Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Project Preparation Unit
Vietnam red river delta Rural Water supply and Sanitation Project
(P077287)

abbreviation Resettlement plan
subproject: in dai thang and xuan phu nam dinh province

(December - 2004)

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Abbreviation

ARP Abbreviation Resettlement Plan
CPO Central Project Office
Definition of Terms

**Displaced persons/Project Affected People**
Who has land acquisition and/or land loss assets and other negative affected by actions of project implementation

**Project Affected Household (DP-PAP-PAH)**

**Vulnerable Groups**
Separate groups who could be adversely affected by the relocation (Poor households, ethnic minority groups, handicapped people...)

**Resettlement**
is the general term related to land acquisition and compensation for loss of asset whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets or other means of livelihood.

**Redress**
Financial/materialized compensation for PAH, including cost estimate and loss redress.

**Resettlement Plan**
Completion of Action Plan with fully timetable and detailed budget for developing resettlement strategy, objectives, rights, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

**Replacement Cost**
is the term used to determined the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction cost. When domestic laws do not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standards.

**Living Standard Recovery**
Supplement of compensation for assuring DP who suffer seriously from loss of production material, loss of income/job or means of livelihood to have an equally or better living standard.

**Cut-off-date**
The date of completion of inventory of losses during preparation of the Resettlement Plan. Affected people and local communities will be informed of the cut-off-date for each Project component, that everyone moving into Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project

**Eligibility**
Any person who at the cut-off-date was located within the area affected by the project, its sub-components, or other subproject parts thereof, and would have their: (i) standards of living adversely affected, (ii) rights, titles, or claim in any land (agricultural, grazing or forest), house or structure (be it residential, commercial permanent or temporary), or (iii) production assets such as business, occupation, place of work, residence, or habitat, or (iv) access to assets adversely affected (e.g. fishing rights). Eligibility is irrespective of: (a) formal legal rights to land, or (b) customary claim to land or asset, or (c) having no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
1. Introduction

Expanding coverage of RWSS has been defined as one of substantial objectives of the National RWSS Target Program. The development of the Project Preparation for the Vietnam Red River Delta Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project RRD-RWSS (previous name: The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure and health Improvement Project-RWSIHIP) has been underway for several years. It aims to improve living standard and support poverty reduction activities to project rural areas.

The Red River Delta Rural Water and Sanitation Project will be implemented by the adjustable Program Loan (APL)-(please refer to detail in volum 1, Framework Report). Twelve proposed provinces are Hai Duong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Quang Ninh, Phu Tho, Bac Ninh, Ha Tay, Hung Yen, Ha Nam, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phuc. The loan for project to be deviced into adjusted sub-loans in order to support long-term development of rural water supply and sanitation program. The project will be implemented in 8 years with 2 phase. Phase 1 will be implemented during the period 2005-2010 and the Phase 2 begin from 2008 to 2013. The project will be implemented follow the guideline of WB and GoV's regulation.

Basing on criteria rank on technology-economic and letter of Ministry of Plan and Investment dated June 15, 2004 and Decision 62/2004/QD-TTg, MARD issue letter No 1545 CV/BNN/HTQT chosing the four Red River Delta provinces of Hai Duong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh appliable to phase 1. In Phase 2, it will focus on the other eight provinces of the original twelve proposed provinces, namely Quang Ninh, Phu Tho, Bac Ninh, Ha Tay, Hung Yen, Ha Nam, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phuc. The project include sub-projects that will be conducted in each province.

Dai Thang Commune (Vu Ban District) and Xuan Phu Commune (Xuan Truong District) of Nam Dinh province are selected to be sub-projects for the Phase I (2005-2010) of the Red River Delta Rural Water and Sanitation Project. This Phase is including 4 Red River Delta Provinces, which are Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh and Hai Duong.

There are four major Project components:
- Construction/Rehabilitation of the RWSS Infrastructure
- Health and Hygiene behaviour change education, health improvement
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening for community and local institution for project implementation;
- Project monitoring and management.
The Abbreviation Resettlement Plan (ARP) has been based on the Resettlement Policy Framework that prepared during PFS period and submitted to the Prime Minister. This ARP will comprise of all activities relating to compensation and land acquisition during the project implementation.

In general, a number of subprojects suffered from land acquisition is relatively insignificant. The DPs are also the project beneficiary. The abbreviated RAP which prepared during the project implementation is including: The compensation and resettlement policy framework; Project displaced areas and people; Institutional Arrangements; Budget; Monitoring and Evaluation.

2. The resettlement Policy Framework

The Abbreviation Resettlement Plan (ARP) is based on the Resettlement Policy Framework made during the PFS preparation. This ARP will apply the various laws, degrees, and circular regulating use of land in Vietnam as well as the World Bank policy.

2.1 Vietnamese Laws, Decrees, and Circulars

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

- The Land Law 26 November 2003
- Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP 16 November 2004; regulation for price definition and price framework for land categories;
- Degree No. 198/2004/ND-CP 3 December 2004 regulation on collection of land tax of certification of use right for land;
- Degree No. 197/2004/ND-CP, 3 December 2004 regulation concerning compensation, allowances and resettlement for land acquisition
- Decree 17/CP, 4 May 2001, regulation on Management and Utilization of ODA.
- Decision No. 271/2003/QD-UB of Thai Binh PPC, 3 June 2003, regulating land tariff in provincial areas.

The Land Law of 2003 gives people access to land through land-user rights which is similar as individual property. Some of the important issues relevant to land usage, acquisition can be summaries as follows:

  a. The State reserves the right to allocate land and determine its usage.
b. Families and individuals who have been allocated land have the right to exchange their land for another piece; transfer their right to use land to another party; and rent, bequeath, or use their land as collateral.

c. The People’s Committees at all levels (Province, District, and commune) are responsible for the administration of land use in their localities; the People’s Committees at all levels are responsible for managing land their domain.

d. The State reserves the right to expropriate land when truly necessary, in cases of national defence or security, or national and public interest. In these cases, the land user will be compensated for loss of possessions. The “national and public interest” is defined in GoV Degree No 22/1998 ND-CP of 24 April 1998 which includes infrastructure projects.

e. Before land is expropriated, the land user must be informed of the reason for expropriation, time schedule and plan for relocation, if necessary, and options for compensation.

2.2 World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; cultural identity, traditional authority. Thus the World Bank policy regulated by OP 4.12 includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

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

a. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized exploring all viable alternative in project design;

b. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the person displaced by the project to share in
project benefit. Displaced persons should be meaningful consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

C. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

2.3 Rules to be applied by RRD-RWSS

The Resettlement Policy to be applied in RRD-RWSS will be harmonizing the World Bank's requirements (OP 4.12) and the GOV' laws and regulations. The main rules to be applied include:

A. All project affected people, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, will be entitled to be compensated or assisted for their lost assets, incomes, and businesses at full replacement cost and provide with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, income levels and productive capacity.

B. The compensation rates for land shall be determined on the basis of local prices for land issued according to the provisions of the Government, and then multiplied by a coefficient to ensure the compatibility of the compensation with the profitability and the price of the transfer of the land use right in the community; and ensure that all project compensation rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost to be updated at the time of resettlement implementation.

C. Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation.

D. Any person who, prior to the cut-off-date, lived, worked or has property in the affected areas or has other adversely affected due to the project implementation shall be entitled compensation and assistances.
3. Project affected scope and inhabitant status

Dai Thang in Vu Ban District and Xuan Phu in Xuan Truong District are two of communes in Nam Dinh province that are selected to be sub-projects for the Phase I (2005-2010) of the Red River Delta Rural Water and Sanitation Project. The resettlement and with participation of DPs.

3.1 Project Displaced area and Displaced Persons

• Dai Thang commune, Vu Ban District

According to the preliminary design of a sub-project at Dai Thang commune, constructional items for investment include a pumping station, a water treatment plant and a raw water pipeline which will cause affection to certain households and therefore displacement is needed for construction purpose.

The pumping station 1 (raw water pumping station) is planed to be installed in the area of 30 m² of the Dao River warp. This area is directly managed by the Commune.

The water treatment plant is planed to be installed in the area of 2000 m². This station comprises a mixing tank, a sediment tank, a rapid filtration tank, a clean water tank, the pumping station II, and a water tower. This area currently belongs to the Commune's agricultural land reserving fund and being used by a business person for constructional material production. The area of 2000 m² land acquisition takes 22% of land that being under contract of Mr. Luu Van Nam's household who was handing over to Mr. Vu Duy Hoan's household for brick production. Both pumping station and treatment plant are located in area of Phong Vinh Hamlet, Dai Thang Commune.

Beside the permanent recovered area for the pumping station 1 installation, another piece of land of 100 m² at Phong Vinh hamlet is also temporarily recovered during the construction process (to install a transmission pipeline from the pumping station 1 to the water treatment station). This area also belongs to the Commune's land reserving fund.

In general, as permanent and temporary land acquisition for pumping station, treatment plant construction and water pipeline system located within planed area of the Commune's land reserving fund therefore number of PAH would be insignificant.

• Xuan Phu commune, Xuan Truong District

According to the preliminary design of a sub-project at Xuan Phu commune, constructional items for investment
include a pumping station, a water treatment plant and a
drain system which will cause affection to certain
households and therefore displacement is needed for
construction purpose.

The pumping station 1 (raw water pumping station) is planed
to be installed in the area of 30 m² of the Lang River
warp. This area is directly under the Commune's management.

The water treatment plant is planed to be installed in the
area of 2,400m². This station comprises a mixing tank, a
sediment tank, a quick filtration tank, a clean water tank,
the pumping station II, and a water tower. This area
currently belongs to the Commune’s land reserving fund and
allocated to 9 households with 46 members of Hanh Phuc
Commune for cultivating rice.

Due to the part of land left after acquisition for
treatment plant construction is very small and not
sufficient for maintaining production therefore the Project
suggests to make compensation for the whole land area owned
by affected households. The actual area is 2520m² (152m²
over the planned area).

Beside the permanent recovered area for the pumping station
1 installation and the water treatment station, another
piece of land of 100m² of Hanh Phuc Hamlet is also
temporarily recovered during the construction process (to
install a transmission pipeline from the pumping station 1
to the water treatment station). The whole area is located
in the Commune's traffic/irrigation land.

The households that are affected by the recovering of land
for the installation of the pumping station and the water
treatment station (in Dai Thang and Xuan Phu Communes) are
also the project beneficiary. From the preliminary survey,
most of PAH are willing to hand over land as they get
compensation and assistance.

**Permanent acquisition**

Land acquisition to construct the water treatment plant
(Dai Thang Commune): 2,000m²

Land acquisition to construct the water treatment plant
(Xuan Phu Commune): 2,520m²

Land acquisition to construct the pumping station (Dai
Thang Commune): 30m²

Land acquisition to construct the pumping station (Xuan Phu
Commune): 30m²

Total area of permanent land acquisition: 4,580 m²

**Temporary acquisition ( raw water pipeline)**

Temporary land acquisition (Dai Thang Commune): 100m²

Temporary land acquisition (Xuan Phu Commune): 100m²
Total area of temporary land acquisition: 200m²

The land acquisition for the project is all agricultural land being used for rice cultivation and constructional material production.
Figure 1. Proposed area of sub-project - Dong Gia commune, Kim Thanh District, Hai Duong province
Figure 2. Proposed area of sub-project - Chi Lang Bac commune, Thanh Mien District, Hai Duong province
Table 1. Table of displaced household's information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Head of a household</th>
<th>The land acquisition on-gardens, ponds, cultivating rice land (m²)</th>
<th>Total area (m²)</th>
<th>Rate of displacement (%)</th>
<th>Acquisition Forms</th>
<th>Tenure Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dai Thang Commune, Vu Ban District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pumping station 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commune's land reserving fund</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Permanently acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water treatment station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vu Duy Hoan</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Permanently acquisition</td>
<td>Legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raw water-pipeline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commune's land reserving fund</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Temporarily acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xuan Phu Commune, Xuan Truong District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pumping station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commune's land reserving fund</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Permanently acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water treatment station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Nam</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>2037</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Permanently acquisition</td>
<td>Legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyen Huu Thu</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>2775</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Permanently acquisition</td>
<td>Legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dang Ngoc Bich</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>2347</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Permanently acquisition</td>
<td>Legal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Nguyen Viet Than 297 1792 17 Permanent acquisition Legal
5 Nguyen Viet Minh 232 2180 11 Permanent acquisition Legal
6 Nguyen Xuan Loi 168 1292 13 Permanent acquisition Legal
7 Vu Khac Tiep 386 2818 14 Permanent acquisition Legal
8 Lai Van Phuong 406 1191 34 Permanent acquisition Legal
9 Nguyen Thi Vui 97 652 15 Permanent acquisition Legal

Raw water-pipeline
Commune's land reserving fund 100 Temporary acquisition Legal

3.2 Inhabitant Status in Project Areas
A social survey and investigation on the sub-project’s effect that were conducted in October, 2004 have collected various social economic data, identified affected forms, estimated affected levels and inventoried affected properties. This survey are carried out in cooperation with local authorities and affected households. The survey results have shown that a household with 3 members (Dai Thang commune) and 9 households with 46 members (Xuan Phu commune) are affected by the agriculture land acquisition. PAH’s Socio-economic condition is indicated in following table

Table 2. PAH's Socio-economic Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Head of a household</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>The number of members of a</th>
<th>The number of working</th>
<th>Monthly income of a household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyen Viet Than</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Viet Minh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyen Xuan Loi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vu Khac Tiep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lai Van Phuong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Vui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost all the households being affected by land acquisition are living under average and good living conditions are not social policy subjects, their revenues mainly come from agriculture.

4. budget

Project affected households will be entitled to compensation and assistance in accordance with regulations of Vietnam and the WB. Compensation rates are paid by the project in compliance with the relevant regulations of Vietnam and appropriate local authorities; the compensation will be handled in a reasonable manner that is appropriate to the households’ conditions. Resettlement budget (e.g. compensation cost, assistant actives etc.) will be included in reciprocal capital. Compensation and assistant expenses will be paid in cash following the rates set out in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vu Duy Hoan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Nam</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nguyen Huu Thu</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dang Ngoc Binh</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Viet Than</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyen Viet Minh</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nguyen Xuan Loi</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vu Tiep</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lai Van Phuong</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Vu</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Red River Delta Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Direct cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent agricultural land acquisition (m2)</td>
<td>4,580</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>88,394,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary agricultural land acquisition (m2)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crop field (m2)</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>7,224,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supplemental investment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support for production rehabilitation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incentive bonus for in-time displacement</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public meeting and disclose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training for resettlement staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II Monitoring costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III Project management costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV Provisional cost = 10% (I+II+III)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>151,518,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility Study and Resettlement Plan will be approved by PPC as the proposed procedure in Pre-FS. Budget for implementing RP’s will be from counterpart funds. DPs will be signed agreement when they finish negotiation step. DPs will be received compensation decision including invitation letter for getting compensation/allowance at bank (Treasury).

Estimate of budget for land clearance to implement the Project (in Dong Gia and Chi Lang Bac Communes) will be updated in accordance with the detailed design and based on the time point of land acquisition.

### 5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The provisions and policies of the RPF and the RPs will form the legal basis for the implementation of resettlement activities in the RRD-RWSS.

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

5.1 Central Project Office (CPO)

For overall project coordination, a CPO will be established. A Project Management Office based in CERWASS provides assistance to the RWSS SC. The SC is responsible for overall project coordination, including liaison between the Government and subproject PPCs and the WB. Specific resettlement responsibilities of the SC are:

(i) Develop policies and strategic guidance to project activities in accordance with approved ARP.

(ii) Review and approve objective and project framework justification.

(iii) Work plan and annual budget.

(iv) Monitoring and Approval Project Updating Report.

(v) Overall responsibility for ARPF’s and ARPs’ implementation

(vi) Consolidate project progress reports on land acquisition and resettlement for MARD and WB.

(vii) Consolidate project accounts, and reviewing audited accounts.

5.2 Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)

The PPC is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for overall implementation of the subproject, including implementation of Abbreviation Resettlement plan (ARP) for its subproject. The PPC is responsible for following project’s approved by Prime Minister ARP for as a condition to participate in the Project. It is of the highest administrative level the body responsible for approving ARP for its subproject after the draft of the ARP got WB’s concurrence and making decisions related to project’s resettlement issues, including compensation rates and rehabilitation assistances measures for DPs. The PPCs are also responsible for steering relevant agencies to fulfill their assigned tasks.

After detailed engineering designs completed, the PPC will be responsible for directing and supervising ARP implementation, including making speedy resolution of any grievances voiced by DPs or town/district authorities.

5.3 Provincial NTP RWSS Steering Committee (PSC)

A provincial steering committee (PSC), on behalf of the PPC, will have overall responsibility for project implementation. The PSC consists of the PPC chairperson/vice-chairperson; directors/deputy directors of
provincial line departments including departments of Construction, Finance, Planning and Investment, DONRE; chairperson/vice-chairperson of the DPC, chairperson of the Provincial Women’s Union, and manager of the Project Management Unit (PMU). Key responsibilities include follows, not limited to:

(i) Assist the PPC review the RP updated by the PMU with revised compensation rates based on a replacement cost survey.

(ii) Advise PPC to issue decisions on acquisition and allocation of land required for development of subproject components, including allocation of land to poor and vulnerable DPs;

(iii) Advise PPC to approve resettlement budget and ensure timely disbursement of funds;

(iv) Advise PPC to review and approve resettlement documents submitted by PMU for its approval;

(v) Advise PPC and PMU on ways to redress and resolve any DPs grievances that have been appealed to PPC, and refer all DPs grievances to the appropriate channels.

(vi) Recruitment and monitoring consultants, including recruitment and monitoring resettlement independent monitoring agencies.

5.4 Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)

The PPCs will set up PPMUs under DARDs for daily project implementation, including RP. It comprises technical, institutional, social and resettlement, administrative management, and accounting divisions. The PMU will be responsible for the following key resettlement activities, not limited to:

(i) Update RP at time of project implementation when detailed design will be available, and submit the updated RP to PPC for approval.

(ii) Coordinate with other departments for effective implementation of the RP approved under the subproject, and in compliance with the resettlement principles and objectives. Ensure proper implementation of rehabilitation measures and supporting activities;

(iii) Develop the mechanisms through which resettlement disbursements and compensation payments for DPs will
be made. Prepare any relevant documents that may be required;

5.5 District People Committee (DPC)
The district People Committees are responsible for identification of land and structures and appointing members of the DRC and assigning functional tasks for the DRC.

5.6 District Resettlement Committee (DRC)
A resettlement committee will be established in line with arrangements outlined in individual RP. Each will appoint its members and a chair. The resettlement committee will work closely with the PMU on all resettlement-related issues. The DPC chairperson or vice-chairperson will act as the resettlement committee chairperson, and representatives from district departments, including construction, planning and investment, land use management, urban management unit, members of mass organization, representative of DPs, and other members as required. A PMU’s staff should be a member of District’s resettlement committee, unless otherwise requested. The resettlement committee will assist the DPC/PPC in decision-making on resettlement issues. Key responsibilities of DRC are follows, not limited to:

(i) Planning and implementation of for all resettlement activities in their districts;

(ii) Being responsible for DMS, finalizing compensation forms, preparing compensation charts to submit to the PPC for approval and cooperate with PPMU for delivery of compensation to DPs or carry out the payment to DPs if delegated;

(iii) Establishing inspectors to redress DPs grievances on resettlement policies and entitlements;

(iv) Cooperating fully with the external monitoring organization

5.7 Commune People Committee (CPC)
CPC will be responsible to coordinate with functional agencies in land and property certification, implement survey, motivate local people to implement site clearance.

5.8 Agency Responsible for External Monitoring
One agency, institute or NGO specialized in social sciences must be identified and engaged in order to carry out socioeconomic surveys, monitoring, and evaluation of RP implementation for the Project. They will submit periodic reports on the implementation process and make recommendations regarding the issues identified.
6. Public participation, consultation, and grievance mechanisms

6.1 Objectives of Consultation and Public Information

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

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

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

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

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

(v) To obtain the cooperation and participation of the DPs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation.
(vi) To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation.

6.2 Consultation During Project’s preparation

Local authorities, relevant organizations, DPs and community will participate in all different stages since planning to implementation of the RP. Result of consultation during project's preparation is shown at chapter 3.

At the early stage of the project preparation, local authorities and leaders of different administrative levels in each of the Project towns were informed about the project proposal, its objectives and proposed activities. In October 2004, Provincial and District Authorize agencies were consulted on their agreement and commitments to follow the project resettlement policy described in the RPF, reflecting both the Government and WB resettlement objectives and principles.

Consultation and Public Information in Viet Hung commune and Minh Tan commune were conducted by public meetings and household visits combining the household socio-economic survey. Community in project area and PAH were consulted on positive impact and negative inpact of sub-project. Social-economic survey was done for most of PAH in Viet Hung and Minh Tan commune.

After the project is approved, mass media, including both central and local TV programs and newspapers will introduce the proposed project to the broad public, including its objectives, components and on-going activities.

6.3 Consultation Proposed During Implementation

A. Information Dissemination and Consultation.

During project implementation, PMUs, assisted by the project consultants, will undertake the following:

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

(ii) Conduct information dissemination to and consultation with DPs throughout the life of the project.

(iii) Update the provincial unit prices, and confirm land acquisition and impact in properties through a
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in consultation with PAPs.

(iv) The DRC will then apply prices, calculate compensation entitlements, and complete the Compensation Forms for each affected household. Information on entitlements, and complete the Compensation Forms for each affected household. Information on entitlements will then be presented on an individual basis to PAPs in the DMS follow-up visit to each household.

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

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

B. Public Meetings

Prior to the beginning of the detailed design a public meeting will be held in each commune to provide DPs with additional information and an opportunity for open discussion about resettlement policies and procedures in each affected commune. Relevant information will be given to the PAPs at the meetings (verbally, graphically, and/or on printed information sheets). The meetings are proposed to have the following format:

(i) Explanations give verbally and in visual format, including written information and drawings of the proposed design for the different component of the Project.

(ii) Adequate opportunities will be provided for PAPs to respond with questions and comments. PAPs will encouraged to contribute their ideas for DPs rehabilitation options.

(iii) The DRC will establish a complete list of all PAPs present at the meetings.
The DRC will make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions and decisions that arise during the information/consultation meetings, and present a report of all the meetings to the relevant PMU.

Content of public meetings will be including: Project component information, project impacts. Compensation entitlements and rehabilitation of PAPs; Grievance Mechanism and Procedures; Participation & Consultation entitlement; Resettlement Framework; Implementation Progress.

C. Compensation and Rehabilitation

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

D. Disclosure

In addition to disclosure to affected people and communities, the RPs will be available at the PCU in Hanoi, in PMU and Project districts.

6.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

All DPs' complaints regarding any aspect of compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement and entitlements relating to rehabilitation assistance programs will be received and resolved by line functional agencies. Local mass organizations, including Fatherland Front, Association of Farmers, Women’s Union, mediator groups...will be mobilized to actively participate in process of solving of DPs’ emerged complaints/grievances.

A four-stage procedure for redressing grievances is proposed as follows:

Sage 1- Complaints forms DPs on any aspect of the resettlement program, or losses not previously addressed shall first be lodged verbally or written form to the people’s committee at commune level. The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting with the plaintiff and the chairman of the people’s committee at commune level. The people’s committee at commune level will be responsible for resolving the issue within 15 days from the day it is lodged.
Stage 2- If no understanding or amicable solution cannot be reached, or if no response from the people’s committee at commune level is received by the PAPs within 15 days of registering the complaint, he/she can appeal to the District Resettlement Committee. The DRC will provide a decision within 1 month of the registering of the appeal.

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

Stage 4- If the PAP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PPC or PSC on appeal, or in absence of any response from the PPC/PSC within the stipulated time, the PAPs as a last resort, may submit his/her case to the district court.

7. Implementation schedule

The Project Site Clearance Plan and Schedule will be included in the RP of each sub-project. The implementation schedule is as follows:

1. Information Dissemination. Public information meetings will be held in all potentially affected communes to inform the communities about (i) the project scope; (ii) impacts; (iii) entitlements for all categories of loss; (iv) schedule of activities beginning with the detailed design survey; and (v) the grievance mechanism. The PIB will be prepared and distributed to all affected communities during the meetings.

2. Training for Resettlement staff. Once Resettlement Committee have been established, all local resettlement staff at PMUs, PRCs, DRCs, and commune levels will be trained by the PCU assisted by resettlement specialists. Training subjects will include.

   (i) Objectives of RP;
   (ii) Principles, policies, and entitlements of the RPs;
   (iii) Consultation and information dissemination methods
   (iv) Implementation steps, procedures, and schedule;
(v) Grievance redress mechanism; and
(vi) Powers and obligations of individuals/agencies involved in the process of resettlement programs.

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

4. **Detailed Measurement and Census Survey.** Before each new phases of the VUWSDP new DMS will be conducted in each subproject area after completion of the detailed design. These surveys will serve as a basis for compensation and updating RPs.

5. **Pricing Application and Compensation to DP.** Resettlement committees at all levels will be responsible for pricing application and preparing compensation charts for each affected commune/district. These will be subject to verification by PPMU, PPCs, and PCU of unit prices, quantity of affected assets, DPs’ entitlements, etc, before posting them at each commune for the people to review and comment. All compensation forms must be checked and signed by the DPs to indicate their agreement.

6. **Compensation and allowances** will be handled under instruction of consultants and the supervision of representatives of CPC, DRCs and representatives of DPs.

8. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

8.1 **Monitoring**

Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted during the project implementation and even after resettlement period to ensure the land acquisition and resettlement running in line with the regulations, guidance that concretized in the RP. Monitoring provides all stakeholders with continuous feedback on implementation. It identifies actual or potential successes and problems as early as possible to facilitate timely correction during project operation.

Monitoring has two purposes:

(i) To verify that project activities have been effectively completed including quantity, quality, and timeliness; and
(ii) To assess whether and how well these activities are achieving the stated goal and purpose of the Project.

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

8.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring of the implementation of the subproject RPs will be the responsibility of the PPMUs, with the assistance of the project consultants. The implementing agencies will oversee the progress in resettlement preparation and implementation through regular progress reports.

The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:

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

8.3 Independent (External) Monitoring

In order to have sufficient and objective information, PCU will hire an organization for the independent monitoring and evaluation of RPs implementation. This organization, to be called the Monitoring Organization (MO) will be specialized in the Social Sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring. The general objective of the external monitor is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of
the affected people, the organizational effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. The MO should start their work as soon as the updated RPs have been approved.

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

(ii) Provision of technical assistance for house construction to DPs who rebuilding their structures on their remaining land, or building their own structures in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.

(iii) Provision of income restoration assistance.

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

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

(vi) The level of satisfaction of PAPs with various aspects of the RP will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored.

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

8.4 Monitoring Methodology

A. Sample Survey
A socio-economic survey will be required before, during and after resettlement implementation to provide a clear comparison of success/failure of the resettlement plan.

Monitoring will be on a sample basis. The sample size should be 100% of relocating households and severely affected farmers, and at least 10% of all other households.

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

**B. Database Storage.**

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

**C. Reporting**

**Internal Monitoring Report:** is required to prepare during the resettlement and land acquisition process. The implementing agencies will be required to submit the report as part of general progress report.

The implementing agencies will coordinate with RCs to collect information and data concerning to resettlement and displacement process for submitting findings of M&E. The report should contain

(i) A report on the progress of RP implementation (number of DP by type of loss and compensation, relocation and rehabilitation schedule by each component, budget allocated to project activities or compensation and disbursement amount for each activities...)

(ii) Grievance and redressing output (if any);

(iii) Issues arising during implementation (if any) and solutions.;

(iv) A report on progress of the resettlement and updated report on the coming time.

**External Monitoring Report:** is prepared before, during and after resettlement. The report need to reflect the followings:

(i) Verify internal monitoring output;
(ii) Assess whether the RPF objective have been achieved; how PAP living standard and income improved and rehabilitated.

(iii) Review whether the resettlement entitlements is appropriate with PAP's conditions.

(iv) Evaluate effectiveness, impacts and level of the resettlement sustainability; lesson learned for planning and developing RPF in future.
# Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Definition of entitled person</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agricultural Land</td>
<td>Legal user with permanent or legalizable rights to use the affected land. Less than 20% of HH's total land holding lost</td>
<td>DP will be entitled to cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost. (ii) &quot;Land for land&quot; compensation equivalent productive capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More than 20% of HH's total land holding lost</td>
<td>DP will be entitled to (i) cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost. (ii) &quot;Land for land&quot; compensation equivalent productive capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Residential Land</td>
<td>Affected Legal/legalizable land user</td>
<td>DP will be entitled to (i) cash compensation for acquired land at 100% of replacement cost. (ii) &quot;Land for land&quot; compensation equivalent productive capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User of land under dispute</td>
<td>DP will receive assistance equivalent 100% of replacement cost. DP only receive compensation when the disputes are settled. (this amount will be deposited as a guarantee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Definition of entitled person</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>House/Structure and Grave</td>
<td>Legal or legalizable owner</td>
<td>(i) Compensation for affected structures at 100% of replacement cost (No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) If house/structure is partially affected, the project will provide not only compensation for the loss of structures also repairing cost for restore structures as former or better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Definition of entitled person</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Income, productive assets, business</td>
<td>Loss of income and/or productive assets</td>
<td>(i) cash compensation for the loss of income during the transition period, equivalent to three months’ average net income; (ii) if business or productive assets are affected, cash compensation for lost business structure/asset reflecting their full replacement cost; (iii) if the business has to be relocated, then, a provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the DP, or, in cash for business affected area at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance to remove movable attached assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Standing crops and trees</td>
<td>Loss of standing crops and trees</td>
<td>DP will be entitled to compensation for damaged crops at market price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of trees</td>
<td>DP will be entitled to compensation for damaged trees at market price, depending on type, age and profitability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Definition of entitled person</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6  | Temporary affected during construction   | Arable land that will be temporarily affected                     | (i) Compensation for one harvest of crops/trees at full market prices  
(ii) Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of project temporary use, AND  
(iii) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality by providing measures to improve land quality in cases for land being adversely affected, AND  
(iv) If the duration of project’s use the land exceed more than two years, then the DPs have option to: 1) Continue using land, OR, 2) “Give it to the Project and be compensated as permanent loss |
|    | Temporary loss of residential land       |                                                                    | (i) Compensation for all affected movable properties at full replacement cost.  
(ii) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality. |
|    | Temporary impact on business             |                                                                    | (i) Compensation for temporary loss of income, equivalent an average monthly net income at least for three months  
(ii) Compensation for all affected movable properties at full replacement cost.  
(iii) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Definition of entitled person</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Secondary Loss</td>
<td>Persons affected by development of resettlement</td>
<td>Because all secondary DPs are likely to be affected in similar ways as primary ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Community assets</td>
<td>Village, Ward, Administrative units have public structures, forest, agricultural land, sewage systems damaged permanently or temporary.</td>
<td>(i) Damaged structures will be restored or repaired; (ii) Relocating to the new site with consultation community and relevant organizations; (iii) Compensation at replacement cost for affected land and public property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rehabilitation assistance</td>
<td>DP has to relocate and DP has to rebuilt house on the old land</td>
<td>Transportation cost of 500,000 VND/HH for the reorganizing DPs and from 1,000,000-3,000,000 VND/HH for relocating ones within province and from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 VND/HH for relocating outside the province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistance for stabilization</td>
<td>DP has to relocate and DP has to rebuilt house on the old land</td>
<td>(i) Allowance equivalent 30 kg of rice/person/month for 6 months if DPs have to relocate to new site; (ii) Subsistence allowance equivalent 30 kg of rice/person/month for 3 months if DPs have to remove on the remaining land;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Definition of entitled person</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special social assistance</td>
<td>Relocating DPs who currently receiving social assistance</td>
<td>DPs will be entitled to special social assistance not less than 1,000,000 VND/HH to rehabilitate their living standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incentive bonus</td>
<td>For DPs need to relocate or rebuilt on the old land</td>
<td>They will receive an incentive bonus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) 5,000,000 VND/HH for the full land and house acquisition;</td>
<td>(i) 5,000,000 VND/HH for the full land and house acquisition;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) 2,500,000 VND/HH for the partial land and house acquisition;</td>
<td>(ii) 2,500,000 VND/HH for the partial land and house acquisition;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) 200,000 VND/HH for agricultural land acquisition.</td>
<td>(iii) 200,000 VND/HH for agricultural land acquisition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 2  progress of land acquisition for sub-project (Minh tan and viet hung commune)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>Activities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Time schedule</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Information Dissemination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Training for Resettlement staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Updating Compensation Rates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement and Census Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pricing Application and negotiation with PAH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3  Project affected household Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Head of household</th>
<th>Acquisition forms</th>
<th>Tenure status</th>
<th>Total of affected area (m²)</th>
<th>Affected structure</th>
<th>Thiött h’i cóy sinh suệt kinh doanh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total of land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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### Appendix 4  Project affected household's Socioeconomic Features

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<th>Hemlet</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number of person in household</th>
<th>Number of labour in household</th>
<th>Monthly income of a household</th>
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Appendix 5 community meeting minute and
Socio-economic and project-effected survey questionnaire for preparing
abbreviation resettlement plan

Community meeting minute in Dai Thang commune

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Commune: Dai Thang</th>
<th>Date: October 28, 2004</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of commune participants: 50 persons</td>
<td>Venue: Meeting room in CPC</td>
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<tr>
<td>(representative of CPC and community)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conducted by: representative of PPU, CPC and P.CERWASS</td>
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Content of Discussion

1. Project Description

Name of the Project: Red river delta rural water supply and sanitation-subproject: Dai Thang

Location:
Province: Nam Dinh, District: Vu Ban, Commune: Dai Thang

Project Objective: Improve rural water supply and sanitation services.

Main component of the sub-projects: The Project is carried out at commune level including the following components (i) Construction, rehabilitation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure (ii) Health and Hygiene behavior change education, health improvement (iii) Capacity building and institutional strengthening for community and local institution for project implementation; (iv) Project monitoring and management.

Total investment: VND 6,328,300,000
Serviced population: 9,585 (2015)
Water source: Dao river
Treatment technology: mixing, sediment, fast filtration tank and disinfection

2. Resettlement impacts and issue (including opinions of participants)

Land acquisition to construct the water treatment plant: 2000m²
Land acquisition to construct the pumping station: 30m²
Temporary land acquisition: 100m²
The land acquisition for the project includes agricultural land

- Ensure the users’ rights
- Ensure reasonable compensation
- Minimize impacts
- Selection of substitute areas.
- Affected people are informed and involved during the period of site clearance
- Use of public land areas
- Reasonable compensation

Socio-economic and project-effected survey had been conducted by interview the DPs. From the preliminary survey, most of PAH were asked about their opinion on resettlement effection of sub-project as well as PAH's expectation. These household are willing to hand over land as they get compensation and assistance.
| 3. **Follow-up actions** | Disclose the ARP report after appraisal |
Community meeting minute in Xuan Phu commune

Commune: Xuan Phu

Date: October 28, 2004

Venue: Meeting room in CPC

Number of commune participants: 40 persons
(representative of DPC, CPC and community)

Conducted by: representative of PPU, CPC and P.CERWASS

Content of Discussion

1. Project Description

Name of the Project: Red river delta rural water supply and sanitation-subproject: Xuan Phu

Location:
Province: Nam Dinh, District: Xuan Truong, Commune: Xuan Phu

Project Objective: Improve rural water supply and sanitation services.

Main component of the sub-projects: The Project is carried out at commune level including the following components (i) Construction, rehabilitation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure (ii) Health and Hygiene behavior change education, health improvement (iii) Capacity building and institutional strengthening for community and local institution for project implementation; (iv) Project monitoring and management.

Total investment: VND 6,492,400,000

Capacity of the treatment plant: 800m3/day

Serviced population: 9,838 (2015)

Water source: Lang river

Treatment technology: mixing, sediment, fast filtration tank and disinfection

2. Resettlement impacts and issue (including opinions of participants)

- Ensure the users' rights
- Ensure reasonable compensation
- Minimize impacts
- Selection of substitute areas.
- Affected people are informed and involved during the period of site clearance
- Use of public land areas
- Reasonable compensation

Land acquisition to construct the water treatment plant: 2520m²
Land acquisition to construct the pumping station: 30m²
Temporary land acquisition: 100m²

The land acquisition for the project includes agricultural land.

Socio-economic and project-effected survey had been conducted by interview the DPs. From the preliminary survey, most of PAH were asked about their opinion on resettlement effecton of sub-project as well as PAH's expectation. These household are willing to hand over land as they get compensation and assistance.

3. Follow-up actions

Disclose the ARP report after appraisal