

RP299
V7

**HA TINH PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Sea Harbor For Boat Safety Project Management Unit**

**Natural Disaster Mitigation Project
(WB4)**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Cua Sot Sea Harbor For Boat Safety Subproject

Ha Tinh, May 2008

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATION	2
I. PROJECT INTRODUCTION	3
1.1. Project objectives	3
1.2. Project description.....	4
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION	4
III: COMPENSATION POLICY	5
3.1 Resettlement objectives	5
3.2 World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement.....	5
3.3 Compensation policy of the Government of Vietnam	6
3.4 Compensation Policy for Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land.....	8
3.5 Compensation for architectural works	8
3.6 Compensation for crops and trees	8
3.7 Compensation for impacts to be incurred in construction phase	8
3.8 Allowances and supports	9
3.9 Secondary impacts.....	9
IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION, AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	9
4.1 Objectives of public information and consultation	9
4.2 Public consultation in the project preparation phase.....	9
VI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	10
6.1 Central level	10
6.2 Provincial level	10
6.3 District level.....	11
6.4 Commune level	11
6.5 RAP monitoring consultant.....	12
VII. BUDGET	13
7.1 Financing mechanism	13
7.2 Compensation unit price	13
7.3 Compensation budget	13
VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	13
8.1 Internal monitoring	14
8.2 Independent monitoring	14
IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	14
APPENDIX 1: COST ESTIMATE FOR COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCE	16
APPENDIX 2: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	17

Abbreviation

CPO	Central Project Office
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Commune Resettlement Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement and Survey
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
HH	Household
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NDMP	Natural Disaster Risk Management Project
PAP	Project Affected People
PAH	Project Affected Household
PMO	Project Management Organization of CPO
PMU	Provincial Subproject Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
VND	Vietnam Dong
WB	World Bank

I. project introduction

1.1. Project objectives

1. Building a sea harbor for boat safety aims at serving a safe harbor which can provide space for 300 boats and ships with max. capacity of 300 CV for fishing ships and boats of the locality and of the vicinity in rainy and storm weather. This is the first objective to reduce risk for human and facilities in fishing activities in Ha Tinh province in natural disaster.
2. The sea harbor for boat safety will be furnished with modern wireless information system which can inform, communicate with fishing means in offshore to return to the safe harbor on time.
3. The sea harbor for boat will be built with sufficient infrastructures for electricity, water, transportation, communication and information in order to meet the safety and subsistence requirements for boats and ships in anchorage, meanwhile, necessary conditions are also prepared for the project extension in the coming phase in order to supplement and build more logistic and service facilities in order to contribute to the socioeconomic development of Loc Ha district and facilitate the general development demand of Ha Tinh province.

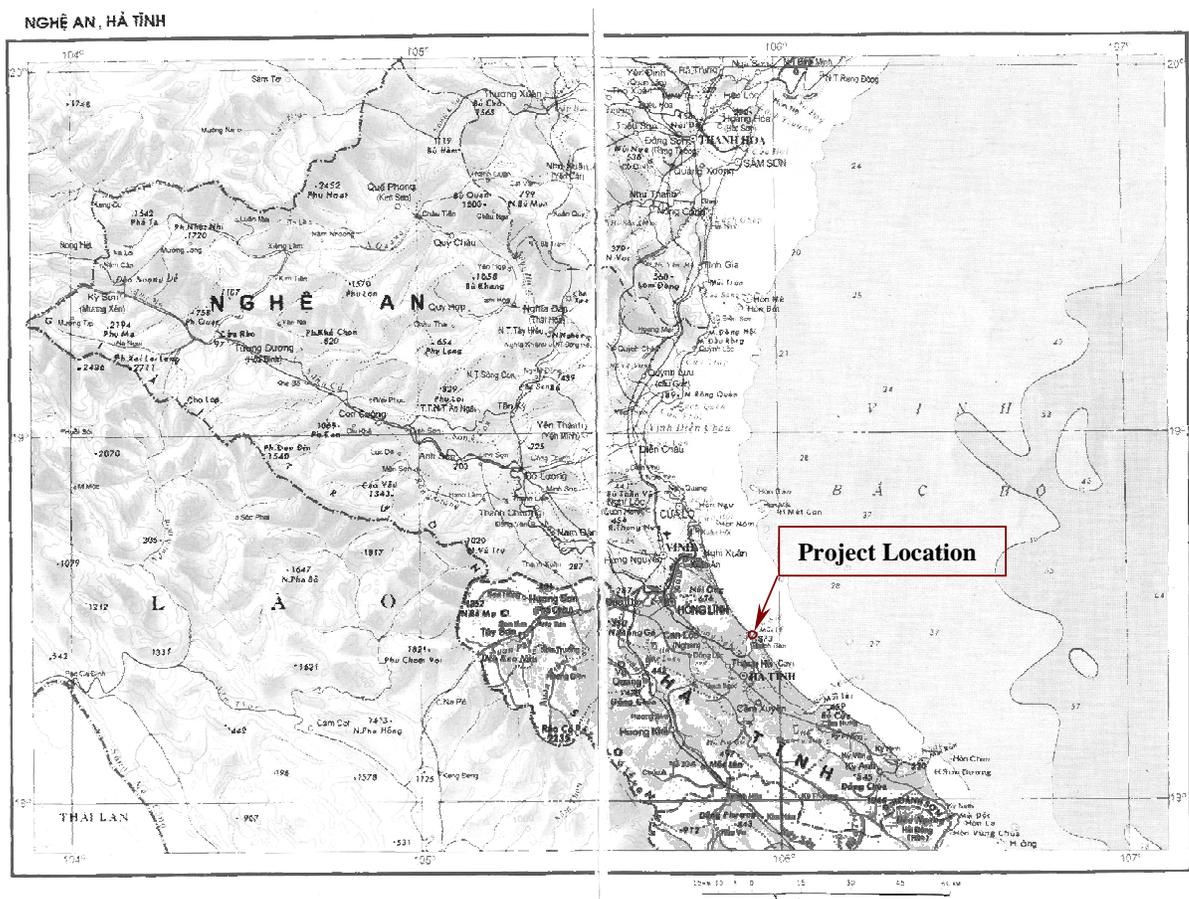


Figure 1. Project Location

1.2. Project description

4. Cua Sot (Sot estuary) is of Cua Sot river, one of 4 river estuaries of Ha Tinh province in the territory of Loc Ha district. Loc Ha district has a strong development of the aquatic fishing and aquaculture in Ha Tinh province, in combination with tourism and industrial development, therefore, the investment for developing the district as a key point of economy in the province is essential.

5. The project is built on an area of 22 ha, in Thach Kim commune, Loc Ha district, Ha Tinh province. The proposed project site locates close to Cua Sot estuary so it is convenient and fast for ships and boats to access to, match with conditions for boats and ships to shelter in storm weather, and mitigate losses for fishermen.

6. Geological location: Cua Sot is about 12 km from National Road 1A and about 16 km from Ha Tinh town, so the transportation is quite convenient for the socioeconomic development. The geological location is as below:

North latitude: from 18o27'10" to 18o26'58"

East longitude: from 105°55'09" to 105°54'43"

7. The scope of works of this subproject comprises of: (i) anchorage area, (ii) passage and signal buoyancies and signs, etc. (iii) infrastructures, information and communication facilities.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

8. All land to be affected by the subproject locate in Thach Kim commune, Loc Ha district, Ha Tinh province.

9. The construction of works of the subproject requires to recover 35,049m² of land, of which 9,077m² is forestry land, 25,972m² is alluvial river plain, and all is under the management of Thach Kim Commune People's Committee (CPC). However, Thach Kim CPC signed a contract for one farm HH to hire this land area to repair fishing boats and for one HH to borrow temporarily to plant casuarinas to prevent sand.

10. Area of workshop to be demolished totals 21.8m², of architectural works to be affected is 107.8m³ and 86 casuarinas have to cut off (Table 1). This subproject does not cause resettlement impacts. Demolishment of workshops is only temporary in 01 month in order to heighten the elevation of the land plot, and then, the HH repairing fishing boats is entitled to rent this land area for its continuous business.

Table 1: Summary of impacts caused by subproject

Subproject	Severe PAHs (HH)				Marginal PAHs (HH)			Total PAHs	
	Total	PAHs losing >50% of house	PAHs losing >20% of total agri. Land	Collective land loss	PAHs with residential land affected	workshop affected temporarily	Crops/trees affected	PAHs	PAPs
Cua Sot	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	12
Area of land to be acquired									
	Residential land (m ²)	Agricultural land (m ²)	Forestry land (m ²)	Aquaculture land (m ²)	River alluvial plain (m ²)	Total (m ²)			
	0	0	9,077	0	25,972	35,049			
Other assets affected									
	House (m ²)	Workshops (m ²)	Shrimp farming (m ²)	Trees/crops (trees)	Graves (unit)	Other assets			
	0	21.8	0	86	0	107.8 m ³			

Source: Cua Sot PPMU

11. Therefore, the subproject only affects 2 HHs and 1 collective unit (CPC), The scope of impacts in this subproject is marginal and the severity is minor therefore in accordance with OP 4.12. of the World Bank, the resettlement plan for this subproject is prepared in brief.

III: compensation policy

3.1 Resettlement objectives

12. The objectives of the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policy are to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the people. In case it is impossible to avoid, all assets affected must be compensated and PAHs are assisted in order to ensure that they will have the living conditions equal to or better than the pre-project conditions.

3.2 World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement

13. All resettlement and compensation activities in WB-funded projects must comply with regulations in OP 4.12 regulating the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement. According to this policy, PAPs must be informed and consulted adequately about the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation plan. All PAHs are compensated for assets and land affected, and are supported to improve or at least remain their living conditions and livelihoods as in pre-project conditions.

14. Absence of legal rights on land will not affect the entitlement to compensation of PAHs. Assets affected will be compensated with replacement prices.

15. Land acquisition, compensation and resettlement must be acknowledged and implemented as an integral part of the project. Therefore, all costs for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation should be included in the project cost.

3.3 Compensation policy of the Government of Vietnam

16. In recent years, the Government of Vietnam has promulgated some laws and regulations in order to protect the rights and entitlements of PAHs. The laws and regulations that relate and govern the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities are:

The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, April 15th 1992, revised in accordance with Resolution No. 51-2001-QH10 on December 25th 2001 by the Legislature X, issued in Session 10 of the National Assembly;

The Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11 (December 2003);

The Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP (November 2004) regulating the methods of determination of land prices and price framework for different land categories;

The Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP (December 2004) regulating the compensation and assistance for resettlement when the State acquires land;

The Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC (December 2004) instructing to implement the Decree No. 197;

The Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP (November 29th 2004) regulating the execution of The Land Law 2003;

The Circular No. 30/2004/TT-BTNMT (November 1st 2004) guiding to prepare, adjust and appraise the land use plan and planning;

The Circular No. 01/2005/TT-BTNMT (April 13th 2005) instructing to execute the Decree No. 181;

The Decree No. 17/2006 regulating and supplementing some provisions to the Land Law 2003 and the Decree No. 197 (November 2004);

The Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP promulgated in May 25th 2007 regulating the supplement on issuance of certificate of land-use rights, land acquisition, implementation of land-use rights, order and procedures of land acquisition, resettlement, support and compensation when the State acquires land and the land-related grievance mechanism;

The Decree No. 23/2007/ND-CP promulgating on July 27th 2007 supplementing to methods on determination of prices for land.

Decisions of Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee

Decision no. 33/2006/QD-UBND dated July 18th 2006 by Ha Tinh PPC regulating some regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land;

Decision No. 3377/2007/QD-UBND dated December 26th 2007 by PPC promulgating prices for land in different categories in the territory of Ha Tinh province;

Decision No. 12/2008/QD-UBND dated March 31st 2008 by PPC promulgating compensation rates for houses, architectural works, crops, trees and graves;

17. The Land Law 2003, passed in December 2003 and came into effect since July 1st 2004, superseding the Land Law 1998. The Land Law 2003 is a comprehensive land administration law, specifies provisions on land allocation, management of land lease, land recovery for development purposes, changes in value of land in market mechanism, and enables people to have access to the land source with the Land-Use Right certificate (LURC). Some of the important issues that are relevant to land usage, acquisition, and resettlement, are summarized as below:

- (i) The State reserves the right to allocate land and determine its usage;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) The People's Councils at all levels are responsible for managing land issues in their domains, as provided for by laws.
- (iv) The land user who has "permanent" land-use rights can have "eligible" rights or "legalizable" rights;
- (v) Eligible land-users are people who possess LURCs, and legalizable land-users are people who are in process of being granted with LURCs by district government or people who have temporary land-lease contracts which can be legalized; and
- (vi) The State reserves the right to expropriate land when truly necessary, in cases of national defense or security or national and public interest. In these cases, as specified in Article 27, the land users will be compensated for the land or assets acquired or affected.

18. The Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP (3/12/2004) regulating *the compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land for its use* which supersedes the Decree No. 22 which used to provide a base for *the compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land for national defense or security or national and public interests*. The Decree No. 197 contains many provisions close to the World Bank policy on Involuntary resettlement than in the Decree No. 22, including the following provisions:

In projects which are financed from the official development assistance fund (ODA), if the compensation, support and resettlement required by the donor are discrepant to the provisions in this Decree, before signing the international agreement, the project executing agency has to report to the Prime Minister for review and decision. *In case, the international agreement that Vietnam has signed or entered has provisions different from provisions specified in this Decree, the provisions specified in such international agreement will govern*" (Chapter 1, Article 1, Item 2).

19. The Land Law 2003 and the Decree 197 have significant progresses in narrowing the discrepancies between the laws, regulations of the Governments with the applicable requirements for ODA projects, therefore, are closer to the WB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The remaining discrepancies will be continuously narrowed with the promulgation of the Decree No. 17/2006.

20. The Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP issued on May 25th 2007 regulating the issuance of LURCs, procedures and steps on land acquisition and resettlement. This Decree specifies the time to determine whether land-users are legal or illegal. This Decree also requires that the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation must be implemented democratically and transparently for PAHs.

3.4 Compensation Policy for Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land

21. None PAHs lost agricultural land with LURCs permanently in this subproject except the alluvial plain and forestry land of the Thach Kim PPC are acquired. Therefore, the compensation policy for agricultural land for family household is not applied in this RAP.

Users with temporary or leased rights to use land

22. Among two PAHs in this category, one PAH has a contract for land lease with CPC for doing business as repairing fishing boats and one PAH borrows land temporarily for growing casuarinas. These PAHs are not compensated for land but entitled to compensation for crops and assets affected with replacement costs. In addition, PAH doing business is supported with labour to removal of workshop. This PAH only temporary suspends business in one month to increase the elevation of that land area then this PAH will constantly do business as repairing shipping boats as specified in the contract signed with CPC.

Land-use or land management organization

23. Because the land acquired is managed by Thach Kim CPC therefore the compensation will be paid to the CPC. Total area of land to be acquired is 9,077m² of forestry land and this will be compensated, and the river alluvial plain affected will not be compensated.

3.5 Compensation for architectural works

24. All workshops, architectural works affected will be compensated in cash with replacement prices to rebuild workshops, architectural works with equal quality standards. In addition, family HHs are entitled to an allowance for removing works.

3.6 Compensation for crops and trees

25. Crops and trees affected will be compensated with market prices per diameter of trees. In the subproject 86 casuarinas of one HH planting on the land which is temporary borrowed from the CPC will be cut off and compensated.

3.7 Compensation for impacts to be incurred in construction phase

26. In the construction phase, if any HH is affected, the above mentioned compensation policies will be applied.

3.8 Allowances and supports

27. Because the subproject impacts to the family HHs are not severe, do not affect to livelihoods and income of PAHs so no rehabilitation measure is applied in this RAP.

3.9 Secondary impacts

28. There is no hire-labour working in ship-repairing workshop so no compensation policy is applied.

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION, AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

4.1 Objectives of public information and consultation

29. Public dissemination, consultation with PAPs and mobilization of participation of PAHs as well of relevant agencies and organizations is to ensure the transparency in the project, 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 PAPs.

30. The objectives of the public information dissemination, participation of relevant parties and public consultation with PAHs are to: (i) provide PAHs full information about the project, project components and recommended activities; (ii) collect information on needs and priorities of PAPs and affected communities, their reactions to the project policies and activities; (iii) Obtain the cooperation and participation of the PAPs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation; (iv) have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect their income and living conditions; and (v) ensure the transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation.

4.2 Public consultation in the project preparation phase.

31. Before the commencement of detailed technical design, a local public meeting was organized to provide PAHs with project information and compensation policies, provide opportunities for PAHs to participate in open discussions about policies and procedures on land acquisition and resettlement.

32. The District Resettlement Committee in cooperation with the Commune People's Committee met with the PAH who does business as repairing fishing boats to study the needs of this PAH. Because the ground of workshop is low so it is usually inundated and this affects the business of this PAH. The project will raise the elevation of the earth ground of the workshop to prevent it from being inundated or water-logged, the construction is proposed in 1 month, then, this PAH can continue to do business in this area. Therefore, this PAH is very pleased and voluntarily will

dissemble its workshop without being compensated. However, the RC still measured and counted the assets to be affected of this PAH and assisted PAH in dissembling the workshop.

VI. Implementation arrangement

6.1 Central level

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD):

33. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is the Project executing agency (the Project owner). MARD will have the following tasks:

- (i) Coordinating with Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Investment, and other Ministries in line to direct, check and supervise the project implementation,
- (ii) Deciding to establish the Project Steering Committee, the project implementing agency in accordance with the Credit Agreement and instructing these agencies during the project implementation,
- (iii) Coordinating with relevant ministries in line to submit to the Government of Vietnam, Vietnam National Assembly for approval of the annual budget plan and allocation of project counter fund,
- (iv) Instructing and directing project provinces to implement the subprojects and other project activities in the relevant provinces.

Central Project Office (CPO):

34. The Central Project Office (CPO) is assigned by MARD to implement the project on behalf of MARD (the Project owner).

35. CPO is responsible for submitting withdrawal applications to WB and request for central counterpart fund allocation, arranging to prepare works construction investment projects, technical designs and cost estimates of subprojects, and other activities in the central and provincial levels; submitting monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports to WB, relevant agencies about the project implementation progress, project disbursement; coordinating, supervising the project implementation, land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, environmental impact assessment, social assessment of the project, management of the international and domestic consultants, and cadres working for the project as well as the project assets.

6.2 Provincial level

Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee (PPC):

36. Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is responsible for:
- (i) Directing the preparation of project acquisition and resettlement plan (RAP);
 - (ii) Issuing frameworks for land acquisition in relation to the compensation prices for land, structures, crops, and other properties;
 - (iii) Approving RAP and compensation plans;
 - (iv) Directing DPC and CPC to implement the RAP;

- (v) Coordinating and supervising land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities;
- (vi) Checking and approving compensation prices submitted by DRC during the RAP implementation.

Provincial Project Implementation Board (SIO):

37. Cua Sot Project Management Unit has the following responsibilities
- (i)) On behalf of the CPO, implementing all resettlement activities in the Cua Sot sea harbor for boat safety within the territory under the PPC's management;
 - (ii) Guiding all resettlement activities to province, districts and communes in accordance with the Government policies;
 - (iii) Checking and submitting for approval compensation unit prices prepared by the independent consultants in the RAP implementation process;
 - (iv) Coordinating, directing and monitoring the RP activities;
 - (v) Carrying out the task of internal monitoring of RA implementation;
 - (vi) Consolidating and reporting periodically about resettlement activities as requested by CPO.

6.3 District level

District People's Committee (DPC):

38. Loc Ha District People's Committee (DPC) has the following functions:
- (i) Coordinating with provincial departments, sectors, organizations and project owner to implement the works investment project, overall plan on land acquisition, resettlement and compensation in the Cua Sot sea harbor for boat safety as assigned by the PPC;
 - (ii) Instructing DRC to implement land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities;
 - (iii) Verifying list of PAHs prepared by DRC;
 - (iv) Measuring and preparing RP for all types of assets affected by the subproject and submitting to PPC for approval;
 - (v) Updating the compensation data;
 - (vi) Handling complaints and grievances of PAHs related to compensation, land acquisition and assistances;
 - (vii) Coordinating with functional agencies to implement the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation activities.

6.4 Commune level

Commune People's Committee (CPC)

39. CPC is responsible for:
- (i) Assigning members of the RC for Cua Sot sea harbor for boat safety project;
 - (ii) Verifying on record of compensation for PAHs;
 - (iii) Receiving and handling complaints of PAHs within the jurisdictions of the commune;

- (iv) Participating actively in land acquisition in the project area and rehabilitation measures as well as in social development support activities;
- (v) Implementing other tasks and coordinating with DRC if necessary;
- (vi) Consulting with PAPs about rights, entitlements, compensation policy and compensation unit prices.
- (vii) Providing favored conditions for PPMU in surveying and implementing RAP and other related works.

6.5 RAP monitoring consultant

40. The composition of the RAP external monitoring consultant will have social specialists and resettlement specialists who will assist in supervising all social and resettlement activities. The main tasks of the external monitoring consultant are:

- (i) Coordinating closely with local governments and RC at all levels about issues related to the land acquisition and resettlement.
- (ii) Training resettlement staffs, if required;
- (iii) Establishing and implementing liaison mechanisms in order to provide technical assistance and logistics between the project and project management units, local governments, RCs, and relevant agencies of the government;
- (iv) Assisting in implementing the information champagnes and mobilizing the public participation;
- (v) Assisting in verifying the census of PAHs, DMS, and inventory,
- (vi) Supervising the accuracy of database on PAHs, providing instructions to improve the database, if required;
- (vii) Assisting in preparing an updated RAP;
- (viii) In necessary case, participating in supporting and supervising coordination procedures of resettlement activities, including the implementation organization;
- (ix) Making sure that an appropriate grievance redress mechanism is operated properly, if necessary, recommending measures to solve up pending issues on time;
- (x) Assisting CPMO and SIO in preparing and implementing the internal monitoring procedures.

41. The Project Resettlement Plan (RAP) will be implemented upon the receipt of no-objection from WB and PPC approval. Please, refer to Appendix 2.

VII. BUDGET

7.1 Financing mechanism

42. In order to allocate sufficient and timely budget for implementing resettlement activities, Ha Tinh PPC will allocate the provincial counter part fund to PPMU to pay the compensation, recovery allowances and RP implementation costs.

7.2 Compensation unit price

43. Compensation rates for the assets affected in this subproject are based on the results of replacement price survey carried out in time of Land acquisition decision and the Governmental Decrees No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated December 3rd 2004 by the Government of Vietnam regulating the compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land; Decree No. 84/ND-CP dated May 25th 2007 of the Government supplementing the issuance of LURCs, land acquisition, implementation of land-use rights, compensation orders and procedures, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land; Decision No. 33/2006/QD-UBND dated July 18th 2006 by Ha Tinh PPC promulgating some regulations on compensation, supports, resettlements when the State acquires land; Decision No. 3377/2007/QD-UBND dated December 26th 2007 by PPC promulgating prices of assets to calculate the compensation prices for land in different categories in Ha Tinh territory; Decision No. 12/2008/QD-UBND dated March 31st 2008 promulgating compensation rates for houses, architectural structures, crops, trees and graves.

7.3 Compensation budget

44. According to Decision No. 16/QD-UBND dated January 2nd 2008 by Ha Tinh PPC approving the overall plan for land acquisition and compensation for building the Cua Sot sea harbor for boat safety, the compensation budget is estimated at **64,848,000 VND** (Sixty four million, eight hundred and forty eight thousand Vietnamese dong) (excluding costs for the RAP implementation and contingency). Details are in Appendix 1.

Comprising of:

+ Compensation for land:	8,713,000 VND
+ Compensation for assets on land:	56,134,000 VND
+ Allowances:	200,000 VND

VIII. monitoring and evaluation

45. Monitoring is the continuous process of assessment of project implementation, completion, and achievements of project activities and achievements of the project objectives. Monitoring is an action that is carried out in a time in order to verify impacts of interventions and the compliance of the preset objectives.

46. Overall monitoring objectives are to ensure that the compensation and implementation of RAP are proper and on time as indicated in the resettlement action plan. The RAP implementation will be monitored internally and independently

(external) which aims at providing feedbacks to project management agencies about the implementation status and recognizing on time problems and difficulties as well as achievements in order to have on time adjustments to the implementation organization. Continuously monitoring RAP implementation will be carried out by the project implementing agencies, World Bank, and RAP external monitoring organization.

8.1 Internal monitoring

47. Cua Sot PPMU, with the assistance of the resettlement consultant, will be responsible for internal monitoring of all issues related to RAP implementation. The Project management unit will monitor the land acquisition and resettlement as specified in the Resettlement plan. The PPMU will update implementation progress of resettlement implementation by RAP implementation by regular project implementation progress.

8.2 Independent monitoring

45. CPO will procure one organization specializing in social science to monitor independently the RAP implementation of Cua Sot Subproject in Loc Ha. This independent monitoring organization (IMO) will monitor and report regularly the RAP implementation progress and recommend suggestions related to the findings during the monitoring period. The monitoring methods are presented in Chapter 10.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

46. RAP implementation schedule is proposed as below (refer to Appendix 2)

(i) Project appraisal: RAP documents are consolidated by PPMU and submitted to the Provincial Department of Finance for appraisal and to PPC for approval.

(ii) Public information dissemination before detailed design process: Before the detailed design is carried out, PPMU, in coordination with local government, will disseminate the project information to the entire project area.

(iii) Establishment of Resettlement Committee/ Board (DR): DR will be established right after the subproject is approved.

(iv) Training for resettlement staff: Within 2 months from the mobilization of Project Consultant for PMO, all resettlement staffs in PMO, PRC, DRC, CRC will be trained by CPO in assistance from the project consultant.

(v) Updating replacement prices: During the detailed design phase, PPC will update compensation prices with replacement prices for all types of impacts, and adjust the allowance to cope with escalation. This will be carried out with the consultation with PAPs and with local government. Before officially promulgating the compensation rates applicable to the project, with the assistance with the Consultant, the PPMU and RC will carry out the consultation with PAPs and relevant local governments.

(vi) Detailed measurement and survey (DMS): DMS will be carried out for the subproject upon the availability of the detained design and project demarcation. The DMS results will provide the legal base for the compensation and update of RAP.

(vii) Application of compensation rates for PAHs. RCs will be responsible for applying compensation rates and preparing compensation forms for each PAH.

(viii) Compensation payment: The compensation will be paid at commune level in witness of representatives from PPMU, DRC, CPC and PAHs.

(ix) Award of civil works contracts: When all PAHs are paid with compensation and allowance in accordance with the RAP, the civil works contracts will be awarded to civil works contractors.

(x) Social support and rehabilitation measures. In order to provide with appropriate support measures, PAHs entitled to rehabilitation measures will be consulted about support measures and assisted to participate in relevant activities.

(xi) Monitoring. RAP internal monitoring and RAP independent monitoring will be commenced as soon as possible after the updated RAP is approved. The monitoring will be applied constantly during the project implementation.

47. All resettlement activities will be completed before the bank gives no objection to the contract award for civil works in the subproject. Please, refer to Appendix 2.

Appendix 1: Cost estimate for compensation and allowance

Nr	Name of PAH	Unit	Quantity	Characteristics	Unit price	Amount
1	Thach Kim CPC	m ²	35,049			8,714,000
		m ²	9,077	Forestry land	960	8,713,920
			25,972	River alluvia plain	0.00	0.00
2	Dang Thi Lac	tree	86			876,000
			46	D= 4cm-8cm	6,000	276,000
			40	D= 8cm-15cm	15,000	600,000
3	Le Tien Hai					55,258,000
	Ship and boat repairing workshop	m ²	21.8		530,000	11,554,000
	Concrete bedding of slip-away	m ³	6.8		605,000	4,114,000
	Rock masonry for foundation of main slip-away	m ³	82.5		390,000	32,175,000
	Rock masonry for foundation of secondary slip-away	m ³	18.5		390,000	7,215,000
	Allowance for disassembly of workshop					200,000
	Total					64,848,000

Appendix 2: RAP Implementation Schedule

	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	I	2	3	4	I	2	3	4	I	2	3	4	I	2	3	4
Implementation of public consultation and promotion of public participation																
Establishment of PPMU																
PPMU, with assistance of the consultant, organizes training for resettlement staffs																
Designating one independent monitoring organization																
Meetings with RCs																
Inventorying and carrying DMS																
Implementation of survey on replacement prices																
Appraising the assistance for income recovery (or income rehabilitation measures)																
Updating compensation rates and application of entitlements of the project																
Updating RAP and submitting to WB for approval																
Informing updated RAP to PAHs and submitting for approval from PPMU.																
Making compensation payment to PAHs																
Supporting in relocation of PAHs																
Surveying on secondary PAPs																
Preparing for RAP implementation																
Relocation and implementation of RAP																
Implementation monitoring (regular basis)																
Awarding contracts for civil works																
Construction commencement																
Assessment of actual post-resettlement conditions (6-12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities)																