addition, there is a ratio of about 6% of respondents less than 1 million per month and 14.25% of households had an income of 1-2 million per month. The average income of a household per month is about 5,448,750 VND (see table 4.9).

Table 4.9. Average income per month of households

District	Ward	<1M	1-2M	2-5M	5-10M	10-20M	>20M	Total
Ninh	Hung Loi	8	13	33	31	6	1	92

District	Ward	<1M	1-2M	2-5M	5-10M	10-20M	>20M	Total
	An Binh	0	2	4	5	4	0	15
	Thoi Binh	0	0	3	5	3	0	11
	An Hoa	0	4	13	12	1	0	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	1	0	13	5	2	1	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	0	0	8	8	4	0	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	0	1	3	2	1	0	7
	An Thoi	1	2	3	7	1	0	14
	Binh Thuy	0	2	7	8	1	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	0	0	2	2	1	2	7
	Le Binh	2	5	17	11	2	1	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	10	25	54	21	4	0	114
	Thoi Hoa	2	3	5	2	0	0	12
	Total	24	57	165	119	30	5	400
	Percentage %	6.00	14.25	41.25	29.75	7.50	1.25	100
	Average income/ HH/month	5,448,750 VND						
	Average income/person /month	1,297,321 VND						

Table 4.9 shows that, average income per person per month is about 1,297,321 VND. This income level is not regular. For the group of households with average income per month below 1 million, average income is about 238,095 VND/person/month; similarly for the other groups in turn is 357,143 VND/person/month, 595,235 VND /person/month; 1,785,714 VND/person/month...

In addition, the statistical result in Table 4.10 show that 28.75% of households responded that monthly expenditure is less than 3 million, 35% of households spending from 3-6 million per month, 11.5% of households spending from 6-10 million per month and 2.5% of households spending more than 10 million per month. So the average expenditure per month per person is 1,412,494 VND.

Table 4.10. Monthly average expenditure of households

District	Ward	Not defined	<3M	3-6M	6-10M	>10M	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	0	32	46	11	3	92
	An Binh	7	0	6	1	1	15
	Thoi Binh	0	0	5	5	1	11
	An Hoa	2	8	15	5	0	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	13	5	3	0	1	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	3	1	6	9	1	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	3	1	3	0	0	7
	An Thoi	2	2	9	1	0	14
	Binh Thuy	9	1	7	1	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	0	2	0	4	1	7
	Le Binh	12	10	12	4	0	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	32	50	25	5	2	114
	Thoi Hoa	6	3	3	0	0	12
	Total	89	115	140	46	10	400
	Percentage %	22.25%	28.75%	35.00%	11.50%	2.50%	100%
	Monthly average expenditure/HH	5,932,476 VND					
	Monthly average expenditure/person	1,412,494.26 VND					

Data on income and expenditure in the above tables showed an average income per person is insufficient for monthly expenditure so people seek assistance from their relatives and social networks, 65.83%. Following the Molisa's criteria on poverty standards on vulnerable group definition, in the project area there are 54 poor households, 280 households (see Table 4.11). It is defined and considered as vulnerable households by land acquisition for the project.

Table 4.11. Number of poor, social-policy households in the survey

	Poor	Social Policy
Amount	54	280

At the current, wards have not issued new poverty standard as the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (Decision 100/2011/QD-UBND by Can Tho PC promulgating the standards of poor households, poor access applies period 2011-2015).

4.3.9. Facilities of households

Survey results in Table 4.12 shows:

- Transportation mean: transportation means of people in the area mainly are motorcycles (accounting for 76.76%) and bicycles (up 52.50%). few households own cars, and 1.5% of households own ships/boats.
- The communications and entertainment: most households own TV-video player (97%), 68.5% of households telephones, 16% of households computers.

In addition, 8.5% of households using air conditioning, and 95.5% of households use electric fans.

Table 4.12. Facilities of households

Ward	Car	Motobike	Bicycle	Video player	Electric fan	Air condition	Computer	Washing machine	Telephone	Ship/ boat
Hung Loi	2	81	54	92	92	15	31	34	81	0
An Binh	1	14	5	15	15	2	1	4	12	1
Thoi Binh	0	11	5	11	10	4	6	9	9	0
An Hoa	0	23	17	30	28	3	3	7	24	0
An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	1	20	9	18	22	2	1	3	14	1
Long Tuyen	1	14	12	18	18	0	0	1	15	1
Bui Huu Nghia	0	5	5	7	6	0	1	2	5	0
An Thoi	0	11	4	13	13	2	3	5	10	0
Binh Thuy	0	18	10	18	17	1	6	5	12	0
Thuong Thanh	0	6	6	6	6	1	3	1	6	2
Le Binh	2	29	16	38	38	3	9	8	22	1
Chau Van Liem	1	67	64	110	105	1	3	6	58	0
Thoi Hoa	0	8	3	12	12	0	0	0	6	0
Total	8	307	210	388	382	34	67	85	274	6
Percentage %	2.00	76.75	52.50	97.00	95.50	8.50	16.75	21.25	68.50	1.50

4.3.10. Sources of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

- Sources of energy for lighting

The survey found that up to 96.50% of households use electricity for lighting with their own electricity meters, while only 3.25% households use electric lighting from other households with higher costs in Hung Loi ward (district, Ninh Kieu), Le Binh (Cai Rang district) and Chau Van Liem ward (O Mon district). Only one household (0.25%) in Ward Long Tuyen uses kerosene for lighting (see table below).

Table 4.13. Sources of energy for lighting

District	Ward	Electric with their own electric meters	Electric from other households with high price	Kerosene/ Gas	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	89	3	0	92
	An Binh	15	0	0	15
	Thoi Binh	11	0	0	11
	An Hoa	30	0	0	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	20	2	0	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	18	1	1	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	6	1	0	7
	An Thoi	14	0	0	14
	Binh Thuy	18	0	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	7	0	0	7
	Le Binh	35	3	0	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	111	3	0	114
	Thoi Hoa	12	0	0	12
	Total	386	13	1	400
	%	96.50	3.25	0.25	

- *Sources of energy for cooking*

Energy source for cooking in households is mainly gas (accounting for 77.50%) and firewood, coal (23%). Only about 8.5% of households use electric for cooking. In addition, some households also use a combination of gas and electricity for cooking (see table below).

Table 4.14. Sources of energy for cooking

District	Ward	Electric with their own electric meters	Electric from other household with high price	Kerosene	Gas	Wood	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	2	0	2	82	10	96
	An Binh	1	0	1	15	1	18
	Thoi Binh	1	0	1	9	0	11
	An Hoa	12	0	0	22	4	38
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	1	0	0	21	3	25
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	2	0	0	14	6	22

District	Ward	Electric with their own electric meters	Electric from other household with high price	Kerosene	Gas	Wood	Total
	Bui Huu Nghia	0	0	0	7	1	8
	An Thoi	1	0	0	11	3	15
	Binh Thuy	1	0	0	17	1	19
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	1	0	0	6	2	9
	Le Binh	3	0	1	28	11	43
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	9	1	2	70	46	128
	Thoi Hoa	0	0	0	8	4	12
	Total	34	1	7	310	92	444
	%	8.50	0.25	1.75	77.5	23.00	

Note: Some households use many kinds of energy sources for cooking

4.3.11. Sources of water

From survey result of 400 HHs, 89% of households use water from water supply system of city for cooking and domestic activities, including 4.75% use water from other households with high prices. In addition, nearly 11% of households are not connected to the water supply system of city. They mainly use water from wells and water channels, ponds.

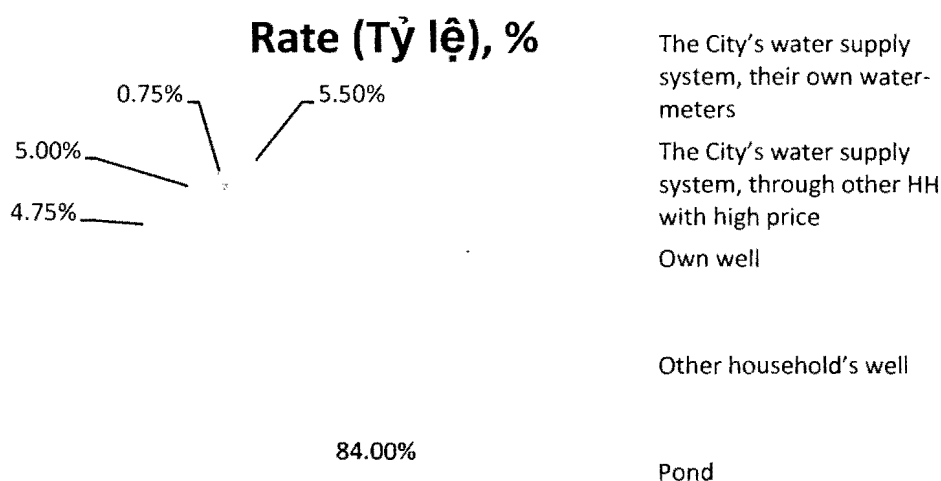


Figure 4-5. Water sources using in household

Table 4.15. Water sources using in household

District	Ward	The City's water supply system, their own water-meters	The City's water supply system, through other HH with high price	Own well	Other household's well	Pond	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	82	8	2	0	0	92
	An Binh	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Thoi Binh	11	0	0	0	0	11
	An Hoa	26	4	0	0	0	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	18	1	2	0	1	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	5	1	7	0	7	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	5	1	1	0	0	7
	An Thoi	14	0	0	0	0	14
	Binh Thuy	18	0	0	0	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	6	0	0	0	1	7
	Le Binh	31	1	2	1	3	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	98	3	6	2	5	114
	Thoi Hoa	7	0	0	0	5	12
	Total	336	19	20	3	22	400

4.3.12. Sanitation of households

Currently the Can Tho Urban Works Company is the public utility company operating under the management of Can Tho City People's Committee, was assigned the tasks of environmental hygiene and waste management. At the regional routes of the project alley, garbage collection is implemented, people are also aware of the waste collection for the collection unit to collect and transport. However, in areas along the canal road, residual waste disposal in the canals are still evident, this is likely to cause water pollution.

About the using of sanitation, survey result in Table 4.16 shows that 13.5% of households have without sanitary toilet in the house, including 2.5% of households have to use other household's hygiene and 11% of households use fish pond toilet, most commonly in the Chau Van Liem ward (O Mon district) and Long Tuyen ward (Binh Thuy). This is unhygienic and causing for environmental pollution (see table below).

Table 4.15. Water sources using in household

District	Ward	The City's water supply system, their own water-meters	The City's water supply system, through other HH with high price	Own well	Other household's well	Pond	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	82	8	2	0	0	92
	An Binh	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Thoi Binh	11	0	0	0	0	11
	An Hoa	26	4	0	0	0	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	18	1	2	0	1	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	5	1	7	0	7	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	5	1	1	0	0	7
	An Thoi	14	0	0	0	0	14
	Binh Thuy	18	0	0	0	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	6	0	0	0	1	7
	Le Binh	31	1	2	1	3	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	98	3	6	2	5	114
	Thoi Hoa	7	0	0	0	5	12
	Total	336	19	20	3	22	400

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Table 4.16. Sanitation of households

District	Ward	Toilet in the house	Other household's toilet	Fish pond toilet	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	91	1	0	92
	An Binh	15	0	0	15
	Thoi Binh	11	0	0	11
	An Hoa	25	2	3	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	20	0	2	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	14	1	5	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	6	1	0	7
	An Thoi	12	1	1	14
	Binh Thuy	18	0	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	4	1	2	7
	Le Binh	34	2	2	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	87	1	26	114
	Thoi Hoa	9	0	3	12
	Total	346	10	44	400
	%	86.50	2.50	11.00	100

4.3.13. Community health care

Hospital system in Can Tho City is quite developed, including private health care services. Survey results in the below table show that 41.75% of households come to the District hospitals for medical care, 30.5% to the Central Hospital, 23.75% to medical center and 4% to private hospitals (see Table below).

Table 4.17. Medical centre

District	Ward	Medical center	District hospital	Central/ City Hospital	Private hospital	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	24	6	54	8	92
	An Binh	0	4	7	4	15
	Thoi Binh	2	1	8	0	11
	An Hoa	5	16	8	1	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	2	12	8	0	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	16	3	1	0	20

District	Ward	Medical center	District hospital	Central/ City Hospital	Private hospital	Total
	Bui Huu Nghia	1	3	3	0	7
	An Thoi	2	3	9	0	14
	Binh Thuy	9	5	4	0	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	3	1	2	1	7
	Le Binh	18	13	5	2	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	13	88	13	0	114
	Thoi Hoa	0	12	0	0	12
	Total	95	167	122	16	400
	%	23.75	41.75	30.50	4.00	100

Survey results show that only 18.5% of households would like to be offered opportunities to work with the project. The remaining 81.5% of households do not want to participate.

The work that affected people want to participate is being worker for project to do some manual works. Other jobs may require a high skill level, which may not be consistent with their abilities.

Table 4.18. Want to work for the project

District	Ward	Want to work	Not want	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	12	80	92
	An Binh	2	13	15
	Thoi Binh	3	8	11
	An Hoa	8	22	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	3	19	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	0	20	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	1	6	7
	An Thoi	2	12	14
	Binh Thuy	0	18	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	1	6	7
	Le Binh	5	33	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	34	80	114
	Thoi Hoa	3	9	12
	Total	74	326	400
	%	18.50	81.50	100

Table 4.19. Works for project

District	Ward	Worker	Engineer	Supervisor	Other	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	8	0	0	4	12
	An Binh	2	0	0	0	2
	Thoi Binh	3	0	0	0	3
	An Hoa	8	0	0	0	8
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	3	0	0	0	3
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	0	0	0	0	0
	Bui Huu Nghia	1	0	0	0	1
	An Thoi	2	0	0	0	2
	Binh Thuy	0	0	0	0	0
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	1	0	0	0	1
	Le Binh	4	1	0	0	5
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	34	0	0	0	34
	Thoi Hoa	3	0	0	0	3
	Total	69	1	0	4	74
	%	93.24	1.35	0.00	5.41	

The statical result showed that, if the affected people can work for project, 93.24% of affected households can work as workers, only 1.35% can work as engineers.

4.3.14. Support for the project

Survey shows that up to 96.50% of surveyed households said that they frequently travel on the alleys in their area and only 1% travel on other ways, so support investment for the alleys.

Table 4.20. Support for the project

District	Ward	Support	Not support	No idea	Total
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	80	1	11	92
	An Binh	14	0	1	15
	Thoi Binh	10	0	1	11
	An Hoa	19	1	10	30
	An Khanh + Xuan Khanh	13	0	9	22
Binh Thuy	Long Tuyen	20	0	0	20
	Bui Huu Nghia	6	0	1	7
	An Thoi	10	3	1	14
	Binh Thuy	15	0	3	18
Cai Rang	Thuong Thanh	6	0	1	7

District	Ward	Support	Not support	No idea	Total
	Le Binh	24	3	11	38
O Mon	Chau Van Liem	76	5	33	114
	Thoi Hoa	10	0	2	12
	Total	303	13	84	400
	%	75.75	3.25	21.00	

As part of the subproject cost composition, contribution from local people play an important role because it might create the subproject operation sustainably, with effective participation from local population. The contribution could be in the mode of land donation, by cash or by working day during the subproject construction time. According to the above table, there are about 75.75% said “support” for the project. On contribution levels, most of them responded that they can only contribute less than 1 million VND/household.

4.3.15. Land use status

Survey on the status of land use of all affected households in the project area, statistical results was showed in the below table.

Table 4.21. Status of land use of affected households

No.	Location	Ward	From 1980 and earlier	From 1980 to 1993	1993 and later	Total
I	Component I		115	593	1,446	2,154
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	19	136	107	262
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	4	5	163	172
3	Lia 3		17	38	33	88
4	Lia 4		-	4	61	65
	Lia 5			10		10
5	Lia 6			-	19	68
6	Lia 7	An Thoi	-	-	8	8
7	Lia 8	An Thoi	-	6	4	10
8	Lia 9		-	6	10	16
9	Lia 10		-	5	36	41
10	Lia 11		-	21	22	43
11	Lia 12	Binh Thuy	3	11	101	115
12	Lia 13		-	38	20	58
13	Lia 14		-	14	88	102
14	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	4	8	-	12
15	Lia 16		-	-	8	8
16	Lia 17	Hung Loi	4	91	89	184
17	Lia 18		18	30	75	123
18	Lia 19		9	17	97	123
19	Lia 20	An Binh	-	1	1	2

No.	Location	Ward	From 1980 and earlier	From 1980 to 1993	1993 and later	Total
20	Lia 21		-	25	4	29
21	Lia 22		1	5	69	75
22	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	17	61	40	118
23	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	2	5	23	30
24	Lia 25		1	10	44	55
25	Lia 26	An Hoa	-	-	42	42
26	Lia 27		2	5	16	23
27	Lia 28		3	10	51	64
28	Lia 29	Le Binh	7	18	114	139
29	Lia 30		3	3	36	42
30	Lia 31		1	1	6	8
II	Component 2		11	175	561	747
31	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	1	21	84	106
32	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh +Xuan Khanh	2	2	102	106
33	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	2	6	62	70
34	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	-	3	5	8
35	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	1	15	50	66
36	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	3	13	123	139
37	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	-	3	82	85
38	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	2	92	35	129
39	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	-	20	18	38
III	Component 3		-	4	11	15
1	The Long Tuyen relocation site	Long Tuyen	-	4	11	15
	TOTAL		126	772	2,018	2,916

The result from above table showed that there are 26.47% of households beginning using land from 1980 to 1993, 69.20% of households beginning using after 1993 and 4.33% of households using land from 1980 and earlier.

4.4. Information about some other related projects (connected project) to the Can Tho City Urban Upgrading Project

In recent years, there are many investment projects in building and upgrading infrastructure in Can Tho. According to definition, “ to define a linked project ” includes to look at three criteria:

- directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project,
- necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
- carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

According to three above criteria, the Can Tho City Urban Upgrading Project has two Related Projects, namely:

- Urban Upgrading Project 1, funded by the World Bank: In 2004, Can Tho City is one of four cities (along with Nam Dinh, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City) were selected to participate in Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project 1 (VUUP 1). VUUP1 has been developed since 2004 to upgrade and renovate the Alleys and Xang Thoi lake, the drainage canals, construction of the Thoi Nhut relocation site and many schools, markets, medical centers in Ninh Kieu and Binh Thuy district. The resettlement policy of the project was implemented under WB's policies and approved by WB. By the end of 2010 the clearance for the first phase was completed, some works have also been built. The effectiveness of the project is the basis to continue research and develop this project.
- Can Tho City Drainage and Wastewater Treatment Project (CDWTP): funded 18.72 million of Euro by KFW began developing in 2003 and was started in Ninh Kieu district in 2008. The drainage system, of some areas in Ninh Kieu district, and Bung Xang lake area to be funded by this Can Tho Urban Upgrading Sub-Project will have the connection and associated network with the City Drainage and Wastewater Treatment Project. The project is expected to complete the construction in late 2012, before the Can Tho Urban Upgrading Project starts. A Due Diligence report on the past land acquisition activities for this project has been prepared, that summarizes compensation, land acquisition and resettlement of Can Tho City Drainage and Wastewater Treatment Project. (See Appendix 9).

Some other projects have been considered as below:

- Cai Sau Sludge dumping landfill project (Cai Sau sludge landfill): Cai Sau sludge landfill is used to receive dredged sludge of drains. It will be operated on quarter 3 of 2011 by Can Tho Drainage Firm. Project area is 3,500m² and will be expanded to about 5-6 ha in next year (2012) according to Letter 1980/UBND-KT dated 30 May 2011 of Can Tho PC. This sludge landfill locates on land of Cai Sau wastewater treatment plant, Phu Thu ward, Cai Rang district. Sludge from dredging activities of the Can Tho UUP Sub-project will be also transported and treated at this site. The land acquisition were completely taken place since 2004-2005s by local authority (inclusive Cai Sau sludge landfill and treatment plant) and now it is available to use, so that further land acquisition and resettlement is not required.
- Road link to resettlement site of the Can Tho Subproject (Road No.2 of the Residential Area Project along two roadsides of the Prolonged Nguyen Van Cu Street). The Residential Area Project along two roadsides of the Prolonged Nguyen Van Cu Road is invested by Center for Land Fund Development and managed by Can Tho PC. Capital of this project is from local budget. Implementation of compensation and site clearance, land acquisition was fully completed in 2005 and the land were handed over since then. Through survey and consultation with local authority and population, all affected households were compensated reasonably and they did not have any comment regarding to land acquisition issue.

POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT

5.1. Policy Framework

This section reviews the policy and legal framework of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Because of some differences between the policies of the World Bank and the Government of Vietnam, the project was proposed to exempt from some provisions of the decrees and regulations relating to compensation and resettlement of the Government of Vietnam. Accordingly, the compensation, allowance and resettlement plan will be followed to the policy of the project.

5.1.1. Vietnames Policies for compensation, land acquisition and resettlement

The GOV's legal framework: The main laws and decrees relating land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and regulations of Can Tho city applied in Vietnam include:

- The 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam certifying the housing ownership of citizens and protection of their housing ownership;
- The 2003 Law on Land issued on 26 November 2003;
- Decree No.181/2004/ND-CP dated 29th October 2004 guiding the implementation of the amended Law 2003 on Land;
- Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated 03/12/2004, regulating compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land;
- Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dated 16/11/2004 providing method of land price calculation and the Tariff for all types of land;
- Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC dated on November 16th 2004 by the Ministry of Finance directing the implementation of Decree 188/2004/ND-CP of the Government.
- Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP dated 27th January 2006 of the Government on amendment and supplementation to a number of articles of the decrees guiding the implementation of the Land Law and Decree No.187/2004/ND-CP on conversion of State-owned companies into joint-stock companies;
- Decree No.84/2007/CP dated 25th May 2007 providing additional regulations on issuing certificate of land use right, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedures of compensation and resettlement upon the State's recovery of land and grievance redress about land;

- Decree No.123/2007/ND-CP 27/7/2007, adding and amending some articles of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP on 16/11/2004 on methods of determining land prices and land price frame;
- Decree No.69/2009/ND-CP dated 13/08/2009, regulating additional planning of land use, land prices, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement assistance;
- Circular No.14/2009/TT-BTNMT on October 01st , 2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, regulating detailed regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement and procedures of land acquisition, land allocation and land lease.
- Decision No 12/2010/QD-UBND dated 04th February 2010 issued by Can Tho city on regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement upon the State's recovery of land in the area of Can Tho city.

5.1.2. World Bank' Policy/Procedure on involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)

The first objective in the WB policies is to study all options to minimize or avoid involuntary resettlement. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, plans should be made for compensation and assistance to restore the DPs' living standard to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation. This policy for the recovery of land is applied when the land acquisition causes loss of shelter, part or all of the DPs profitable assets, or accessibility to sources of income and/or production.

5.1.3. Required measures for the best resettlement results

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

5.1.4. Compensation Criteria and Eligibility

- a) DPs who are entitled to the compensation are: (a) those who have legal rights to land or other assets; (b) those who currently do not have legal rights to land or other assets but have claimed for legalizable land or assets in accordance with the Vietnamese laws based on the storage of such documents as land tax bills, certificates of residence status, or residential permissions of local authorities to occupy and use the land in the project

affected areas; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or no claim to legalizable land they are occupying.

- b) Persons stated in section (a) and (b) of 14.3.1 are compensated for their affected land and assets. Persons stated in section (c) are given Resettlement Assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistances, if necessary, to achieve the objectives of the policy. If they occupy land in the project area prior to the cut-off date determined in each RP. Persons encroaching land after the *cut-off date*⁵ determined in each RP are not entitled to the compensation or any resettlement assistances (however, they may have some supports based on the current policies).

Valuation and compensation for losses: Methods used for the valuation of losses in WB funding projects are based on replacement costs. For this project, the losses consist of damages to land, structures and other assets. The replacement cost of land includes the land value as defined in accordance with the prevalent market price plus the fee for obtaining certificate of land use rights. For affected houses and other structures, the valuation is based on the market prices of construction materials and labour costs to build a replacement house of equal or better quality and area to the affected one. For works partly or wholly affected by the project, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labour and contractor fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted.

5.1.5. Comparison of the GOV and WB policies

The way to recognize and solve problems of the Government of Vietnam in terms of policy as well as in practice is quite consistent with the guidelines of the World Bank. The most important consistent fields are:

- Vietnam has process in which the majority of people without legal land use rights but can meet the conditions for legalizing receive compensation.
- People with permanent residence may choose alternatives such as moving to a better relocation site, or to receive compensation in cash, or a combination of both these forms.
- The new relocation site for the affected households not only has the better infrastructure and public services but also the higher living conditions.
- Assisting to help APs during the transition period and arranging organizations through which affected people are informed, be able to negotiate about compensation, and appeal.
- For affected households are not eligible to receive compensation, the Government has assisted them by the World Bank's policy, this assistance must be made to ensure that APs can restore their lives.

The following table summarizes differences between the policies of the Vietnamese Government and the WB and proposes policies for the Project (please see project RPF, page 7).

5.2. Policies for compensation, allowance and resettlement

5.2.1. Principles and Objectives

The principles mentioned in WB Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12) are used for the preparation of this RPF. The following principles and objectives will be applied:

- a) Land acquisition and asset impacts as well as resettlement of DPs must be minimized as much as possible.
- b) All DPs residing, working, doing business or farming in the project areas will be provided with rehabilitation measures, sufficient enough for them to improve or at least maintain their living standards, income earning and production capacity same as their pre-project conditions. Lack of legal rights to acquired land will not bar DPs from their entitlement to access such rehabilitation measures.
- c) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) compensation at replacement costs without deduction of depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures; (ii) An agricultural land is compensated by equal agricultural land (or land-for-land) or by replacement cost relying on local conditions; (iii) A residential land (if any) is compensated by an equal residential land, which is acceptable to DPs or compensated by replacement cost relying on DPs' option; (iv) supports for transportation and subsistence costs and (v) any other supports in need to help DPs improve their living conditions and income capacity, or at least keep their economic conditions as before the project implementation.
- d) Replacement of residential and agricultural land will be as nearby affected land as possible and acceptable to DPs.
- e) Displacement time for resettlement should be minimized and the rehabilitation means shall be provided to DPs no later than one month prior to the expected commencement of works in the respective project areas.
- f) Plans for land acquisition and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures must be taken under the consultation with DPs to minimize their disturbance. Entitlements shall be provided to DPs prior to the expected commencement of works at the respective project areas.
- g) Existing public services shall be maintained or improved.
- h) Budget for resettlement shall be available in the project implementation stages.
- i) The executing organization must ensure the design, planning, consultation and implementation of the Resettlement Plans (RP) effectively and timely.
- j) Checking, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of RP timely and effectively should be conducted.

5.2.2. Entitlement Policy

Policies and entitlement of people affected directly by the project and indirectly affected by land acquisition for the construction of the relocation site are entitled to have equal rights as detail in the below. Table 5.1 is a summary matrix of the affected people's rights.

5.2.2.1. Compensation Policy for Loss of Residential Land

Households' Residential Land:

- *Legal and legalizable land users*: the project affected land-users will be compensated/assisted for actual affected area at cash in replacement cost; or through provision of "land for land" and arrangement of equal quality, acceptable to DPs and with full land title.

In case, DPs losing residential land and their remaining land is not viable enough for their residence (ineligible for building new house as stipulated), the remaining unusable land will be acquired and compensated with new land in resettlement site or in cash at 100% replacement cost.

Land-users who are eligible for compensation of acquired land (legal and legalizable land-users) but their lands are in dispute, will be compensated at 100% replacement cost only when their disputes are resolved.

House built beyond river/canals: Affected assets like house/structures of households who are living on the river/canal will be assisted at 100% residential replacement cost for their current using area but not excess of local residential land allocation and/or such households are arranged land plots in resettlement sites (at minimum local land plot), in case severely/relocated DPs.

- *Illegal land users (not eligible to land compensation)*, will be assisted in cash at 30-50% replacement cost of the affected land. During implementation phase, monitoring is used to determine if they have achieved livelihood restoration through these means; and if not, further special assistance package(s) is proposed that ensure the DP's livelihood restoration has done.

The Rental Land from the State: (a) If households are provided with houses in resettlement site, they will not receive compensation and support for land and (b) If households are not provided with houses in resettlement site, they will receive cash for their self-arrangement equivalent with 60% of land price for the areas where there are houses for rent; If the hired house is a multi-storey building, the allowance will be equal to 60% of the land value attributable to each storey based on a coefficient to determine the allowance; area of encroachment land is not compensated but supported for investment costs in such land.

5.2.2.2. Compensation Policy for Loss of Agricultural Land

The general mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land is based on the provision of "land for land" of equal productive capacity. However, because land in Can Tho city is not available, so a common mechanism for compensation of agricultural land is by cash.

- The affected agricultural land of households is compensated by cash at equivalent value. *Legal and Legalizable agricultural land users:* When their land is acquired, they are compensated as follows:

DPs loss less than 20% of their total agricultural land (the portion of land to be lost is less than 10% if DPs are the poor and/or vulnerable group) or the remaining area is economically viable, the project compensates by cash at 100% replacement cost for the acquired area.

DPs loss 20% or more of their total arable land (the portion of land to be lost is 10% or more, if DPs are the poor and/or vulnerable group) or the remaining area is not economically viable, the project compensates by cash, equivalent with replacement cost.

For agricultural land/garden/pond close to urban areas, in addition to compensation by replacement costs, DPs are supported by 30-70% of average land prices in the acquired areas.

- *Illegal agricultural land users (not eligible to land compensation):* DPs are received a minimum support of 60% replacement cost of respective acquired area. During implementation phase, monitoring is used to determine if they have achieved livelihood restoration through these means; and if not, further special assistance package(s) is proposed that ensure the DP's livelihood restoration has done.
- *Users of leased land (public land):* DPs will be compensated an amount of money equivalent to their investment costs for such land (equivalent with 30% of agricultural land).

5.2.2.3. Compensation Policy for Loss of Architectures/Structures

For affected architectures and structures of households/individuals (a) compensate or assist in cash for any affected structures equivalent to 100% replacement costs, and (b) If the structures are partly affected: (i) the remaining is not usable: compensate 100% work volume (with confirmation of the CARB), (ii) if the remaining is usable, compensate for affected part and provide an assistance of 20-50% value of affected part.

Other household affected structures and architectural works which are rented from state: (i) An allowance of 60% of the price of the rented house calculated based on the unit price of new construction; or (ii) to be assisted for renting a new house of similar value.

5.2.2.4. Compensation Policy for Loss of Trees and Farming Products

For annual crops and perennial trees, compensation will be paid to households who cultivate land based on market prices of crops and aquatic products for the average output per year and/or

at replacement costs for affected perennial trees. Trees are possibly relocated to other locations; compensation will be applied based on actual loss and damage plus transportation fees.

5.2.2.5. Income Compensation Policy for Termination of Business and Production

For DPs loss of income sources from business and production, the compensation policy is:

- (a) Licensed business and production households whose income is affected are supported for losses of their business equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income after tax. The amount of compensation will be based on their average yearly income of 3 consecutive years declared with the taxation agency (equivalent to 100% of the average income of 6 months).
- (b) Permanent affected DPs who operate small business or services at home but do not declare income to the taxation agency are provided with an allowance equivalent of an 6-month average income.
- (c) Temporary affected DPs who operate small business or services at home but do not declare income to the taxation agency are provided with an allowance equivalent to monthly average income during the project construction but not exceeding maximum 6 months.

This compensation and assistance will be monitored during project implementation. In case that their livelihood can not be actually restored, the support level should be adjusted accordingly. Monitoring of this situation will continue until it can be determined that they are at least no worse off than before the project impacts.

During the implementation phase, monitoring work is used to check household's livelihood restored, or not, in case, household's livelihood is not restored, the additional restoration package is proposed to ensure the household's livelihood is implemented fully.

5.2.2.6. Compensation for Secondary Impacts (impacts due to land acquisition for resettlement sites)

This policy applies for secondary DPs who are acquired land for resettlement site, individual or site resettlement. Because indirectly DPs suffer the same effects as to directly DPs, they are entitled to compensation and assistance policies like the directly affected ones.

5.2.2.7. Compensation for Affected Public Utilities

If some public infrastructures as schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads, electricity, water supply, or drainage etc. are damaged, the PMUs shall certify that these structures are restored or repaired for each specific case, and the community has not to pay for such repair costs.

5.2.2.8. Compensation for Graves Relocation

Compensation for costs of digging, burying and removing tombs to new locations, or rebuilding graves same as their original states plus any other necessary costs, will be paid based on the

price table regulated by the city People's Committees at decision No.12/2010/QD-UBND dated 04 February 2010. Detail is shown as the follows:

- Ground grave:	1,200,000 VND/unit
- Semi-solid grave:	1,800,000-3,000,000 VND/unit
- Solid grave:	3,600,000 VND/unit

5.2.2.9. Restoration Allowance and Assistance in Transition Period

For households whose residential lands are affected:

- (i) Households whose houses are relocated all will be paid the following allowances:
 - (a) Support for removal of houses and structures: For households who move to other residential areas in the city, their maximum allowance is: 5,000,000 VND/household (but minimum level is not lower than 3,000,000 VND/household). Move to other districts/towns in the province, maximum support is: 7,000,000 VND/household. Move to other province, maximum support is: 9,000,000 VND/household.
 - (b) Support for renting housing as houses are not built: Those who have houses on acquired land are eligible for resettlement allocation will be supported for house renting: 900,000 - 1,500,000 VND/household/month during 06 months (actual supports will be based on local market prices of renting houses).

If after 06 months, the authorized agency has not arranged new locations of resettlement, the city/province People's Committees will decide to support renting house for DPs till they receive new locations of resettlement and building houses.

- (ii) If households are acquired part of their main houses (they can rebuild houses on remaining land), the minimum support rates will equal 50% of the stipulation in Point (a), (b).
- (iii) Relocated DPs with written commitment of self-resettlement are supported in cash equivalent to an infrastructure investment for a land plot in resettlement site (Unit price of an investment in resettlement site will be specified by province/city People's Committees).
- (iv) Bonus: Land users, who comply with the inventory, handing over the land on schedule and meet the requirements of project owner for project implementation time, will be awarded 2,000,000 - 5,000,000 VND per household.

Supports for households who are acquired with agricultural land:

- (i) Allowance for Vocational Training and Job Creation: a) The minimum support will be 2times of agricultural land price for the whole acquired area, or (b) support one time by a residential land plot or an apartment or a production, business land for one DP, and

In case, households need a training or apprenticeship, they will be admitted to a vocational center in the province and are exempted from tuition fees for such training course for people at working age (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational trainings outside the province).

- (ii) Allowance for Living and Production Rehabilitation: For households whose agricultural land is affected 20% or more (10% or more for vulnerable households) are supported one time by money equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on local average price at the time of support, including: (a) In case, from 20% (or 10% for vulnerable people) to 70% of agricultural land affected, DPs are supported for living stability within 6 months if not relocated and within 12 months if relocated and (b) In case, more than 70% of agricultural land affected, DPs will be supported within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated.
- (iii) Bonus for timely land handover: Land-users who comply with the inventory, handing over land on time, meet the demand of investor on implementation time, will get 5% of their whole compensation, but not less than 2,000,000 VND per household at minimum and 5,000,000 VND per household at maximum.

Supports for vulnerable group: The project provides additional assistance to those households that fall within the definition of vulnerable groups, as follows: (i) these households are compensated and supported for losses with the entitlements as the other affected households; (ii) poor households who fall below the poverty line and whose 10% or more of their productive land is affected or where <10% land is affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable, are entitled to income restoration assistance; vulnerable groups, such as female headed households with dependents, households with disabled persons, and elderly without any source of support, are received the same assistance given to poor households; from VND 3,000,000 - 10,000,000 per household (iii) DPs who are social-policy households, families devoted for the revolutions, are supported VND 1,000,000 - 3,000,000 per household. Income restoration is tailored to households' specific needs and based on consultations with affected people.

Entitlement Matrix is shown in the following table.

Table 5.1. Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
1	Permanent loss of arable land	Households whose agricultural land is acquired permanently	DPs who are eligible for compensation of agricultural land	<p>If a required land is less than 20% of DP's total agricultural land (the portion of land to be lost is less than 10%, if DPs are the poor and/or vulnerable), and the remaining part of land is economically viable, the household is compensated by cash equivalent to 100% of the replacement cost.</p> <p>If a required land is 20% more of DP's total land (the portion of land to be lost is 10% or more, if DPs are the poor and/or vulnerable) and the remaining part is not economically viable, in addition to compensation by cash, DP is assisted in vocational training, living rehabilitation for their livelihood restoration.</p>	
			Land users who use bidding land or rent public land.	Compensation by cash for acquired land will equal with the investment on that land or the remaining value of a land renting contract (or equivalent with 30% of such land price).	Those who rent land of other households or individuals, compensation money is paid to land-owners.
			Land users who are not eligible for compensation as stipulated in Clause 8, Decree No.197/2004/CP.	Within the agricultural land allocation: Support at least 60% of the agricultural land price.	
2	Residential land is permanently acquired	Residential land is acquired and DPs are eligible for land	a. All households who are acquired with residential land	<i>Compensation for land:</i> DPs will be compensated/assisted for the acquired land area in cash at replacement cost or land-for-land of equal quality, acceptable to DPs and with full land	

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
		compensation.	b. Households who are relocated	<p>title.</p> <p>Land-users, who are eligible for compensation for acquired land (legal and legalizable land), but it is in the process of dispute shall be compensated at the rate 100% of replacement cost and receive compensation only when the disputes are resolved.</p> <p><i>Resettlement:</i> Households or individuals who are acquired all their houses and lands or their remaining parts of land are smaller than the limits of local land allocation will be entitled for resettlement and supports of displacement and restoration. In case, DPs cannot afford to buy plots of land in resettlement site, they will be considered for support of buying such plots of land (the support in cash will not be excess of the difference between the land compensation amount and cost of land allocation plot in resettlement site stipulated in the locality).</p> <p>In case of acquisition of part of residential land but the remaining area is not viable enough for living (unable to rebuild houses and structures), if a DP chooses the compensation of the whole area (including the remain area), he will entitled as a relocated household.</p>	

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
	Residential land is permanently acquired	Land users, whose acquired residential land is ineligible for land compensation.	a. all households, whose residential land is acquired b. households must relocate	<i>Compensation for land:</i> Land users, who are not eligible for compensation (land users are not legalizable) are considered for support in cash at the rate 30-50% of replacement cost. <i>Resettlement:</i> Land users, who are not liable for land compensation and have no other shelters, which are certified by local government, will be considered for land allocation for building houses, (equal with the minimum land allocation in locality) and must pay land use fee,. In case DPs cannot affordable, they will be considered for in debt.	
	Residential land is permanently acquired	Acquired residential lands which is rented from the State or managed by an organization, have structures on land and households must relocate.	Relocated households are using state-owned houses	If to be compensated by a resettlement house, they will not receive compensation and assistance by land; If they are not arranged resettlement houses, they will be supported money for self-arrangement equivalent to 60% of residential land in where houses are for rent.	If the State-owned houses for rent are multi-storey buildings, the level of support will be 60% of such land value attributed to each floor to determine the amount self-arrangement.
3	Housing/structures and graves	Housing/structures in land acquiring area.	Owners of the affected structures are households and individuals	Support of 100% of new construction prices plus fees for relevant administrative procedures.	
			Tenants (who rent private houses)	Those who rent houses are supported for moving and finding new accommodations.	
		House/structures	House owners are	Compensation based on existing values of the structures plus	

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
		belong to the State/tenement house	not households or individuals	60% of the differences of new construction values and existing values.	
		Affected graves	Households whose graves are affected	Compensation based on cost of excavation, burying, moving graves to new construction graves, same as their previous condition.	
4	Affected farm produces and trees	Affected farm produces	Owners of affected farm produces	Households will be compensated for affect farm produces and aquatic products based on market prices at the period of land acquisition.	Households are notified few months before the land acquisition. Crops to be grown after the notification date will not be compensated.
		Affected trees	Owners of affected trees	Households will be paid for affected trees based on replacement costs of type, age and profitable tree values. For trees to be possibly relocated to other locations, the compensation will be based on actual loss and damage plus transportation fee of trees.	Method of calculation of replacement cost of crops and trees, animals and aquatic products is based on Article 24 of Decree No.197/2004/CP.
5	Affected income and production/business facilities	Loss of income sources and properties for production/business	Those who lost income source/owners of affected properties used for production/business	Licensed business and production households whose income is affected are compensated or supported for losses in business due to termination of their business and production. The compensation will be equivalent to 50% of their actual annual income after tax of 3 continuous years confirmed by the tax agency (equivalent to 100% of the average income of 6 months). Permanent DPs who operate small business or services at	

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
				<p>home but do not declare income to the taxation agency are be provided with an allowance equivalent of 6 months average incomes.</p> <p>Temporary DPs who operate small business or services at home but do not declare income to the taxation agency will be provided with an allowance equivalent to monthly household income during project construction period, in maximum 6 months.</p> <p>If business locations are moved, households are provided with replacement business locations or compensated by cash plus cost for relocation of production/business facilities.</p>	
6	Directly affected (secondary impact)	To be acquired land and properties due to development of resettlement areas.	Land users	Because people who are indirectly affected get the same effects as who are directly affected, they are entitled to compensation and assistance policies like the directly affected ones.	
7	Affected public utilities/structures	Structures, housing, public architectures, forests, feeding land, other land, permanently/temporarily affected irrigation system.	Villages, urban zones, administration agencies.	<p>Restore affected public works at least same as the original status.</p> <p>Replacement of other positions in consultation with communities and organizations.</p> <p>Compensate based on replacement costs of affected houses, structures without depreciation but with deduction of reused materials.</p>	If there are losses of income, the community is compensated in full for the loss of production and compensation is to restore revenue or create a new infrastructure.

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
8	Supports for recovering	Supports for recovering in resettlement site	DPs find new resettlement areas by themselves.	Households, whose land is acquired are eligible for land compensation and arrange other resettlement by themselves, they will supported equivalently to an investment in the resettlement site (Decree 69/2009).	
		Relocation support	Households to be relocated	DPs who must relocate are supported 5,000,000 VND/household in the city (but not less than 3,000,000 VND/household), and 7,000,000 VND/household in other district and 9,000,000 VND/household in other provinces.	Allowances is adjusted based on escalation at the period of compensation.
		Supports for renting houses	Households must relocate and households build houses on remaining land	Allowance for temporary residence when households have not built new houses: Those who have houses on recovered land are eligible for resettlement allocation will be supported for house rent: 900,000-1,500,000 VND/household/month during 06 months. In special case if after 06 months the competent authorities have not allocated a resettlement site, the provincial People's Committee will decide to support actually.	
		Vocational Training and Job Creation	DPs losing agricultural land	Vocational training and Job Creation: Support 2-5 times the price of agricultural land or a non-agricultural land plot in resettlement site. DPs losing 20% or more of their agricultural land (10% for the poor and vulnerable) are (1) supported by cash equivalent 30 kg of rice in 01 months for on person according to an local average price at the time of support, including: (a) from 20% to 70% (or 10%-70% for poor and vulnerable) of agricultural land affected, households are supported for life stability in 6 months if they not relocated and in 12 months if relocated	Specific type of support should consult with households to meet their actual demand to help them recover the most efficient incomes and productions

No.	Type of loss	Application	Type of DPs	Compensation Policy	Implementation issues
				(b) more than 70% of agricultural land affected, households are supported in 12 months if not relocated and in 24 months if relocated.	
		Social support for vulnerable group	Households who are benefited by social policies	Policy families: 1,000,000 - 3,000,000 VND/household. Poor household and other vulnerable households: 3,000,000 - 10,000,000 VND/household.	
		Reward for meeting the schedule	Households hand-over the site on time or before the schedule.	Households, who hand-over the site on time or before the schedule will be rewarded from 2,000,000 – 5,000,000 VND.	

5.2.2.10. Voluntary Land Donation

Voluntary Land Donation refers to any land take not attributable to eminent domain or other forms of land acquisition backed by powers of the state. The operative principles in voluntary land donation are “informed consent” and “power of choice”. Regarding Project Component 1 (Tertiary Infrastructure Upgrading), residents in low income areas, who are direct beneficiaries, are expected to contribute to the infrastructure upgrading cost. The Contribution Cost will be agreed in Community Upgrading Plan in each community through consultation process. Marginally affected DPs may choose to voluntarily donate affected land instead of contributing building cost by cash.

a. Major principles for voluntary land donation

- Households are fully provided with free and prior and had access to project information on the full replacement compensation and resettlement policy.
- Households themselves, and/or in partnership with the city CARB to decide the scope of land acquisition for the Project and to confirm the scope of their voluntary land donation. As usual, the scope of affected land is small (less than 10% of land area and DPs are not resettled)²
- Suitable mechanism for complaint redress.
- If the voluntary donation of land is not the case, otherwise the OP 4.12 would apply

b. Identifying process of voluntary land donation

- The PMU and its consultants provide full information about the upgrading options, including policies of compensation and resettlement, as well as the principle of voluntary donation of land for the project.
- The affected households will select the scale of land acquisition for the purpose of road widening in the process of making community upgrading plan (CUP).
- The affected households will discuss the donation level of the land. If the majority of them want to donate the affected land but there are affected households who do not want to donate, the affected households and the commune have to figure out the proper method to compensate for the households including implementation of loss-share mechanisms. Otherwise the affected households will be compensated by the project.
- Inventory of land and other property damage and the cost estimation will be delivered to households by the District Compensation Board.
- Households sign to confirm their land donation level. If there are other losses left, including all structure and other assets attached to the affected land, these will be compensated.
- Disclosure of information about compensation and voluntary donation of land in the public areas.

² In case, DPs are able to donate more land than expected, the Project can accept provided that the Independent Monitoring Agency must check if the land donation affects the DPs' living condition.

Tracking and monitoring: PMU has to report on the voluntary donation of land to the CPC and the World Bank to consider before performing this task. This work always requires the regular monitoring and reporting to receive the unity of the CPC and the World Bank.

Independent monitoring must be conducted for approximate 20% voluntary households to check their voluntaries and assess the scope of impacts caused by their land donation

5.3. Ethnic minority development policy

Objectives of WB's policy OP4.10 is to ensure that the development process will respect for human dignity, human rights and cultural characteristics of ethnic minorities, particularly to ensure that ethnic minorities will not be affected negatively by the development process, and they can benefit from the project in accordance with their culture.

Through screening during the preparation phase, it is noted that there would be some impacts on Khmer ethnic minority people, that OP 4.10 is triggered and EMDP is prepared separately. The bellosed description summarizes the impact, mitigation measures and development plan for the aforementioned ethnic minority.

5.3.1. Impacts for ethnic minority (Khmer)

5.3.1.1. General characteristic of ethnic minority in project area

The Khmer Community in Can Tho city is settled on certain locations (zones 2, Zone 3, Zone 4, Zone 15 of Chau Van Liem ward). Because the Ethnic Minority here have no agricultural land, the production related to farming, paddy planting does not virtually exist. Occupation is not stable, unstable income, their main occupation is seasonal employees. Land in the majority of households, especially households in the Lias all are very cramped, the phenomenon of encroachment on canal/ditch is pretty popular (especially the household sector Cay Me - the region 2). Positive impacts of the project on the Ethnic minority as of the project implemented are below:

- Water supply lines in low-income areas, LIAS could be accessed and clean water for daily life use provided;
- Transport system in the alley connected to the major roads improved in the LIAS that and as result ibusiness opportunities and new servces developed Land value will be increased with the project investment on alleys ;
- Improved street lighting and electricity in the area which helps to stabilize the power supply and production activities in the Lias;
- Improvied sanitation, improving the quality of life for people in the Lias;
- Renovated and improved housing conditions. Improved skills to deal with urban setting and oppportunities,
- Public entertainment and recreational facilities provided

5.3.1.2. Negative impacts on the Ethnic minority

In addition to the impact of land and assets on land losing, the impact on cultural and traitional/customary practices and lifestyle could be a result for the project intervention. Given the changes brought about by urbanization, the EMs low education levels could cause stronger impact besides their land is acquired by the project, that on the rest of the impacted population.

Therefore effort has been put into the project preparation including the design team decreased the size of the line section in upgraded areas, to ensure that EMs won't need to be relocated

Summary on impacts of land acquisition is shown in the following table.

Table 5.2. Impacts on land acquisition for ethnic minorities

Impacts	Quantity			Total
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	
1. Total of affected households:	73	4	0	77
In which:				
-Number of household losing land	73	4	0	77
-Number of household losing house and land	20	3	0	23
Person	327	12	0	339
2. Classifying by land type (one HH can own 2 or more types of land)				
+ No. of HHs losing non-agricultural land	0	0	0	0
+ No. of HH losing residential land	63	2	0	65
+ No. of HHs losing garden land	8	2	0	10
+ No. of HHs losing pond land	0	0	0	0
+ No. of HHs losing agricultural land (paddy)	2	0	0	2
3. Affected area (m2)	614.9	117	0	731.9
In which:				
+ Non-agricultural land	0	0	0	0
+ Affected residential land area (m ²)	519.4	53	0	572.4
+ Affected garden land area (m ²)	81.5	64	0	145.5
+ Agricultural land (paddy)	14	0	0	14
+ Affected pond land area (m ²)	0	0	0	0
4. No. of relocation households	0	2	0	2

According to the above table there are 77 affected ethnic minority households with 713.9m2 of land affected and two of them will have to be relocated.

a. Land acquisition at ethnic minority areas (Khmer)

Number of affected ethnic minority households determined in the survey in March-April 2011 is shown the following table.

Table 5.3. Land acquisition of ethnic minorities

No	Component	Number of affected ethnic minority HHs	Lost area (m2)
I	Component 1	73	614.6
1	Lia 1	3	31
2	Lia 2	48	364.5
3	Lia 6	17	189.4
4	Lia 13	1	8
5	Lia 17	3	17.5
6	Lia 29	1	4.5
II	Component 2	4	117
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	2	108
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	2	9
III	Component 3	0	0
	Total	77	731.9

Surveyed results show that, there are 77 households (Khmer) with 731.9 m2 of land affected, in which, 65 households losing by residential land and 12 HHs losing by garden and agricultural land.

b. Number of displaced ethnic minority households

Table 5.4. Number of displaced households at ethnic minority areas

No	Component	Ward	Number of affected ethnic minority HHs	In which, number of displaced ethnic minority households
I	Component 1		73	
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	3	0
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	48	0
3	Lia 6	Chau Van Liem	17	0
4	Lia 13	Binh Thuy	1	0
5	Lia 17	Hung Loi	3	0
6	Lia 29	Le Binh	1	0
II	Component 2		4	
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	An Khanh	2	2
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	Le Binh	2	0
III	Component 3		0	
	Total		77	2

The above table shows that only 02 out of 77 affected ethnic minority households living at An Khanh ward have to resettle.

c. Affected residential land of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

Affected main land of ethnic minorities is residential land shown in the following table

Table 5.5. Affected residential land of ethnic minority

No	Component	Ward	Affected residential land	
			Area (m ²)	Number of household (hộ)
I	Component 1		519.4	63
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	0	0
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	358	46
3	Lia 6	Chau Van Liem	145.4	14
4	Lia 13	Binh Thuy	8	1
5	Lia 17	Hung Loi	3.5	1
6	Lia 29	Le Binh	4.5	1
II	Component 2		53	2
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	An Khanh	48	1
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	Le Binh	5	1
III	Component 3		0	0
Total				65

Statistic shows, there are 65 affected households losing 572.4 m² of residential land, in which, affected area by component 1 is 519.4 m² (63 households), Component 2: 53 m² (2 households).

d. Affected agricultural land of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

There are only 02 households affected with agricultural land with small area (14 m²), this will not affect their life.

e. Other affected land of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

In addition of affected residential land, the remaining garden is also affected very little, see table below.

Table 5.6. Other affected land

No	Component	Ward	Non-agricultural land		Garden land		Pond	
			Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs (HHs)
I	Component 1							
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	0	0	31	3	0	0
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	0	0	6.5	2	0	0
3	Lia 6	Chau Van Liem	0	0	44	3	0	0
4	Lia 13	Binh Thuy	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lia 17	Hung Loi	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Lia 29	Le Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	Component 2							
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	An Khanh	0	0	60	1	0	0
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	Le Binh	0	0	4	1	0	0
III	Component 3							
Total			0	0	145.5	10	0	0

The above table shows, there are only 10 affected households losing 145.5 m² of garden land with some mix-trees.

f. Affected structures of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

Structure of ethnic minority household is affected very little, listed in the following table.

Table 5.7. Affected structures of ethnic minorities

No	Component	Ward	Grade 4-A		Grade 4-B		Grade 4-C		Grade 4-D		Temporary	
			Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs
I	Component 1											
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.5	11	18.2	0
3	Lia 6	Chau Van Liem	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	0	0

No	Component	Ward	Grade 4-A		Grade 4-B		Grade 4-C		Grade 4-D		Temporary	
			Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs	Area (m ²)	AHs
4	Lia 13	Binh Thuy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lia 17	Hung Loi	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
6	Lia 29	Le Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	Component 2											
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	An Khanh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	2
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	Le Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
III	Component 3											
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	110.5	17	126.2	2

The above table shows, there are 19 households with affected structures (house), in which, 17 households with 4-D Grade affected with an area of 110.5 m² and 2 households with Temporary Grade affected with an area of 126,2 m².

g. Other affected structures of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

In addition, there are other structures of the affected ethnic minority households, including net, fences (76 m²), terrace (196.7 m²), columns (71 m²), in which, most of the affected works are in LIAs of Component 1 (see table below).

Table 5.8. Other affected structures

No	Secondary structure	Unit	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	TOTAL
			Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
1	Kiôt, warehouse	m2	0	0	0	0
2	WC, external kitchen	m2	2	0	0	2
3	Grave	cái	0	0	0	0
4	Wall	m2	0	0	0	0
5	Fence	m2	76.5	0	0	76.5
6	Yard	m2	3.5	0	0	3.5
7	Eaves	m2	190.7	6	0	196.7
8	Altar	cái	19	0	0	19
9	Water meter	cái	0	0	0	0
10	Electricity meter	cái	0	0	0	0
11	Balcon	m2	0	0	0	0
12	Column	cái	69	2	0	71
13	Door	m2	0	0	0	0
14	Others	m2	0	0	0	0

h. Affected trees of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

Affected tree of ethnic minorities is very little. There are 61 trees affected, including 30 trees of Group 1, 11 trees of Group 2, 12 trees of Group 3 and 4 trees of Group 4. Details are shown in the following table.

Table 5.9. Affected trees of ethnic minorities

No	Component	Ward	Total	Grou p 1	Grou p 2	Grou p 3	Grou p 4	Grou p 5	Grou p 6
			tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	tree	Tree
I	Component 1								
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	17	12	3	1	0	0	1
4	Lia 6	Chau Van Liem	39	13	8	11	4		3
5	Lia 13	Binh Thuy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Lia 17	Hung Loi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lia 29	Le Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	Component 2								
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	An Khanh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	Le Binh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	Component 3								
Total			61	30	11	12	4	0	4

Note:

Group 1: Longan, Jackfruit, Mango, Coconut

Group 2: Grapefruit, orange, guava, apple

Group 3: Peach, Hai duong

Group 4: Banana, Papaya

Group 5: Industry plants

Group 6: Wood plants, bamboo.

i. Affected business of ethnic minority households (Khmer)

Business activities of ethnic minority households is negligible. There are only 3 households affected small business (see table below). These are poor residential areas, most of them are hired labors.

Table 5.10. Affected business activities

No	Component	ward	Number of household with affected business	
			HHs	Business type
I	Component 1			
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	0	0
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	2	small business
3	Lia 6	Chau Van Liem	1	small business
4	Lia 13	Binh Thuy	0	0
5	Lia 17	Hung Loi	0	0
6	Lia 29	Le Binh	0	0
II	Component 2			
1	Bun Xang lake (NK)	An Khanh	0	0
2	Tran Hung Dao street (CR)	Le Binh	0	0
III	Component 3			
Total			3	

j. Sexual characteristic, demography, poverty, policy family of affected ethnic minorities

Sexual characteristic, demography, poverty, policy family of affected ethnic minority households are presented in the following table.

Table 5.11. Composition of affected ethnic minorities

TT	Khu vực	Number of ethnic minority household (HH)	Head of household (HH)		Number of person		Poor HH	Policy family (HHs)
			Female	Male	Female	Male		
1	Hợp phần 1	73	41	32	160	167	20	0
1.1	Lia 1	3	2	1	4	6	0	0
1.2	Lia 2	48	26	22	109	115	16	0
1.3	Lia 6	17	12	5	37	35	4	0
1.4	Lia 13	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
1.5	Lia 17	3	1	2	6	8	0	0
1.6	Lia 29	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
2	Hợp phần 2	4	4	0	6	8	1	0
2.1	Hồ Bún Sáng (NK)	2	2	0	0	4	1	0
2.2	Tuyên Trần Hưng Đạo (CR)	2	2	0	6	4	0	0
3	Hợp phần 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cộng	77	45	32	166	175	21	0

Among 77 affected ethnic minority households are 45 affected households with female headed households (58%) and 32 affected households with male headed households (42%). Total of persons in households is 341 persons, including 166 men (49%) and 175 women (51%).

5.3.2. Ethnic minority resettlement (Khmer)

Besides policy and resettlement plan for whole of AHs, this part will present additional content for ethnic minority. Further information about ethnic minority development plan will be showed in a separate report.

5.3.2.1. Ethnic minority resettlement principle (Khmer)

The project's fundamental principles about minority ethnic groups are:

- For displaced ethnic minority households, a relocation site in places of the preference and the aspiration of the households to avoid separation of these households out of their communities, will be offered, Khmer households will be relocated near each other if in resettlement site I chosen as to ensure that the Khmer community keep their social networks.
- Ethnic minorities are encouraged to actively participate in the project's cultural appropriated matter.
- If impacted EM will be provided with appropriate livelihood restoration to at least sustaining their living conditions, income and production ability before the project intervention.
- The rights of people lacking legalized rights for lost or negatively affected property (including traditional hunting, fishing and resources of the community) full compensation and livelihood restoration will not be affected
- Preparation for ethnic minority development program plans (as part of the preparation for the urban upgrading sub-project) and their implementation must be carried out with the participation and in meaningful consultation with minority ethnic people
- Implementation plans and budget for scheming ethnic minority development (comprising mechanism for consultation and surveys) and implementation is provided be closely coordinated in each subproject intervention.

Compensation for ethnic minority AHs, FHHs, invalid HHs and the old HHs will be implemented with respect of cultural valid and their particular demand.

5.3.2.2. Resettlement policy and assistance for Ethnic minority development

Besides receiving compensation policy as other households, the Ethnic minority households will be assisted 2,000,000 VND/HH.

In addition, the Ethnic minority households will be able to join in a Ethnic minority development program with the capital expected 1.011.600.000 VND. The Ethnic minority

development program will include items and budget as below (See the Ethnic minority development program report for more detail).

Table 5.12. Estimated total expense of the ethnic minority development program

1	Minority ethnic community's production skill training and enhancement. (Including initial development and investment supporting expense)	70,000,000
2	Certain means for Amusement parks supply.	100,000,000
3	Assistance for Khmer Pagodas (desks, chairs, fans).	3,000,000
4	New cultural houses construction assistance, equipments (desks chairs, lights); 150,000,000VND/group × 4 groups	600,000,000
5	Laws making and propaganda implementing assistance	100,000,000
	Total	873,000,000
7	Preservative expense (20% according to laws in EMDF)	174,600,000
	Total expense	1,011,600,000

6. RESETTLEMENT SITES

6.1. Resettlement options

6.1.1. Resettlement at their places

Resettlement at their places are applied for the affected households losing a portion of land or entire but the remaining is enough for reconstruction of houses. Affected households will receive compensation according to replacement cost and assistance for the rebuilding of homes on the land remaining.

6.1.2. Dispersity resettlement

This resettlement option was applied to the case of households affected the entire house but want to receive the compensation to move to new site by themselves (not in the relocation site). In this case, affected households will receive not only cash compensation at the replacement rates, but also the additional cash allowance equivalent to the rate of resettlement as prescribed.

6.1.3. Resettlement in the relocation site

Households affected the entire house, the project arranges accommodation (plot of land for building, or apartment) in the relocation site.

6.2. The resettlement site development

6.2.1. Choosing location for the resettlement site

Long Tuyen relocation site is expected to build in Long Tuyen ward, Binh Thuy District for relocation of AHs in Ninh Kieu District and Binh Thuy District. This location is in the general plan of the area development. The arrangement of the relocation site near the living area bring about effective social and consistent with the aspirations of the people.

6.2.2. Scope of the resettlement sites

The number of relocation households is determined based on the technical solutions. The resettlement of households is due to: (i) extend the road, (ii) for road embankments and canals,. Based on technical solutions, the boundary after the design the number of relocation households will be calculated.

Summary of Component 1, 2 and 3, to determine the number of households should be resettled as follows (see Appendix 2).

Table 6.1. Summary of number relocation households

No	Location	Ward	No. of HH relocated by losing houses
I	Component I		21
1	Lia 1	Thoi Hoa	-
2	Lia 2	Chau Van Liem	-
3	Lia 3		-
4	Lia 4		-
5	Lia 5		-
6	Lia 6		-
7	Lia 7		An Thoi
8	Lia 8	-	
9	Lia 9	-	
10	Lia 10	2	
11	Lia 11	Binh Thuy	1
12	Lia 12		1
13	Lia 13		1
14	Lia 14		-
15	Lia 15	Bui Huu Nghia	2
16	Lia 16		-
17	Lia 17	Hung Loi	2
18	Lia 18		3
19	Lia 19		-
20	Lia 20	An Binh	-
21	Lia 21		-
22	Lia 22		-
23	Lia 23	Thoi Binh	4
24	Lia 24	Xuan Khanh	3
25	Lia 25		-
26	Lia 26	An Hoa	1
27	Lia 27		-
28	Lia 28		1
29	Lia 29	Le Binh	-
30	Lia 30		-
31	Lia 31		-
II	Component 2		97
1	Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	49
2	South of Bun Sang	An Khanh+Xuan Khanh	2
3	Ba Cai St.	Le Binh	-
4	Nguyen Viet Dung St.	Le Binh	-
5	Tran Hung Dao St.	Le Binh	-
6	Vo Tanh St.	Le Binh	-

No	Location	Ward	No. of HH relocated by losing houses
7	Economic College road	Le Binh	-
8	Road to Bun Sang Lake	An Khanh	3
9	Drainage of Ngong canal	An Khanh	42
10	Drainage of Sao canal	An Hoa	1
III	Component 3		15
1	The Long Tuyen relocation site	Long Tuyen	15
	Sub-total		133
	Contingency (20%)		27
	Total		160

There are total of 133 resettlement households, mostly in Component 2 with 97 households, Component 3 with 15 HHs and Component 1 with 21 households. There are also some land lots for contingency. With about 20 percent for contingency, it is expected to be approximately 160 lots of land required for resettlement of the project.

6.2.3. Public consultation on the resettlement sites

Can Tho province has informed about the proposed resettlement sites to AHs. Also, in the process of public consultation (March 2011), the Consultant also continued to inform to the affected households on these. The project proposed resettlement sites are located not far from the center of the Can Tho city, so the affected households have no idea about these relocation sites

Consultations on relocation site as well as a task is made during the consultation RP. Process, time and location in the wards are contained in Section 10 (see information disclosure and public consultation) and the Appendix. Below is a summary of the consultation results and feedback from public consultation meetings.

Table 6.2. Location, time holding the public consultation on resettlement

Ward	Date	Time	Content
Hung Loi	15/03/2011	19:00	-Location of the relocation site - Scope of the relocation site
	16/03/2011		
	25/03/2011		
Xuan Khanh	18/03/2011	19:00	- Design of the relocation site
Thoi Binh	26/03/2011	19:00	- Collect ideas of affected
An Binh	30/03/2011	19:00	
Bui Huu Nghia	01/04/2011	19:00	

Le Binh	01/04/2011	19:00	households.
	2/02/2011	14:00	
Binh Thuy	02/04/2011	19:00	
	24/04/2011	8:00	
	17/07/2011	8:00	
An Thoi	01/04/2011	19:00	
	16/07/2011	8:00	
Thoi Hoa	23/04/2011	8:30	
Chau Van Liem	02/04/2011	13:30	
	16/07/2011	14:00	
An Khanh	21/04/2011	8:00	
	17/07/2011	14:00	

Table 6.3. Content and summary of feedback ideas of affected households

Ward	Participants	Content	Feedback and expectation of AHs
Include: Hung Lợi, Xuân Khánh, Thới Bình, An Bình, Bùi Hữu Nghĩa, Lê Bình, Bình Thủy, An Thới, Thới Hòa, Châu Văn Liêm, An Khánh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Representative of local government -Representative of unions (Youth union, Women union, Father Front Committee...) -Affected households (in which affected female were invited more than 40%). List of participants is list of inventory of loss in the survey. -Project design consultant. -Resettlement Plan consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction of Master Plan for relocation sites of Can Tho -Introduction about location, scope of the relocation sites, the expectations e of resettlement for Can Tho Urban Upgrading -Options for design -The infrastructures to be constructed in the sites (roads, water supply, electric supply, kid garden, market...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The relocation sites must be supplied with full of infrastructures and for transport ensure easy access, Construction works must ensured to meet quality, design in accordance with the regulations of the State. - Households moving into relocation sites must be supported by local authorities on administrative procedures for household registration, admission of children to schools , and define activities to support favorable conditions of community relations...

Host community: In the process of planning the resettlement sites for the subproject, Can Tho City consulted and informed opinions of people in Long Tuyen resettlement site, Binh Thuy District. The characteristics, scale and work conditions at these resettlement areas as well as the positive and negative impacts during the construction period has been adequately informed to residents. Basically, the investment works items of the resettlement site covers both technical infrastructure including electricity, roads and drainage, and water supply, and social infrastructure such as kindergarten, school, and health care clinic. Resulting from above mentioned community meeting in the project affected area, the affected household and non-affected households agree with the study results and construction works in these resettlement areas. They expected that the project will contribute to upgrade the existing infrastructure and improve environmental conditions in the region.

6.2.4. Design and build the resettlement sites

Items are expected to invest in the relocation sites, including:

- (i) Site clearance
- (ii) Construction of roads in the relocation sites
- (iii) Construction of water supply systems
- (iv) Building drainage systems
- (v) Construction of lighting system

6.2.5. Construction schedule of the resettlement sites

The expected schedule for construction of the relocation sites as below:

Table 6.4. The expected schedule of relocation site construction

No.	Name of the relation site	Beginning time of construction	Beginning time of resettlement acceptance
1	Long Tuyen relocation site, Binh Thuy District	6/2012-6/2013	7/2013

6.2.6. Cost for construction of the resettlement sites

The demand for investment funds for the resettlement of the households of urban upgrading projects can be estimated based on the total construction cost of the relocation sites divide to number of plots and thereby determining the construction cost of the relocation for Can Tho Urban Upgrading Project.

Table 6.5. Cost for construction of the relocation sites

No.	The relocation site	Unit	Area	Cost
1	Construction cost for infrastructures of relocation site in Long Tuyen Ward (transportation, water supply, drainage, social facilities...)	ha	9.73	121,794.241.929

7. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1. Income restoration policy

The objective of income restoration programs is to help the affected households losing income due to project implementation or construction to restore income equal to or better than pre-projects and ensure that those affected adapt to new conditions in the shortest time.

Income restoration is as an important part in the consideration of livelihood or improved economic circumstances of affected people, which aims to improve basic skills or create new opportunities for poor households, households with the difficult economic situation and the vulnerable groups. All impacted people are entitled to livelihood restoration.

7.2. Assessment on demand

Assessment on demand is carried out through social economic surveys of affected households: (i), occupation of family members, (ii) the unemployment rate, (iii) the number of households and business/services affected, (iv) the poor and difficult households, (v) policy households, vulnerable households.

During the public consultation on the income restoration, inventory by questionnaire survey, direct interviews determine the need for support and rehabilitation of the affected households as job training, loans for production, find work (repairs, carpentry, construction ...), in line with qualifications, knowledge, desire and their habitats.

Table 7.1. Job-training demand of affected households

No.	Area	Job training demand		Business loan demand		Job introduction demand		Total
		Amount (HHs)	Percentage (%)	Amount (HHs)	Percentage (%)	Amount (HHs)	Percentage (%)	
1	Whole the project	80	58,8	51	37,5	5	3,7	136
2	Priority	1		2		3		

Table 7.2. Job-training demand of affected people

Career/ Job	HHs	%
1. Sewing, hair cutting	26	32.50
2. Motobike repairing	4	5.00
3. Computer, electronic repair	7	8.75
4. Houseworks	7	8.75
5. Livestock, aquicultural technology	1	1.25
6. Carpentry industry, handicraft industry, beaded ...	35	43.75
Total	80	100

The survey's result in March 2011, found that only 80 households want to participate in vocational training and changing job/career such as sewing, hair cutting, houseworks, electronic repair, computer...), 51 households want to borrow loans and 5 households need job introduction.

During the implementation planning of income restoration programs, there are 281 households with affected agricultural land identified (including losing 20% or more of productive land or 10% or more for vulnerable households), 133 AHs losing houses have to resettle, 92 AHs losing business, 54 poor households. Ability to create livelihoods of these affected households will be reduced. The affected households in addition to land compensation also receive additional allowance in job-referral and the income restoration programs will be offered.

7.3. Proposed life restoration program

Recovery of income is considered as a special item to help the affected households to have income or improve their economic situation, including 281 affected households lost their land, households losing houses, 92 households affected their businesses and 54 poor households. The budget for rehabilitation programs are taken from life counterpart fund of the city and is enclosed in the total compensation cost of the project.

7.3.1. Program description

The PMU, with the assistance of the resettlement consultant and in collaboration with the Vocational Training Centre of the District conducted public consultation, to prepare a list of households need job training, job placement Since then, the project management program to build income restoration, then sent to the center, and arrange funding to the Centre.

• Vocational training, career changing

Currently, in the district of Can Tho city there are units in training, job placement centers as training and job placement. With the support of the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of the city, Labour Invalids and Social Affairs office of the districts where the job training center, district women's union often organise training and job placement for people, including households affected by land acquisition. The following list is the center for training in the project area:

- Center for training and job placement in Ninh Kieu District
- Center for training and job placement in O Mon District
- Center for training and job placement in Cai Rang district
- Center for training and job placement in Binh Thuy district

The training jobs include:

- The beads, woven carpets, appliances, hairdressing, nailing, gazing hats
- Animal husbandry and veterinary, horticulture
- Repair of electronic, telephone, computer, motorcycle repair, masonry, accounting.

Subjects: labor is the subject of preferential policies have contributed to the revolution, labor is poor, households in the production area land acquisition, relocation, clearance, labor and ethnic minorities, the disabilities ...

Cost: The norms of free training for elementary level is expressed as follows:

Job training	Time	The funding level for free	
		Training fund	Meal allowance
The beads, woven carpets, appliances, hairdressing, nailing, gazing hats	1.5 month	from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 VND/person	15,000 VND/person
Animal husbandry and veterinary, horticulture	1.5-2 months		
Repair of electronic, telephone, computer, motorcycle repair, masonry, accounting	3 months		

In addition, the Women union with the support of the department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of the district and the Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs of city to coordinate with the Center for job training and regular training classes for women members in the district. Jobs, time and money (which is free and meal allowances) is similar as above.. The students after participating in training courses will be introduced employment support, particularly to participate in projects to create jobs as crafts, art, knitting len, Beaded ...

In addition, constructors will prioritize the recruitment of local workers that meet the requirement of the project. If APs want to work for the project, APs can apply directly to the constructors or apply to the Compensation, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Board of districts to send to the constructors. The PMU will negotiate with constructors who participate in the project.

In the implementation stage, the PCARB and the PMU will perform the update, identify the training demand of AHs by the project, from which to plan and coordinate with the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to develop vocational training and job placement for APs.

- **Getting credit**

During implementation, the AHs will be surveyed again, credit support will be offered on demand basis if at their request, they will be supported in their access to credit sources such as revolving funds undertaken by the Women union, low interest credit.

The overall objective of which is a revolving fund to support credit (small loans) to families with difficult economic conditions / low income / poverty needs to build or renovate housing/ manufacturing business or improve their socio-economic conditions of Lias.

Some credit is done quite effectively to create jobs and income for poor households as follows:

- Sources of Funds "Constrtium Project": This is a small credit, revolving, continuous support for poor households to borrow money for small businesses. Loan size is about 2 million VND/ household.
- Source Funds "For Que Huong": This is a small credit, revolving, continuous support for poor households for loan production and small business. Loan size is about 2 million VND/household.
- Loans from the Bank of Social Policy: To facilitate credit incentives to create jobs; for student loans for students, students with difficulties; for loans to households eligible for the policy loans to support poor housing... Loan of 10 million VND/household.

In the case of household doing production and trading seriously affected income, local governments have policies to support as appropriate to consider tax exemption regime, where production support, new business capital support to serve production and trading ... in the current policy of the State and People's Committee of Can Tho city.

7.3.2. Income restoration program cost

Table 7.3. Income restoration cost

The proposed program (*)	Proposed cost	Funding
1. Job-training, job referral	Calculated in compensation and allowance for each AH. AHs will receive allowance in cash.	Funding for this program is provided as cash assistance and paid to affected people in the process of compensation. APs can use this funding to change their career
2. Job-training for AHs	2,240,000,000	Because so many households do not give the answer of participating in the program or not, it is temporarily charged to 281 households affected productive land, 133HHs losing wholly, 92 business households and 54 poor households.
3. Production, business loan According to the survey result, there are 51 households want to receive the loan.	510,000,000 (not calculated into RP)	Budgets provided for this category is from the credit of the fund which is implemented in Can Tho city.
4. Administration and implementation cost (5% x Item 2 and 4)	112,000,000	This fund is from the Urban Upgrading project.
Total cost (Item 2+4+5)	2,352,000,000	

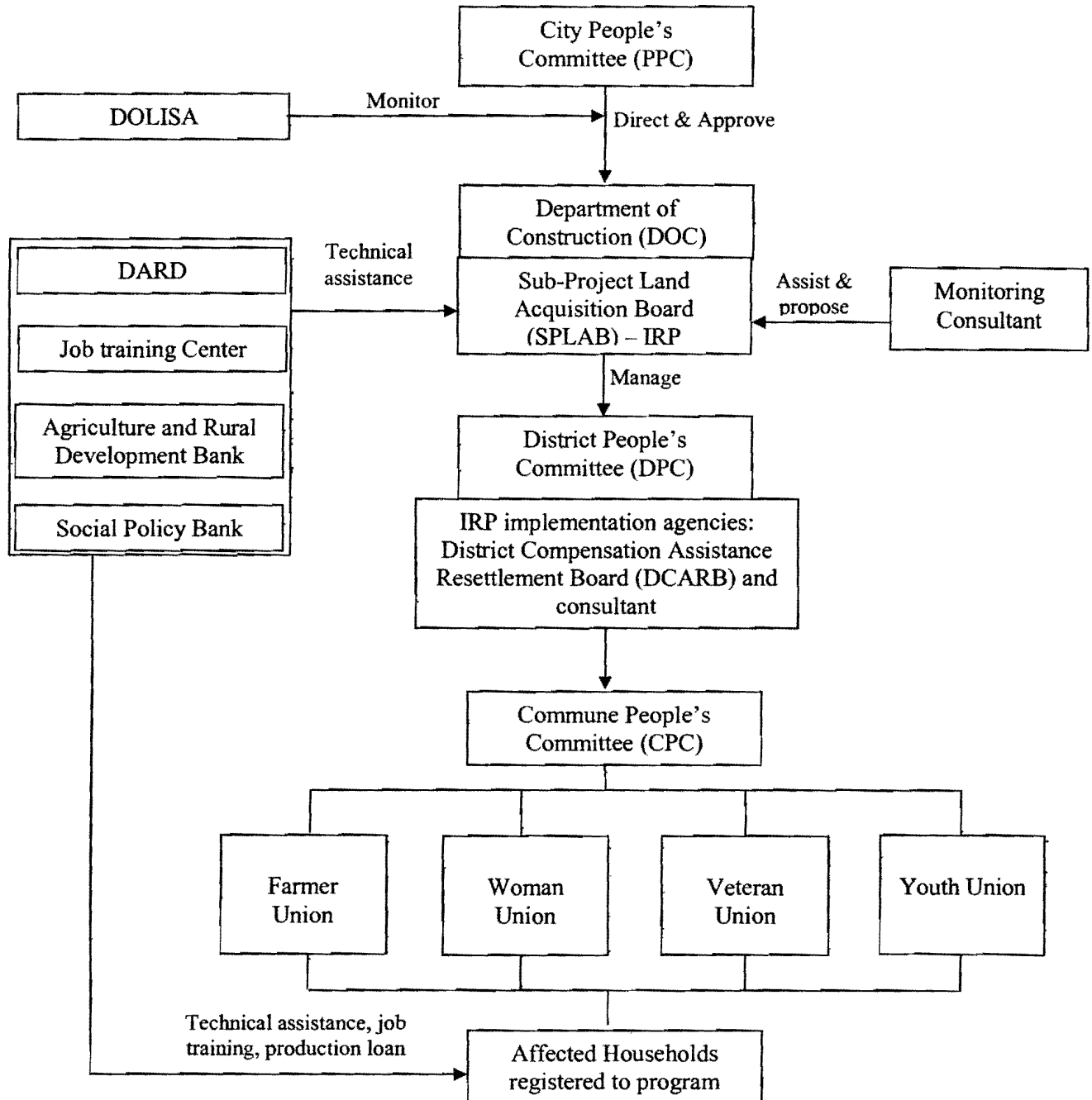
Note:

(): These programs are just proposed, there have not been any AHs registered in these yet. PCARB will monitor and make a list of participating households and in cooperating with DOLISA, DARD to train and develop the IRP and loans for IRP activities.*

This estimated cost is temporary with an average loan of 10 million VND per AH losing business.

7.4. Organization of implementation of income restoration program

Structure of organizations for income restoration



Task of Organisations in Income Restoration Program implementation

- Province People's Committee (PPC): responsible to direct, examine and approve IRP
- Department of Construction (DOC) – Sub-project Land Acquisition Board (SPLAB): responsible to manage whole the program, report to City PC.
- PMU: co-ordinate with PPC and report to WB and MOT.

- Monitoring Consultant: assist and propose programs when there are changes or unsuitable in implementation progress.
- Department of Labour Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA): monitor IRP regularly and review program's content.
- District People's Committee (DPC), District Compensation Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB): responsible for IRP implementation and directing to CPC, unions to implement.
- Unions (Farmer Union, Woman Union, Veteran Union, Youth Union): are intermediary linking APs and IRP.
- DARD, job training center, Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, Social Policy Bank: responsible for job-training, production loan for AHs

7.5. Schedule of IRP implementation

The schedule of the major activities relative to the implementation of the IRP in District is summarized in the below figure.

Figure 7.1: Schedule of Income Restoration Plan Implementation

Activities	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Consultation with and Registration of AHs of their participation on specific program components	■			
Organization and planning for specific training interventions for concerned AHs		■		
Preparation of Demonstration livelihood projects as indicated in the Program.		■		
Technical assistance in the formulation and establishment of specific projects chosen by concerned AHs			■	
Implementation of income generating project by AHs			■	
Monitoring and provision of technical assistance to AHs		■	■	■
Program monitoring and evaluation	■	■	■	■

Note: the beginning time for conducting income restoration program is the time after compensation, assistance payment.

7.6. Gender Strategy

The genders often experience the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement in different forms and to different extents by nature of their gendered roles in society. Women tend to bear greater burdens in loss of livelihood and disruption to social networks which are not only vital for their own sense of empowerment and value within their communities but also for the backbone of their households.

To ensure that men and women to participate and have right to give opinion in planning process fully, project consultation meetings raised the participation of women, particularly, at least of 40% or more women involved. To accomplish this goal, the consultation meeting were coordinated with local and commune women union to invite and arrange suitable time for women to participate conditionally (avoiding the busy times such as the family cooking, taking babies) . At the consultation meeting, women were also encouraged to express their opinions through speaking in the meeting, providing information via questionnaire survey...

The gender strategy in the detail design and implementation of the resettlement plan includes the following:

- a. Mobilizing the participation of Women in the CARB at city level.
- b. Coordinate closely with the Women Union at city, ward/commune level to mobilize the participation of women in all activities in the process of resettlement plan (public consultation through questionnaires through meeting people ...).
- c. Inform the project information to the community, particularly for poor women, ethnic minority women.
- d. Consulting and other popular activities on gender will ensure meaningful participation of women. It is necessary to determine percentage of participated women in the meetings which only invite representative of household, but not invite head of household, in particular the meetings must ensure that percentage of participated women is 40% or more. To ensure the rate of 40% or more women's participation, consultant coordinates with Ward Women's Union to invite women to participate (representative of household). In addition, the consultation activities such as group discussions and individual interviews, if necessary it will be conducted with women to ensure that the review and the demand of women can be given sufficiently.
- e. The Women's Union (from city to ward levels) will be encouraged to play an active role in resettlement planning and implementation activities. Such roles would include participation in the resettlement committee, all public consultation activities, identification and implementation of livelihood restoration activities, counselling of women APs, as well as supporting the intergration of households in areas of resettlement.
- f. Both men and women are encouraged to participate in the DMS.
- g. Livelihood restoration activities will be planned based on an assessment of the impact and needs of both men and women. Such planning will be based in part on separate

consultations with women and women's interest groups (e.g. Women's Union) and be cognizant of women's differing labour patterns, preferences and their typical need to simultaneously fulfil various roles in productive labour as well as domestic spheres.

- h. The payment of compensation and cash assistance to affected households will be conducted in the presence of both husband and wife. For the protection of vulnerable groups, including female headed households which are disadvantaged, the judicial official ward / commune to coordinate with the Ward Union Women, the National Front in consulting direction for them to use compensation money most effectively. Households with husband/male using drug, gambling, lots of problems, social evils such as prostitution, domestic violence, disability, loss of or restrict or losing.
- i. New land use rights certificates as well as titles to any new assets assigned as part of the resettlement compensation and assistance measures will be issued in the name of wife and husband.
- j. Plans and measures in resettlement, including land allocation and resettlement, housing design and construction of social infrastructure was also consulted with the affected female headed households. For households with female headed households, the elderly, single and disabled households, the process of resettlement will be assisted by the community, especially from the mass people as Youth Union, the Women Union, Farmer union...
- k. Statistical data must be separated male and female.
- l. Gender disaggregated monitoring indicators is developed for monitoring resettlement activities, socio-economic conditions (including impacts and benefits), and livelihood restoration, to ensure that both men and women are engaged in activities in resettlement planning and benefit equally.

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

8.1. Institutional arrangements

The implementation of the compensation, assistance and resettlement requires the involvement of agencies at the national, provincial, district and commune levels. Each provincial people's committee will take general responsibility for the compliance of the provisions in the general Resettlement RPF (RPF) and Resettlement Plan (RP). The district boards of compensation and resettlement shall be established pursuant to the provisions of Decree No.197/2004/CP, Decree No.84/2007/CP and Decree No.69/2009/CP and the decentralization of the city people's committees. The provisions and policies of the RPF and RP will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities of the Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project for Mekong Delta Region.

The agencies related to the activities of land acquisition and resettlement include:

- Ministry of Construction
- Can Tho city People's Committee
- Appraisal Council for compensation, assistance and resettlement of Can Tho city
- Department of Construction
- Can Tho Urban Upgrading Sub-project Management Unit
- Compensation, assistance and resettlement Council of districts
- Ward People's Committee
- Relevant agencies
- Representative of affected households
- Independent Monitoring Organization; consultant for assistance of income restoration implementation.

8.2. Responsibilities

8.2.1. Ministry of Construction

The Ministry of Construction is the leading authority to coordinate the implementation of the project, specifically:

- a. Lead and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance and other relevant agencies to plan and build a annual urban upgrading, build reported pre-feasibility study synthesis 6 provinces to the Government for approval.
- b. Lead and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance and other relevant agencies to guide, supervise and inspect the People's Committees of provinces and cities directly under the Central Government in implementing the program according on target and content of urban upgrading, integrated implementation of annual results.

- c. Coordinate with the People's Committees of provinces and cities directly under the Central Government has given priority urban upgrading pilot proposal sponsored by the World Bank, timely deployment planning incentives to mobilize funds the World Bank.
- d. Coordinate with the provincial People's Committees to ensure the approval of the WB for clearance & resettlement plan.
- e. Ensure the approval of the Bank for any change in site clearance & resettlement plan.
- f. Ensure budget implementation clearance & Resettlement Plan, make sure the funds to pay for compensation and resettlement (such as compensation and the right to compensation) timely and complete.

8.2.2. Can Tho City People Committees

Can Tho City People Committees is the highest authority to promulgate regulations, solve issues concerning guidelines and policies, and give instructions for the Project implementation and are the links of the functional organizations in the Project implementation. The Provincial/City People Committees will take the below responsibilities:

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

8.2.3. District People Committees (DPCs)

District people committees are responsible for:

- a. Giving instructions, organizing propaganda and mobilizing every concerned agency, household, and individual to execute the compensation, assistance and resettlement and site clearance policy pursuant to the decisions of the competent state agencies.
- b. Giving instructions to the Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards of the same level to prepare, assess and approve compensation and resettlement plans based on the decentralization from the city PC; and co-ordinating to implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement for the projects set up by the Centre of Land Fund Development, belonging the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

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

8.2.4. District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards (CARCs)

District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Councils (CARCs) are the agencies that support the urban and rural PCs in organizing and implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement. CARBs are established by the urban and rural PCs including the following assignments:

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

8.2.5. Ward PCs

Ward PCs are responsible for:

- a. Organizing propaganda for DPs about the objectives for land acquisition, and the Project policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- b. Coordinating with agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation to guide DPs in enumerating and certifying their inventory of land and assets associated with land.

- c. Preparing and taking responsibility for the accuracy of the copies of documents concerning land sources, family members, registered members, beneficiaries of social policies, and proposals for resettlement of DPs.
- d. In coordination with the Employer, implementing payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement for DPs and ensuring good conditions for the Project's site clearance.

8.2.6. Urban Upgrading Project Management Unit

Urban Upgrading Project Management Unit is the ones that assist the Employer (the city PCs) and directly manage the project implementation. The PMU shall be responsible for the implementation of the Project Resettlement Plan (RP) and their main tasks are:

- a. Coordinating to organize and monitor Project resettlement activities; making detailed plans for site clearance; signing contracts with concerned agencies for implementing some works of compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- b. Making RPs or updating the approved RPs (if necessary) to conform to the RPF and submit to the City PC and WB for approval before implementation.
- c. Preparing a land fund and resettlement areas for displaced households, either DPs moving to their new residence or requesting the city PC to prepare resettlement areas; and paying the costs for infrastructure construction and housing projects in resettlement areas as stipulated.
- d. Participating in rural and urban district compensation and resettlement boards; providing necessary information relating to the Project and compensation and assistance plans to serve the appraisals of the rural and urban district CARBs.
- e. Giving guidelines for implementing the regulations of the RPF and RP of the Project.
- f. Reviewing compensation unit prices for land and properties. If there are remarkable differences between the market value of the property and the compensation price in the City PC's framework, the PMU shall review them, in combination with the city Department of Finance and other relevant agencies to submit their findings to the city PC for proper revision based on the regulations of RPF.
- g. Preparing an efficient and timely budget to fund for the preparation activities and payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement of DPs and fund for administrative fees for compensation, assistance and resettlement and site clearance (if any). The PMU, in coordination with Compensation and Resettlement Boards of the rural/urban district, commune/ward levels, organize payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement directly to DPs.
- h. Planning for internal monitoring of implementing resettlement activities and ensuring their compliance with Project policies.
- i. Creating a database of DPs for each component and the entire project that will be accessible to all concerned agencies to ensure that all process are fully and accurately documented and filed.

- j. Employing, monitoring, reviewing and implementing the recommendations of independent monitoring organization and consultant for assistance of income restoration implementation.
- k. Cooperating closely with the Independent Monitoring Organization.
- l. Receiving land hand-over and delivering land to the construction companies.
- m. Periodically reporting to the WB on resettlement activities;

8.2.7. Department of Construction

Can Tho Department of construction is the investor of this project. Investor established PMU as representative organizations directly managing the implementation of the project until the work is completed and put into operation. Responsible for organizing the evaluation and approval of detailed design, estimation and document for bidding and other relevant documents in the stage of project implementation.

8.2.8. Other Provincial/district organizations/authorities

In addition, during implementation of resettlement plans, depending on the specific content, members of the following organizations will be invited as participants:

- Department of Labor Invalid and Social Affair
- Department of Agricultural and Rural development
- Women Organization
- Farmer Organization
- Veteran Organization

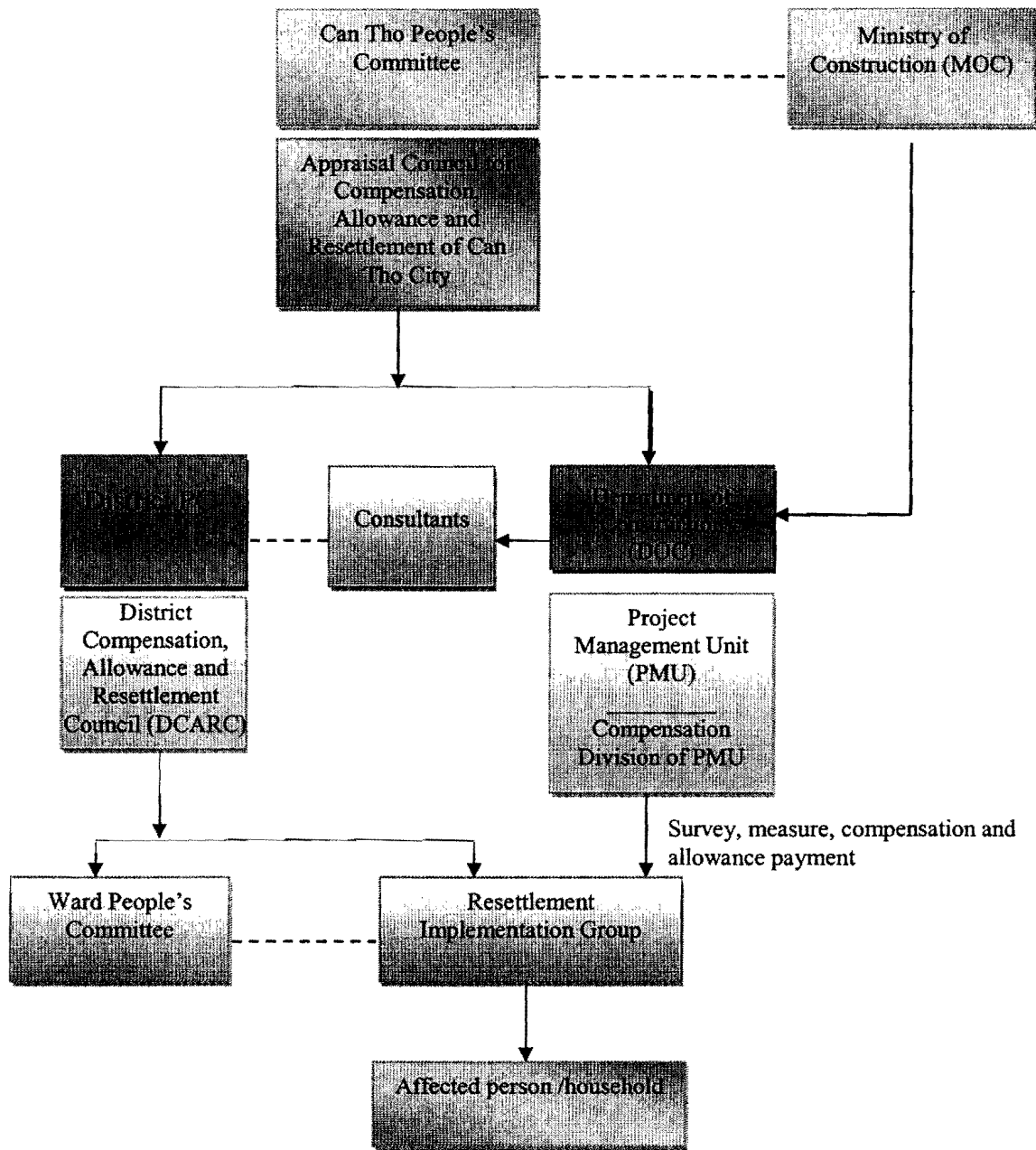
8.2.9. External Independent Monitoring Organization

Independent evaluation may be conducted by a consulting units / research organizations non-governmental (NGO), has experience in monitoring and evaluation to make a survey of socio-economic and supervision and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement plan of the project. The PMU will contract with an Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO) to implement. Funding for the implementation of independent monitoring of the project will come from ODA funds for the project. Independent Monitoring Agency will report periodically on progress and make recommendations relating to solve the problems detected during monitoring process.

8.3. Organization chart

The mechanism of coordination of agencies for land acquisition is shown in the following organization chart.

Figure 8-1. Organization chart for implementation of RP



Note:
 ————— Implementing cooperation
 —————> Implementing instruction

9. PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

9.1. Activities and implementation steps

The order and procedures for compensation and resettlement is based on the Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated 03/12/2004, Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13/08/2009 of Government, Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01/10/2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Decision No. 12/2010/QD-UBND dated 04/02/2010 of Can Tho city People's Committee on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land in Can Tho city. Based on legal bases and organizational structure, coordination of relevant agencies presented above, the basic activities of the compensation and resettlement is carried out by following these steps:

Step 1: Establishment of Resettlement Committee and introduce and announce land acquisition policy

Right after the Government and WB reach common principal agreement on the loan, the PMU will prepare necessary documentation and fulfil required procedures and submit them to City PC to request for land allocation for project investment.

DPCs must establish District Compensation Allowance and Resettlement Council (CARC) and assign tasks, responsibilities to relevant agencies, departments. The PMU, on behalf of project investor will send its representation in the DCARC as their standing members. DCARC will be a standing agency of the District PC, responsible for reviewing resettlement documents to submit to DPC for decision.

Determination and announcement of land acquisition are based on appraisal document of land use demand of Department of Natural Resources and Environment submitting to City PC for approval and issuance of land acquisition announcement (including reason of land acquisition, area and location of required land based on existing cadastral documents or approved detailed construction plan; land acquisition announcement, direction of preparation of detail compensation plan and implementation of compensation payment). City PC is responsible for steering and widely spreading land acquisition policy, regulations on land acquisition, compensation, allowance and resettlement when the land is acquired by State for purpose of national defense, national interests, public utilities and economic development.

Ward PCs are responsible for openly posting land acquisition policy at office of ward PCs and at residential area where there is acquired land, and announcing publicly on ward radio stations.

Step 2: Prepare cadastral document for acquired land

Pursuant to documents on land acquisition policy of city PC, Department of Natural Resources and Environment instructs Land use right registration offices of same level to prepare cadastral document. Adjust cadastral map suitably to the current status and abstract of cadastral map for places with official cadastral maps or carry out cadastral abstraction for places without official cadastral map. Correct and make copy of cadastral documents (cadastral books) to

submit to Compensation and Resettlement Council. Make a list of acquired land lots with the following contents: map identification mark, lot identification mark, name of land user, area of lot with same use purpose, land use purpose

Step 3: Information Dissemination Prior to Detail Measure Survey

Before land acquisition, the local authorities (in this case it is DPCs) will inform in written forms the DPs on reasons of land acquisition, time, plan and schedule of land acquisition, general compensation, allowance and resettlement plan.

Based on the resettlement and land acquisition plan approved by the chairman of DPCs, the DCACs and PMU, in cooperation with local Ward PC, will organize meetings with land users, including HHs and individuals, located within the project demarcated areas, to inform about the project and documents related to compensation, allowance and resettlement policies; explain on and guide on filling up the DMS forms; deliver the DMS forms to the DPs to the affected land users for their own filling their affected land and assets. The meeting should be recorded in written protocol and stored. Disseminated information will be posted throughout the project resettlement implementation at the office of DCARCs and affected Ward PCs.

Disseminated information at affected wards includes

- The project area, scale
- Project's impacts
- Compensation policies and entitlement for types of loss
- Implementation arrangement and responsibilities
- Grievances mechanism

Step 4: Prepare, appraise and approve general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement

PMU, with the help of project consultants, will develop and implement a training program for the updating and implementation of the RP. The training will include at least an orientation on the agreed RP, roles of agencies in RP implementation, progress report preparation, complaint handling/recording/reporting, AP participation/ consultation and resettlement internal monitoring/reporting. Target participants to the training include representatives from the PMU, ward PCs, CARC, district PCs and women's unions.

Project Owner requests Consultant prepare general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement (hereinafter called general plan) based on current data and documents supplied by Department of Natural Resources and Environment and appraised and approved together with approval of the investment project. The general plan has the following contents:

- a. Basis for plan preparation;
- b. Synthetic statistics on area of all land types, agricultural land level, number of map pages, number of plots; estimated value of assets on land;
- c. Synthetic statistics on number of households, people, laborers in acquired land are, in which clearly specify number of job-changed laborers, number of DPs;
- d. Estimation of compensation, assistance rate; estimated location, area of resettlement site or resettlement house and modes of resettlement;
- e. Estimation of supporting measures to resolve employment and training plan for job changes;

- f. List of works, scope of governmental works, organization of religious bases, DPs community and estimation of location to displace;
- g. Number of displaced graves and estimation of location to displace;
- h. Number of estimation to implement the plan;
- i. Financial source to implement the plan;
- j. Plan implementation progress.

Bước 5: Construct resettlement site

Based on the local socio-economic development plans; based on planning and land use plan has been approved by competent authorities, the actual land of the local and specific requirements of the project, City People's Committee shall discuss with the investors to prepare a plan for resettlement site construction in order to meet the resettlement needs, and submit to the Department of Construction, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Planning for appraisal and the city People's Committee for approval.

Step 6: Make landmark for land acquisition

After receiving City PC and District PC's decisions on land acquisition for project implementation, PMU will cooperate with DONRNE and land cadastral agency contracted by the PMU will carry out the field identification of the project boundary and put red demarcation marks on the site, handing over the area for implementation of measure, compensation, assistance and resettlement of DPs. The Division of Natural Resource and Environment of district and related ward PCs will assign their staffs to join the land acquisition group and participate in these activities.

Step 7: Determine replacement cost

Replacement cost works will be carried out as follows:

1. PMU will hire an independent consultants to conduct replacement cost survey.
2. Selected consultant will conduct an, replacement costs investigation and survey. Method of replacement cost survey will be applied in accordance with government regulation (including the direct comparison method. collection method...).
3. Results of replacement cost survey will be submitted to PMU. The PMU is responsible for the consultation of this results with the ward PCs and the affected residential communities to propose compensation price applying to the project and submit to City PC for approval.

Step 8: Make inventory and detail statistics of affected asset

The organization in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement is responsible for delivering leaflets, guiding inventory, collecting inventory... of AHs to prepare compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board will guide AHs to enumerate the area, grades, types and location of the acquired land, the quantity and quality of current assets on acquired land, number of people, number of labors... as stipulated form, present resettlement aspiration (if any) to Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board.

Results of these surveys will serve as a basis for preparation of detail compensation plan. The data will be computerized and stored by PMU. The DMS and other DPs data stored and

managed by PMU and/or other responsible agencies will be also accessible for IMO for monitoring purpose.

Step 9: Prepare detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

Based on the table of detail statistics of compensation quantity of APs, minutes of inventory quantity, copy of land origin, list of households's members, households under preferential treatment and unit price, compensation and assistance policies for AHs, the organization in charge of compensation, allowance and resettlement shall apply prices to prepare compensation and assistance plan for every AHs of the project.

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

Step 10: Approve detailed compensation plan

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

Step 11: Settle complaints for land acquisition decision

In land acquisition implementation, if there is any complaints from APs, Wards's PC will collect their opinions and letters of complaint and send them to higher competent agencies for consideration.

The project will set up a Independent Grievance Redress Board (this Board will be operate independently with the Compensation and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Board). Members of the Independent Grievance Redress Board includes: 01 representative of City PC, 01 chairman (or vice-chairman) of District PC (corresponding to the affected district), 01 representative of Division of Finance of district, 01 representative of Division of Natural Resource and Environment of district, 01 representative of Wards PC (corresponding to the affected ward), 01 representative of the Law Society/lawyers' offices at the local, 01 representative of Ward Fatherland Front (corresponding to the affected ward), 01 representative of the Ward Union's Women (corresponding to the affected ward), 02 representative of the Project Management Unit, 01 representative of the affected household.

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

Step 12: Publish compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

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

Step 13: Implement payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement

Compensation, assistance and resettlement Council shall implement payment after decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement is approved. The payment of

compensation, allowance to DPs and arrange of their relocation should be carried out under supervision of DCARCs, representatives of affected ward PCs and DPs.

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

Step 14: Hand over land and coerce land acquisition

Within 20 days after organization in charge of compensation and site clearance paid compensation, allowances to AHs under plan approved, AHs have to hand over land to organization in charge of compensation and site clearance.

In case, APs do not comply with decision on land acquisition, the competent PC issued decision on land acquisition will issue an coercible decision. Coercion of land acquisition will be implemented according to Article 32 of Decree No.69/2009/ND-CP dated 13/08/2009 of Government.

Step 15: Award of civil works contract

After all DPs affected of each component of the project have been compensated in accordance with the approved RP, award of contract can be given to contractor for implementing respective civil works, followed approved technical design.

Step 16: Monitoring

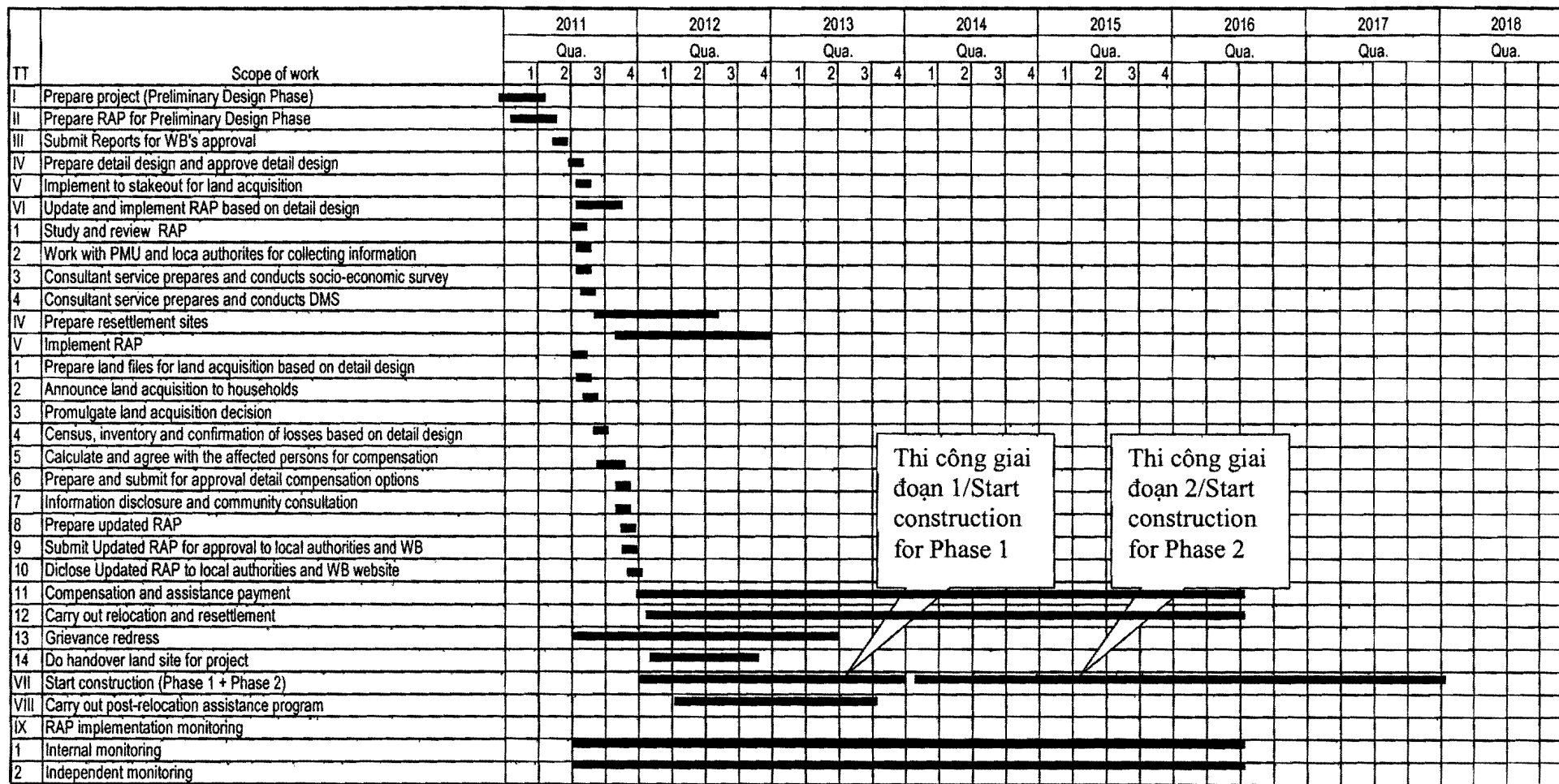
Internal and external monitoring shall start as soon as the updated RP has been approved. Monitoring will continue throughout the construction period. IMO will conduct surveys during the monitoring.

A post-resettlement evaluation will be also undertaken by the external monitoring organization in from 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.

9.2. Schedule for RP implementation

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

Figure 9-1. Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Activities



Thi công giai đoạn 1/Start construction for Phase 1

Thi công giai đoạn 2/Start construction for Phase 2

10. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

10.1. Objectives of public information and consultation

Ensure the participation of the community of affected households, local authorities, organizations involved in project information sharing, consultations on the chosen technical options, the plan for the proposed relocation site, the expected impact on income, land and property on land. The public disclosure is an important contribution in promoting the progress of the project during preparation, implementation, and when the project goes into operation with the consensus of the community, government and the PMU, minimize the possibility of conflict arises, bring other risks, increase investment efficiency and social significance of the project.

The objectives of the public information and consultation program are as follows:

- (a) To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of DPs, will be participated in the planning and decision-making processes. The PMU will work closely with DPCs and ward PCs during project implementation. DPs involvement in implementation will be continued thereafter by requesting each district to invite DP's representatives to be a member of DCARCs and take part in the resettlement activities (in detail measure survey).
- (b) To fully share information about the proposed project components and activities with the DPs.
- (c) To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the DPs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities.
- (d) To ensure that DPs are able to make fully informed decisions that will directly affected their incomes and living standards, and decision-making about issues that will directly affected them.
- (e) To obtain the cooperation and participation of the DPs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation.
- (f) To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

10.2. Participation and consultation procedures

10.2.1. Consultation during project preparation

During the project preparatory phase, public information and consultation aimed to gather information for assessing project resettlement impacts and clarify recommendations on possible alternative options. This was aimed to reduce and/or mitigate potential negative resettlement

impacts on local population and to proactively address issues or problems that may emerge during implementation.

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

At the early stage of the project preparation, local authorities and leaders of different concerned institutions were informed about the project proposal, its objectives and proposed activities. They were intensively consulted and actively participated in discussions on their development needs and priorities, about their perception towards project objectives. Different forms of community consultation were adopted.

Result of survey and consultation with affected communities and Dps showed that the most DPs support the project development, considering that it 's necessary for the common city's development. They consider that once the Government requires land for the public purposes, for city's development, they should be and are ready to obey. Their concern that cares is compensation price. During public consultation, Resettlement Consultant also provided information on compensation and resettlement policy framework based on regulations in accordance with Viet Nam and WB policies.

In meetings and public consultation, resettlement group effort to inform about the projects for the relocated affected households. The PMU will give the relocation options: (i) compensation in cash, sell land in resettlement areas, (ii) cash compensation for self- relocation. The households were also provided information about the location, orientation space for the relocation sites, expected scope and area of the relocation sites, the technical infrastructure.

According to the evaluation discussions, public consultations have contributed to increase understanding of the affected households about the project, the project's resettlement policy, reducing the number of households that have not supported the projects.

The survey results show that, due to the components of the project focused on the width upgrading and expanding is not large, so most of the affected households is only a part and can keep their job after completing construction projects. For the entire losing household, living by own business intend to be supported by changing job skills and a stable life.

One of the common and especial concerns of AHs is expectation that project will be undertaken early to shorten the impact time to psychological stability for people as well as allowing them to quickly restore and stabilize the conditions of life.

10.2.2. Public consultation in project implementation stage

After the project is approved, the communication means will inform about the project popularly. Information including objectives, Components and activities of the project. PMU coordinates with local government agencies to be responsible for the disclosure and public consultation. The consultations of affected people will be continued to implement during the project implementation.

(a) Information disclosure and public consultation

In the project implementation stage, PMU, with the assistance of consultants, will undertake the following tasks:

- (i) At the beginning of the project implementation, the PMU to provide information to the Compensation, assistance and resettlement council and local government through seminars, training. More detailed information on policies and procedures for project implementation will be provided.
- (ii) The PMU will coordinate with the District Compensation, assistance, resettlement Council to disclosure the information and consultation to all affected people during project implementation.
- (iii) Coordinate with the District Compensation, assistance, resettlement Council to update compensation unit prices, confirm the scope of land acquisition and impact on assets based on detailed measurement survey (DMS), have consultation with affected people.
- (iv) Then the District Compensation, assistance, resettlement Council will apply prices, calculate compensation cost for each household and plan for compensation and resettlement assistance. PMU/Compensation, assistance and resettlement Council will inform about the entitlement to the affected people in the community consultations. Compensation plan is disclosed at Ward/ District People's Committee.
- (v) Compensation plan for the property will show the affected property and the right to be compensated of households. The compensation plan must be signed by the affected households to express their agreement with the assessment results. Any questions of the affected people on the contents of the plan must be recorded.
- (vi) A letter or questionnaire form related to the resettlement plan will be sent to all relocation households to (a) inform them about resettlement options (a clear explanation characteristics of each alternative), (b) request the affected people to confirm their choice of resettlement plan and confirm their preliminary resettlement sites, and (c) request the affected people to show clearly the services that they currently use such as education / health / markets and distance access services.

(b) Community meetings

In the detailed design phase, community meetings will be hold to provide additional information to affected people and provide opportunities for them to participate in public discussions about the more detailed design plans, the main policies and procedures for resettlement.

This information will be publicly available through the public media (such as local newspaper, radio, posters in the project area, WPC...).

During the project implementation, Affected people will be provided some information:

- (i) Project activities: This section includes information on where the affected people can learn more details about the project.
- (ii) The impact of the project: The impact on people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including the explanation of land acquisition for each specific project.
- (iii) The rights and right to be compensated of affected people: This section will be prescribed for people affected. Must explain the rights and be compensated for the impact of people affected.
- (iv) Grievance redress: The people affected will be informed about the compensation policy, assistance, resettlement and income restoration. Affected people will be informed that if they have any questions regarding the project, compensation, resettlement and income restoration, the Compensation, assistance and resettlement Council and the agency authority will consider to solve. Affected people will have access to procedures, process for grievance redress.
- (v) The right to participate and the right to be consulted: Affected people will be informed about their right to participate in the process of planning and implementing resettlement. Those affected are represented in the resettlement of the district / ward and representatives of the affected people will be present when the Compensation, assistance and resettlement Council and meetings to ensure the participation of them in the project.
- (vi) Resettlement activities: All affected people will be explained about the compensation calculations and compensation payments, monitoring procedures, including some in the interview number affected, relocation and resettlement, and preliminary information about the construction and installation of the project.
- (vii) Responsibility for the organization: Those who are affected will be informed about the organizations and authorities relating to resettlement and the responsibilities of each party, as well as the names and positions of officials Government and telephone number, office location.
- (viii) Implementation schedule: The affected people will be informed of the expected progress for the main resettlement activities and will be informed that construction works starting only after the resettlement activities completed and the surface of the corresponding region of the project is released. Should clearly show that the affected people will relocate only after receiving complete payment of compensation for lost assets. The implementation schedule will be provided to the Compensation, assistance, resettlement Council for at all levels.

(c) Compensation and restoration

Notification letter will be sent to every household affected with time, place and procedures for receiving compensation payment. Those affected and vulnerable will be contacted to confirm expectations about restoration assistance.

(d) Public Information Brochure-PIB

To ensure that the affected people, their representatives and local authorities in the affected areas fully understand the resettlement plan and also be informed about the restoration mode and project application, the PMU, with the help of consultants for detailed design phase, will prepare public information brochure. This document will be distributed to all affected people in the project area.

The contents of the PIB will include a brief description of the project, implementation schedule, the impact of the project, the rights of affected people, compensation policy, assistance and resettlement, and restoration, the public consultation with affected people, grievance redress, agencies/organizations involved in the project (see Appendix 5).

(e) Disclosure

Besides the public announcement for those affected and their communities, resettlement policy framework, resettlement plan (RP) will be in the PMU, District/ Commune Compensation, assistance and resettlement Board, and posted on the World Bank's website.

10.3. Public consultation result

In the preparing RP stage, the Consultant held several public consultations with affected people. The content of the consultation include:

- Briefly introduce about the project
- Introduce about the expected investment in each affected area.
- Inform about the policy framework for resettlement approved by WB and Government of Viet Nam.
- The preliminary result of the survey and inventory of loss.
- Discuss with affected people.

Below is a summary of the public consultation meetings. Detail is shown in Appendix 9.

Table 10.1. Summary of public consultation meetings

Location	Date	Participants	Content	Consultation result and feedback of people
Hung Loi Ward	15/03/2011 16/03/2011 25/03/2011	-123 affected households -Representative of unions -Representative of local government	-Briefly introduce about the project -Introduce about the expected investment in each affected area. -Inform about the policy framework for resettlement	-Households agreed and expected the project developed soon to upgrade alleys, roads and improve urban environment... -Households' proposals: +Information disclosure +Compensation price must be replacement price
Xuan Khanh Ward	18/03/2011	-72 hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng -Đại diện các đoàn		

Location	Date	Participants	Content	Consultation result and feedback of people
		thê -Đại diện chính quyền địa phương	approved by WB and Government of Viet Nam.	+Having appropriate assistance policy for affected households (SAHs, vulnerable) +Setting up and conducting income restoration program +If the loan for business or repairing houses is available, affected households must be informed fully. +Implementing supervision to ensure works meet the best quality.
Thoi Binh Ward	26/03/2011	-103 AHs - Representative of unions -Representative of local government	-The preliminary result of the survey and inventory of loss. -Inform about resettlement site to AHs.	
An Binh Ward	30/03/2011	-99 AHs -Representative of unions -Representative of local government	-Discuss with affected people.	
Bui Huu Nghia Ward	01/04/2011	-18 AHs - Representative of unions -Representative of local government		
:Le Binh Ward	01/04/2011	-107 AHs - Representative of unions -Representative of local government		
Binh Thuy Ward	02/04/2011	-88+120 AHs - Representative of unions -Representative of local government		
An Thoi Ward	01/04/2011	-57 AHs - Representative of unions -Representative of local government		

11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

11.1. Responsibilities

Agencies in charge of implementing the procedure of complaints settlement during compensation and land acquisition process includes Ca Tho PC, relevant Departments, compensation and land acquisition councils at all levels, local PCs in project affected areas. Depending on functions and tasks of each level, APs' complaint handling mechanism will be regulated in accordance with legal documents promulgated by State.

Detailed procedures on complaint handling will be established for the project in order to ensure the opportunities of the APs to present their complaints on compensation and allowance. The objective is to quickly settle complaints of the APs in compliance with procedures. The mechanism will be designed in simple, understandable, quick and fair way. Handling of complaints at each project level will certainly help to push project implementation progress. APs who do not agree with decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement are entitled to raise complaints based on legal regulations.

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

However, while awaiting complaint settlement, APs have follow decision on land acquisition and hand over land on schedule and plan decided by competent state agencies.

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

11.2. Procedure of complaints

PAPs may complain regarding their rights and their responsibilities in implementing the project: including the right to compensation, policy and compensation unit prices, land acquisition, resettlement and entitlements relating to restoration assistance programs.

The complaints of those affected by the project is expressed in writing. Affected people can present their case to the Project Management Unit, the Commune, District People's Committee without paying any cost.

The project will set up an Independent Grievance Redress Panel (GRP). This GRP will be operate independently with the Compensation and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Board. Members of the Independent Grievance Redress Panel includes: 01 representative of City PC, 01 chairman (or vice-chairman) of District PC (corresponding to the affected district), 01 representative of Division of Finance of district, 01 representative of Division of Natural

Resource and Environment of district, 01 representative of Wards PC (corresponding to the affected ward), 01 representative of the Law Society/lawyers' offices at the local, 01 representative of Ward Fatherland Front (corresponding to the affected ward), 01 representative of the Ward Union's Women (corresponding to the affected ward), 02 representative of the Project Management Unit, 01- 02 representatives of the affected households.

The operating costs of the Panel will be deducted from the cost of administration of the compensation. Report on implementation of the monthly compensation of the PMU and/or complaints in writing will be provided in time for this board to solve problems quickly and allow it to monitor the entire activity complaints and resolving complaints. According to above model, Grievance redress will be implemented as following steps:

- (a) **Step 1.** If any person feels dissatisfied with any problem of rehabilitation programs and resettlement, they may present oral or written complaint to the GRP(district level). GRP will have the responsibility to solve within 15 days.
- (b) **Step 2.** If the complainant does not satisfy with the decision of GRP (district level), they can send their complaint to grievance redress agency of the City level (City PC) within 15 days of receipt of the decision of GRP. The City PC will make a decision on complaints within 15 days.
- (c) **Step 3.** If the complainant remains dissatisfied with the decision of the City PC, complainant can continue to complaint to the City Court within 15 days after receiving the decision of the City PC.

The affected people will be free for administrative fees for complaint.

During project implementation, if any cases that project compensated adequately under the policy of the project but APs refused to move and hand over the land at the regulated time. An bank account will be opened to transfer the compensation, allowance and resettlement for households while waiting for the court final decision. After the complaint resolving, the project will withdraw the amount deposited in bank account, including non-term interest and return to APs.

All complaints, suggestions and solution will be recorded and stored at Wart PC, CLARB's office, office of Independent Grievance Redress Panel and the PMU's office.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of updated RP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address the Project's adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done by an internal body and by an external organization.

12.1. Internal Monitoring

The PMU will serve as the Project's internal monitoring body. As such, the PMU will maintain a file of all data gathered in the field, including a data base on the affected households. The PMU will submit quarterly monitoring report to the MOC starting from the commencement of RP updating, which coincides with the conduct of the detailed measurement survey. The PMU in turn will include updates on resettlement in its regular Project reports to MOC and WB. Social monitoring reports will be made available to the AHs and will be submitted to WB for web posting.

Internal monitoring and supervision will have the following objectives:

- a. Compensation and other entitlements are computed at replacement rates and procedures as provided in the approved RP, with no discrimination according to gender, membership in an ethnic group or any other factor;
- b. Affected households are paid their compensation and other entitlements as per approved updated RP, including cash compensation allowances, please take this;
- c. Income restoration programs designed and implemented including modifications in the programs??? Which programs?? and provision of additional cash to the participating affected households as and when necessary; this is redundant and it could be contradicting previous information provided;
- d. Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved RP;
- e. Affected public facilities and infrastructure are restored promptly.

12.2. External Monitoring and evaluation

The general objective of the external monitor is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of (i) progress of resettlement objectives; (ii) changes in living standards and livelihoods; (iii) restoration of the economic and social base of the AHs/APs; (iv) effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements including the income restoration program; and (v) the need for additional mitigation measures. Strategic lessons for future policy formulation and

planning will also be drawn from the monitoring and evaluation of resettlement. The TOR of the Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO) is provided in Appendix 6.

The independent monitoring organization (IMO) will be engaged and mobilized by MOC/PMU. The IMO will conduct a post-implementation evaluation of resettlement 6 to 12 months following completion of resettlement activities. Copies of all external monitoring reports will be made available to the AHs by placing copies of the reports in ward and field offices and will be uploaded on WB website.

13. COSTS AND BUDGET

13.1. Legal framework

- Decree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP dated 03/12/2004 of Government on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land acquired by the Government.
- Decree No. 188/2004/NĐ-CP dated 16/11/2004 of Government on land price determination and price framework for types of land.
- Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC dated 16/11/2004 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP of the Government
- Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP dated 27/01/2006 of the Government on amending and supplementing some articles of the Decree guiding the implementation of the Land Law and Decree No. 187/2004/ND- CP on the transformation of State Company into joint stock companies.
- Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25/5/2007 of the Government's supplementary provisions on granting land use right certificates, land acquisition, implementation of land use rights, order, the further compensation, resettlement when the State recovers land and grievance redress.
- Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP on 27 July 2007 complementary decree for several articles of Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP dated 16/11/2004 on methods of determining land prices and frame of land prices.
- Decree 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13 August 2009 by the Government on additional regulations on Land Use Plan, Land Price, Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement.
- Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 01/10/2009 of MONRE on compensation, assistance and resettlement and procedures for land recovery, land allocation, land lease.
- Decision No. 12/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 04/02/2010 of Can Tho City PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land acquired in Can Tho City.
- Decision No. 50/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 24/12/2010 of Can Tho City PPC on land price in 2011 in Can Tho City.

13.2. Procedures for Flow of Funds

MOC and PMU will secure funds to implement the updated RP. As per agreed disbursement schedule, the PMU, assisted by the DCARC and ward officials, will deliver the compensation and other entitlements to the APs. Payment of compensation and other entitlements, except for land-for-land arrangements, will be in cash and will be given at the Commune Office.

The AHs will be notified through the Ward PC two weeks in advance of the schedule of payment of compensation and other entitlements. The AHs will be advised to bring with them identification documents (such as LURC, ID, civil registration certificates, DMS record, Agreement Compensation Form, etc.) when claiming their compensation and other entitlements. If the AH is unavailable to come on the scheduled date of payment, he/she will inform local authorities as soon as possible with a written authorization for a representative to claim the same on his/her behalf. Alternatively, said AH may request the CARB to reschedule his/her claim payment date in case of unexpected or unanticipated changes.

13.3. Replacement cost

13.3.1. Replacement cost study

The replacement cost survey was done in March, 2011. Replacement cost survey was carried out in an objective manner on the basis of information collected in the area affected by the project. The survey objects are:

- Survey the affected households along the route alleys and neighborhoods
- Survey the real estate unit /office
- Survey through a rapid assessment for local officials

The survey results are replacement cost analysis and evaluation to eliminate the subjective case of falsifying the value of property, land prices (for example, to improve the psychological value of the household ...) means that, value of assets is identified in normal conditions.

Details of the survey cost alternative is presented in Appendix 7. In the period of detailed design and implementation of compensation and site clearance, the PMU and the Compensation, assistance & resettlement Council with the assistance of independent consultants evaluation will conduct surveys and update the unit replaced and submit to the PPC city for approval (see TOR in Appendix 8).

13.3.2. Land compensation price

For reference purposes, the Consultant has collected the unit sale, land on the real estate market from various sources:

- a. Decision No. 50/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 24/12/2010 of Can Tho City PPC on land price in 2011 in Can Tho City;
- b. Mua&ban newspaper; Information from real estate transactions;
- c. Reference unit prices of a number of projects in the area nearby;
- d. Consultation with local government and households affected by the project;
- e. Survey prices through the affected households in the project area.

Affected land include categories such as residential land, non- agricultural land, agricultural land for perennial crops and annual crop in the resettlement areas. A number of land prices in the project area is determined based on results collected from replacement cost surveys, and

meeting with local authorities and reference information on the Mua&ban newspaper. Determining the replacement cost is based on unit prices issued by the city, market surveys. On that basis, propose a reference price for calculating compensation (see table below)...

Table 13.1. Reference price proposed for the calculation of compensation for non-agricultural land and residential land

Dist.	Ward	Price of land in 2011 is applied to the main road by the City	Location	Location price based on City price			Market price of residential land and non-agricultural land by alley			Proposed price for urban area	Proposed price for rural area (relocation sites)
				Location price	to	Location price	Market price	to	Market price		
O Mon	Thai Hoa	500,000	Location 2 and 3	100,000	to	300,000	400,000	to	700,000	700,000	
	Chau Van Liem	2,200,000-12,000,000	Location 2 and 3	1,600,000	to	2,400,000	4,500,000	to	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,300,000
Binh Thuy	An Thoi	6,000,000-7,000,000	Location 2 and 3	1,400,000	to	2,500,000	2,500,000	to	4,500,000	4,500,000	
	Binh Thuy	5,000,000-7,000,000	Location 2 and 3	1,000,000	to	1,400,000	2,500,000	to	4,500,000	4,500,000	
	Bui Huu Nghia	7,000,000	Location 3	1,400,000	to	1,400,000	4,000,000	to	4,500,000	4,500,000	
	Long Tuyen	2,500,000-5,000,000	Location 2 and 3	500,000	to	1,000,000	2,500,000	to	3,500,000	3,500,000	1,000,000
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	8,000,000-18,000,000	Location 2 and 3	1,600,000	to	9,000,000	4,500,000	to	8,000,000	5,500,000	
	An Binh	2,000,000-10,000,000	Location 2 and 3	400,000	to	2,800,000	2,500,000	to	4,000,000	4,000,000	
	Thoi Binh	14,000,000	Location 2 and 3	2,600,000	to	2,800,000	4,000,000	to	5,500,000	5,500,000	
	Xuan Khanh	13,000,000-18,000,000	Location 2 and 3	2,600,000	to	3,600,000	5,000,000	to	8,000,000	7,000,000	
	An Hoa	7,500,000-16,000,000	Location 2 and 3	1,500,000	to	3,200,000	4,500,000	to	7,000,000	6,500,000	
	An Khanh	3,000,000-18,000,000	Location 2 and 3	2,100,000	to	3,500,000	3,000,000	to	5,500,000	5,500,000	
Cai Rang	Le Binh	1,500,000-8,000,000	Location 2 and 3	600,000	to	3,000,000	2,500,000	to	4,500,000	4,500,000	
	Thuong Thanh	2,500,000	Location 2 and 3	500,000	to	500,000	800,000	to	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,100,000

Table 13.2. Reference price proposed for the calculation of compensation for agricultural land

District	Ward	Price of agricultural land in 2011 of City	Area	The market value of agricultural land for perennial crops (urban with non-annual crop)			Apply for urban area		Apply for rural area (relocation site)	
							Proposed prices for perennial crops land	Proposed prices for annual crops land	Proposed prices for perennial crops land	Proposed prices for annual crops land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
O Mon	Thai Hoa	100,000	Area 1	300,000	to	600,000	600,000		400,000	300,000
	Chau Van Liem	144,000	Area 1	1,500,000	to	3,500,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	400,000	300,000
Binh Thuy	An Thoi	180,000	Area 1	1,500,000	to	3,500,000	3,500,000		600,000	
	Binh Thuy	180,000	Area 1	1,300,000	to	3,500,000	3,500,000		650,000	
	Bui Huu Nghia	180,000	Area 1	1,300,000	to	3,500,000	3,500,000		650,000	
	Long Tuyen	180,000	Area 1	1,000,000	to	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	400,000	300,000
Ninh Kieu	Hung Loi	190,000	Area 1	1,500,000	to	4,000,000	4,000,000		650,000	300,000
	An Binh	190,000	Area 1	1,000,000	to	3,000,000	3,000,000		650,000	
	Thoi Binh	190,000	Area 1	1,500,000	to	3,500,000	3,500,000		650,000	
	Xuan Khanh	190,000	Area 1	2,000,000	to	3,000,000	3,000,000		650,000	
	An Hoa	190,000	Area 1	1,000,000	to	3,000,000	3,000,000		600,000	300,000
	An Khanh	190,000	Area 1	1,200,000	to	3,000,000	3,000,000		650,000	
Cai Rang	Le Binh	144,000	Area 1	600,000	to	2,500,000	2,500,000		500,000	
	Thuong Thanh	144,000	Area 1	600,000	to	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	300,000

13.3.3. Replacement cost for structures

Characteristics of affected houses within the project are mainly the grade 3 and 4 and the temporary (the number of grade 2 is small). For houses and other buildings in the project, its value is determined by market prices of building materials at prices determined compensation to be able to build a replacement house has an area volume and quality at least as old houses, or to repair the structures affected. Excluding depreciation and value of materials which affected households can take advantage.

Through the review new policies issued by the city, the Consultant proposed compensation unit prices for structures, properties on land as the Decision No. 12/2010/QD-UBND on 04/02/2010 of Can Tho City People's Committee promulgating collective unit price structure for the compensation and assistance when State recover land in the province of Can Tho city.

13.4. Cost estimation

Costs for compensation and resettlement costs, including preparation and implementation of resettlement plans, administrative and management costs are estimated as the following items:

- a. Affected land and other assets compensation in project area;
- b. Cost for income restoration programs and allowance for vulnerable group (policy, female headed, invalid, poor households...);
- c. Allowances, award for relocation households;
- d. Cost for District Compensation, assistance, resettlement Board in RP implementation;
- e. Cost for IMO;
- f. Contingencies cost: under the new Land Law, every January PPC will issue the new unit price of land. By the experience, and most cases land prices will increase gradually each year.

Total cost for compensation, assistance and resettlement of 3 Components is 369,2 billion VND, equivalent to 18 million USD (see below table). In particular, funding for compensation, assistance and resettlement, funding for the Grievance redress will be taken from the corresponding budget; expenses for building the relocation site of the project (if available), independent monitoring costs, independent price appraisal consultancy costs will be obtained from ODA loans. This cost is expected to be disbursed from 2012 to 2016.

13.5. Inflation Adjustment

Estimated cost for the compensation, assistance and resettlement of the project is calculated based on price 2011 and will be updated in the process of setting up the compensation plan of the project. Compensation rates and life restoration allowance will be updated annually on actual inflation rate. PMU and MOC, in consultation with the MOF, will determine the annual inflation rate and will ensure that adjustments are made to compensation rates and to other cash entitlements to reflect current market rates.

Table 13.3. Cost estimation for resettlement plan

No.	Items	Unit	Whole project	
			Quan.	Cost
I	Land compensation		115,054	252,931,425,000
1	Annual agricultural land (closed to the residence)	m2	2,338	4,593,800,000
2	Residential land	m2	33,120	153,319,835,000
3	Non agricultural land	m2	357	1,290,750,000
4	Garden land	m2	60,387	88,071,440,000
5	Agricultural land	m2	18,790	5,637,000,000
6	Pond land	m2	62	18,600,000
II	Compensation for structures		-	27,393,917,600
1	Grade 4-A	m2	85	161,028,000
2	Grade 4-B	m2	383	575,100,000
3	Grade 4-C	m2	4,266	6,356,191,000
4	Grade 4-D	m2	7,449	9,392,533,000
5	Other temporary	m2	3,359	3,929,445,000
6	Compensation for secondary structures		-	6,979,620,600
III	Tree compensation		-	2,504,330,000
1	Fruit trees (Group 1)	trees	3,496	1,748,000,000
2	Fruit trees (Group 2)	trees	1,717	429,250,000
3	Fruit trees (Group 3)	trees	657	78,840,000
4	Fruit trees (Group 4)	trees	333	83,250,000
5	Industry trees (Group 5)	trees	23	3,450,000
6	Wood trees (Group 6)	trees	479	86,220,000
7	Group 7	m2	18,830	75,320,000
IV	Allowance			27,493,400,000
1	Relocation allowance		-	-
	+Allowance for relocation at their place (relocate back)	HH	656	1,640,000,000
	+Allowance for relocation to new site or resettlement	HH	133	665,000,000
2	Life stabilization allowance (producing agriculture directly)	people	796	2,865,600,000
3	Job-referral allowance for agriculture production households (2 times x unit price of province)		53,490	14,442,300,000
4	Poor household allowance	HH	54	540,000,000
5	Allowance for policy households	HH	280	840,000,000
6	Allowance for female headed households	HH	1,104	1,104,000,000
7	Allowance for ethnic minority households	HH	77	154,000,000
8	Allowance for business			
9	+Do business with tax registration	HH	91	1,092,000,000

No.	Items	Unit	Whole project	
			Quan	Cost
10	+Do business without tax registration	HH	1	6,000,000
11	Allowance for renting house	HH	133	199,500,000
12	Bonus for hand over land in time	HH	789	3,945,000,000
V	Total (I+II+III+IV)			310,323,072,600
VI	Implementation cost (2%), include cost for complaint resolution activities			6,206,461,452
VII	Cost for replacement cost survey (estimated 2%)			620,646,145
VIII	Cost for income restoration program			2,352,000,000
IX	Ethnic minority developmet program			1,011,600,000
X	Independent Monitoring cost (0.2%)			620,646,145
XI	Contingency (15%)			48,077,067,030
XII	TOTAL			369,211,493,372
			= USD	18,010,317
				1USD=20,500VND