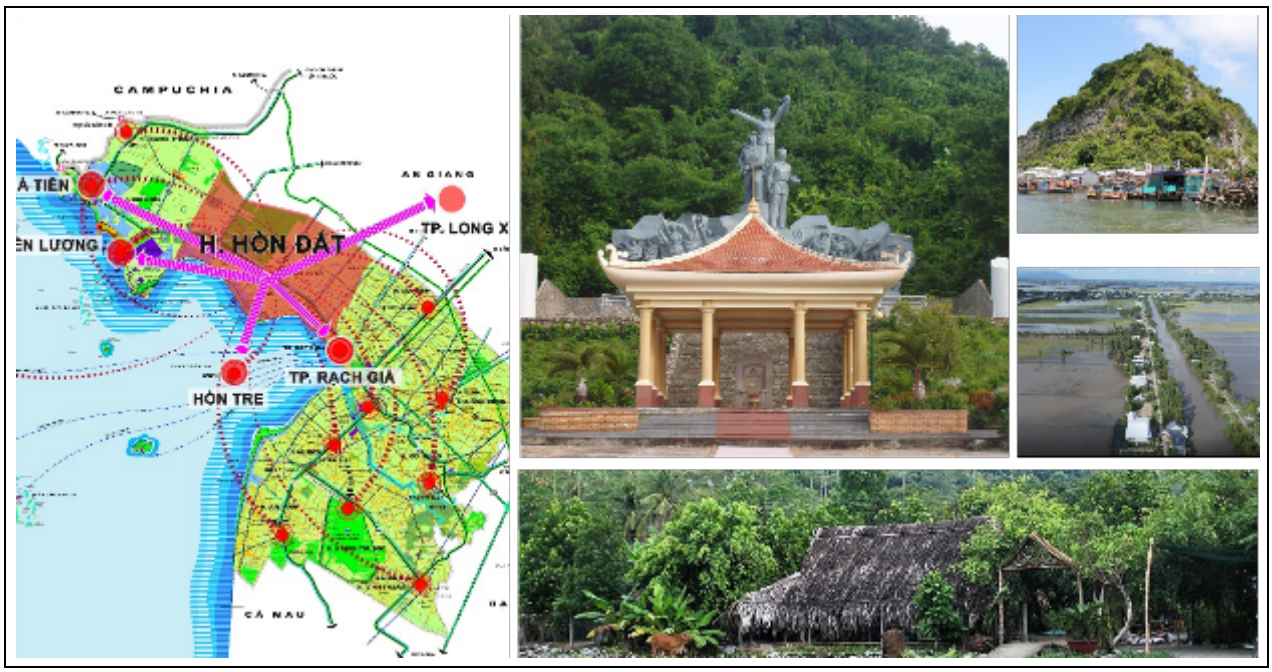
AN GIANG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SFDP)

RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)



August 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS

AH	:	Affected household
CC	:	Climate change
CPC	:	Commune People's Committee
CSC	:	Construction supervision consultant
CSRC	:	Compensation, support and resettlement committees
DH	:	Displaced household
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPC	:	District People's Committee
EHSG	:	Environment, Health, and Safety Guideline
EM	:	Ethnic Minority
E&S	:	Environmental and social
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESCP	:	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESS	:	Environmental and Social Standard
ESF	:	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	:	Feasibility study
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HH	:	Household
IMC	:	Independent Monitoring Consultant
IOL	:	Inventory of losses
IRP	:	Income restoration program
GRM	:	Grievance redress mechanism
GoV	:	Government of Viet Nam
LFDC	:	Land Fund Development Center
MOHA	:	Ministry of Home Affairs
NH	:	National Highway
ODA	:	Official Development Assistance

PAH	:	Project affected household
PAP	:	Project affected person
PC	:	People's Committee
PPMU	:	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPC	:	Provincial People's Committee
RCS	:	Replacement cost survey
RP	:	Resettlement plan
SFDP	:	Sustainable Fisheries Development Project
WB	:	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Project impact	:	Any consequence immediately related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.
Associated Facilities	:	Means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist. For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria.
Affected persons (APs)	:	Individuals, organizations or businesses that are directly affected socially and economically by World Bank-funded projects caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. In addition, affected person is one for whom involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that result in adverse impacts on livelihoods also.
Cut-off-date	:	The Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal. For the project, the cut-off date is established when the PPC issue the Notification of Land Acquisition (NLA) for the project area (Article 85, Land Law 2024), followed by the detailed measurement survey. Affected persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each Project's component, and that anyone moving into the Project areas after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project. The project planning (based on the basic design) has not been approved yet.
Disadvantaged or vulnerable	:	Refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the

		mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.
Eligibility	:	The criteria to receive benefits under the resettlement program.
Forced eviction	:	Is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESS5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).
Involuntary resettlement	:	Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Land acquisition	:	Refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.
Livelihood	:	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income,

		agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Replacement cost	:	Is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.
Restrictions on land use	:	Refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.
Security of Tenure	:	Means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.
Stakeholders	:	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a Project or having the ability to influence a Project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Overview

- Project name: Kien Giang sustainable fisheries development project (SFDP)
- Executive agency: An Giang Provincial People's Committee (PPC), Address: No. 06 Nguyen Cong Tru, Rach Gia Ward, An Giang province.
- Project owner: Management board of construction investment projects on agriculture and rural development (PPMU) of An Giang province, Address: No. 40 - Lot B11 - Ton Duc Thang Street – Rach Gia Ward, An Giang Province.
- Financer and co-financer: World Bank
- Project duration:
  - Preparation: 2022-2024;
  - Implementation: 2025-2029.

1.2. Project objectives

1.2.1. Overall objective

1. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen fisheries management and increase product value through smart infrastructure upgrades.

1.2.2. Specific objectives

2. The project aims to the following specific objectives:

- To build and improve infrastructure, innovate technology, strengthen management capacity and organize production in order to promote the fisheries sector in the direction of value enhancement, deep international integration, environmental friendliness and adaptation to climate change.
- To encourage and attract all economic sectors to contribute to the sustainable development of the province's fishery sector, promote socio-economic development associated with environmental protection.

1.3. Project Components

1.3.1. Structural components

3. The following are the structural components of the project (*Table 1*):

- Building new basic infrastructure and upgrading current infrastructure for shrimp farming area in the south of NH80, including:
  - Building 23 sluice gates with a width of 8 to 10 m and its management houses to separate fresh and brackish water areas for agricultural restructuring, aquaculture, and rice cultivation;
  - Building a delta grade-V road with a total length of about 7.03 km (running along the right bank of Binh Giang 1 canal connecting NH80 to the sea dyke);
  - Installing 25.18km (including 21.54km medium-voltage power lines, 3.64km low-voltage power lines), and 30 transformer stations to operate sluices;

- Upgrading the gates of 5 sluices along the sea dike, and 13 in-field sluices along the Don Dong canal for the current aquaculture area;
- Other ancillary works.

- Technological innovation, increased management capacity, and improved production organization in brackish shrimp farming:
  - Livelihood activities (shrimp - rice; giant freshwater shrimp; other aquatic species).
  - Engagement of the private sector (companies, individuals, etc.) in investing in livelihood models.

Table 1: Summary of the main items of the Project

No.	Investment items	Unit	Quantity
1	Sluice gates (B=8-10m)	items	23
2	Delta V-level roads (along the right side of Binh Giang 1 canal, connecting NH80 to the sea dike)	km	7.03
3	Medium and low voltage power lines	km	25.18
4	Sluices with the gates and operation devices to be upgraded	items	18
5	Transformer stations	Item	30

4. The layout of project items is shown in *Figure 1*.

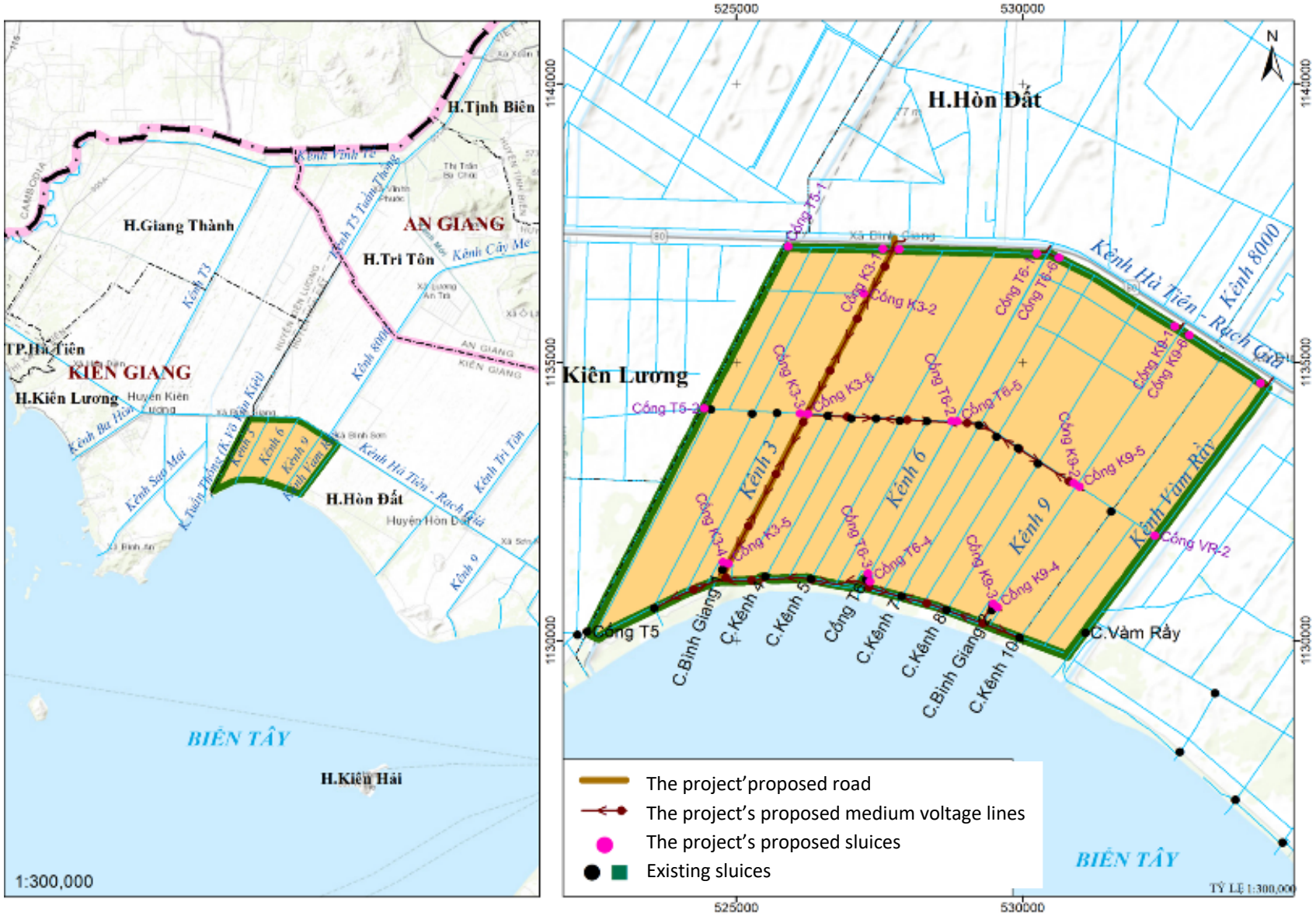


Figure 1: Layout of project items

5. Technical specifications of the project's work items are presented below:

1.3.1.1. Sluices

6. In the frame of the project, 23 sluices will be built in with the specification in *Table 2*. In addition, 4 level-IV management houses area built on the right bank of 4 sluices (K3-6, K3-7, K9-1 and K9-2) toward the field. It has a usable area of 40m2, including an office, dining rooms and bedrooms.

Table 2: Sluice gates to be built in the project

No.	Name of the sluice	Location	Width of sluice gates (m)	Type of the bridge over the sluice	Management house
1	T5-1	Binh Giang commune	10	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
2	T5-2	Binh Giang commune	10	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
3	K3-1	Binh Giang commune	10	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
4	K3-2	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
5	K3-3	Binh Giang commune	8	HL93 load bridge	
6	K3-4	Binh Giang commune	8	HL93 load bridge	
7	K3-5	Binh Giang commune	8	HL93 load bridge	
8	K3-6	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	Level IV house
9	K3-7	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	Level IV house
10	T6-1	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	
11	T6-2	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
12	T6-3	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	
13	T6-4	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	
14	T6-5	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	
15	T6-6	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	
16	K9-1	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	Level IV house

No.	Name of the sluice	Location	Width of sluice gates (m)	Type of the bridge over the sluice	Management house
17	K9-2	Binh Giang commune	8	Concrete bridge with 0.65HL93 load	Level IV house
18	K9-3	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
19	K9-4	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
20	K9-5	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
21	K9-6	Binh Giang commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
22	VR-1	Binh Son commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	
23	VR-2	Binh Son commune	8	Pedestrian bridge, girder rural road I400	

1.3.1.2. Connecting road

7. The project's road has a length of 7.03km and 36 culverts with a diameter of D600 and a length of 20m along the road. The culverts are rebuilt to compensate for local people on the road to take water Binh Giang 1 canal into the rice fields.

- Technical specifications of the road (Table 3):
  - Delta V road;
  - Calculated axle load: 100kN;
  - Length: L=7.03km;
  - Centerline elevation: +2.5m to +3.2m.

Table 3: Connecting Road specifications

No.	Items	Current status	Expected scale			
			Structure	$B_{surface}$ (m)	Elevation (m)	Length (km)
1	Binh Giang 1 canal road, left side from NH80 - sea dike	• Earth road from 2 to 3m • Road surface elevation from +1.7 to +3.8m	Delta V Road, asphalt surface	$B_{surface}$ = 8.0m	+2.5 to 3.2m	7.03
• Start point: NH80 • End point: sea dike				B_{side}=2x0.5m		
				B_{total} =9.0m		

- Cross-sectional scale of the connecting road (Figure 2):
  - Width of the carriageway : 2.75m x 2 = 5.5m;
  - Sidewalk width : 1.75m x 2 = 3.5m;

- Road surface structure:
  - 3-layer asphalt, 4.5cm thick, asphalt standard 5.5kg/m2;
  - Crushed stone 15cm thick, K ≥ 0.98;
  - Type I crushed stone aggregate, 20cm thick, K ≥ 0.98;
  - Geotextile strength 12 kN/m;
  - Backfill sand with a compacted upper layer of 50cm K ≥ 0.98;
  - Backfill sand with compacted lower layer K ≥ 0.95;
  - Peel off weathering 30cm thick, and cover with sand to K ≥ 0.95.

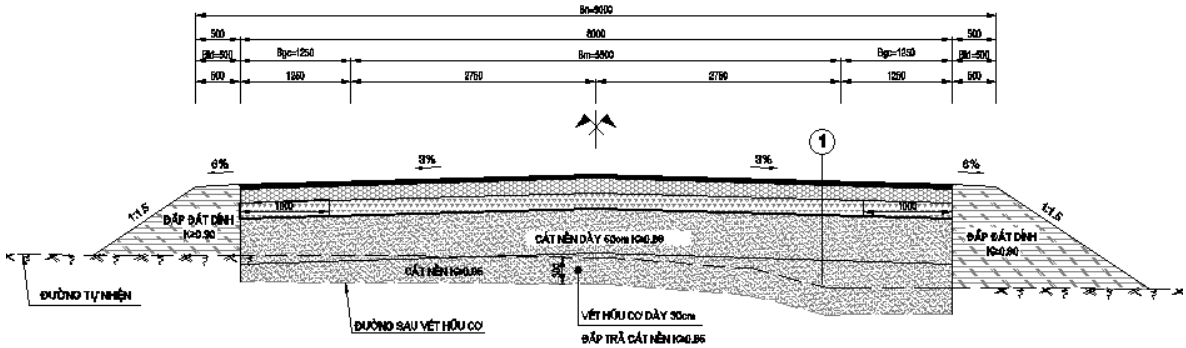


Figure 2: Cross-section of the connecting road

8. On the road, 36 new water intake culverts will be installed at the existing culverts. These provide water from Binh Giang 1 canal to the fields. The culverts are made of centrifugal concrete with a diameter D=0.6m and load bearing of H30-XB80. The culverts are placed on abutments reinforced with Melaleuca piles with a density of 16 piles/m^2 (*Figure 3*).

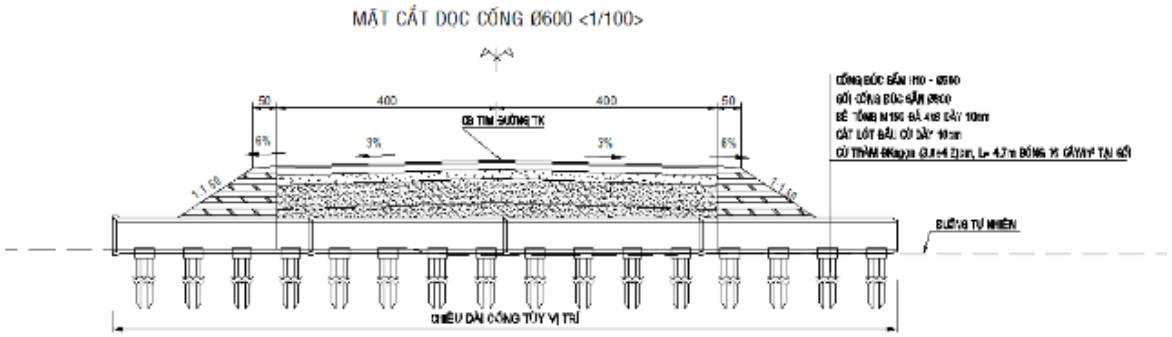


Figure 3: Typical longitudinal section of a culvert of D600

1.3.1.3. Medium and low voltage lines

9. Specification of medium and low voltage lines is shown in *Table 4*.

Table 4: Specification of medium and low voltage lines

No.	Descriptions	Length (km)
I	**The 3-phase medium voltage lines**	**21.538**
1	Route 1: along Binh Giang 1 (Canal 3)	7.470
	- Start point: NH80	
	- End point: sea dike	

No.	Descriptions	Length (km)
2	Route 2: along the sea dike	6.385
	- Start point: canal 2	
	- End point: canal 10	
3	Route 3: along Don Dong canal	5.130
	- Start point: Tuan Thong canal	
	- End point: Vam Ray canal	
4	Route 4: Medium voltage lines from the 03-phase 04-wire power grid to to-be-built sluices and to-be-upgraded sluices	2.553
II	**The 3-phase low voltage lines** (from the current low voltage grid to the sluices with gates to be upgraded)	**3.640**
III	**The 3-phase transformer stations of 3x15kVA**	**30**

1.3.1.4. Upgradation of the existing sluices

10. Detailed technical parameters of the sluices to be renovated in the project are presented in *Table 5* to *Table 6*.

Table 5: Sluices with the gates and operation devices to be upgraded along the sea dike

No.	Name of the sluice	Location	Valve gate width (m)	Valve gate height (m)	Number of gates	Threshold level	Elevation of pillars	Upgraded solutions
1	Kenh Muoi	Binh Giang	5.5	4.7	1	-2.7	2.0	Replacing automatic valve gates with flat gates with hydraulic cylinders
2	Kenh Tam	Binh Giang	5.5	4.7	1	-2.7	2.0	
3	Kenh Bay	Binh Giang	5.5	4.5	1	-2.5	2.0	
4	Kenh Nam	Binh Giang	5.5	4.7	1	-2.7	2.0	
5	Kenh Hai (HD)	Binh Giang	5.5	4.7	1	-2.7	2.0	

Table 6: Sluices with the gates and operation devices to be upgraded along Don Dong canal

No.	Sluice name	Aperture (m)	Threshold level (m)	Gate top elevation (m)	Gate dimensions bxh (m)	Upgrading solutions
1	Kenh Mot	4	-1.8	2.2	4.2x4	Replacing the wooden valve gate that is opened and closed by a 10-ton chain hoist with the steel valve gate that is opened and closed by a TD4-2 electric winch.
2	Kenh Hai	3.5	-1.8	2.2	3.7x4	
3	Kenh Nam Tram (canal 2 - canal 3)	4	-1.8	1.7	4.2x3.5	
4	Kenh Nam Tram (canal 3 - canal 4)	4	-1.8	1.7	4.2x3.5	
5	Kenh Tu	3.5	-1.8	1.7	3.7x3.5	
6	Kenh Nam Tram (canal 4 - canal 5)	4	-1.8	1.7	4.2x3.5	

No.	Sluice name	Aperture (m)	Threshold level (m)	Gate top elevation (m)	Gate dimensions bxh (m)	Upgrading solutions
7	Kenh Nam	3.5	-1.8	1.7	3.7x3.5	
8	Kenh Nam Tram (canal 5 - canal 6)	4	-1.8	1.7	4.2x3.5	
9	Kenh Nam Tram (canal 6 - canal 7)	4	-1.8	1.7	4.2x3.5	
10	Kenh Bay- South bank of Don Dong canal	4.5	-1.8	2.2	4.7x4	
11	Kenh Nam Tram (canal 7 - canal 8)	4	-1.8	2.2	4.2x4	
12	Kenh Tam-South bank of Don Dong canal	4.5	-1.8	2.2	4.7x4	
13	Kenh Muoi-South bank of Don Dong canal	4.5	-1.8	1.7	4.7x3.5	Replacing the 10-ton chain hoist with the TD4-2 electric winch

1.3.2. Non-structural activities

11. Non-structural solutions implemented in the frame of the project:

- Establish and strengthen production cooperation groups, including:
  - Farmers' groups to manage their member's activities in the direction of green agro products.
  - Cooperatives to negotiate the formation of production chains, and operate the chains effectively via the application of national and international standards into the production.
- Disseminate the activities of the project to build consensus and support from the people, reduce the rate of people utilizing groundwater in agricultural production, and enhance people's understanding of production linked with natural resource protection and regeneration, including:
  - Workshops, seminars, and propaganda panels to share experiences and communication of the project in 02 project communes.
  - Propaganda on mass media about the project.
- Develop demonstration livelihood models.
- Conduct training classes, transfer production techniques to improve capacity, and apply scientific and technical advances to meet market needs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Connect and replicate the project livelihood models, introduce and register product offtake businesses to help farmers apply sustainable and effective livelihood models that mee the needs of product offtake businesses and reduce production costs by the procurement of substantial quantities of goods from retailers who supply goods of reputable origin and quality, including:
  - At least 2 value chains (1 chain for one commune), with signed product offtake contracts for rice output certified green standards such as VietGAP, SRP, Organic, ASC, BAP.
  - At least 2 value chains (1 chain for one commune), with signed product offtake contracts for rice output certified green standards such as VietGAP, SRP, Organic, ASC, BAP.
- Support training, consultation, and certification of national and international standards VietGAP, SRP, Organic, ASC, BAP) requested by the businesses of the value chains.

- Support the application of smart technology to adapt to climate change in production and apply technology in production to minimize chemical usage and carbon emissions.
- Building electronic traceability - QR code for 04 product chains.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of project livelihood models.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

2.1. Objectives of the RP

12. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in compliance with the applicable and relevant law of the GoV related to land acquisition, compensation, support, and resettlement, and in compliance with the WB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) in general and Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement in particular. Objectives of the RP are:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement, or, if unavoidable, minimize it by considering other project design options.
- The livelihoods and living standards of project-affected households need to be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels.
- To improve living standards for poor and vulnerable households.

13. The RP aims to:

- Ensure accuracy and adequacy of impacts and damages on land, houses, structure and assets of local people and organizations.
- Develop criteria, conditions and entitlement for compensation, support and resettlement.
- Prepare resettlement site for displaced households.
- Implement income restoration program to mitigate impacts on households within and after relocation, to improve or at least maintain their living conditions and income earning capacity at pre-project levels.
- Timely and adequately provide costs for compensation, support for project affected households (PAHs).
- Ensure land acquisition and hand over to comply with implementation schedule.
- Encourage participation of affected people and community during preparation, implementation and monitoring of resettlement plan.
- Establish grievance redress mechanism to so that all complaints of PAHs will be promptly, satisfactorily and transparently solved.
- Establish consultation, participation and monitoring mechanism for PAHs.

14. The RP is prepared based on the Project's basic design. The brief information of this RP will be incorporated in the FS to ensure the counterpart fund allocation by the Government for the Project implementation, including compensation and resettlement budget. This RP will be updated (if necessary) after the detailed technical design is available, and the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost survey (RCS) have been done.

15. This RP will be submitted to the An Giang PPC for reviewing and approval once receiving concurrence from the World Bank. The RP will be disclosed publicly in the Vietnamese language and made available on the Project website(s) and made available and accessible in the Project areas. The English version will also be publicly disclosed at the World Bank internal and external websites.

2.2. Scope of the RP

16. Project activities are expected to require land acquisitions, and restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement. The land acquisition boundaries have been identified during Project preparation. Therefore, the RP has been prepared for all investments of the Project but excluding the Resettlement Sites (considered as associated facilities). The instrument required for the associated facilities will be updated, reviewed and cleared by the WB and approved by An Giang PPC.

17. The RP will be updated reflecting any changes once the detailed technical design is available. This RP needs to be:

- Updated to reflect the following key technical information: (i) Detailed Measurement Survey (for the actually affected households); (ii) Additional Public Consultations with newly identified affected households, particularly on issues related to resettlement and livelihood restoration; (iii) Replacement Costs Survey; (iv) Needs Assessment, particularly for those who are severely affected, including those who physically relocate; and (v) Resettlement site(s).
- Re-submitted to An Giang PPC and the WB for approval prior to compensation and resettlement implementation.

2.3. Methodologies for Preparation of the RP

18. The following methods were used to develop the RP:

- Method of collection of documents and data:
    - Collect land use map, cadastral map of the project area: At this stage, the sources of data were taken from (i) Land acquisition boundary of each investment item provided by the FS consultant; (ii) Cadastral map of the project area provided by the Land Management Office of Hon Dat district (before the merger); and (iii) Map extracts managed by a commune cadastral officers of Binh Giang and Binh Son communes or leaders of the residential groups.
    - Gather contracts for the transfer of land use rights and ownership of land-attached assets in the project area or its vicinity to determine replacement costs.
- Map overlaying method: Overlay of land acquisition boundaries (provided by the FS consultant) and the latest version of cadastral maps of the project area to establish a list of affected households and the level of effect. This method ensures rapid and relatively accurate statistics on the numbers of PAHs, numbers of people/households living together in one house, area of affected land types and current land use, and households categorized as the vulnerable based on a digitalized database. On this basis, the project footprints, scope, and scale of land acquisition impacts will be determined. The cadastral maps updated annually also provide a legalized basis for land use and land use administration in the project area. On the basis of the list of affected households and the level of affected above, the Environmental and social (E&S) consultant team worked with leaders of each residential group/hamlet and the cadastral officers to determine the inventory of losses (IOL).

- Quantitative method with a semi-structured questionnaire was used for the interview of affected people whose are selected randomly from a list of affected households (household surveys). The surveys collected information from selected households related to (i) demographic characteristics; (ii) occupation; (iii) living standards (income, expenditure, loans, health conditions, environmental sanitation, water supply, etc.); (iv) production conditions; (v) social networks; (vii) access to public services, (viii) Vulnerability of affected households; (ix) their ability to restore their livelihoods; (x) preferences of physical resettlement option; and (xi) their support for project implementation.
- Qualitative methods used include (i) focus group discussions, (ii) key informant interviews, and (iii) field observation. The qualitative techniques aim to obtain an in-depth understanding of the potential impacts of the project on specific groups of affected households, such as households who need to physically relocate, and/or lose more than 20% of their productive land households whose current business are affected, etc.
- Methods of information disclosure and public consultation were used, such as rapid preliminary assessment and consultation with stakeholders, on-site interviews and meetings with households, community meetings, group discussions, and socio-economic surveys.
- Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) method was used to calculate compensation rates for all assets affected by the project to meet the requirements of ESS5. The replacement cost was obtained through a field survey conducted by an independent appraiser, including (i) Land price is determined at the time of resettlement report preparation; (ii) Prices of trees and crops are determined at present time; and (iii) Prices of material, workers, houses, structures are specified at present time.

19. In addition to the methods described above, software such as Microsoft Office, SPSS, Mapinfo, and GIS were used to process and analyze data and information from the field survey, household interviews, and IOL for determining the impacts of project land acquisition.

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1. Mitigation Measures to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

20. The most significant purpose of this RP is to avoid the effects of land acquisition and forced resettlement, hence numerous alternatives have been considered, such as:

- The system of 23 sluices: After receiving the initial location of the sluices, the E&S consultant performed a field survey for an investigation of losses. According to the survey findings, approximately 48 households will be affected, and 10 of those households will be relocated. The E&S consultant then had discussions with the PPMU and FS consultant regarding the relocation of specific sluices, including K3-3, K3-7, VR1, and VR2, in order to minimize impacts on land, houses, and livelihoods while maintaining technical standards. As a result, the number of affected households is reduced to 36, with 8 being relocated.
- The connecting road: The road is rerouted as much as possible to ensure technical standards are met while minimizing the impacts of land acquisition (4 displaced households instead of 13). See *Table 7* for details.

Table 7: Numbers of relocated households before and after considering the location of the sluices and the connecting road

No.	Project items	Before considering mitigation measures		After considering mitigation measures	
		Numbers of affected households	Number of displaced households	Numbers of affected households	Number of displaced households
1	The 23 sluices	48	10	36	8
2	The road	60	13	25	4
	Total	**108**	**23**	**61**	**12**

3.2. Scope Land Acquisition and Impact on Other Fixed Assets

3.2.1. Permanent impacts

3.2.1.1. Impacts on land

21. The project will acquire 15.47 hectares of land, including 12.69 hectares of state-managed land (including existing land for roads, canal banks, and water surface land) and 2.78 hectares of privately managed land. There are a total of 61 households (HHs), including 16 ethnic minority (EM) households, affected by the project's land acquisition. Details can be found in *Table 8* and *Table 9*.

Table 8: Permanent land acquisition of the project

No.	Descriptions	Area (m^2)
1.	**The system of 23 sluices**	**67,007**
1.1	Surface water land (land for canals)	20,682
1.2	Terrestrial land (land along canal banks)	
1.2.1	*Managed by state*	*26,141*
1.2.2	*Managed by households*	*17,949*
1.3	Agricultural land	2,236
1.4	Residential land	0
2	**The road**	**87,648**
2.1	Rice cultivation land	1,075
2.2	Land for roads managed by state	12,267
2.3	Land for road protection corridors managed by state	67,799
2.4	Land for gardens	6,508
2.5	Residential land	0
	Total	**154,655**

Source: Inventory of losses in January and February 2024.

Table 9: Summary of impacts due to land acquisition of the project

No.	Items	Affected households (HHs)		Total displaced households (HHs)	Agricultural land (m^2)	Residential land (m^2)	Other land (m^2)		State land (m^2)		Total affected land area (m^2)
		Total	EMs		Rice land	Residential land	Garden	Land along canal banks	Other land	Water surface	
1	The system of 23 sluices	36	10	8	2,236	0	0	17,949	26,141	20,681	67,007
2	The connecting road	25	6	4	1,075	0	6,508	0	80,065	0	87,648
	Total	61	16	12	3,311	0	6,508	17,949	106,206	20,681	154,655

Source: Inventory of losses in January, February 2024.

22. **Impacts on argicultural land**: The project will have an impact on a total of 10 households with a total of 3,311m2 (*Table 9*).

23. **Impact on residential land**: The project will have an impact on a total of 22 houses, of which 8 houses for the sluices and 14 houses for the road. The 8 houses affected by the sluices are all built on agricultural land. The 14 houses affected by the road are built on the land planned to develop the residential area; however, the lands are under state management, and the house owners have yet to receive certificates of ownership (*Table 10*).

24. **Displaced households due to land acquisition**: The project impacts 22 houses of 22 households, including 12 houses of 12 households are fully affected. Out of the 12 households that are fully affected, 10 of them do not own any land in other locations, while the remaining 2 households have land in other places to live. As a result, the project's land acquisition causes the displacement of 10 households.

Table 10: Summary of impacts on residential land

No.	Items	Partially Affected		Fully[1] Affected		Total PAHs	Total land area (m^2)
		No. of PAHs	Area (m^2)	No. of PAHs	Area (m^2)		
1	The system of 23 sluices	2	160.9	8	662.96	8	823.86
2	The connecting road	10	186.5	4	154.3	14	340.8
	Total	10	0	12	0	22	1,164.86

Source: Inventory of losses in January, February 2024.

25. **Severely affected households due to land acquisition:** there are no severe AHs (losing higher than 20% of their agricultural landholdings or 10% of vulnerable groups), see *Table 11*.

Table 11: Identification of severely affected households due to production land acquisition

No.	Project components	Percentage of affected land compared with total production land area of HH			Total severely affected HHs (HHs)
		HH affected under 20% (HHs)	HH affected over 20% (HHs)	Vulnerable HH affected over 10% (HHs)	
1	The system of 23 sluices	7	0	0	0
2	The connecting road	3	0	0	0
	Total	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Inventory of losses in January and February 2024.

26. **Legal status of land**:

- Agricultural land: All affected households have land use rights certificates for the agricultural land acquired by the project.

[1] Those include households whose houses are partially affected but not viable for continued use or the entire house is affected

- Residential land: 22 households will be affected to their residential land but the land is managed by the state and they do not have land use rights certificates for the affected residential land.
- Transportation land: managed by the state.
- Other lands: include areas for river and canal protection corridors. The affected households used the land before 1995; however, they do not have land use rights certificates.

3.2.1.2. Impacts on structures

27. Impacts on houses: The project will have an impact on 22 houses with a total area of 1,363.48m^2. Most houses are temporary houses (21) and only one house is category 4 house (Table 12 and *Table 13*).

Table 12: Summary of impacts on houses of the project

No.	Project items	Number of affected households	Number of affected houses (items)	Affected area (m^2)
1	The system of 23 sluices	8	8	823.86
2	The connecting road	14	14	340.8
	Total	**22**	**22**	**1164.66**

Source: Inventory of losses in January and February 2024.

Table 13: Type of the affected houses of the project

No.	Affected houses	Number of affected houses (items)	Affected area (m^2)
1	**The system of 23 sluices**	**8**	**823.86**
1.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and brick walls (level 4)	2	311.25
1.2	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (temporary houses)	6	512.61
1.3	Corrugated iron huts (temporary houses)	**14**	**340.8**
2	**The road**	2	36
2.1	Corrugated iron roof houses (temporary houses)	11	289.2
2.2	Corrugated iron huts (temporary houses)	1	15.6
2.3	Houses with corrugated iron roof and brick walls (level 4)	**22**	**1164.66**
	Total	**22**	1,022.68

Source: Inventory of losses in January to February 2024.

28. **Impacts on other structures on land**: The project will affect auxiliaries and other structures of 22 households, including fences, yards, mooring areas, drilled well, etc. (see

29.

30.

31. Table 14).

Table 14: Summary of impacts on other structures on land of the project

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Affected volume		
			The system of 23 sluices	The road	Total
1	B40 steel fences	m^2	42	0	42
2	The mooring areas	m^2	40	0	40
3	Fences	m^2	60	0	60
4	Yards	m^2	217	0	217
5	Drilled wells	item	6	13	19
6	Temporary wooden bridges	item	1	0	1
7	Temporary tents, barns	Item	2	0	2

Source: Inventory of losses in January to February 2024.

3.2.1.3. Impacts on trees and livestock

32. There are 93,097 trees of all kinds affected by the project, including fruit trees and landscape trees, see *Table 15*.

Table 15: Summary of impacts on trees and crops

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Quantity		
			The system of 23 sluices	The road	Total
1	Jackfruit	trees	53	60	113
2	Coconut	trees	193	65	258
3	Mango	trees	15	88	103
4	Guava	trees	1	350	351
5	Banana	trees	79	808	887
6	Custard apple	trees	5	50	55
7	Soursop	trees	2	0	2
8	Apricot blossom	trees	54	250	304
9	Malayan bazan	trees	3	35	38
10	Melaleuca	trees	2203	83,520	85,723
11	Pineapple	trees	280	4,000	4,280

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Quantity		
			The system of 23 sluices	The road	Total
12	Cassava	trees	20	0	20
13	Noni	trees	15	0	15
14	Canary Cheesewood	trees	1	0	1
15	Papaya	trees	5	0	5
16	Rose	trees	8	0	8
17	Green tea	trees	0	0	0
18	Eucalyptus	trees	882	0	882
19	Cynometra ramilflora (Lụa)	trees	4	0	4
20	Sapodilla	trees	8	0	8
21	Longan	trees	2	0	2
22	Grapefruit	trees	2	0	2
23	Plum	trees	1	0	1
24	Breast milk	trees	0	0	0
25	Cashew	trees	2	0	2
26	Paper flower	trees	2	0	2
27	Palmyra Palm	trees	1	0	1
28	Black locust	trees	4	0	4
29	Bamboo	trees	4	0	4
30	Wood trees	trees	2	0	2
31	Kumquat	trees	20	0	20
	Total		**3,871**	**89,226**	**93,097**

Source: Inventory of losses in January to February 2024.

3.2.1.4. Impacts on business activities

33. Since the area where the 23 sluices and road to be built is rural areas, no business is availabe there.

3.2.1.5. Impacts on vulnerable people

34. The results of the IOL indicate that within the scope of land acquisition for the project construction, 1 out of 61 AHs is vulnerable (*Table 16*).

Table 16: Summary of vulnerable affected households of the project

No	Components	Near poor and poor HHs (HHs)	People with physical	Elderly alone	Single female-headed households	Social-policy HHs	Total

		Poor HHs	Near poor HHs	or mental disability		with dependents and economic disadvantage	War invalids and martyrs	People with meritorious services to the wars)	Vietnamese hero mother	
1	The system of 23 sluices	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	The connecting road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**

3.2.1.6. Impacts on public property and cultural heritage

35. At the time of PR preparation, no cultural-historical assets have been identified in the project area where land may be required. However, some public infrastructure, such as electric poles, telecommunications, and television cable lines may be potentially affected by the project. Once the detailed engineering design has been approved, a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be carried out to determine the potential impacts on the items in further detail.

3.2.2. Temporary Impacts

36. During the construction, the contractors primarily use temporarily affected land areas (about 20ha) as material gathering yards, bypass roads, access roads, etc. The contractors will provide compensation and support for the temporarily affected land, taking into account the extent of damage and the duration of the construction. Should construction activities impact any other structures or plants, the project policy will determine the appropriate compensation. In addition, after completing construction activities, the construction unit must be responsible for returning the site to its original state as before the project for the temporarily affected land area.

37. During the construction stage, there may be unexpected consequences such as subsidence, flooding, or exposure. When this impact happens, the compensation and support policies outlined in this Resettlement Plan will be used to address it.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1. Viet Nam

38. The following legal documents related to land acquisition and resettlement are currently applied in Viet Nam:

- Constitution of 2013
- Land Law No. 31/2024/QH15 dated January 18, 2024.
- Law No. 03/2022/QH15 dated 11 January 2022 on amendments to certain articles of the law on public investment, the law public-private partnership investment, the law on investment, the law on housing, the law on procurement, the law on electricity, the law on enterprises, the law on special excise duties and the law on civil judgment enforcement.
- Law on Environmental protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020.
- Construction law No. 50/2014/QH13 dated Jun 18, 2014.
- Law on amendments to Construction law No. 62/2020/QH14 dated Jun 17, 2020.

- The Law on Grievance No.02/2011/QH13 dated November 11, 2011.
- The Law on Denouncement No.25/2018 dated June 12, 2018.
- Resolution No. 73/NQ-CP dated May 6, 2023 of the Government on authorization to decide specific land prices.
- Decree No. 112/2024/ND-CP dated September 11, 2024 of the Government detailing provisions on land for rice cultivation
- Decree No. 104/2024/ND-CP dated July 30, 2024 of the Government regulating land fund development.
- Decree No. 103/2024/ND-CP dated July 30, 2024 of the Government regulating land use fees and land rents.
- Decree No. 102/2024/ND-CP dated July 30, 2024 of the Government detailing a number of articles of the Land Law.
- Decree No. 101/2024/ND-CP dated July 30, 2024 of the Government primary investigation for land; registration and issuance of certificates of land use rights and land information system.
- Decree No. 88/2024/ND-CP dated July 15, 2024 of the Government regulating compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land.
- Decree No. 71/2024/ND-CP dated June 27, 2024 of the Government regulating land prices.
- Decree No. 20/2023/ND-CP dated 04 May 2023 on amendments and supplements to several Articles of the Government's Decree No. 114/2021/ND-CP dated December 16, 2021, regarding management and use of official development assistance (ODA) or soft loans from foreign donors.
- Decree No. 04/VBHN-BTNMT dated May 4, 2021 of the Government detailing the implementation of a number of articles and clauses of Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13.
- Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP dated 10 January 2022 of the Government detailing some articles of the Law on environmental protection.
- Decree No. 114/2021/ND-CP dated 16 December 2021 on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans provided by foreign donors.
- Decree No. 124/2020/ND-CP dated October 19, 2020 on guiding specific provisions of the Law on Grievance.
- Decree No. 31/2019/ND-CP dated April 10, 2019 guiding specific provisions of the Law on Denouncement.
- Decree No. 136/2018/ND-CP dated October 5, 2018 of the Government amending a number of articles of Decrees related to business investment conditions in the field of natural resources and environment.
- Circular No. 11/2024/TT-BTNMT dated July 31, 2024 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (now Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE)) on technical regulations for land investigation and evaluation; techniques for land protection, improvement and restoration.

- Circular No. 24/2019/TT-BTNMT dated December 31, 2019 of the MONRE (now MAE) amending and abolishing a number of legal documents under the promulgation and joint promulgation authority of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (now MAE).
- Decision No. 971/QD-TTg amending Decision No. 1956/QD-TTg dated November 27, 2009 of the Prime Minister approving the Program "Vocational training for rural workers until 2020".
- Decision No. 12/2024/QD-TTg dated July 31, 2024 of the Prime Minister on mechanisms and policies for job creation and vocational training for people whose land is recovered.
- Decision No.1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated November 17, 2009, by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors by 2020.

39. In addition to the general policies of Viet Nam, An Giang PPC promulgates legal documents applying laws, decrees, circulars, and decisions on land acquisition and land clearance, as follows:

- Decision No. 750/QD-UBND dated 02 April 2024 of Kien Giang PPC (now An Giang PPC) promulgating the regulation on compensation price list for plants and aquatic species in Kien Giang province (now An Giang province) in 2024,
- Decision No. 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 09, 2024 of Kien Giang PPC (now An Giang PPC) promulgating the regulation on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land in Kien Giang province (now An Giang province),
- Decision No. 1398/QD-UBND dated May 30, 2023 of Kien Giang PPC (now An Giang PPC) regulating the construction prices of houses and other land-attached assets in Kien Giang province (now An Giang province) 2023,
- Decision No. 03/2020/QD-UBND dated January 13, 2020 of Kien Giang PPC (now An Giang PPC) promulgating the regulation on land price list for the period of 2020 - 2024 in in Kien Giang province (now An Giang province).

4.2. The World Bank's Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

40. The WB has launched ESF with 10 ESSs since October 2018, in which ESS5- Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and people. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

41. Experience and research indicate that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where

involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

42. As such, ESS5 aims for the followings:

(i) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives,

(ii) To avoid forced eviction,

(iii) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from the land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher,

(iv) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure,

(v) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant,

(vi) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

43. In addition, the following measures for the best resettlement results will be required for the project:

- Consultation will be made with affected people on proposed measures for compensation, support, and resettlement plan,
- Affected people will be provided with options for resettlement and livelihood restoration,
- Compensation for the loss of assets other than land will be provided at full replacement costs,
- New resettlement sites will offer living conditions at least equivalent to those previously enjoyed, or consistent with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever set of standards is higher,
- PAHs will be provided with allowances, support during relocation process, and support in job training and job finding to restore their income,
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and will be provided with additional support to assist them with their effort to restore their livelihoods.

44. Furthermore, methods used for the valuation of losses in WB funding projects are based on full replacement costs. For the project, the losses consist of damage to land, structures, and other assets and these replacement costs will be evaluated as follows:

- The full replacement cost of land includes the land value as defined in accordance with the prevalent market price plus transaction costs (i.e. administrative charges, registration or title fees, etc.),

- For affected houses and other structures, the valuation is based on the market prices of construction materials and labor costs to build a replacement house of equal or better quality and area as the affected one,
- For public utilities, partly or wholly affected by the project, the project will construct/repair to ensure the public utilities are fully recovered with their functions. In the case cash compensation, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labor and contractor fees, registration fees, and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted,
- The RCS will be undertaken by an independent and competent consultant in asset valuation. The RCS is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.

4.3. Comparison of National Laws and Regulations and World Bank's Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Measures to Fill Gaps

45. The policies and practices of Viet Nam concerning resettlement and compensation are largely consistent with the WB's standard on involuntary resettlement. Compatibility is greatest in the following areas:

- Viet Nam has procedures in place which allows compensation for persons who have no legal land use rights, but the lands are legalizable.
- People with permanent residence are entitled to choose their preferred form of compensation, which may include relocation to a designated resettlement site, cash compensation, or a mix of both.
- New resettlement sites for displaced people should have better infrastructure and public utilities than the existing place of affected persons.
- Displace persons (DPs) will be assisted during the transition period.
- Affected person will be consulted and can negotiate for compensation payment and support for income restoration.
- Grievances of affected households are handled through steps legalized as per Law on complaints.
- Affected person who are not eligible for compensation for the land that they occupy are supported to restore their livelihood.

46. Aside from similarities, there are several differences between Viet Nam's regulations and the WB's ESS5 in terms of compensation, support, resettlement, and livelihood rehabilitation for affected people.

47. *Table 17* summarizes key differences between the two policies and measures proposed for the project to harmonize the requirements of both Viet Nam and WB.

Table 17: Summary of key differences between government policies and WB's ESS5 and proposed measures to close the gaps

Issues	World Bank	Vietnam	Project Policy
Land			
Objectives	Affected people shall be supported in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels, whatever higher.	– Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee decides on other support measures to ensure housing, life stability, production and fairness for people whose land is recovered (Clause 2, Article 108 of the 2024 Land Law). – In cases where people whose land is acquired are resettled but their compensation money is insufficient to purchase a minimum resettlement land plot, the state will provide them with sufficient financial assistance to purchase such a plot (Clause 8, Article 111 of the 2024 Land Law).	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored to pre-project levels, whatever is higher.
Support for affected households who do not have legal rights or recognized claims to land held or used before the project's cut-off date	No compensation but financial assistance to all affected people to achieve the objective of ESS 5 (restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels, whatever higher).	Only agricultural land used before July 1, 2014 shall be compensated. Other cases can be considered and supported by the PPC	Support and restore livelihoods for all affected people regardless of their legal status or land use rights. Acquired agricultural land used before July 1, 2014 will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost. Acquired agricultural land used after July 1, 2014 to before the cut-off date: – Affected people whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the acquired land will receive cash assistance equal to the replacement cost of 60% of that land. – Affected people whose income or residence does not depend primarily on that land will get cash assistance of 30% of the replacement cost for income losses sustained and investment costs made on the land throughout the term of usage.

Issues	World Bank	Vietnam	Project Policy
			Residential land and non-agricultural land are supported 60% of the replacement cost of the land. If the above measures are insufficient to re-establish residence or livelihood with security of tenure rights, the affected people shall be provided with additional assistance to ensure that the ESS 5 objectives are met.
Determination of compensation rates	Compensation for affected land and assets is calculated at full replacement cost.	Compensation rates for land and on-land assets are based on market or new construction pricing. The PPC must determine compensation rates for different types of assets. The valuation consulting unit is tasked with determining the land price, which will be reviewed by the Land Price Appraisal Council before being approved by the PPC.	The independent evaluation unit determines the replacement cost for all impacted assets, which is subsequently reviewed by the appraisal council and approved by the Provincial People's Committee to guarantee that the compensation price is equal to the full replacement cost.
Compensation and support			
Houses or other structures on acquired land are not eligible for compensation	100% support for new construction costs plus transaction costs.	Support for new construction costs following equivalent technical standards, depending on "legal status"	– 100% support for new construction costs plus transaction costs. – For works built illegally before the cut-off date, if local authorities have notified and/or prevented construction and documented illegal construction, local regulations will apply; otherwise, project policies will apply. – Works built after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or support.
Resettlement	– All displaced households will be provided with the following choices: (i) replacement property of comparable or superior quality, secured by title, and situated in advantageous areas; (ii) cash compensation equivalent to the	– Only applies to displaced households eligible for resettlement. – If displaced households are not eligible for compensation and do not have another place to live, they will be considered for resettlement on a case-by-case basis.	– Households whose entire house and land are acquired and are eligible for compensation or the remaining area after acquisition is less than the local minimum residential land norm will be allocated/purchased a minimum land plot in the resettlement area if they do not have other land in communes and wards affected by the project.

Issues	World Bank	Vietnam	Project Policy
	replacement cost; or (iii) a combination of both (i) and (ii). – Displaced households will be arranged for resettlement with ownership rights.		– If the compensation amount is less than the minimum land or apartment price in the project's resettlement region, AHs will receive the difference. – Affected households who trespass on canal land and are not eligible for resettlement but do not have a place to live in the commune will be allowed to purchase a minimal land piece in the project's resettlement area.
Compensation for loss of income or business	Applicable to households affected with business activities (e.g. shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities... regardless of size and with or without business registration).	– Only applicable to registered business households. – The compensation/support level is equal to 30% of the average income of 3 consecutive years confirmed by the tax authority (Section b, Clause 3, Article 20, Decree 88/2024/ND-CP).	– All registered businesses and production households with affected income will receive compensation and support equivalent to 50% of annual imported income calculated based on the average annual income declared to tax authorities for three previous years (Section b, Clause 3, Article 20, Decree 88/2024/ND-CP). – Households that do not have a business license but have fulfilled their tax obligations will be compensated 50% of the support level for businesses/households with business registration. – Small home-based business households that do not declare tax authority and are permanently affected will receive a support of 5 million VND for each household. – Workers who have had 12 months or more of labor contracts with displaced private, state-owned enterprises or organizations will receive an allowance equivalent to the minimum wage during the transition period of a maximum of 6 months, according to the regulations of the Provincial People's Committee.
Severe impact on income due to agricultural land acquisition	The Bank does not specify a threshold for severe income impacts due to agricultural land acquisition, but it requires the Borrower to ensure that PAHs are compensated sufficiently to	Losing 30% or more of agricultural land	Losing 30% or more of agricultural land area and compensation at full replacement cost

Issues	World Bank	Vietnam	Project Policy
	restore their living standards to at least pre-project levels.		
Compensation for indirect impacts due to loss of land or structures	As a good practice, borrowers should conduct social assessments and implement measures to minimize adverse economic and social impacts, especially on the poor and vulnerable.	None	A social assessment has been carried out and measures have been identified and are being implemented to minimize negative impacts, especially on the poor and vulnerable.
Livelihood restoration	Provide support and restore livelihoods to achieve ESS 5 objectives.	Provide livelihood restoration measures. However, livelihood restoration after completion of resettlement was not monitored.	Livelihood restoration measures will be provided to all PAHs to achieve the ESS 5 objectives (e.g. vocational training, low interest loans/credit for production/ business development, etc.). These measures will be monitored according to the Resettlement Plan to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels.
Public Consultation and Information Disclosure	Participate in the planning and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, especially the eligibility criteria for compensation and support, compensation unit prices as well as the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Focus mainly on consultation during the planning process (obtain opinions on draft compensation and Resettlement Plans and training, career change and job finding); and information disclosure.	Information disclosure and public consultation and stakeholder engagement are incorporated into the Resettlement Plan preparation process, along with information sharing with affected people and other stakeholders.
Grievance Redress Mechanism			
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Reasonable and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism to resolve grievances arising from relocation or resettlement.	– Affected people can file their complaints about any issue related to compensation, support and resettlement to the competent authority to resolve complaints at the first and second stages. – At the same time, the complainant can bring the case to court at any stage if desired (Articles 28, 32, 33 Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13 dated November 11, 2011).	Based on Vietnam's existing complaint resolution system, the project will build an effective GRM, and this mechanism will be monitored by independent monitoring consultants.

Issues	World Bank	Vietnam	Project Policy
Monitoring and evaluation			
Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating compensation and resettlement	Internal and External monitoring is required	– People can personally (or through their representatives) monitor and report violations of land management and use, including land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 231, Land Law 2024). – There are no specific requirements for monitoring resettlement efforts, either internally or independently.	Both internal and independent monitoring must be maintained regularly (quarterly for internal monitoring and every 6 months for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be completed to confirm whether the objectives of ESS 5 have been met.

5. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1. Project Affected Peoples (PAPs)

48. Project affected people are those who are directly affected by the Project through the loss of land, residences, other structures, business, assets, or access to resources, specifically:

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose leased houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses, agricultural activities, occupations, or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose crops/ trees (annual and perennial) will be affected in part or in total by the Project;
- Persons whose other assets or access to those assets will be affected in part or in total by the Project; and
- Persons whose livelihoods will be affected (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.
- Communities or state agencies/companies:
  - Community assets and facilities that will be temporarily/permanently affected by the project,
  - Lands, houses, structures of governmental agencies, companies, etc. that will be temporarily/permanently affected by the project,
- Disadvantaged/ vulnerable individuals and groups.

5.2. Identification of Vulnerable Groups or Households

49. According to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 and Vietnamese regulations, individuals or groups of individuals who may be adversely affected by land acquisition and resettlement and/or less able to access benefits brought by the project and property compensation, including livelihood restoration, are considered vulnerable compared to other affected subjects of the project. According to the initial socioeconomic surveys, the project's vulnerable groups will generally include:

- Female-headed households with dependents and economic difficulties (single, widow, disabled husband);
- Poor/near poor households according to standards of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- EM Households;
- Any additional groups identified as vulnerable as defined in this Resettlement Plan through the socio-economic survey and subsequent meaningful consultation.

50. There are special groups that may suffer from inappropriate impacts or are exposed to the risks of further impoverishment from resettlement. Hence, the Compensation Board and the Provincial Project Management Unit, during the process of devising compensation, assistance and resettlement

methods, must co-operate with the Commune People's Committees (CPCs) to survey and update the list of vulnerable groups or HHs in order to provide timely and proper assistance.

5.3. Eligibility Classification

51. Three categories of affected persons who are eligible for coverage. While people in all three categories are entitled to assistance of some sort under the project, the nature of that assistance may vary.

Category (a): Affected persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets are those who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights, or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation. In the simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights.

Category (b): Affected persons who do not have formal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law can fall into a number of groups. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law. In other cases, they may have never been provided formal title or their documents may be incomplete or lost. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period of time as defined by national law, without the formal owner contesting the occupation. In such cases, national law often has legal procedures by which such claims can become recognized.

Category (c): Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. These can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters (although if the rights of such users are recognized by national law, they may fall into category (a) or (b)). They can also be persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.

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

53. As defined, a cut-off-date is the date that a State competent agency issues the announcement of land acquisition before detailed measurements (Point 1, Article 85, Land Law 2024). PAHs and local communities will be informed about cut-off date and information related to the Project so that they can work out their own production/investment/construction plans, avoiding damages or losses otherwise caused by a lack of information the Project. The project planning (based on the basic design) has not been approved yet. Therefore, the cut-off date has not been set.

5.4. Households Separated After the Cut-Off Date

54. Those affected households splitting from the large families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions will be eligible for resettlement benefits as stand-alone households and are recognized as PAPs:

- Households with multiple generations or many couples living together on a plot of acquired land who are eligible to separate households according to the local regulations;
- Endorsement by the PPC with verification of CPC that the household has split;

55. In addition, newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from school to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures outlined in this document.

56. If Viet Nam's regulations will be changed to include better entitlements than those specified in this document, these better entitlements will be applied to the affected people.

5.5. Cut-Off Date

57. The cut-off date for this project is the date when An Giang PPC issues and sends the Notice of Land Acquisition to the PAPs. The notification letter shall include details regarding the planned acquisition, census, and detailed measurement survey (Article 85 of Land Law 2024).

58. All PAPs identified prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation, assistance, and support for the restoration of their livelihoods. After the cutoff date, persons who present or build houses/structures, plant crops and trees, or start business operations will not be eligible for any compensation or assistance.

5.6. Associated Facilities

59. The ESF requires the application of the ESSs to Associated Facilities which are not funded as part of the Project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (i) directly and significantly related to the Project; and (ii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the Project; and (iii) necessary for the Project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the Project did not exist[2].

60. An Giang PPC is expected to arrange for the relocation of DHs at the current residential line along the Binh Giang 1 road. The residential line is being managed by the State.

61. According to ESS1, the residential line is considered as a Associated Facility of the project. As a result, the line will be subjected to a due diligence report to review any outstanding issues throughout its land acquisition and resettlement execution. The due diligence report showed that the Binh Giang 1 residential area which was built in 2002 by the province budget. This residential area is currently loacted along Binh Giang 1 road, which will be constructed as part of the project. The residential area consists of 395 land lots, of which 43 lots have been allocated to individuals and organization for settlement, leaving 352 vacant lots that can be allocated to displaced households of the project. There are no outstanding issues related to the land acquisition and clearance of the residential area. Details are in *Appendix 3*.

[2] For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria.

5.7. Voluntary Land Donation

62. In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

63. There are situations in which people are willing to donate a portion of their land for project purposes for no compensation or reduced compensation. Voluntary land donations may involve some monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives provided to the land donor by the project or by community members benefiting from a project. Both can be broadly classified as a "voluntary land donation," because the transfer of assets takes place without payment of compensation at replacement value. "Appropriately informed" means that the owner has all available information regarding the proposed activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. The owner has also been provided with sufficient time to consider his or her disposition of the property and has knowingly rejected the right to renege on his or her decision. "Free will" means that the owner can reject the proposal to give up his or her land, because, for example, there are viable alternatives available to the project (such as rerouting a water main if an owner refuses access to his or her property), or where no viable alternatives are available, the donation is to the benefit of the owner (such as a community-based investment project that benefits the owner of land to be donated).

64. In some cases, however, donations may be induced through informal pressure or, in extreme cases, coercion. In other cases, people may agree to donate land because they are not aware that they are entitled to compensation, and they have not been given sufficient information to make an informed choice. To address these risks, it is important to conduct due diligence, as described in footnote 10. In this regard, it is also important to confirm that donated land is free of occupancy or use by people other than the donor. Where land is donated by the owner, other users and occupiers of the land beyond the legal owner who will be physically or economically displaced as a result of the donation should equally be consulted and the impacts on them will be addressed in accordance with the ESS5.

65. Voluntary land donations are documented. This calls for (a) written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use; and (b) a formal statement of donation signed by each owner or user involved, establishing informed consent and confirming that there is no disputed ownership and that there are no claims by renters, users, squatters, or encroachers. Any taxes or fees owed for processing or registration of the land transfer, if applicable, are paid in full by the Borrower, who maintains the records of donations, including documentation. Documentation is made available for review in any grievance that may arise. Ensuring transparency with regard to voluntary land donations may benefit from an independent third-party review.

66. As with any other activity involving project-affected persons, a grievance mechanism is in place to allow consideration of, and timely response to, grievances raised by land donors (and other persons affected by the transfer of land). In terms of vulnerable people or communities, women users of land to be donated, or in the case of collective or community lands to be donated, users of those lands, may be at risk of being passed over in the decision-making process, unless they are consulted.

67. Process for Voluntary Land Donation:

(a) The PPMU provides the PAPs with complete information on upgrading components which include compensation and resettlement policies and principles for voluntary land donation.

(b) The community determines the scope of land acquisition for the purposes of the project, in the implementation of community upgrading planning.

(c) The community unifies the level of land donation. Where the majority of community members want to donate all affected land but some do not, the community must find an appropriate solution to compensate for such PAPs who do not accept all land donations, including a mechanism of sharing loss. If the community cannot find out solution, the project will compensate for those PAPs.

(d) The statistic table of affected land and properties and the compensation cost is sent to PAPs.

(e) PAPs sign to confirm the scope of donated land. Other losses of architectures/structures and properties are compensated.

(f) The PPMU makes information on compensation and donated land available in public places.

68. Monitoring and Evaluation: The PPMU must report the land donation to the PPC and the WB to review before implementing the land donation. Reporting should be carried out on a regular basis and submitted to PPC and WB's for review and agreement. Independent monitoring must be conducted for approximately 20% of voluntary households to check their real willing to donate land and assess whether they are seriously affected by their donation or not.

5.8. Forced Eviction

69. The Borrower will not resort to forced evictions of affected persons. "Forced eviction" is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in the ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by local authorities will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of the ESS5 and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).

70. The prohibition against "forced eviction" does not prevent action by local authorities to remove a person who continues to occupy land upon completion of the legal process of eminent domain or compulsory acquisition. Eviction is not considered to be forced eviction if it conforms to national law, including compliance with, and completion of, all relevant legal and administrative procedures, including appeals processes; complies with all the relevant requirements of ESS5, and is carried out in a way that respects basic principles of due process.

71. Due process is understood to include the following types of procedural protections:

(a) an opportunity for genuine consultation with those affected.

(b) adequate and reasonable notice for all affected persons prior to the scheduled date of eviction.

(c) information on the proposed evictions, and, where applicable, on the alternative purpose for which the land or housing is to be used, to be made available in reasonable time to all those affected.

(d) especially where groups of people are involved, government officials or their representatives as well, if requested, impartial observers to be present during an eviction

(e) all persons carrying out the eviction are to be properly identified.

(f) evictions are not to take place in inclement weather or at night, or during festivals or holidays unless the affected persons consent otherwise.

(g) provision of legal remedies.

(h) provision, where possible, of legal aid to persons who are in need of it to seek redress from the courts.

72. Monitoring and Evaluation: The PPMU must report the forced eviction to the PPC and the World Bank to review before implementing the process. Reporting should be carried out on a regular basis and submitted to PPC and WB for review and agreement.

73. Independent monitoring by third party should be carried out to ensure the forced eviction process conforms to national laws and regulations, including compliance with, and completion of, all relevant legal and administrative procedures, including appeals processes; complies with all the relevant requirements of ESS5, and is carried out in a way that respects basic principles of due process.

5.9. Valuation of Replacement Cost

74. "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.

75. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

6. POLICY OF COMPENSATION, SUPPORT, AND RESETTLEMENT OF THE PROJECT

6.1. Required waivers

76. To comply with the ESS5 on land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement, articles in the laws and regulations of Vietnam that do not guarantee the PAPs' rights to compensation at replacement costs, or eligibility articles that do not extend the right of being restored and/or assisted to households without valid land papers, or otherwise limit the compensation required by the ESS5, will not apply. The requirements of the ESS5 will fully apply in all cases.

77. As a World Bank Group member, the Government of Vietnam (GoV) has committed that if international conventions signed by the government and the World Bank contain provisions that differ from those in Vietnam's current resettlement legal framework, the provisions of international agreements with the World Bank will supersede (Clase 2, Article 40, Land Law 2024).

78. The basic principle of managing and using official development assistance (ODA) loans and concessional loans from foreign donors, as outlined in Decree No. 114/2021/ND-CP dated December 16, 2021, is to "Comply with the current regulations and the international treaties on the ODA to which Vietnam is a member. If there is a discrepancy between the regulations of the GoV and the provisions of international treaties, the provisions of international treaties will supersede".

6.2. Principles and Objectives

79. The principles mentioned in WB ESS5 are used for the preparation of this RP. The following principles and objectives will be applied:

(i) Land acquisition and asset impacts as well as resettlement of DPs must be minimized as far as possible.

(ii) All PAPs residing, working, doing business or farming in the project areas will be provided with rehabilitation measures, sufficient enough for them to improve or at least maintain their living standards, income earning and production capacity the same as their pre-project conditions. Lack of legal rights to acquired land will not prevent PAPs from their entitlement to access such rehabilitation measures.

(iii) Plans for land acquisition and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures must be taken under the consultation with PAPs to minimize their disturbance. Entitlements shall be provided to PAPs prior to the expected commencement of works at the respective project areas.

(iv) Existing public services shall be maintained or improved.

(v) Budget for resettlement shall be available in the project implementation stages.

(vi) The executing organization must ensure that the design, planning, consultation and implementation of the RAP is effectively and timely.

(vii) Checking, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of RAP timely and effectively should be conducted.

(viii) All PAPs who have assets within or reside within the area of project land acquisition before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses as per this RP. Those who have lost their income and/or subsistence will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance

based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project in consultation with the PAPs. If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures should be considered.

(ix) Agricultural land that is lost will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These PAPs will be assisted in their livelihood subsistence and making their own arrangements for relocation.

(x) PAPs who have to relocate will be resettled as regulated; their houses, lands and other properties affected by the project will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost.

(xi) Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any of the structure and without deduction for salvageable materials.

(xii) The PAPs will be provided with a transportation allowance for transporting personal belongings and assets to a new resettlement place, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.

(xiii) Land acquisition for the project will be announced to PAPs by a state competent agency at least 90 days prior to the acquisition for agricultural land and 180 days for non- agricultural land. The announced contents will include a plan of land acquisition, investigation, surveys, and detailed measurements.

(xiv) Transfer of the acquired lands to the project will be completed within 30 days of the PAPs receiving full compensation or assistance from the project.

(xv) Public services and resources at the resettlement site will be improved to be better than those in the PAP's previous location.

(xvi) Temporary resettlement: Relocation of any households more than once, should be avoided because it leads to PAPs being impacted twice or more and will delay the livelihood restoration process. If this happens, these households should be considered for additional benefits as they have been impacted twice. Temporary resettlement will only occur if the PPMU has verified that temporary resettlement is unavoidable for reasons such as:

- DPs who are planning to resettle in the Project resettlement site are requested to hand over their land to the Project, but the Project resettlement site is not ready to receive them.
- PAPs whose houses are partly affected and require rebuilding and repair, need temporary resettlement in the period during which their houses are being of rebuilt or repaired.
- DPs who select the self-relocation option need temporary resettlement while searching for a new residence

(xvii) If the affected household cannot be contacted to pay compensation and support despite numerous announcements in the media (TV, newspapers, radio, etc.), the compensation and support amount will be deposited into an escrow account opened at a commercial bank with interest to avoid disrupting the project's progress while still ensuring compensation payment after contacting the affected households.

6.3. Project Policies on Compensation, Support and Resettlement

6.3.1. Compensation for Agricultural Land

6.3.1.1. Land users eligible for compensation (Legal or legalizable land users)

80. PAPs will receive compensation in the form of "land-for-land" or in cash at 100% replacement cost or land with different using purpose or housing for loss of affected agriculture land. (Clause 1, Article 96, Land Law 2024).

(i) If the remaining land is not economically viable to continue production (according to threshold under the provincial regulations), the Project will acquire the entire area and provide compensation in cash at 100% replacement cost. In addition, PAPs will receive detailed supports described in the item 8.3 below.

(ii) If PAPs lose 30% or more of their total productive land or the remaining area is not economically viable according to threshold identified by An Giang PPC, PAPs will be prioritized to compensate by land if land fund is available according to the land law. Otherwise, cash compensation at replacement cost will be made for the acquired land, plus cash allowance for job training/creation and subsistent allowance according to An Giang PPC's regulations and participation in the Income Restoration Program (IRP) such as extension services, vocational training, access to credit or others based on aspiration of the PAPs.

6.3.1.2. For land users with no legal rights or claims on land

(i) Regardless of legal status, PAPs whose affected land was used prior July 01, 2004 will be compensated/assisted in cash at the full replacement cost.

(ii) PAPs whose affected land was used between July 1, 2004 and the cut-off date but whose livelihood is primarily dependent on that plot of land will be compensated in cash 60% of the land value at replacement cost. If this is insufficient to re-establish a viable residence or source of income with the security of tenure, additional assistance will be provided to meet ESS5's objective.

(iii) PAPs whose affected land was used after July 1, 2004 to prior to the cut-off date, but whose livelihood or residence is not primarily dependent on that plot of land, will receive cash assistance of 30% at replacement cost for income losses incurred and improvements made during the period of usage.

(iv) The supported area is the agricultural land acquired, up to a maximum of 3ha for a household.

(v) PAPs whose affected land is encroached on after the cut-off date will not be compensated and supported.

6.3.1.3. Land tenant

(i) PAPs who are currently renting land managed by the State or state-designated owner on a contractual basis for agricultural, forestry, or aquaculture purposes (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests), will be compensated for crops, trees and other assets on land in cash at 100% replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the loss of investments made in the affected land equivalent to 30% of the affected land value at replacement cost at the time of acquisition of agricultural land value at PPC's rate, which ever higher. PAPs will also receive additional support for income rehabilitation if they are directly involved in agricultural activities as per Government's regulations.

(ii) Where PAPs are renting land on a contractual basis with individuals, organizations, or households but are other than specified as point (i) above, they will receive compensation for crops, trees and other assets on land in cash at 100% replacement cost. Compensation for land will be paid to the landowner.

(iii) Where PAPs are using the rented land under a contract with individuals, organizations or households subject to the provisions of point (ii) mentioned above, but the contract expired at the cut-off date, they will be considered for support no more than 70% of the level specified in point (ii).

6.3.2. Compensation for non-agricultural land

81. PAPs whose affected land is used for non-agricultural production and business purposes will be compensated as follows:

(i) All PAPs with LURC or legalizable: (a) if land in the locality is available and at PAP's choice, "land for land" compensation is priority; and (b) if land is unavailable or at the PAP's choice, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of land and assets on land at 100% replacement cost or land with different using purpose or housing for loss of affected agriculture land. (Clause 1, Article 96, Land Law 2024).

(ii) PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use are entitled to receive financial assistance with an amount determined by the PPC for the loss of assets other than land, and other improvements to the land, at replacement costs. If the assistance is not sufficient to obtain secure tenure on a viable plot at an alternative site then additional assistance will be provided to meet the standard. Severely affected persons and vulnerable households will be provided with an allowance to ensure their livelihood restoration.

(iii) PAPs who rent lands with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were rental exempted will not be compensated for lands but compensated for their investments equivalent to the remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost.

82. In case household/individual using agricultural land or non-agricultural land is not used for residential purpose eligible for land-for-land compensation according to Article 95 of the Land Law 2024 wishes to receive residential land or housing provided that land/housing fund in the locality is available, they will be provided residential land or resettlement housing. (Clause 6, Article 111, Land Law 2024).

6.3.3. Compensation for residential land

6.3.3.1. Land users eligible for compensation (Legal or legalizable land users)

83. The Project affected land-users will be compensated in the form of "land-for-land" or housing or in cash at 100% of replacement cost or land with different using purpose for loss of residential land. (Clause 1, Article 98, Land Law 2024).

84. If PAPs lose residential land and their remaining land is not viable for their residence (ineligible for building a new house as stipulated in the province's regulations), the project will acquire the remaining land and compensate the PAPs in cash at 100% of the replacement cost if the PAPs agree. PAPs who are eligible can choose one of the following options:

(i) If PAPs select "resettlement plot" compensation, they will be compensated to be able to purchase a minimum land plot/apartment in the province's fully served resettlement sites. PAPs

will receive a certificate of land/apartment use at no cost. If the amount of compensation to be paid exceeds the price of a land plot or apartment in the resettlement sites, the difference will be paid to the PAPs. If the amount of compensation to be paid is less than the cost of a minimum land plot or apartment in the resettlement sites, the difference will be paid by the project.

(ii) If PAPs choose cash compensation and/or self-relocation, they will be compensated for the loss of residential land in cash at the full replacement cost, including relocation assistance for self-relocation. Self-relocated PAPs who are eligible for resettlement will be provided an amount equivalent to the infrastructure investment for a minimum land plot/apartment in the resettlement site. The level of support will be determined by the PPC.

85. If the remaining land is insufficient to rebuild a house, but there is a pond/garden/agricultural land on the same plot of land, PAPs may propose converting part of the pond/garden/agricultural land into residential use in accordance with the PPC's regulations to rebuild a house on site.

86. Land users who are eligible for compensation for disputed affected lands will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost. However, these land users will receive compensation only after their disputes are resolved. During the dispute resolution process, the compensation amount will be held in an escrow bank account for resettlement payments at a commercial bank with interest rates to avoid unnecessary project delays while ensuring the payment of compensation after the dispute is resolved.

6.3.3.2. Land users are not eligible to be legalized under national law

87. PAPs whose land is not legalized under national law will be provided financial assistance in an amount determined by An Giang PPC to recover their investments on land, as follows:

(i) If the PAPs whose house and land will be wholly affected, or partially affected but the remaining part is unviable, and have no other place to move, they will be supported 60% or more of the land value at replacement costs based on the built-up area, plus with support for investments in the land and other allowances determined by the PPC. The affected land area will be calculated based on the largest floor of the main house but will not exceed the threshold as per PPC's regulations. If the support is not sufficient to obtain secure tenure on a viable plot at an alternative site, additional assistance will be provided to meet the ESS5. In addition, they will be eligible to provide a minimum land plot in the resettlement site and they can pay. The land use right certificate of land/apartment will be provided without paying any fees.

(ii) In case the PAPs who have to be relocated are among the poor or vulnerable groups, additional assistance (in cash and/or kind) as per PPC's regulations will be provided to ensure that they are able to fully relocate to a new location.

6.3.4. Compensation for houses and structures

88. The compensation for damaged houses and construction works is based on the total current value of such houses and construction works and the compensation amount is proportional to the damage percentage of the total current value of such houses and construction works.

(i) Regardless of their titles to the affected land or possession of a construction permit for the affected structures/houses[3], compensation or support in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs. The replacement cost is counted for rebuilding the new houses/structures to a similar standard without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.

- For houses/structures that are partly affected, but the remaining area is not viable, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures.
- In case the remaining area of the affected houses is sufficient to be repaired for living, the DPs will be paid in cash at 100% of the replacement cost for the dismantled area, including the demolished part from Right of Ways (ROW) to the nearest bearing frame. In addition, the DPs will receive a monetary support equivalent to 20% of the compensation value for the demolished area of houses affected (or apply the support policy of PPC, whichever is higher) to assist the PAPs in restoring the houses/structures affected to former or better conditions. It should be noted that the houses fully demolished will not be applied this assistance amount.
- The categories and technical standards of house/structures will be determined by local competent agency in accordance with the national laws and regulations on construction.

(ii) PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use are entitled to receive financial assistance for the loss of assets other than land, and other improvements to the land, at replacement costs.

- Where the affected person is living in a house/structure, has to be relocated and has no other place to live in the ward/commune, he/she will be supported with an amount in lieu of land compensation or resettlement arrangements sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at a suitable alternative site.
- The encroachment after the cut-off date is not entitled to compensation or assistance.
- This provision also applies to loss of assets on non-residential lands, including agriculture and non-agriculture land.

6.3.5. Compensation/support for tenants

89. Tenants who are residing in leased state houses: (i) will not be compensated for the land area and houses owned by the state but fully compensated in cash at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired and upgraded works; (ii) will be entitled to buy a land-plot in the Project resettlement area to resettle with minimum area; (iii) will be entitled to rent or buy an apartment in another publicly owned house (if available); and (iv) if the Project has no plot in its resettlement site and/or apartment in another publicly owned house for them to rent/buy, PAHs will be supported in cash with not less than 60% of the replacement cost of land and house to be self-resettled.

90. Tenants who are residing in leased private houses will be provided with a transportation allowance for moving assets to their new residential areas. For the vulnerable tenants as defined in

[3] In case at the time that the construction works occurred, local authorities have notified and/or prevented the construction activities, and made a record to prove the illegal construction, the local regulations will be applied, otherwise the Project policies apply. Works built after the cut-off date will also not be eligible for receiving compensation/assistance.

this RP, in addition to transportation allowance, they will get additional assistance according to PPC regulations.

6.3.6. Compensation for loss of standing crops, trees, and livestock

91. Regardless of the legal status of the land, cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at the time of compensation for the crops, trees, livestock planted or raised on the land. Where affected trees/animals can be relocated, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals plus the transportation cost.

6.3.7. Compensation for loss of income and/or business/productive assets

92. Following policies will be applied for PAPs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition for the project:

(i) Allowance for business loss: All affected businesses and production households with a registered business whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for business losses equal to 30% of their actual annual income based on their average yearly income declared with the local taxation agency over the previous three years.

(ii) PAHs with small businesses or service providers at home that are not tax registered and are relocated by the project will be provided with 5 million VND.

(iii) Employees with at least a 12-month labor contract with a private or state enterprise or organization that is affected by the project and has to relocate will receive an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the PPC's regulations during the transition period, which is limited to 6 months.

(iv) If any business has to be relocated, the project will assist in finding an alternative site with an advantageous location and physical attributes similar to the land lost which is easy access to its customers and satisfy it.

93. This compensation and assistance will be tracked throughout the implementation of the project. In the event that a PAP's livelihood cannot be restored, the level of support should be adjusted accordingly to meet the ESS5. This condition will be monitored until it is confirmed that they are no worse off than they were prior to the project.

6.3.8. Compensation for affected public utilities

94. Public infrastructure/buildings directly related to the livelihoods and utilization of communities, such as irrigation canals, water supply, schools, health centers, transportation roads, electricity poles, telecommunication, and cable lines (except structures with construction permits requiring relocation when needed) that are damaged by the project will be restored or repaired as soon as possible after consultation with the owners and affected communities. The affected communities will not pay such costs.

6.3.9. Compensation for relocated graves

95. Compensation for grave removal will include the costs of excavation, relocation, reburial, and other related costs that are relevant to customary requirements. The removal option and level of compensation for PAHs will be determined in consultation with them and in accordance with applicable provincial regulations.

96. When the land for the reburial of graves is available in a cemetery approved by the local authority, PAHs will be informed of it so they can make their selection. If PAHs want to relocate the graves on their own, they will be compensated for the expense of purchasing new land.

97. In the event that the owner of the affected graves couldn't be identified, many public announcements (e.g., on television and in newspapers) will be made in an effort to reach the owner. If the owner could not demonstrate, the relocation of graves should be done by the project. The current location and status of the graves (with photos), their relocation procedure, and their new locations, as well as other relevant information, will be carefully documented and kept for record purposes.

6.3.10. Compensation for other affected assets

98. Other household assets affected by the project, such as telephone lines, water meters, electricity meters, cable TV, and internet (subscription), will be paid in cash at a rate equal to the value of the new installation.

6.3.11. Compensation for temporary impacts during the construction phase

99. In the event that land is temporarily used for construction (the province does not acquire the land), after it has been returned to the land users, they will be compensated for the land, in addition to compensation for assets on land like those of permanently affected people:

(i) Temporary use for worker' camps, storage yards for materials, machinery, etc. (without soil taking), PAPs will be compensated equal to 20% of the land use right value.

(ii) Temporary use for taking soil, PAPs will be compensated equal to 80% of the land use right value.

6.3.12. Compensation for Impacts That Arise During the Project Implementation

100. Any other impacts and business disruption identified during implementation will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of this RP and the ESS5.

6.3.13. Support during the transition period

101. In addition to receiving direct compensation for the loss of their properties, the PAPs will receive additional payments to cover the transition costs. At the time of payment, inflation and cost increases will be factored in the amount of assistance provided. These include, but not limited to:

6.3.13.1. Allowance for vocational training and job changes

102. PAPs who are directly engaged in agricultural production (as confirmed by the respective CPCs) will be supported by job training/job change and job creation within a cash allowance equal to three (3) times the agricultural land price issued by the province for the acquired area, but not exceeding the province's agriculture land allocation quota (3ha). Those of working age who seek to be trained for a specific job will be admitted to a vocational center within the province without having to pay tuition fees (not applicable for those who enroll for vocational training outside the province) within a period of five (5) years (from the date the Decision for Land Acquisition is issued) and free job consultation/orientation is offered at local job service center. PAPs will be assisted in finding a new job and/or obtaining a loan to begin a new job.

6.3.13.2. Allowance for life and production stabilization

103. Allowance for life stabilization:

(i) PAPs who lose 30 to 70% of their agricultural landholdings will be provided with an allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one family member based on the local average price at the time of support for a period of 6 months if they are not relocated and 12 months if they are relocated. When relocating to highly challenging socioeconomic regions, the support duration is 24 months.

(ii) PAPs who lose more than 70% of their agricultural landholdings will be provided with an allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one family member based on the local average price at the time of support for a period of 12 months if they are not relocated and 24 months if they are relocated. When relocating to highly challenging socioeconomic regions, the support duration is 36 months.

(iii) PAPs who lose less than 30% of their agricultural landholdings will be provided with an allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one family member based on the local average price at the time of support for a period of 3 months if they are not relocated and 6 months if they are relocated.

104. **Allowance for production stabilization**: PAPs engaging in agricultural production affected will be supported for production rehabilitation, including the provision of plant varieties and animal breeds, agro-forestry extension, plant protection, animal veterinary, cultivation techniques, animal husbandry and professional techniques for manufacturing, business, and commercial services. Form and level of specific support are according to the provisions of the PPC. Assistance for agricultural, gardening, and pond land adjacent to, but not included in the category of residential land will be made according to the provisions of the PPC.

6.3.13.3. Supporting moving and temporary residence

(i) Support moving to new residential areas: PAPs requiring relocation inside or outside the province will receive cash support for travel costs based on the provincial regulations, as follows: (i) relocation within the commune: 10,000,000-17,000,000 VND per household depending on the affected area; (ii) relocation outside the commune: 13,000,000-20,000,000 VND per household depending on the affected area.

(ii) Support for temporary residence:

- PAPs who plan to resettle on the project resettlement site and must hand over their land to the project prior to the completion of the resettlement area will be supported with temporary resettlement while waiting for the resettlement area and an additional six (6) months to build a new house at a PPC-regulated rental rate, specifically: (i) for households with 4 members or fewer in Phu Quoc, the support is 4 million VND per month per household, while for other communes, it is 3 million VND per month per household; (ii) for households with more than 4 members, each additional member will receive support of 250,000 VND per member per month.
- PAPs whose main houses are partially acquired and who need to rebuild a new house on the remaining land will be supported through temporary resettlement for three (3) months at a PPC-regulated rental rate as mentioned above.

- PAPs whose main houses are partially acquired and who need to rehabilitate their house will be supported through temporary resettlement for two (2) months at a PPC-regulated rental rate as mentioned above.
- PAPs who choose self-relocation and provide written commitments to do so will be assisted in temporary resettlement for at least three (3) months at a PPC-regulated rental rate.

6.3.13.4. Allowances targeted to vulnerable households

105. Aside from the compensation and support provided by the policies, the vulnerable who have to relocate will be provided one-time additional allowance as regulated by the PPC to help them rehabilitate their lives sooner, as follows:

(i) Heroic mother, hero of the people's armed forces, hero of labor: 13 million VND per household.

(ii) War invalids and people with meritorious services to the revolution: 10 million VND per household

(iii) Households and individuals directly worship martyrs: 8 million VND per household

(iv) Poor households (certified by the local authority): 20 million VND per household, near-poor households: 13 million VND per household (certified by the local authority)

(v) Other vulnerable groups (women-headed households, households with disabled people, the elderly alone, etc.): 20 million VND per household (same amount as poor households)

106. In cases where households or individuals belong to multiple vulnerable groups, they will only receive the highest level of support.

6.3.13.5. Other allowances/assistance

107. Incentive bonus: All affected households who timely hand over the affected land to the project after receiving full compensation and allowances will be eligible for an incentive bonus. The average bonus per household is 5 to 30 million VND, depending on their total amount of compensation and allowance and support. The value of the bonus will be determined by the date of the compensation payment.

6.3.14. Requirement on escrow account

108. In certain cases, where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, where PAPs have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan, or where competing claims to the ownership of lands or assets are subject to lengthy legal proceedings. On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank, and where the Borrower demonstrates that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrows will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved.

6.4. Entitlement matrix to be applied for the project

109. *Table 18* displays the entitlement matrix established for the project, which integrates the government's policy and Kien Giang (now An Giang) province's regulations on compensation, support, and resettlement, as well as the WB's ESS5.

Table 18: Entitlement matrix of the project

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
I	**Impacts due to permanent land acquisition**				
1.1	**Loss of agricultural land**	**Marginal impact (<30% of landholding)**	All PAHs with LURC, or legalizable **(10 PAHs)**	Marginal PAHs will be entitled to: (i) PAPs will receive compensation in the form of "land-for-land" or in cash at 100% replacement cost or land with different using purpose or housing for loss of affected agriculture land. (Clause 1, Article 96, Land Law 2024). (ii) If the remaining land is not economically viable to continue cultivation (according to the threshold identified in the province's regulations), the Project will acquire the entire area and provide compensation by cash at 100% replacement cost (iii) In addition, PAPs will receive detailed supports, including allowance for job training/creation and subsistent allowance according to An Giang PPC's regulations	- PAHs will be notified at least 90 days before land is taken by the project. - The landowners/users will hand over the land within 20 days after receiving full compensation payment. - If there is a mismatch of the area of affected land between the actual measured and recorded on LURC, compensation will be made based on the actual measured area unless otherwise occupied. - Project construction components cannot commence until the land is cleared and the RP is fully implemented to the satisfaction of the Bank.
		Severe loss (≥30% of landholding)	All PAHs with LURC, or legalizable **(No cases identified during IOL)**	PAHs will be entitled to: (i) PAPs will receive compensation in the form of "land-for-land" or in cash at 100% replacement cost or land with different using purpose or housing for loss of affected agriculture land. (Clause 1, Article 96, Land Law 2024). (ii) If PAPs lose 30% or more of their total productive land or the remaining area is not economically viable according to threshold identified by An Giang PPC, PAPs will be prioritized to compensate by land if land fund is available according to the land law.	- The forms of rehabilitation assistance should be consulted closely with appropriate and effective measures of agricultural extension to assist the PAHs, especially the poor to restore their income generating capacity and income levels.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				(iii) Otherwise, cash compensation at replacement cost will be made for the acquired land, plus cash allowance for job training/creation and subsistent allowance according to An Giang PPC's regulations and participation in the Income Restoration Program (IRP) such as extension services, vocational training, access to credit or others based on aspiration of the PAPs.	
			Users with no legal rights or land claim. **(No case identified during IOL)**	(i) Regardless of legal status, PAPs whose affected land was used before July 01, 2004 will be compensated in cash at 100% replacement cost (ii) PAPs whose affected land was used after July 01, 2004 prior to the cut-off date, but whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on that plot of land will be assisted in cash with 60% of the land value at the replacement cost. If this is not sufficient to re-establish a viable residence or livelihood, with the security of tenure, then additional assistance will be offered to meet the objective of ESS5. (iii) PAPs whose affected land was used after July 01, 2004 to prior to the cut-off date, but whose livelihood or residence is not primarily dependent on that plot of land will be provided cash assistance of 30% at replacement cost for income losses incurred and for improvements made during the period of usage.	In case the PAHs are using the public/unused lands for subsistence production, that is subjected to acquisition by the project, they will not be compensated for land, but crops and trees and investment in land at market prices/ replacement cost. The area of support should follow the land allocation quotas under Article 129, Land Law 2013, and PPC's regulations.
			Land users with temporary or leased rights **(No case identified in the IOL)**	(i) PAPs who are currently renting land managed by the State or state-designated owner on a contractual basis for agricultural, forestry, or aquaculture purposes (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests), will be compensated for crops, trees, and other assets on land in cash at 100% replacement cost, while PAPs will be assisted in recovering the	

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				loss of investments made in the affected land equivalent to 30% of the affected land value at replacement cost at the time of acquisition of agricultural land value at PPC's rate, which ever higher. PAPs will also receive additional support for income rehabilitation if they are directly involved in agricultural activities as per the Government's regulations. (ii) Where PAPs are renting land on a contractual basis with individuals, organizations, or households but are other than specified as point (i) above, they will receive compensation for crops, trees, and other assets on land in cash at 100% replacement cost. (iii) Where PAPs are using the rented land under a contract with individuals, organizations, or households subject to the provisions of point (ii) mentioned above, but the contract expired at the cut-off date, they will be considered for support no more than 70% of the level specified in point (ii).	
1.2	**Loss of non-agricultural land**	**All type lands that are categorized as non-agricultural land affected**	All PAHs with LURC, or legalizable. **(22 PAHs)**	PAPs whose affected land is used for non-agricultural production and business purposes will be compensated according to the followings: (i) All PAPs with LURC or legalizable: (a) if land in the locality is available and at PAP's choice, "land for land" compensation is a priority; and (b) if the land is unavailable or at the PAP's choice, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of land and assets on land at 100% replacement cost. (ii) PAPs who rent lands with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were rental exempted will not be compensated for lands but compensated for their investments equivalent to the remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost.	– PAHs will be notified at least 180 days before the land is taken by the Project. – The landowners/users will hand over the land within 20 days after receiving full compensation payment. – If there is a mismatch of the area of affected land between the actual measured and recorded on LURC, compensation will be made based on the actual measured area unless otherwise occupied.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
					– Project construction components cannot commence until the land is cleared and the RP is fully implemented to the satisfaction of the Bank
			Users with no legal rights or claim on land. **(No case identified during IOL)**	If affected lands are not entitled to be compensated, PAPs will be assisted in cash with an amount determined by the PPC to recover their investments in the lands. If the compensation is not sufficient to obtain secure tenure on a viable plot at an alternative site, then additional assistance will be provided to meet the standard. Severely affected persons and vulnerable households will be provided with an allowance to ensure their livelihood restoration.	
			PAPs who rent lands with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were rental exempted	PAPs who rent lands with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were rental exempted will not be compensated for lands but compensated for their investments equivalent to the remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost.	
1.3	**Loss of residential land**	**Affected land with houses/structures built therein** **(Marginally affected)**	All PAHs with LURC, or legalizable. **(3 PAHs)**	(i) All PAHs with legal/legalizable status will be compensated for the acquired area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost (ii) Land users who are eligible for compensation of affected land (legal and legalizable land-users) with lands that are in dispute, will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost. These land users will receive the compensation amount only when their disputes are resolved. The compensation amount will be held in an escrow bank account. An escrow account for resettlement payments, at a commercial bank with interest	– PAHs will be notified at least 180 days before the land is taken by the Project. – The landowners/users will hand over the land within 20 days after receiving full compensation payment. – If there is a mismatch of the area of affected land between the actual measured and recorded on LURC,

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				rates, should be used when resolving grievances to avoid excessive delays to the Project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.	compensation will be made based on the actual measured area unless otherwise occupied. – Project construction components cannot commence until the land is cleared and the RP is fully implemented to the satisfaction of the Bank
		Affected land with houses/structures built therein and the remaining land is not sufficient to rebuild on **(Severely affected or relocated HHs)**	All PAHs with LURC, or legalizable **(No cases identified during IOL)**	(i) Where PAPs lose residential land and their remaining land is not viable for their residence (ineligible for building a new house as stipulated) according to the threshold identified in An Giang PPC's regulations (minimum 45m^2 for rural and 36m^2 for urban), if the PAPs agree, the Project will acquire the remaining land and compensate the PAPs in cash at 100% of the replacement cost. The PAPs can choose one of the following options: – If PAPs choose "resettlement plot" compensation: PAPs will be compensated to be able to buy a minimum land plot/apartment in the province's fully served resettlement sites. PAPs will be provided with a certificate of land/apartment use without paying any fees. In case the compensation amount to be paid is higher than the cost of the land plot/apartment in the resettlement sites, the difference will be paid to the PAPs. In case the compensation amount to be paid is lower than the cost of a minimum land plot/ apartment in the resettlement sites, the difference will be paid by the project. – If PAP chooses "cash" compensation and/or opt for self-relocation, compensation for loss of residential land will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost, plus relocation	Land users who are eligible for compensation of affected land (legal and legalizable land-users) with lands that are in dispute, will be compensated at 100% of the replacement cost. These land users will receive the compensation amount only when their disputes are resolved. The compensation amount will be held in an escrow bank account. An escrow account for resettlement payments, at a commercial bank with interest rates, should be used when resolving grievances to avoid excessive delays to the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				support for the self-relocation option. Self-relocated PAPs who are eligible for resettlement will be provided an amount supported for infrastructure investment for a minimum land plot/apartment in the resettlement site. The support level will be determined by the PPC. (ii) In case the remaining land is not large enough to rebuild a house, but in the same plot of land there is a pond/garden/agricultural land, PAPs may propose converting part of the pond/garden/agricultural land into residential use according to the PPC's regulations to be able to rebuild the house on site	
			Land users are not eligible to be legalized under national laws **(No case identified during IOL)**	(i) PAPs whose land is not legalized under the national law will be provided financial assistance of an amount determined by the PPC to recover their investments on land. – In case the PAPs whose house and land will be wholly affected, or partially affected but the remaining part is unviable, and have no other place to move, they will be supported 60% or more of the land value at replacement costs based on the built-up area, plus with support for investments in the land and other allowances determined by the PPC. The affected land area will be calculated based on the largest floor of the main house but will not exceed the threshold as per PPC's regulations. If the support is not sufficient to obtain secure tenure on a viable plot at an alternative site, additional assistance will be provided to meet the standard. In addition, they will be eligible for providing a minimum land plot in the resettlement site and they can pay. The land use right certificate of land will be provided without paying any fees.	

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				– In case the PAPs who have to be relocated are among the poor or vulnerable groups, additional assistance (in cash and/or kind) as per PPC's regulations will be provided to ensure that they can fully relocate to a new location. (ii) For PAPs with houses encroaching beyond canals/rivers and/or other public lands, and the main house is not affected (a part of the land used by the PAPs is affected, the land is still viable and the PAPs can remain at their location), will only be compensated/supported for their investments (structures, and assets on the encroached area) and loss of income. (iii) For PAPs with legal land encroaching on canal/river and/or other public lands (i.e. the extension of property boundary and/or garden land), will only be compensated/supported for their investments (i.e. structures, trees/crops on the encroached area) and loss of income	
1.4	**Loss of house/ structures**	**Affected house/ structure that the remaining portion is still viable for use and could be remained from the technical point of view, and no relocation required (Partially Affected)**	Affected house/ structure built before the cut-off date regardless of their titles to the affected land or permission for the building of the affected house/ structure **(10 PAHs)**	Regardless of their titles to the affected land or possession of a construction permit for the affected structures/houses, compensation in cash will be made for all affected houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs. The replacement cost is counted for rebuilding the new houses/structures to a similar standard without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials.	– Compensation will be paid in cash, without any depreciation of the house/structure, and deduction for salvageable materials. – If the house/structure is constructed after the cut-off date, no compensation and assistance are provided. – For illegal structures: if local authorities told the owner not to build a house or structure and wrote it down in a minute, but the owner didn't listen, the local policy applies. If no

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
					minute was written down, the project policy applies.
		Affected house/ structure fully affected or partially affected but not viable for continued use/live and could not be remained from the technical point of view, and relocation required **(Fully affected)**	Affected house/ structure built before the cut-off date regardless of their titles to the affected land or permission for the building of the affected house/ structure **(12PAHs)**	All PAHs whose entire house/structure affected will be entitled as follows: – Regardless of their titles to the affected land or possession of a construction permit for the affected structures/houses, compensation in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures at 100% of the replacement costs. The replacement cost is counted for rebuilding the new houses/structures to a similar standard without deductions of depreciation or salvageable materials. – For houses/structures that are partly affected, but the remaining area is not viable, compensation or assistance in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the whole affected houses/structures. – For affected state-owned houses/structures, compensation in cash will be made at 100% of the replacement cost for the remaining value of the houses/structures after the deduction of the used values that have been annually recorded by a state competent agency. The payment will be submitted to the state treasury, following the state financial procedures.	
			Tenants of the state or organization's or private houses **(No cases identified during IOL)**	(i) Tenants who are residing in leased state houses: – Will not be compensated for the acquired land and houses owned by the state but fully compensated in cash at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired, and upgraded works; – Will be entitled to rent or buy a land plot in the Project resettlement area to resettle at least equal to the affected house	For the vulnerable tenants as defined in this RP, in addition to transportation allowance, they will get additional assistance according to PPC regulations.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				– Will be supported in cash with not less than 60% of the replacement cost of land and house to be self-resettled (i) Tenants who are residing in leased private houses will be provided with a transportation allowance for moving assets to their new residential areas.	
1.5	**Loss of standing crops, trees, and livestock**	**Permanently damaged crops and trees**	All PAHs who are the owners of crops and trees before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status on the land **(61 PAHs)**	Regardless of the legal status of the land, cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at the time of compensation for the loss of trees/crops planted on the land. Where affected trees can be relocated, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees plus the transportation cost	PAPs will be notified at least 90 days before the project's land acquisition. The crops which have been cultivated after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any allowances.
		Loss of livestock (animals, fish, aquaculture raising)	All PAHs who are the owners of affected livestock raised before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status on the land **(No cases identified during IOL)**	Regardless of the legal status of the land, cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at the time of compensation for the loss of livestock raised on the land. Where affected animals can be relocated, compensation will be paid for the loss of the animals plus the transportation cost	PAPs will be notified at least 90 days before the project's land recovery to arrange harvest or stop breeding them
1.6	**Impact on graves/ tombs**	**Affected graves/tombs will**	All PAHs whose graves/tombs	(i) Compensation for the removal of graves will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial, and other related costs, which is relevant to customary requirements. The removal	In case the owner of the affected graves could not be identified, announcement will be made public (e.g. TV,

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
		need to be relocated	affected and need to be removed regardless of the legal status on the land **(No cases identified during IOL)**	option and level of compensation to the affected will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities based on the relevant provincial regulations. (ii) When the land for the reburial of graves/tombs is available at a graveyard designated by the local government, affected households will be informed of the graveyard location to enable them to make their choice. If affected households decide to remove the graves/tombs to a different location on their own, the replacement cost of buying land will be compensated.	newspapers) several times to reach the owner. If the owner could not show off, the relocation of graves should be done by the project. The location and status of the current graves (with photos taken), grave relocation procedure, the new location of the graves, and other relevant information, will be documented carefully and kept for record purpose.
1.7	**Loss of other affected assets**	**All other assets affected by the Project activities**	All PAHs **(61 PAHs)**	Households' other assets affected such as telephone line, water meter, electric meter cable TV, and internet access (subscription) shall be compensated in cash with an amount equal to the value of the new installation, the Project will install/repair to ensure the full functionality of the assets.	
1.8	**Compensation for loss of income and/or business/productive assets**	**PAHs affected by the loss of income and/or business due to interrupted production, business**	All PAHs whose production and business activities affected **(No cases identified during IOL)**	(i) Allowance for business loss: All affected businesses and production households will be compensated and/or supported for business losses equal to 30% of their actual annual income: (i) households with a registered business will be compensated based on their average yearly income declared with the local taxation agency over the previous three years; (ii) PAHs with small businesses or service providers at home that is not tax registered and are relocated by the project will be supported with 5 million VND per household. (ii) If the business has to be relocated, the Project will assist in finding an alternative site with an advantageous location and physical attributes similar to the land lost, and with easy access to a customer base, satisfactory to the PAP.	The after-tax income is based on financial statements that have been audited or approved by tax authorities. If the financial statements have not been audited and approved by tax authorities, the after-tax income of the PAHs is taken from the financial statements that were sent to the tax authorities. Priority will be given to business-affected households to relocate their businesses along highways, municipal roads, and canals near bridges and overpasses to maximize their benefits from business opportunities.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				(iii) Allowance for interrupted employment: Employees who work in affected manufacturing facilities or businesses with a labor contract of at least 12 months will receive an allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the regulations to affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of six (6) months as well as assistance in seeking job opportunity if needed.	This compensation and assistance will be included in the baseline data and will be monitored throughout the project's implementation. If a PAP's livelihood cannot be restored, the level of support should be adjusted accordingly. This situation will be monitored until it is determined that they are no worse off than before the project's impacts.
II	**ALLOWANCE AND ASSISTANCE**				
2.1	**Support for affected agricultural land**	**Marginal loss (<30% of land holding)** The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.	Land users: i) have LURC or legalizable; and ii) contracted by the State and directly engaged in agricultural production **(10 PAHs)**	**Support in vocational training, job change, and creation:** PAHs who are directly engaged in agricultural production (as certified by the W/CPC) will receive cash assistance for job training, change, and creation equal to three (3) times the price of agricultural land of the same type as the acquired land, but not exceeding three (3) ha for the Mekong Delta. Those of working age who want to be trained for a specific job will be admitted to a vocational center (not applicable to those who enrolled for the vocational training outside the province) and will be assisted in finding a new job and/or borrowing money to start a new job. In particular, PAHs that are eligible for this assistance are allowed to take part in one training program for free within five years (from the date the Decision for Land Acquisition is issued). Free job consultation/orientation is offered at the local Job Service Center (Decision No. 12/2024/QD-TTg, Land Law 2024, Decree No.88/2024/ND-CP). **Life stabilization support**: PAPs who lose less than 30% of their agricultural landholdings will be provided with an allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one family member based	

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				on the local average price at the time of support for a period of 3 months if they are not relocated and 6 months if they are relocated.	
		Severely Loss ≥30% of land holding	Land users: i) have LURC or legalizable; and ii) contracted by the State and directly engaged in agricultural production **(No cases identified during IOL)**	**Support in vocational training, job change, and creation:** PAHs who are directly engaged in agricultural production (as certified by the CPC) will receive cash assistance for job training, change, and creation equal to three (3) times the price of agricultural land of the same type as the acquired land, but not exceeding three (3) ha for the Mekong Delta. Those of working age who want to be trained for a specific job will be admitted to a vocational center (not applicable to those who enrolled for the vocational training outside the province) and will be assisted in finding a new job and/or borrowing money to start a new job. In particular, PAHs that are eligible for this assistance are allowed to take part in one training program for free within five years (from the date the Decision for Land Acquisition is issued). Free job consultation/orientation is offered at the local Job Service Center (Decision No. 12/2024/QD-TTg, Land Law 2024, Decree No.88/2024/ND-CP). **Life stabilization support:** (i) PAPs who lose 30 to 70% of their agricultural landholdings will be provided with an allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one family member based on the local average price at the time of support for a period of 6 months if they are not relocated and 12 months if they are relocated. When relocating to highly challenging socioeconomic regions, the support duration is 24 months. (ii) (PAPs who lose more than 70% of their agricultural landholdings will be provided with an allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one family member based on the local average price at the time of support for a period of 12 months if they are not relocated and 24 months if they are	– Form and level of specific support are determined by the PPC. Assistance for the agricultural, garden, and pond land adjacent to but not included in the category of residential land will be made under the PPC' regulations. – Allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation at the time of compensation payment.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				relocated. When relocating to highly challenging socioeconomic regions, the support duration is 36 months. In the event that PAHs are compensated with agricultural land, they will be provided with production assistance in cash for plant varieties, animal breeds for agricultural production, and agricultural extension services, in accordance with provincial regulations applicable at the time of land acquisition.	
2.2	**Supporting for moving and temporary residence**		PAHs who need to be relocated **(10 PAHs)**	**Support moving to new residential areas:** PAPs requiring relocation inside or outside the province will receive cash support for travel costs based on the provincial regulations, as follows: (i) relocation within the commune: 10,000,000-17,000,000 VND per household depending on the affected area; (ii) relocation outside the commune: 13,000,000-20,000,000 VND per household depending on the affected area. **Support for temporary residence:** (i) PAPs who plan to resettle on the project resettlement site and must hand over their land to the project prior to the completion of the resettlement area will be supported with temporary resettlement while waiting for the resettlement area and an additional 6 months to build a new house at a PPC-regulated rental rate, specifically: (i) for households with 4 members or fewer in Phu Quoc, the support is 4 million VND per month per household, while for other communes, it is 3 million VND per month per household; (ii) for households with more than 4 members, each additional member will receive support of 250,000 VND per member per month. (ii) PAPs whose main houses are partially acquired and who need to rebuild a new house on the remaining land will be supported	

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
				through temporary resettlement for 3 months at a PPC-regulated rental rate as mentioned at (i). (iii) PAPs who choose self-relocation and provide written commitments to do so will be assisted in temporary resettlement for at least 3 months at a PPC-regulated rental rate as mentioned at (i).	
2.3	**Allowances targeted to vulnerable households**	**PAHs who categorized as vulnerability**	PAHs defined by the project **(1 PAH)**	Apart from the compensation and support regulated by the policies, the vulnerable relocated will have a further allowance to facilitate them in rehabilitating their lives sooner with the following specific amount: (i) Heroic mother, hero of the people's armed forces, hero of labor: 13 million VND per household. (ii) War invalids and people with meritorious services to the revolution: 10 million VND per household (iii) Households and individuals directly worshiping martyrs: 8 million VND per household (iv) Poor households (certified by the local authority): 20 million VND per household, near-poor households: 13 million VND per household (certified by the local authority) (v) Other vulnerable groups (women-headed households, households with disabled people, the elderly alone, etc.): 20 million VND per household (same amount as poor households). (vi) In cases where households or individuals belong to multiple vunerable groups, they will only receive the highest level of support.	

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation arrangements
		Level of Impact	Eligiblity		
2.5	**Incentive bonus**	**All PAHs**	Affected households who hand the affected land over to the project on time	Depending on the amount of compensation, the incentive bonus ranges between 5 and 30 million VND/household, depending on their total amount of compensation and allowance and support	Bonus value will be determined by the time of compensation payment.
III	**TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION**				
3.1	**Temporary loss of land/assets during construction**	**Temporary loss of land/assets on affected land where to be used as temporary construction plan**	Owners/ users of affected land and/or assets to be used as a temporary construction plan	If a temporary construction plan is required for the project, PAPs will be compensated for assets on land. In addition, when the land is returned to them, they will be compensated for it as follows: – For temporary use for camps, materials, equipment storage yard, etc. (without excavating), compensation equals 20% of the land use right value. – For temporary use for soil excavation, compensation equal 80% of the land use right value	
3.2	**Other impacts arising during construction**	**Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures**	Owners/ users of affected land and/or structures	Damaged property will be restored to its former condition by contractors immediately with the agreement of the property's owner. This content will be included in the construction contract with the contractor. Therefore, the contractor must exercise extreme caution to prevent property damage during construction. When damage occurs, the contractor will be required to repair the damage and may be required to compensate affected families, groups, communities, or agencies at the same level of compensation as all other assets affected by the project.	In the event that PAPs' livelihoods are affected, the contractor must reach an agreement with them on compensation for the impacts.

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDIES

7.1. Objectives and Methods of The Socio-Economic Survey (SES)

7.1.1. Objectives

110. A socio-economic survey (SES) conducted affected households will provide comprehensive understanding of the background of the project area and current socio-economic A socio-economic survey (SES) conducted on impacted homes would offer a comprehensive understanding of the foundation of the project area and the present socio-economic circumstances of the affected households. The survey offers valuable information for the development of this RP and suggests livelihood restoration strategies for the affected households, particularly severely affected households.

111. Particularly, the SES collected information related to: (i) Demographic characteristics; (ii) Occupation; (iii) Living standards (income, expenditure, loans, health conditions, environmental sanitation, water supply, etc.); (iv) social networks, indicative of their participation in local specialized groups,); (v) production conditions; (vi) Traffic and access to public services; (vii) Vulnerability of affected households; (viii) their ability to restore their livelihoods, (ix) their preferences on physical resettlement options, and (x) their support for project implementation. SES form is attached to Appendix 6.

7.1.2. Survey methods

112. **Methods used**: A mixed method approach was applied. This aims to enhance reliability and the validity of the study findings, see details as follows:

- Literature research method: Relevant documents have been collected, reviewed, studied, and analyzed/evaluated, including Project proposal, site map, map extracts and socio-economic reports, World Bank Environment and Social Framework (ESF), and guidance notes, Vietnam Land Law 2024 and related decrees and decisions of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC. The World Bank's (ESF) environmental and social framework, especially the ESS5, has been studied and compared with the Land Law 2024 and related decrees to find out the differences and propose measures to apply to the project sentence.
- Quantitative techniques were used with the socioeconomic survey. The survey collected information related to: (i) Demographic characteristics; (ii) Occupation; (iii) Living standards (income, expenditure, loans, health conditions, environmental sanitation, water supply, etc.); (iv) social networks, indicative of their participation in local specialized groups,); (v) production conditions; (vi) Traffic and access to public services; (vii) Vulnerability of affected households; (viii) their ability to restore their livelihoods, (ix) their preferences on physical resettlement options, and (x) their support for project implementation.
- Qualitative techniques used include (i) focus group discussions; (ii) key informant interview, and (iii) field observation. The techniques aim to obtain in-depth understanding of the potential impacts of the project on certain groups of affected households, such as (i) households requiring physical relocation, and/or losing more than 30% of their productive land); (ii) households with current business affected; and (iii) households with aquaculture land affected, etc.

- Software: software such as Microsoft Office, SPSS, Mapinfo, and GIS were used to process and analyze data and information from the field survey, household interviews, and IOL for determining the impacts of project land acquisition.

113. **Sample size:** After conducting field surveys with preliminary design drawings and the assistance of commune cadastral officials and village heads, as well as the cooperation and confirmation of the HHs living in the project area, it was discovered that 61 HHs have been affected by land acquisition for the project. A sample of 61 HHs was taken from the total estimated affected population of 61 HHs, accounting for 100% (*Table 19*).

Table 19: Sample size for the SES of the project

No.	Project items	Communes	Number of AHs (HHs)	Number of surveyed HHs (HHs)	Percentage (%)
1	The 23 sluices	Binh Giang and Binh Son	36	36	100
2	The road	Binh Giang	25	25	100
	Total		**61**	**61**	100

7.2. Socio-Economic Profile of the project area

7.2.1. Natural conditions

114. The project will be carried out in the communes of Binh Giang and Binh Son, An Giang province. It will cover an area of about 5,500ha and is limited by the Vam Ray Canal, Canal 200 (which runs along National Highway (NH) 80), Tuan Thong Canal, and the West Sea dyke, as follows (Figure 4):

- To the northeast is Canal 200 (near NH 80);
- To the northwest is Tuan Thong canal;
- The Southeast is Vam Ray canal;
- The southwest is the West Sea dike.

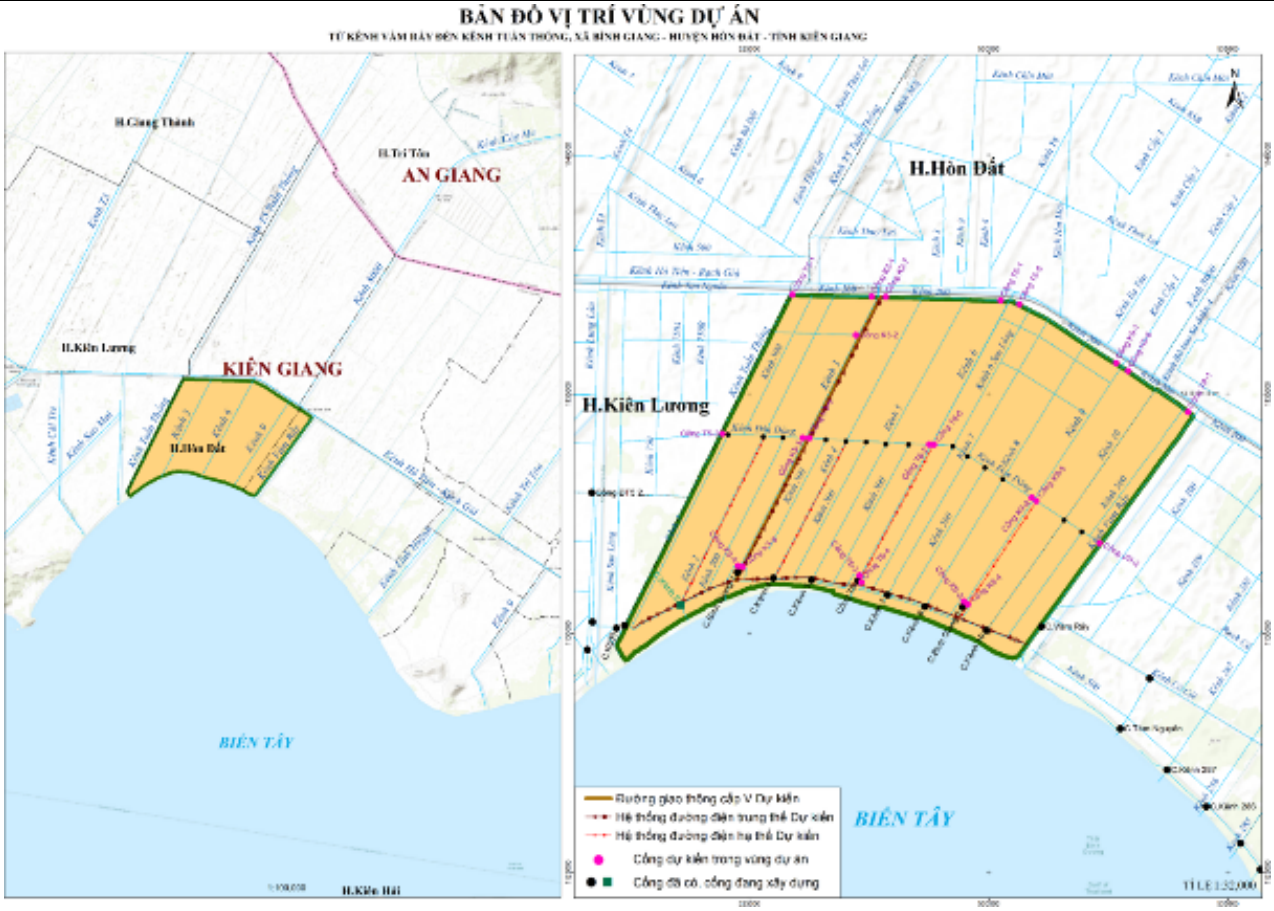


Figure 4: Location of the project area

7.2.2. Population and ethnic

115. According to 2022 figures, the project area has a population of 29,035 people in 7,810 households (HHs), with a male population of 15,000 people (51.67%) and a female population of 14,035 people (48.34%). About 25.80% of the people live in urban areas, while 74.20% live in rural places. It has an average population density of 84 people per km^2, but most of the people live in the center of communes and along the main canals. It is very dangerous for the dike route because some households are building homes and growing crops on the dike surface and safety corridor.

Table 20: Population and population distribution in the project area

No.	Name of communes	Area (km^2)	Population (people)			Number of households	Population density (people/km^2)
			Total	Male	Female		
	Project area	***347,26***	***29.035***	***15.000***	***14.035***	***7.810***	***84***
1	Binh Son commune	183,56	14.205	7.340	6.865	3.850	77
2	Binh Giang commune	163,7	14.830	7.660	7.170	3.960	91

Source: Hon Dat district statistical yearbook in 2023 (before the merger).

116. Ethnic: Kinh people make up 87.92% of the people in the project area, Khmer people make up 11.03%, and other ethnic groups, including Chinese, make up 1.05%, see details in Table 21. In recent years, the economic and socio-cultural life situation of ethnic minorities (EMs) in the area has remained steady and developed. Many policies have been put in place to make it easier for them to

plan holidays and traditional festivities. Also, with a total budget of VND 514.8 million, the locality has collaborated with the Center for Water and Sanitation to hand over 750-liter plastic tanks to 396 ethnic minority houses and poor households in extremely difficult hamlets. Furthermore, 31,144 health insurance cards have been distributed to EMs and poor people in the coastal area.

Table 21: Ethnic composition in the project area

No.	Project area	Total (people)	Ethnic composition							
			Kinh		Khmer		Chinese		Others	
			Number of people (people)	Rate (%)	Number of people (people)	Rate (%)	Number of people (people)	Rate (%)	Number of people (people)	Rate (%)
	Total	**29.035**	**25.528**	**87,92**	**3.203**	**11,03**	**277**	**0,95**	**27**	**0,09**
1	Binh Son Commune	14.205	13.192	92,87	763	5,37	233	1,64	17	0,12
2	Binh Giang commune	14.830	12.336	83,18	2.440	16,45	44	0,30	10	0,07

Source: Hon Dat district statistical yearbook in 2023 (before the consolidation)

117. The human resource situation in the project area has improved significantly between 2010 and 2020. An increase of 3.6 times occurred from 14.8% in 2010 to 54.09% in 2020 in the proportion of trained laborers. Despite the fact that the rural labor force in the agricultural sector is substantial (approximately 51.5%), its quality is substandard and its application of advanced science and technology to production remains limited. Rural laborers in particular continue to be deprived of a material and spiritually prosperous existence due to the persistently low income system.

118. After receiving rural vocational training, workers are mainly self-employed, there is no solid connection between training and recruitment companies. The proportion of trained workers has been increased, but workers who are technical workers do not equal to account for a large proportion (49.7% of the total number of trained workers).

7.2.3. Social-economic conditions

7.2.3.1. Agriculture - forestry - fishery

119. **2-rice-crop production**: is concentrated in the north Don Dong canal. In 2022, the cultivated rice land area was 51,216 ha, the average yield was 6.23 tons/ha, resulting in a total output of 319,170 tons (see in Table 22). Project communes continue to carry out plans to restructure the agricultural sector, improve the use of scientific and technological advance linked with production and consumption links. This contributes to the improvement of rice product quality and value.

Table 22: Rice production situation in the project area from 2019 – 2022

TT	Project area	Year			
		2019	2020	2021	2022
1	***Area under rice cultivation (ha)***	***50,940***	***50,722***	***51,218***	***51,216***
1.1	Binh Son Commune	24,385	24,291	24,449	24,491

1.2	Binh Giang commune	26,555	26,431	26,769	26,725
2	***Rice yield (ton/ha)***	***59.03***	***58.11***	***61.26***	***62.32***
2.1	Binh Son Commune	59.82	57.00	61.31	62.55
2.2	Binh Giang commune	59.57	59.13	61.21	62.10
2	***Rice output (tons)***	***300,714***	***294,751***	***313,754***	***319,170***
2.1	Binh Son Commune	144,470	138,463	149,896	153,202
2.2	Binh Giang commune	156,244	156,288	163,858	165,968

Source: Hon Dat district statistical yearbook in 2023 (before the consolidation).

120. **Rice - shrimp farming**: mainly concentrated along Don Dong canal to the West Sea with an area of 2,284 ha, including shrimp – rice and improved extensive shrimp, the average output reached 33 tons/ha (Table 23). The total output value is 2.7 billion VND.

Table 23: Shrimp farming in the project area from 2019 – 2022

TT	Project area	Year			
		2019	2020	2021	2022
1	***Shrimp farming area, including rice shrimp and improved extensive shrimp (ha)***	***1,525***	***1,798***	***1,924***	***2,284***
1.1	Binh Son Commune	294	245	243.5	169
1.2	Binh Giang commune	1,231.00	1,553.00	1,680.00	2,115.00
2	***Shrimp yield (quintals/ha)***	***2.31***	***3.89***	***3.73***	***3.35***
2.1	Binh Son Commune	2.34	4.61	4.6	3.55
2.2	Binh Giang commune	2.3	3.78	3.6	3.33
2	***Shrimp production (tons)***	***351.93***	***700***	***717***	***764***
2.1	Binh Son Commune	68.8	113	112	60
2.2	Binh Giang commune	283.13	587	605	704

Source: Hon Dat district statistical yearbook in 2023 (before the consolidation).

121. **Farming model of industrial white leg shrimp**: This model has the advantage of causing minimal harm to the shrimp while being profitable. After approximately 3 months, each 500 m^2 pond raising white leg shrimp will yield 1 ton of shrimp, with the selling price ranging from 120,000 to 130,000 VND/kg. It has high economic efficiency but demands a large investment capital, making it difficult for people to invest in. Currently, Binh Giang commune has roughly 49 hectares of extensive whiteleg shrimp farming, while Binh Son commune has 50 households cultivating extensive whiteleg shrimp on a small scale.

122. **Livestock**: in 2022, the buffalo herd was 61 heads, the cow herd ws 0 heads, the pig herd was 800 heads, and the poultry herd was 5,000 heads, with a total output value of VND 6.71 billion.

123. **Vegetables:** In 2022, the total crop area of the project area was 510 ha, the average output reached 7,650 tons, the average yield was 15 tons/ha. The total value of vegetable output was 38.25 billion VND.

124. **Pineapple**: About 247 ha of land are available for pineapple growing in the project area, with most of it being in Binh Giang commune. Each hectare produces about 9.8 tons of pineapples, for a total output of 180 tons/year (Table 24). This crop generates substantial profits for the farmers. Because of this, this area needs to be taken into account when investing in saltwater supply works.

Table 24: Situation of pineapple planting in the project area from 2019 – 2022

TT	Project area	Year			
		2019	2020	2021	2022
1	***Planting area (ha)***	***223***	***239***	***247***	***247***
1.1	Binh Son Commune	10	7	15	15
1.2	Binh Giang commune	213	232	232	232
2	***Production (tons)***	***3,701***	***3,354***	***3,107***	***2,393***
2.1	Binh Son Commune	160	90	185	180
2.2	Binh Giang commune	3,541	3,265	2,922	2,213

Source: Hon Dat district statistical yearbook in 2023 (before the consolidation).

125. **Collective economy**: The project communes kept up the support for the growth of the collective economy through propaganda, advocacy, and good policy implementation. As a result, 5 agricultural cooperatives and 5 farmer groups were formed. In addition, they regularly review to consolidate the Steering Committee for collective economic growth in the communes. Besides, they hold conferences on evaluating and classifying agricultural cooperatives and farmer groups. They also helped cooperatives hold their yearly meetings in line with the Law on Cooperatives. Furthermore, they developed and implemented the Plan on linking production and consumption of agricultural products between agricultural cooperatives and enterprises.

7.2.3.2. Industry

126. In 2022, the value of industrial production was 985.8 billion VND. Furthermore, total retail sales of goods was 5,214 billion VND, while revenue from accommodation and catering services was VND 579 billion.

7.2.3.3. Cottage industry, trade and services

127. In general, cottage industry and service development in the project area lagged behind expectations. There are 59 companies and business households, including 04 rice milling plants, 05 minor repair establishments, 07 service providers, 01 ice-making factory, 02 lime processing facilities, and the remainder are small trading households.

7.2.4. Education and health

128. In the project area, there are currently 14 schools of all levels, including: 04 kindergartens, 04 primary schools, 01 secondary school, 03 secondary + high schools, and 02 high schools. There are

a total of 213 classrooms and function rooms. The total number of teachers is 324 and the total number of pupils is 6,620 [*Hon Dat District Statistics Office, 2023*].

129. In 2022, there were 2 health stations with a total of 12 beds in the project area. The 2 stations met Ministry of Health criteria. The 2 stations employ a total of 21 people, including 2 doctors, 2 pharmacists, 7 physicians, and 3 midwives. In 2022, 273 children under the age of one received vaccines [*Hon Dat District Statistics Office, 2023*].

7.3. Results of the SES Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households

130. The findings of the SES are described as follows:

7.3.1. Family sizes

131. According to the survey results, there are 260 people in 61 AHs, with an average of 4.26 people in each HH, in which: households with 3-4 members account for the highest percentage (46,7%), followed by households with 5-6 members (26,7%), and households with 1-2 members account for 26.7%. There are 16 EM households with 65 people in the project area, see Table 25 for more information.

Table 25: Total population and ethnicity of households surveyed

No.	Project items	Total AHs	Surveyed HHs	Surveyed people (persons)			Ethnicity			
							Kinh		Khmer	
				Male	Female	Total	HHs	People	HHs	People
1	The system of 23 sluices	36	36	80	74	154	32	137	4	17
2	The road	25	25	55	51	106	13	58	12	48
	Total	**61**	**61**	**135**	**125**	**260**	**45**	**195**	**16**	**65**

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024)

7.3.2. Age profile

132. The survey results show that of 260 surveyed people, people of working age (18-60 years old) accounted for 51.8%, followed by 27.3% of those of school age (<18 years old), and 14.6% of those over 60 years old (*Table 26*).

Table 26: Age of PAHs

No.	Components	Aging group							
		Below 18		From 18-60		Over 60		Total	
		People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%
1	The system of 23 sluices	41	26.6	92	59.7	21	13.6	154	100.0
2	The road	30	28.3	59	55.7	17	16.0	106	100.0
	Total	**71**	**27.3**	**151**	**58.1**	**38**	**14.6**	**260**	**100.0**

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

7.3.3. Education level

133. PAPs in the project area have a relatively low level of education, as indicated by the results of the household survey. Of the 260 members of the surveyed families, 249 have attended school, accounting for 95.8%, and 11 are illiterate, accounting for 4.2%. As a result, the proportion of persons who do not attend school in the project area exceeds the national average (2.15%, according to the Ministry of Education and Training in 2019). The top three reasons for not attending school are low economic conditions, the distance to schools, and the difficulty of travel on the road, especially during the rainy season.

134. More than that, most of the people who went to school only finished secondary school (33.5%) or elementary school (31.9%), and only 3.8% went to college or higher (see *Table 27*).

135. Thus, it is important to have the correct strategy in place when consulting with stakeholders about the project's compensation policies, entitlement, and suggested technical options, and when disseminating information about the project, so that the communities can grasp its importance and contribute to its success.

Table 27: Education levels of PAHs

No.	Components	Illiteracy	Kinder-garten	Primary level	Secondary level	High school level	Inter-mediate college level	College/ university level
1	The system of 23 sluices	5	17	42	67	13	3	7
2	The road	6	14	41	20	15	7	3
	Total	**11**	**31**	**83**	**87**	**28**	**10**	**10**
	Percentage (%)	**4.2**	**11.9**	**31.9**	**33.5**	**10.8**	**3.8**	**3.8**

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

7.3.4. Occupation

136. The occupational structure of working-age respondents in the household survey shows that 46.4% of the respondents are involved in agriculture (cultivation, livestock raising and aquaculture), followed by housewives at 16.6%, hired workers at 14.6%, sales and traders at 8.6%, and workers at private companies at 6% (*Table 28*).

Table 28: Occupation of the household members interviewed

No.	Occupation	The system of 23 sluices (persons)	The road (persons)	Total (persons)	Percentage (%)
1	Farmers	52	18	70	46.4
2	Sales, traders	6	7	13	8.6
3	Workers	2	1	3	2.0
4	State officers, officials	2	0	2	1.3

5	Workers at private companies	6	3	9	6.0
6	Hired workers	9	13	22	14.6
7	Old/retired people	2	1	3	2.0
8	Housewives	10	15	25	16.6
9	Students	3	1	4	2.6
	Total	**92**	**59**	**151**	**100**

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

7.3.5. Income

137. The survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of 61 affected households is 2.36 million VND. In which, the average monthly income per capita of the poor group in the survey area is 1.14 million VND, while that of the middle group is 2.17 million VND and the better income group is 3.95 million VND (Table 29). Thus, compared with the income classification standards of Decree No. 07/ND-CP dated January 27, 2021 applied to rural areas, there are 10 affected households as poor, accounting for 16.4%, and 23 households with average income, accounting for 54.1%, and 18 households with a well-off income, accounting for 29.5% (Table 29).

Table 29: Monthly per capita income of PAHs

No.	Components	Poor	Average	Well-off
1	**Project area (*)**	**10**	**33**	**18**
1.1	The system of 23 sluices	4	19	13
1.2	The road	6	14	5
2	**The standard for rural areas (**)**	**<1.500.000**	**1.500.000 2.250.000**	**>2.250.000**

Note: (*) Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024); (**) Decree No.07/ND-CP dated January 27, 2021 on multidimensional poverty standard for the period 2021-2025

7.3.6. Water supply and quality

138. The results of the social-economic survey show that the percentage of affected households having access to clean water sources for drinking and daily life is quite high. Main water sources of water used for drinking are groundwater (48 households) and bottled water (9 households), see details in *Table 30*.

139. The survey also shows that up to 78.7% of surveyed households said that the water source for their drinking and household activities was clear and clean, whereas 14.8% reported that the water was clear (*Table 30*).

Table 30: Clean water usage of PAHs and water quality assessment in the project area

No.	Surveyed questions	The system of 23 sluices (persons)	The road (persons)	Total (persons)	Percentage (%)
1	*Drinking water sources*				

1.1	From drilled wells	32	16	48	78.7
1.2	From water bottles	4	5	9	14.8
2	*Domestic water sources*				
2.1	From drilled wells	36	21	57	93.4
2.2	Others	0	4	4	6.6
3	*Water quality assessment*				
3.1	Clean and clear	7	2	9	14.8
3.2	Bad odor	29	19	48	78.7

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

7.3.7. Sanitation conditions

140. The survey results indicate that 53 households (86.9%) have septic toilets, 8 households (13.1%) have simple flush toilets (*Table 31*). However, there is currently no wastewater drainage infrastructure in this area; hence, all domestic wastewater is discharged directly into the environment.

Table 31: Situation of environmental sanitation of the affected households

No.	Surveyed questions	Number (persons)			Percentage (%)
		The system of 23 sluices	The road	Total	
1	*Domestic wastewater*				
1.1	Seeping into the soil around the house	28	25	53	86.9
1.2	Discharging into surrounding canals, rivers	8		8	13.1
2	*Toilet usage*				
2.1	Flush toilet	8		8	13.1
2.2	Septic toilet	28	25	53	86.9

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

7.3.8. Power supply

141. The survey results show that all 61 surveyed households (100%) use electricity for daily life. Furthermore, 100% of the households interviewed use gas for cooking, while only 23% use wood for adding (*Table 32*).

Table 32: Situation of power usage for living and cooking of the affected households

No.	Surveyed questions	Number (persons)			Percentage (%)
		The system of 23 sluices	The road	Total	
1	*For living*				

1.1	Electricity	36	25	61	100
2	*For cooking*				
2.1	Gas	36	25	61	100
2.2	Wood	6	8	14	23.0

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

7.3.9. Access loans

142. Taking out a loan is a common occurrence in rural communities. The survey in the project area illustrates that the majority of interviewed households (21.5%) are currently in debt. On the loan scale, 85.6% of households borrowed less than VND 60 million. The loan was taken out primarily to develop agricultural production and house repair. Generally, households do not take out larger loans due to unstable production conditions and low profit returns from agricultural production, as well as a low ability to repay the loan capital and interest.

143. The Bank for Social Policies is the most important source of funds for local households, accounting for 75% of all loans. The Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development comes next, providing about 20% of the borrowed funds. The remaining 5% of household borrowing comes primarily from credit funds managed by the local Women's Union and Farmer's Union. The Bank for Social Policies has the lowest interest rates, ranging from 0.65 to 0.8% over one month (depending on the borrower's socio-economic situation). Households typically borrow money over three years to invest in livestock (such as a cow or pig) or to start a business.

7.3.10. Social connection

144. According to the survey results, PAHs receive only 1-2% of their support from friends and neighbors, while they rely heavily on the support of siblings, parents, children, and local governments and organizations, such as Farmers' Union, Women's Union, Youth Union, and Veterans Association, in which:

- **Farmers' Union** has a function that directs and coordinates the implementation of a variety of programs and projects on economic, cultural, and social development in rural areas, as well as guiding members in the development of collective economies in agriculture and rural areas. Members of the union receive technical assistance in cultivation/livestock production, as well as participate in vocational training and science and technology transfer activities to aid in the development of production, the improvement of community life, and the protection of the environment. Furthermore, the Union is entrusted by the Bank for Social Policies with assisting its members in borrowing loans for family economic development or building houses/clean water/toilet facilities.
- **Women's Union** has taken an active role in empowering women economically by helping women start their own businesses. This helps achieve the goals of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development, and improving social welfare. Members of the Union can be able to participate in short training courses/sessions that teach them about economic development, agricultural and rural restructuring, promotion of intensive farming, diversifying products, and promoting the development of high-quality agriculture. In addition, the Women's Union of communes helps its members who need to launch a business to strengthen the family economy.

The Union is also authorized by the Bank for Social Policies to provide its members with loans for family economic growth or the construction of houses/clean water/toilet facilities.

- **Youth Union:** tasks a mass organization of young people in the area to create an environment for young people to participate in activities that will help them train and develop the personality and capacity to meet the requirements of society. Its members receive support and encouragement to use scientific and technological advancements in production, business, and economic growth. In addition, members receive loans for economic development through the Bank for Social Policies, loans from the Central Union, support for seedlings and seeds, and assistance with the development of scientific and technological models.
- **Veterans Association** is a well-known and well-respected organization in the community. Members participating in the association will be supported with credit if needed for economic development/medical treatment, in addition to meaningful activities for members in difficult circumstances (building houses of gratitude).

145. The survey results show that the most affected people are members of the Farmer's Union (11 people, accounting for 50%), followed by the Women's Union (10 people, accounting for 45.5%). In other associations, like the Association of the Elderly, the Veterans' Union, and the Youth Union, fewer people join. At least one member of each family belongs to at least one organization, and some people belong to more than one.

7.3.11. Gender and women's participation

146. **Decision-making in the households**. When asked who makes the major decisions in the household, i.e. who is the householder, the responses were 65% for husbands and 16% for wives. The other family members were reported by 19% of respondents (*Figure 5*). This percentage reflects the common family scenario in Vietnam, where the husband in the family is thought to have a more vital role in decision-making than his wife and is considered the householder in most circumstances.

147. **Land rights of men and women**. In terms of landownership among interviewees, the majority of husbands own land-use rights certificates (41%), whereas 13% of females own land. Other family members are landowners in 20% of the cases among the interviewees. Only 12% of the interviewees answered that the names of both spouses were registered in the land rights certificates. In general, despite the new land regulation promulgated in 2004, which allows for having the names of both husband and wife in their land- use rights certificates, there are still much less female landowners than male landowners. The reason for this conservation of the male landownership is that the transfer of landownership to the woman is only being made in case of death of the husband or divorce. With the land-use rights certificate as mortgage property, the owner has the possibility to loan money from the bank for their business. Being the landowner can result in significant legal and financial assets and result in increased financial independence. This figure shows that men have three times more often access to land and related loans than women.

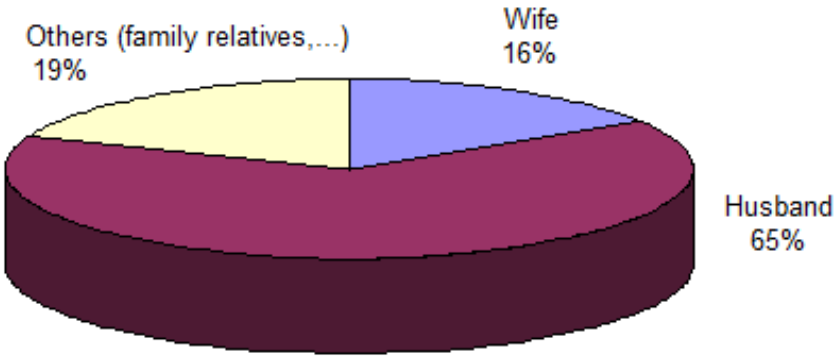


Figure 5: Percentage of husbands, wives, others as householders

148. **Gender-relevant participation in shrimp farming**. Men, usually the husbands of the families, do most of the "hard work" in shrimp farming. This is because that's what people in the area think is proper for men and women in terms of work. The percentages range from 59% to 62% of all those asked. In some cases, both men and women worked together. 70% of the work that is done by both men and women is harvesting shrimp. When raising shrimp, this is the most important step. Not only does it require the work of both parents, but the whole family needs to be involved. The process of deciding about the price for selling the shrimps (*Figure 6*) is being done with equal participation of both spouses as 50% of the respondents answered. The participation of women who stated to be responsible for this task is slightly higher than the male, with 27% for female and 23% for men. This indicates that the role of the wife/ female regarding the pricing of the shrimps is mostly equal to that of men. However, it needs to be taken into account that most men are making the decisions regarding expenses of higher amounts.

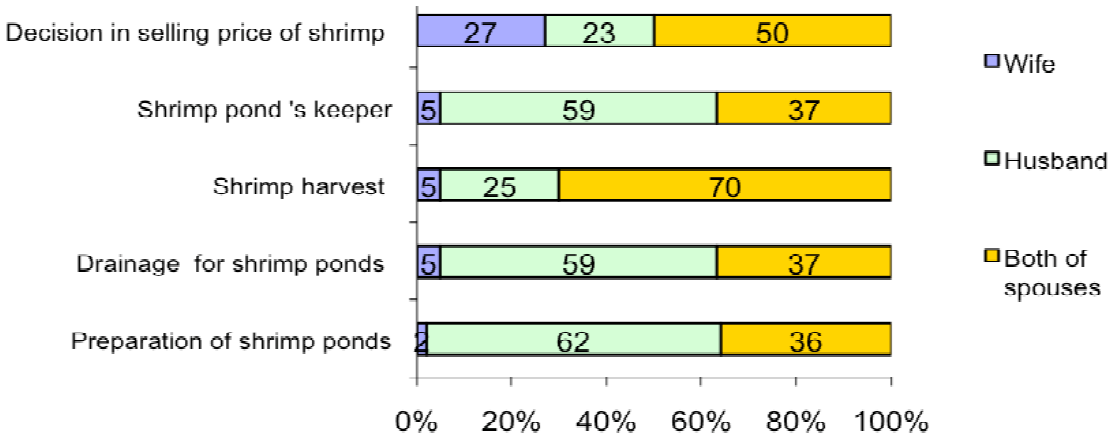


Figure 6: Participation of men and women in various steps of extensive shrimp farming

149. **Gender-relevant participation in rice farming**. The results of the interviews with 30 rice farming households revealed that the man charged for the majority of the job kinds, including soil preparation, rice sowing, rice curing, rice harvest, rice carrying, and decision-making on rice selling price, with 46% to 75% of each type of work. As a result, such tasks require the labor, skills, and experience of both male and female farmers. Male farmers/husbands answered that they not only worked in the field but also participated in decisions on rice selling prices (59%), see details in *Figure 7*.

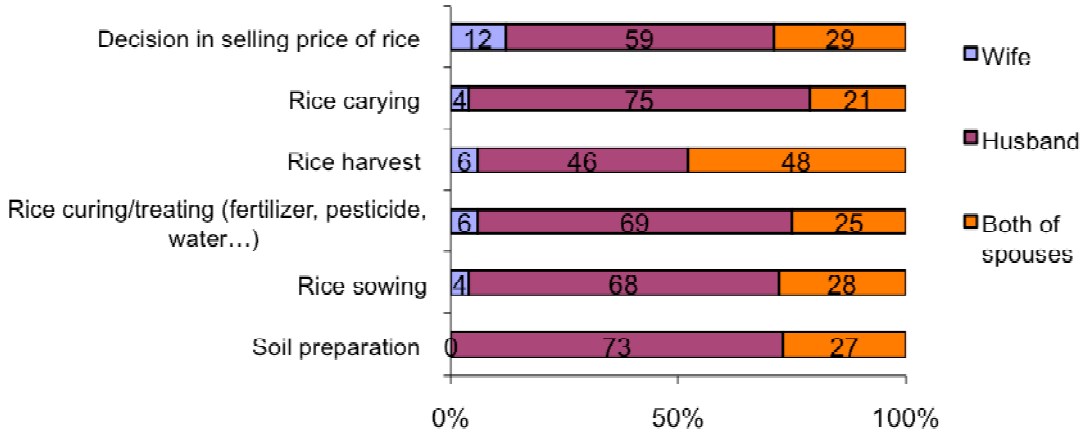


Figure 7: Participation of men and women in rice farming

150. **Gender differences in wages**. In terms of incomes for men and women, the survey showed that males consistently earn more than females. While men earn an average of 125,000-200,000 VND per day, women earn an average of 70,000-100,000 VND per day in the two communes, resulting in a salary gap of 31.2% lower for women.

151. **Gendered caretaking of children**. Concerning men's and women's engagement in childcare, including supplying food, drinking water, sanitation, and health care (taking care of sick children), about 87% of all respondents claimed that these duties are performed by women. Men participated in these home tasks at a relatively low rate (only 3%). See details in *Figure 8*.

152. **Participation of women and men in trainings**. *Figure 9* demonstrates that more female than male respondents reported having attended seminars, trainings, or meetings about livelihood, occupation, or everyday labor. Out of 114 respondents, 47% were women and 32% were men who participated in such activities. 10% of respondents participated with their spouse. 11% of respondents' other relatives (sons, moms, and fathers) engaged in such trainings.

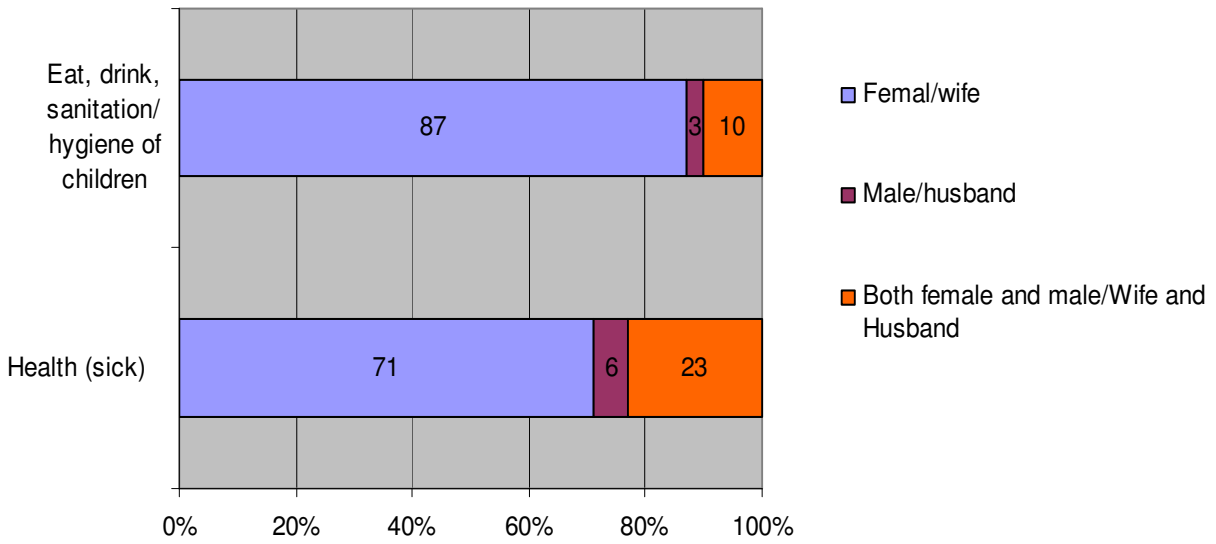


Figure 8: Participation of women and men in taking care of children

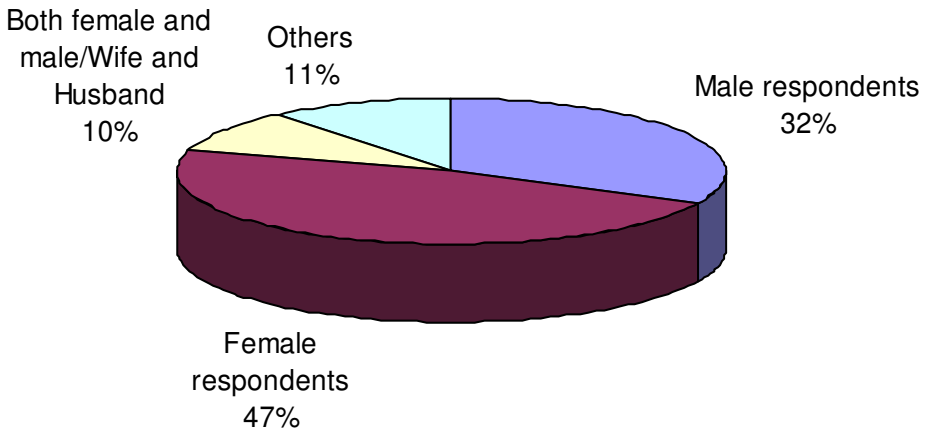


Figure 9: Participation of women and men in seminars, trainings, meetings on livelihood, occupation, daily labor

153. **Women's clubs and social activities**. The higher participation of women can be explained by the existence of various women's clubs in most of the surveyed communes as shown in *Table 33* where women can meet for social activities.

Table 33: Women's clubs and the social activities offered in the project communes

No.	Communes	Women's Clubs for social activities			Women's Clubs on economic development			Women's Clubs following Ho Chi Minh's model of morality
		Capital pooling	Family planning	Happy Family Club	"5-no and 3-Cleans" Club	Model for pig raising	Model for chemical use in fish raising	Earth-pig raising
1	Binh Giang	x	x	x	x	x		x
2	Binh Son	x	x	x	x		x	x

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

154. These clubs are usually well accepted and play an important place for local women to meet, socialize, exchange information, learn and develop their capacities in many fields. Especially, the clubs for capital pooling and family planning shall be highlighted as significant hubs for development. Reports from the Family planning club show that the activities carried out contributed to reducing the number of childbirths in the locality and to improving the economic situation of the participating households. These clubs help improving the general knowledge and technology of farming for women.

8. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

155. The income restoration program (IRP) is designed specifically for those severely affected by the loss of 30% productive land holding and displaced households. The overall goal of the IRP is to stabilize participants' livelihood activities and sources of income by emphasizing diverse activities that generate immediate income so that they can produce for their basic needs and long-term livelihood management capacity.

156. During the IOL, there are no households severely affected by land acquisition for the project but 10 households will be displaced, hence IRP is proposed for the project.

8.1. Eligible Households to the IRP

157. The IRP is intended specifically for severely affected by the loss of productive land and/or assets; losing 30% of their productive land, or relocated households.

8.2. Assessment of needs

158. Most people interviewed want to access loan credit to invest more in rice and shrimp farming (60%) followed by finding a new job and vocational training (about 20%) (*Table 34*). The people surveyed are thinking about life and the future livelihood of their families. In the rural area, additional investment in agricultural production is being considered.

Table 34: Desires for income restoration program of PAHs

No.	Types	Number (persons)	Percentage (%)
1	Vocational training	2	20.0
2	Job creation/working for the project	2	20.0
3	Loan credits	6	60.0
4	Others (house repair, costs for tuition, business development, etc.)	0	0.0
Total		**10**	**100**

Source: Results of the socio-economic survey (February 2024).

8.3. Proposed activities for the IRP

159. The IRP will be formulated based on the needs of the project's severely affected and relocated households, the expertise and capabilities of institutions that will offer public and private services to support income generation for residents, and the current income remediation program in An Giang province. In light of the public consultation undertaken with AHs, the IRP encompasses the following activities:

8.3.1. Vocational training and job change

160. As above mentioned, 20.0% of PAHs expressed a desire for assistance with vocational training. An Giang Vocational Training Center frequently organizes counseling, vocational training, job placement, and labor export, in addition to conducting employment needs surveys and job counseling for target groups. The project will send a list of job seekers for the project with their resumes. The center refers to businesses and companies in An Giang province.

161. Aside from the adequate compensation policy for affected land and structures on land, the project also implements policies to support vocational training and job arrangement for people who in the working age of: (i) households engaged in direct agricultural production and when the state recovers their agricultural land, which is monetary compensation for agricultural land withdrawn under Vietnamese laws; (ii) households who must be relocated when the state recovers their land and that land is used for both living and business service purposes.

162. In June 2024, the consultant met with the Department of Labor – Invalids and Social Affairs (now the Department of Home Affairs) representatives to gather information and discuss vocational

training and job support programs in Hon Dat city (before the consolidation). The result showed that the Vocational Training Center of the province often organizes counseling, vocational training; job placement and labor export, as well as conducting surveys of employment needs and job counseling for target groups. The center receives resumes from job seekers and refers them to businesses and companies in Binh Giang and Binh Son communes.

163. In addition, community consultations, group discussions, and interviews with key informants revealed that: (i) severely affected households wanted their children to be trained in fields other than agriculture because they wanted their children reside in Ho Chi Minh City; and (ii) severely affected households want to take basic business courses in addition to choosing a capital support from the project. *Table 35* shows courses at Vocational Training Center of the province that have a lot of trainees interested.

Table 35: Characteristics in Vocational Training Center of the province

No.	Training fields	Training time (months)	Training cost (VND/trainee)	Lunch support (VND/trainee/ day)
1	Art (performance, photography, sound and light design, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
2	Applied arts (pottery, carving, designing and decorating product packaging, bamboo, rattan, incense making, fine art carpentry, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
3	Newspapers and information (multimedia, libraries, clerical, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
4	Business and management (commercial business, sales administration)	3	3,000,000	30,000
5	Computers and information technology (computer repair and assembly techniques, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
6	Engineering technology (construction engineering, interior technology and electrical and water works)	3	3,000,000	30,000
7	Mechanical engineering technology (Cutting, welding, repairing car/motorbike, repairing phone, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
8	Electrical engineering, electronics, and telecommunications (electronics, refrigeration, civil electricity)	3	3,000,000	30,000
9	Print engineering technology	3	3,000,000	30,000
10	Production and processing (vegetables, confectionery, spring rolls, rolls, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
11	Production and processing of yarn, fabric, shoes, leather (fashion and design)	3	3,000,000	30,000

No.	Training fields	Training time (months)	Training cost (VND/trainee)	Lunch support (VND/trainee/ day)
12	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (growing perennial crops, growing industrial crops, growing flowers, growing vegetables, protecting plants, breeding, etc.)	3	3,000,000	30,000
13	Beauty services (beauty care techniques, hair design and styling)	3	3,000,000	30,000

8.3.2. Job creation

164. As stated previously, 20% of PAHs showed demand for support in job creation. The project will work with Job Center of the province to support PAPs in need of a job. Also, if PAPs want to work on the project, the PPMU will negotiate with construction contractors to provide appropriate employment for them. Following that, they can directly apply for jobs with contractors or through the PPMU.

8.3.3. Support in loan credits

165. As mentioned above, 60.0% of PAHs expressed a desire for loans during the preparation phase's public consultations. Households want loans for rice and shrimp farming development.

166. Among loan support organizations, the Social Policy Bank's loans are in the form of trust, with local mass organizations as guarantees. These fund concessional credits for job creation, student tuition, lending to policy households, and lending to poor households to build houses. As such, in response to asking for support in loan credits for PAHs, the project will assist them in preparing application forms to get loans from the Social Policy Bank.

167. During the project implementation phase, PAHs will be interviewed again if they need help with loan credit. To receive support, they should provide proofs that they are households affected by the project, including (i) resident registration book; (ii) relevant documents for compensation, or their copies certified by the relevant commune.

8.4. Cost estimation for the IRP

168. Although it is not possible to determine the exact need for participation in the IRP at this time, identifying key activities is an important foundation for implementing consultation activities for income/livelihood affected households in the next phases of the project.

169. Cost estimation for IRP of the project is **280,000,000** VND (equivalent to **11,675** USD), see detail in

170. *Table* 36. The budget for the IRP is taken from the counterpart fund and is included in compensation costs of the project.

Table 36: Cost estimation for the IRP of the project

1 USD = 23,1VND

No	Activities	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount	
				VND	USD
I	**Vocational training and job change**				
1.1	Training cost	40	5,000,000	200,000,000	8,339
1.2	Lunch support	2,400	30,000	72,000,000	3,002
1.3	Travel support	40	200,000	8,000,000	334
II	**Job creation program**	There is no fee charged for each household. The costs for the PPMU to arrange personnel or recruit consultant will be included in the management costs.		0	
III	**Loan credits via various organizations**	Under existing programs in An Giang province/Binh Giang and Binh Son communes		0	0
TOTAL				**280,000,000**	**11,675**

8.5. Preparation of the Detailed IRP during the implementation phase

171. Before implementation, the An Giang PPMU will prepare a separate IRP, which will be submitted to the An Giang PPC for approval and to the WB for no objection. Following the disclosure process outlined in the approved RP, the final IRP will be disseminated to PAPs, the community, and relevant agencies. The IRP will be implemented immediately following compensation payment for those who have been severely impacted. *Appendix 1* of this report includes a guideline for preparing the detailed IRP.

9. RESETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENT

9.1. Number of relocated households of the project

172. As mentioned in Section 3.3.1.1, it is estimated that 10 PAHs need to be relocated, including those who will be acquired entire residential land/houses and/or those who will be acquired partially residential land area, but the remaining area is no longer viable for continued use since it does not meet the current construction standard.

9.2. Consultation on resettlement options

173. Consultation meetings on resettlement options for the displaced households (DHs) were conducted in March 2024. During the consultation, the DHs were provided the following information:

- Project information.
- E&S risks and impacts of the project.
- Compensation entitlement policy and eligibility of the project.

- Resettlement options of the project: (i) self-relocate and receive resettlement money according to An Giang PPC's regulations to arrange their new place of residence (ii) move to the proposed resettlement site of the project (Binh Giang 1 residential area). In addition, all displaced households were provided with pros and cons of each resettlement options for their consideration.
- Results of consultation meetings with the DHs showed that all relocated households chose to move to the proposed resettlement sites for the project, see details in Table 37.

Table 37: Resettlement options of the displaced households

No.	Components	No. of DHs	Consulted resettlement options					
			Move to the project resettlement site		Self - relocation		Others	
			Number of HHs (HHs)	%	Number of HHs (HHs)	%	Number of HHs (HHs)	%
1	The system of 23 sluices	6	6	100	0	0	0	0
2	The road	4	4	100	0	0	0	0
	Total	**10**	**10**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Results of displaced household consultation (March 2024).

9.3. Resettlement arrangement for the project

174. The project will not be invested in the construction of RSs. Therefore, 10 displaced households of the project will be arranged to move to the Binh Giang 1 residential area, which is completed and ready for use.

175. As mentioned above, the proposed resettlement site as mentioned above considered an "associated facilities" of the project. To comply with the WB's ESS for the "Associated facilities", a due diligence review for the proposed resettlement site for the project has been conducted. The local authority with the support of professional consultants who have reviewed and assessed the impact scale, impact level of the associated project, consulted secondarily affected households on compensation, assistance, and resettlement policy has been applied for the resettlement site and ability to receive the DHs of the project of the host communities. The due diligence review for the proposed resettlement site for the project is showed Appendix 4.

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT OF THE PROJECT

10.1. Objectives of the GRM

176. The purpose of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to set forth procedures, methods, and process that assist the resolution of a grievance that may arise during the Project implementation. It offers a process that is transparent, credible, and predictable to all parties that could result in outcomes considered fair, effective, and lasting. More specifically, the GRM aims to:

- Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any disputes that may arise during the course of Project implementation;
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

10.2. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)

177. Grievance redress mechanism of the Project will be conducted in compliance with the Law on Complaints (Law No.02/2011/QH13, dated 11 November 2011), and the Law on Denunciation (Law No.25/2018/QH14, dated 12 June 2018). The grievances will be redressed in three steps before escalating to court.

178. PAPs will be entitled to complaints regarding their interests and responsibilities in land acquisition for the project, including but not limited to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation policy, entitlements, unit prices, and other entitlements associated with the IRP.

179. Therefore, a GRM is developed for land acquisition and resettlement of the project. It sets forth procedures, methods, and processes that assist the resolution of a grievance that may arise during the project implementation. In addition, it offers a process that is transparent, credible, and predictable to all parties which could result in outcomes considered fair, effective, and lasting. Furthermore, it should take into account the availability of legal remedies as well as community and traditional dispute resolution systems.

180. The GRM will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by the project, as well as those that may have interests in the project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively.

181. The steps of the project GRM are as follows (*Figure 10*):

- First Stage - Commune People's Committee (CPC): An aggrieved PAP may file a written or verbal complaint with the one-door faculty of CPC's. The member of the faculty will be responsible for notifying the CPC leaders of the complaint for resolution. The Chairman of the CPC will meet with the aggrieved PAP and will have 30 days to resolve the complaint from the date of receipt. The Secretariat of the CPC will be in charge of documenting and maintaining files on all complaints handled by the CPC.
- Second stage - At PPC: If after 30 days, the aggrieved person does not hear from the CPC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, he/she may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping files on all complaints that it handles. The aggrieved person can also bring their case to court if they want.
- Final stage - Court of law decides: If, after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved person does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. The decision by the court will be the final decision.

182. The decision on how to resolve the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved person and concerned parties and posted at the PC' office where the complaint was resolved. It will be available at the commune level after 7 days.

183. At the start of the project implementation, grievance redress committees will be formed at the communal and provincial levels, based on existing structures comprised of concerned departments, mass organizations, and women representatives. At the communal level, the community-based organization will incorporate the existing grievance mechanisms, which will be presided over by the CPC's head. With the availability of local resources, it will be possible to handle not only complaints and conflicts about land acquisition but also other issues that arise during project implementation.

184. To mitigate complaints to the provincial level, the PPMU will collaborate with the Resettlement Committee to resolve complaints. Staff assigned by the PPMU will create and maintain a database of PAPs' grievances related to the project, including the nature of the grievances, sources, and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken, and current status. In the case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with the complainant.

THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS CHART

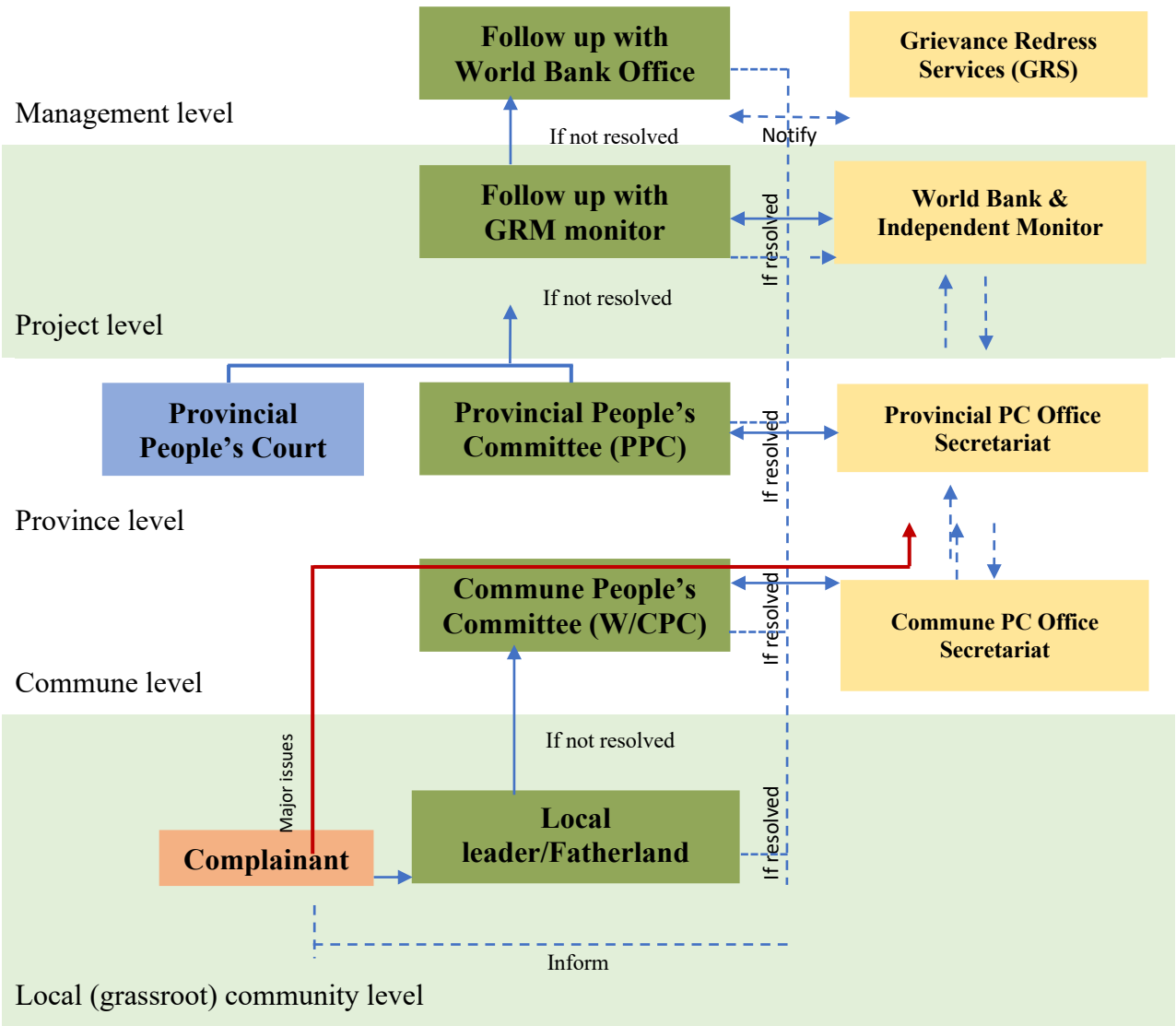


Figure 10: Grievance process chart of the project

185. The grievance resolution process for the project, including contact details of the grievance focal points and the grievance facilitation unit, will be disseminated through the project leaflet, and posted in the project CPCs, and PPMU offices. All complaints and concerns shall be appropriately documented and filed by the project CPCs, and addressed by the PPMU transparently and proactively. The grievance documents and reports will be accessible to the public. All expenses spent by the claimants and/or their representatives during the grievance redress procedure will be covered by the project. To ensure that the GRM described above will be practical and acceptable to PAPs, local authorities, and communities, specific cultural attributes as well as traditional-cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints and conflicts should be considered.

186. In addition, when resolving grievances, an escrow account for resettlement payments at a commercial bank with interest rates should be used to avoid excessive delays to the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

11. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

11.1. Objectives

187. The dissemination of project information to PAPs and other stakeholders is a crucial part of project preparation and execution. Consultation with PAPs and ensuring their active participation will minimize the likelihood of project conflicts and delays. This will also allow the project to design the resettlement and income restoration program as a comprehensive development program to meet the needs and priorities of the PAPs, maximizing the project's economic and social benefits. The following are the project's public disclosure and consultation objectives:

- To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of PAPs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes of the project.
- To fully share information about the project components and activities with PAPs.
- To obtain information about PAPs' needs and priorities, as well as about their reactions to proposed policies and activities.
- To ensure that PAPs will be fully informed about decisions that directly affect their incomes and living standards and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making that directly affect them.
- To obtain the cooperation and participation of PAPs and communities in activities required for resettlement planning and implementation.
- To ensure transparency in all land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation activities.

11.2. Stakeholder engagement and consultation

11.2.1. Consultation During project preparation

188. During project preparation, several consultation meetings with project stakeholders were conducted. In the meetings, the consultation contents included (i) Project proposal, including objectives and proposed items; (ii) Policies for compensation, support, and resettlement; (iii) Mitigation measures for land acquisition and resettlement; (iv) grievance redress mechanism; and (v) Feedbacks, comments of participants on the project and the RP contents.

189. A summary of the consultation meetings is described in *Table 38*.

Table 38: Summary of the consultation meetings during the project preparation

No.	Time	Avenue	Participants			Contents	Results	
			Total	Female	Details		Opinions of participants	Response of the project
1	24/01/2024	Headquarter of Ranh Hat Hamlet	59	15	- Binh Giang CPC - CSOs of the commune - Affected people in Hat and Giong Ke hamlets	- Investment components of the project - Contents of E&S documents: ESIA/ESMP, SEP, LMP, RP, ESCP, EMDP, GAP	- This is a modern project that is being built to meet the need of future growth, but canals and rivers will still be used to move people and goods in the project area. So, the completed roads should be made to make travel easier and cut down on waterway accidents in the whole area. Also, power lines should be put in place for the whole area instead of the operation of sluices. - The connecting road is severely damaged. People are planning to upgrade the road. So, the construction duration for the connecting road should be notified to the people in order to be proactive in the road's upgrade. - During operation, the sluices shall be of sufficient quality to prevent the infiltration of saline water into the rice production area. - Constructing on Canal 200 and Don Dong canal during the rice harvest period is not discouraged due to the high volume of boats transporting rice-related supplies along these canals. - Many local businesses have closed, leaving ethnic minorities unemployed. As a result, the project is requested to support loans, vocational training (with a focus on home-based jobs), and a market for local products. - The width and height of the sluices should be suitable for the passage of boats. - Whether the road construction will move households in Ranh Hat hamlet? - Will households affected by the project's land acquisition receive compensation or support?	- The project's budget only covers a 7km road in the area, not other roads. - The road is set to begin in 2026 and will take 2 years to finish. However, the specific construction timeline will be disclosed to the locality shortly. - There will be close supervision of the sluice construction to make sure that it follows the approved detailed design. The sluices will also be regularly checked while it is in use to make sure that salty water doesn't leak into the rice production area. - This opinion is taken into account by the project, and it will be kept in mind during construction to make sure that residents can travel easily. - The comments will be included to the project EMDP. - The sluices of the project have the same vertical clearance as the sluices currently possessing the maximum vertical clearance. Furthermore, the sluices of the project have a width ranging from 5.5 to 8m. As a result, ship navigation will be facilitated once the project sluices have been completed. - The construction of the road will relocate 4 households in Ranh Hat hamlet, according to the preliminary inventory of losses. However, this is not

No.	Time	Avenue	Participants			Contents	Results	
			Total	Female	Details		Opinions of participants	Response of the project
								the final one. The project will notify affected households once the route has been approved. - Affected households by land acquisition will receive compensation and assistance in accordance with prevailing regulations set forth by Viet Nam, An Giang province, as well as the WB.
2	25/01/2024	Headquarters of Giong Ke hamlet	64	50	- Binh Giang CPC - CSOs of Binh Giang commune - Affected people in Giong Ke hamlet, Binh Hoa hamlet and hamlet 4	- Investment components of the project - Contents of E&S documents: ESIA/ESMP, SEP, LMP, RP, ESCP, EMDP, GAP	- This is a community development project that comprises building infrastructure for easy movement and aquaculture development. However, our small ethnic community is currently experiencing economic difficulties due to a lack of land for aquaculture growth. As a result, I propose that once the project is operational, if there are companies specializing in aquaculture in the area, I hope the project will provide opportunities for us to work for these companies (particularly women) so that we can work locally, avoiding the need to travel far and allowing women to care for their families while earning money. - The natural conditions of the area don't allow for having small poultry like chickens and ducks. So, techniques and breeds of large animals like buffalo, cows, and pigs were asked for by the EM so that they could increase output and generate income - Will the construction of Binh Giang 1 road affect our land and houses? If so, are we entitled to any compensation and support? The project will build sluices to bring saltwater in for aquaculture, will there be a shortage of fresh water for rice production and daily life? In addition, currently in our area there is a shortage of clean water for domestic use. Therefore, let me know if there are any items in the project to support the water supply for daily life?	- The project recognizes this opinion and will incorporate it in the project development process. - The project recognizes this opinion and will consider it during the implementation of the project - The construction of saltwater supply drains for aquaculture still ensures the supply of fresh water for rice production. However, the project does not invest in clean water supply for daily life. - The construction of Binh Giang 1 road will have an impact on land, houses and other structures on the land. All impacts on land, houses and structures will be compensated and supported in accordance with current policies of Vietnam in general and Kien Giang (now An Giang) in particular.

No.	Time	Avenue	Participants			Contents	Results	
			Total	Female	Details		Opinions of participants	Response of the project
3	26/01/2024	Binh Son Commune People's Committee	38	15	- Binh Giang CPC - CSOs of Binh Giang commune - Affected people	- Investment components of the project - Contents of E&S documents: ESIA/ESMP, SEP, LMP, RP, ESCP, EMDP, GAP	- I have read many documents talking about the impacts of climate change to 2050 (La Nina, El Nino...). It is possible that rice production remains effective now, but under the influence of climate change in the future, transitioning to shrimp farming may be necessary. Therefore, I fully support the project. - Water transport in the construction area of 2 sluices: ▪ Vam Ray 1: The canal segment, where is now deposited, resulting in less boat traffic. Dredging is required. ▪ Vam Ray 2: only few boats travel during the rice harvest period. - When the project is completed, is it easy for us to shift from rice cultivation to shrimp farming? - The family owns very little land (1-2 acres), is currently raising rice, and lacks the resources to invest in shrimp farming. As a result, there is fear about not having enough land for shrimp farming and even having to borrow money for it. There is also concern that if the shrimp farming fails, the land title will be at risk. I'd like to know if the project gives finances to develop such a model, or if borrowing without payback would result in the loss of land title. - Request the project to consider technical support for shrimp farming, hatcheries, feed, ect. for EMs so that we can transition to shrimp farming. - This is a freshwater production area, and my family is poor. As a result, when I create the sluices to provide saline water, I'll need to purchase freshwater storage equipment. I wonder if the government offers loans for this purpose.	- The project would like to thank you for supporting the implementation of the project. - The comments on the dredging of the Vam Ray 1 sluice construction area will be shared with relevant agencies. - It is easy to shift from rice cultivation to rice- shrimp farming. - During the implementation process, the project will pay attention and bring ethnic minority households to participate in demonstration models if they need - The project will take note of this opinion and will consider supporting EM if they need to shift to shrimp - rice farming. - The construction of sluices still ensures fresh water sources for rice farming households and no need to buy equipment to store freshwater

11.2.2. Consultation during project implementation

190. After the project is approved, the An Giang PPMU will coordinate with local authorities to disseminate project information, including objectives, locations, components, etc. and to conduct consultations with PAHs continuously during the project implementation. Furthermore, the PPMU, with the assistance of the consultant, will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Providing information to relevant agencies at all levels through consultation workshops, including detailed information on the project policies and implementation procedures on land acquisition.
- Organizing information dissemination and consultation with all PAPs.
- Coordinating with the project resettlement committee to conduct the DMS, update the compensation rates in the updated PR, reconfirm the scale of land acquisition and impacts on properties based on the results of consultation with PAPs, and develop and complete the compensation plan for each PAH.
- Finalizing the compensation plan with affected assets and compensation entitlements, which must be signed off by PAPs to demonstrate their agreement with the evaluated results and recording any questions of PAPs about the content of the compensation plan.
- Distributing a questionnaire about resettlement options to all PAHs eligible for relocation (a) to inform them about resettlement options (a clear explanation of the consequences of choosing each option will be provided), and (b) to request that PAHs confirm their choice of resettlement option and preliminary confirmation of resettlement site location, and (c) to propose the PAHs to clarify services that they are using such as education/health/market and distance of access to those services to ensure the development of the future infrastructure service
- Consulting PAPs about their desires for the rehabilitation plan. This will be applied to severely affected and vulnerable people. The resettlement committee will notify PAPs of the plan and their entitlement to receive technical assistance before requesting them to make clear their desire for rehabilitation support.

11.3. Information disclosure

191. In accordance with the WB's ESS10, the Vietnamese version of the RP will be disclosed locally, at the office of PPMU, CPCs, and An Giang province's portal, and its English version will be disclosed on the WB's external websites before and after it is approved.

192. Besides, a project leaflet will be prepared and distributed to the PAPs during the project preparation and implementation stages to ensure that they are well aware of the project and its benefits. It will include details of the compensation and assistance policies mentioned in this RP.

12. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

193. The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies and organizations at the national, provincial, and commune levels. An Giang PPC will take overall responsibility for the implementation of the RP. Site clearance, compensation committees (SCCCs) will be established at provincial/commune levels in compliance with provisions of Decree No. 88/2024/ND-CP. The provisions and policies of the RP will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities of the project. Agencies in charge of land

acquisition and resettlement include: (i) An Giang PPC; (ii) An Giang PPMU; (iii) Land Fund Development Center of the province (LFDC); (iv) Project CPCs; (v) Representatives of community and PAHs; and (vi) Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC).

194. Following is an overview of the key implementation responsibilities of each unit participating in the RP implementation of the project:

12.1. An Giang PPC

195. An Giang PPC is the highest authority for promulgating regulations, resolving issues pertaining to guidelines and policies, and providing instructions for project implementation. They also serve as the link between the functional organizations involved in project implementation. The PPC will be responsible for the following:

- Approve the RP;
- Promulgate regulations to solidify the mechanisms for compensation, assistance, and resettlement in accordance with the laws and practices of the province.
- Inform or authorize Project CPCs to announce land acquisition to affected households/organizations;
- Approve replacement costs results that were undertaken by an independently certified land price appraisal company;
- Direct the coordination among the concerned agencies and the provincial departments to implement the compensation, assistance, and resettlement in accordance with the approved RP;
- Provide a sufficiently and timely budget for the resettlement activities of the project;
- Ensure that the objectives of the RP must be achieved after completion of the resettlement implementation;
- Resolve all grievances or complaints at the provincial level.

12.2. An Giang PPMU

196. The PPMU is the implementing agency that assists the PPC in directly managing project implementation. The PPMU shall be in charge of the project's RP implementation, and its main tasks will be as follows:

- Preparing the PR to submit to the PPC for approval and updating the PR if needed,
- Selecting potential resettlement sites for the project before organizing household relocation to those sites,
- Developing the detailed resettlement and site clearance plan and signing contracts with related entities to perform the plan,
- Coordinating with related agencies to implement IRP,
- Joining the CSRCs of the project and providing all necessary information regarding the project as well as the detailed resettlement and site clearance plan to assist the CSRCs in their evaluation process,
- Instructing the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement policies of the project in compliance with the RP,

- Planning and conducting the internal monitoring of resettlement activities implementation of the project to ensure that all activities adhere to the project's policies,
- Recruiting, supervising, and considering the IMC's recommendations on the process of implementing the RP regularly,
- Ensure the required budget for the RP implementation is timely and sufficiently allocated for planned compensation payment and resettlement – as described in the RP,
- Taking an active role in coordinating with PCs at all levels and the LFDC to solve grievances/complaints in a timely manner and setting up a database of PAPs and compensation for each component as well as for the entire project,
- Appointing staff with solid experience in resettlement and familiar with WB's ESSs to serve as a social/GRM focal point for the PPMU,
- Getting land handed over by PAPs and handing it over to contractors,
- Reporting periodically land acquisition and resettlement activities to the WB.

12.3. SCCC and LFDC

197. The SCCC shall take responsibility for compensation and site clearance for the project, including:

- Planning and implementing all daily resettlement activities for the project,
- Making inventories of the acquired land, completing compensation lists and tables, and preparing sum-up tables to be submitted to competent authorities for approval and paying compensation directly to each affected person after receiving compensation funds,
- Preparing allocated land and relevant procedures for the resettlement of relocated HHs,
- Appointing staff for conciliation and handling of complaints by PAPs on compensation policy and entitlements,
- If necessary, establishing commune SCCC and directing them in implementing resettlement activities,
- Paying special attention to the needs and aspirations of vulnerable groups (the elderly, female/single household heads, etc.),
- Coordinating closely with the IMC in independently monitoring the RP implementation.

198. The LFDC shall take responsibility for the implementation of compensation and site clearance for the project, including:

- Developing plans of land acquisition implementation according to the annual land use plan of the commune for compensation, support, and resettlement,
- Conducting the DMS and preparing the compensation plan,
- Coordinating with an independent land appraiser to carry out a replacement cost survey for land and assets on land to estimate compensation costs,
- Coordinating with PPMU, and project CPCs to implement the compensation, support, and resettlement and site clearance activities,
- Participating in the GRM and providing all required information for the province and project communes in resolving land compensation and resettlement complaints,

- Providing dossiers, maps, information, and data on land and assets on land in accordance with legal provisions.

12.4. CPCs

199. CPCs shall be responsible for:

- Establishing commune-level working groups and managing their operations; assigning commune staff to assist the LFDC and PPMU in preparing the project DMS, preparing documents on land acquisition, and implementing resettlement activities;
- Verifying PAHs' legal titles or certifying their land use or transfer to meet the requirements of compensation;
- Assisting other units and agencies, including the PPMU, in posting or disseminating project information; holding community meetings; and consulting PAHs for comments;
- Assisting other units and agencies, including the PPMU, in carrying out demographic surveys, replacement cost surveys, detailed measurement and inventory surveys, and other resettlement activities;
- Participating in all operations of land acquisition and allocation, resettlement, rehabilitation support, and social development support;
- Supporting PAHs in all resettlement activities and living standard restoration;
- Notifying PAHs on compensation schedule, monitoring compensation implementation; and signing in documents on compensation with PAHs; and
- Ensuring full implementation of the GRM from PAHs; recording all grievances and filing all documents on grievances; supporting and advising PAHs; and promptly resolving grievances.

12.5. PAHs

200. PAHs shall be responsible for:

- Coordinating with survey teams in carefully checking and certifying affected land and other assets as well as their entitlements;
- Engaging in all phases of the RP preparation and implementation and giving feedback to improve the quality of the RP and advise solutions for implementing the RP smoothly; and
- Handing over acquired land on time after receiving full compensation and entitlements.

12.6. IMC

201. The PPMU will hire an IMC to conduct socio-economic surveys and monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RP. The IMC will report on progress and make recommendations for resolving problems identified during the monitoring process on a regular basis. The proposed term of reference (TOR) for IMC is shown in *Appendix 2*.

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1. Main activities of the RP implementation

202. Following Article 86 of Land Law 2024 and Article 28 of Decree 102/2024/ND-CP, the resettlement implementation procedure of the project is summarized in

203. *Table* 39.

Table 39: Resettlement implementation plan for the project

No.	Main activities	Implementation guide	Timeline
1.	The PPMU hands over the benchmarks of site clearance to LFDC	– Based on the detailed technical design of project components, the PPMU will hand over the site clearance benchmarks to LFDC to identify PAHs and to conduct DMS of affected land and assets.	After the detailed technical design is approved
2.	Conduct consultation meetings with affected people due to land acquisition	Contents of the consultation: – The purpose, significance, and importance of the project being implemented on the land to be acquired; – Regulations regarding compensation, support, and resettlement policies when the state acquires land; – The proposed contents of the compensation, support, and resettlement plan; – The proposed resettlement area in cases where individuals whose land is acquired are to be relocated.	After the detailed technical design is approved
3	Notice of land acquisition	– The competent People's Committee issues a land acquisition notice; – The affected CPC sends the land acquisition notice to each affected household (if any). Additionally, the land acquisition notice and the list of affected households are publicly posted at the CPC's office and common community gathering places in the area of the land acquisition throughout compensation, support, and resettlement. – In cases where any affected households (if any) cannot be contacted or the land acquisition notice cannot be delivered, the notice shall be published in one of the central and provincial daily newspapers for three consecutive issues and broadcasted on central and provincial radio or television three times over three consecutive days. The notice will also be posted at the CPC's office, common community gathering places in the area of the land acquisition, and published on the electronic portal of the PPC throughout compensation, support, and resettlement, without the need to resend the land acquisition notice.	Before meeting PAPs to disseminate project information and DMS plan.
4	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	– The affected CPC coordinates with the compensation, support, and resettlement organization, relevant agencies, and the affected households to conduct an Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), and record the current status of the land to be acquired and assets attached to the land. They will also determine the origin of the land and on-land assets. – The affected CPC coordinates with the compensation, support, and resettlement organization to investigate, identify, and fully account for actual damages to land use rights and assets on land. They will also identify individuals with related rights and obligations, income derived from the	According to the resettlement implementation progress

No.	Main activities	Implementation guide	Timeline
		use of the land, and assets attached to the land, and assess the needs for resettlement and occupational changes. – In cases where any affected households do not cooperate in the IOL, the CPC shall take the lead, in coordination with the Fatherland Front Committee of the commune and the compensation, support, and resettlement organization, to encourage and persuade the households to gain consensus in implementation. – The process of persuasion shall be conducted within 15 days and must be documented in writing. If, after 10 days from the conclusion of the persuasion period, the household still does not cooperate with the IOL, the Chairman of the PPC shall issue a compulsory inventory decision. The household is required to comply with the compulsory inventory decision. If they do not comply, the Chairman of the PPC shall issue a coercive enforcement decision to implement the compulsory inventory decision and organize enforcement as stipulated in Article 88 of the Land Law 2024.	
5	Developing the compensation, support, and resettlement plan	– The compensation, support, and resettlement organization is tasked with developing the compensation, support, and resettlement plan. – It must ensure that all affected assets and PAPs' entitlements are included in the approved entitlement matrix.	According to the resettlement implementation progress
6	Conducting consultations on the compensation, support, and resettlement plan	– The compensation, support, and resettlement organization must coordinate with the affected CPC to publicly post the compensation, support, and resettlement plan at the CPC's office and common community gathering places in the area of land acquisition for a period of 30 days. – Immediately after the public posting period ends, they shall gather feedback on the compensation, support, and resettlement plan by holding direct meetings with AHs. In cases where any AHs do not participate in the direct meetings for valid reasons, they may submit their opinions in writing. – The consultation process must be documented in minutes, clearly stating the number of agreeing opinions, the number of disagreeing opinions, and other opinions regarding the plan. It should also include responses and explanations for the feedback received, with confirmation from representatives of the CPC and representatives of the AHs. – Within 60 days from the date of collecting opinions, the compensation, support, and resettlement organization must coordinate with the CPC to organize a dialogue in cases where there are still disagreements about the plan. The organization should consider and respond to feedback on the draft compensation, support, and resettlement plan and finalize the plan to submit to the competent authority.	

No.	Main activities	Implementation guide	Timeline
7	Getting the compensation, support, and resettlement plan appraisal and approval	– Submitting the compensation plan to the PPC for appraisal and approval.	Within 05 days from the date of receiving the plan
8	Publishing the approved compensation, support, and resettlement plan	– The compensation, support, and resettlement organization coordinates with the CPCs to disseminate and publicly post the decision approving the compensation, support, and resettlement plan at the CPCs and community places. – The organization sends the approved plan to each AH. The plan should clearly state the amount of compensation, support, resettlement arrangement (if any), the time and place for the payment of compensation and support, the timing for arranging land resettlement (if any), and the timeline for handing over the acquired land.	Within 30 days
9	Paying compensation and restoration allowances	– Compensation and assistance must be paid at one time before land acquisition. – In the event that PAHs do not agree to receive compensation money because they continue to complain, their compensation amount must be placed in an escrow account at a bank with an interest rate (with a 10% contingency) until they agree to receive the money. – Lack of legal documents (such as the land use rights certificate mortgaging the bank) does not impede receiving compensation. – Notify PAPs of the date the acquired land will be handed over to the project.	Within 30 days from the approval date of the compensation plan
10	Issuing a land acquisition decision	The competent People's Committee issues the land acquisition decision within 10 days from the date of: – Approval of the compensation, support, and resettlement plan in cases where resettlement is not required; – The AHs are arranged for on-site resettlement and agree to receive compensation for temporary accommodation costs; – The AHs have received the land to build a resettlement house themselves; – The AHs have been handed over a resettlement house; – The AHs have been handed over a resettlement land associated with a house; – The AHs agree and have received compensation to arrange their own accommodation; – The AHs voluntarily hand over the land to the State and have been provided with temporary accommodation or have received compensation for temporary accommodation costs.	10 days after the compensation payment and resettlement area handover is completed

No.	Main activities	Implementation guide	Timeline
10	Handing over sites for construction	– PAPs will receive compensation and allowance for the acquired land and hand over it to the project.	After 10 days from the completion date of compensation payment
11	Restoring livelihoods for severe PAPs (if necessary)	– Surveying the needs of severely affected and vulnerable households for vocational training, job creation, and other supports. – Preparing an IRP to submit to the PPC and WB for approval. – Implementing the IRP.	Survey of needs after identifying severely affected and vulnerable households (at the compensation plan preparation phase) and implementation of the IRP immediately after compensation payment.
12	Resolving complaints, and concerns	– Receiving and settling complaints, and concerns of PAPs according to the project's GRM. – The PPMU resettlement staff monitors and coordinates with relevant agencies in the complaint settlement process. – Report complaint settlement status in internal monitoring reports.	Immediately upon receiving complaints from the PAPs
Monitoring and evaluation			
13	Internal monitoring	– Internal monitoring of the RP implementation will be the primary responsibility of the PPMU with the support of consultants and in collaboration with CPCs on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the RP. – The monitoring findings will be included in quarterly reports to the PPC and WB.	– From the beginning implementation of compensation activities. – Submit quarterly monitoring reports to the WB in the first week of the following quarter.
14	External monitoring	– Mobilizing the IMC to externally monitor the RP implementation in accordance with the Terms of Reference. – Independent monitoring will be carried out every 6 months, and a post-resettlement assessment will be carried out when resettlement activities are completed within 6-12 months. – The monitoring reports will be reviewed by the PPMU before being submitted to the WB for approval. – The PPMU and compensation executing agencies will provide relevant information and assist the IMC in carrying out their tasks.	– Mobilize on schedule and every 6 months. – The time of mobilization after paying compensation and support for PAHs is according to actual progress.

13.2. Implementation Schedule

204. The implementation schedule for the project's resettlement plan is shown in *Table 40*.

Table 40: Implementation schedule for the RP of the project

No.	Main activities	Time
1	**Resettlement Plan**	
1.1	Determination of expected Project location and scope of impacts	November 2023
1.2	Socio-economic survey, preliminary inventory of losses (IOL), public consultation with affected people and RP preparation	March 2024
1.3	Submission of RP to An Giang PPC for review	July 2025
1.4	Submission of RP to World Bank	July 2025
2	**Implementation of Resettlement Plan**	
2.1	Preparation of cadastral dossiers and demarcation of land acquisition	November 2025
2.2	Public consultation and information disclosure, detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement cost survey, detailed compensation plan	December 2025
2.3	Compensation payment	May 2026
2.4	Site clearance, relocation and restoration measures (if any)	July 2026
3	**Monitoring and Evaluation (Internal and External)**	
3.1	Post-resettlement evaluation (6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities)	December 2026

14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1. Objectives of monitoring

205. To ensure full and timely performance of activities and commitments described in approved RP, the Contractor shall carry out regular monitoring and assessment of RP implementation. Monitoring of RP implementation is to collect information about RP implementation while assessment of RP implementation will analyze collected information to weigh the performance, compliance with schedule and agreed methods and evaluate conformity with the WB's ESS5. In case of differences between RP and actual implementation, mitigation measures will be proposed timely by the PPMU. Monitoring includes 2 following purposes:

- Verify whether the Project activities are completed efficiently or not, including quantity, quality and time.
- Assess whether these activities reach the objectives and purpose of the Project or not, and if not, how much do they reach.

14.2. Internal monitoring

206. Internal monitoring of the implementation of RP is the main responsibility of the PPMU with the support of the project consultants and in collaboration with CPCs through progress reports. Key assignments of internal monitoring are as below:

- Coordinate with related agencies in the process of RP implementation,

- Collect necessary data to establish a resettlement database of RP progress reports for internal monitoring purposes,
- Identify any pending or non-compliance issues during RP implementation,
- Work closely with IMC to oversee the implementation of RP,
- Receive and report a complaint of affected people to competent authorities for resolution.

207. The PPMU will submit internal monitoring reports on RP implementation to the WB as part of the project's quarterly progress reports or as stand-alone reports. The following key contents should be included in the report:

- Number of PAHs based on impact types, conditions for compensation reimbursement, relocation, and income restoration of PAHs,
- Budget allocation for compensation reimbursement activities and reimbursed budget for each activity,
- Results of complaints redress and any remaining issues that require the attention of administrative authorities at various levels,
- Pending, non-compliance issues during the project implementation phase,
- Implementation schedule of the updated actual resettlement.

14.3. External monitoring (independent monitoring)

208. An IMC will be mobilized by the PPMU to monitor the RP implementation. The consultant must have expertise in the environmental and social sciences and considerable experience in independent monitoring of the RP implementation. Its monitoring mission should be based on the terms of reference approved by WB. The IMC will begin its work as soon as the project implementation begins or after compensation payment is completed at the latest.

209. Independent monitoring aims to provide a periodic independent evaluation of the results of implementing the resettlement objectives, including changes in living standards and employment, income rehabilitation and social basis of those affected, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability of entitlements, needs for additional measures to minimize the impacts (if any), and to identify strategic lessons for future policy making and planning.

210. In addition to evaluating the information contained in internal monitoring reports, the IMC will conduct six-monthly monitoring missions. Monitoring should cover all severely and vulnerable PAHs, as well as at least 30% of the remaining households. The following issues will be monitored and evaluated by the IMC, including but not limited to:

- Implementation of resettlement sites which include the status in comparison with the plan, progress, and impacts on resettled PAPs,
- Payment of compensation and income and livelihood restoration allowances,
- Provisions of assistance for PAPs who have to rebuild their houses on their remaining land or build their houses in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots,
- Consultation and public dissemination of compensation policy for PAPs about (a) land acquisition, leasing, and relocation activities; (b) compensation policy and entitlements among the PAPs; and (c) awareness of various options available to PAHs as provided for in the RP,

- Income and livelihood restoration of PAPs,
- Operation of the GRM and complaint solving of PAPs,
- PAPs' satisfaction level on various aspects of the RP,
- Trends on living standards and any potential issues in the restoration of living standards and suitable measures.

211. The IMC must submit a periodic report every 6 months, reflecting the findings in the monitoring process. Each report will be reviewed by the PPMU before being submitted to the WB and should contain (i) progress on RP implementation; (ii) deviations from the RP's provisions and principles, if any; (iii) identification of outstanding issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the current situation and can resolve issues in a timely manner; and (iv) progress on the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

212. Besides, the IMC monitor will evaluate the resettlement implementation within 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. A report of the ex-post resettlement evaluation will be included in the project completion report. The implementation of resettlement cannot be considered complete until the ex-post evaluation and the project completion audit confirm that all PAHs have received full compensation and assistance and that their livelihoods and lives have been restored as planned.

213. Terms of reference for the IMC is presented in Appendix 2.

15. COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGET

15.1. Replacement Cost Survey

214. The main objective of the replacement cost survey is to ensure compensation for all affected assets will be at replacement cost. Replacement cost will be obtained through a field survey conducted by an independent appraiser as follows:

- Land price is determined at the time of resettlement report preparation;
- Prices of trees and crops are determined at present;
- Prices of materials, workers, houses, and structures are specified at present.

215. During the preparation of the RP, a rapid replacement cost survey was conducted by the E&S consultant in the project area in March and April 2024 through:

- Directly interviewing households in affected and surrounding areas by questionnaires to collect information on the market price of all types of lands and non-land assets in the Project area;
- Consulting with representatives of DOF, DOC, Department of Natural Resource and Environment (now Department of Agriculture and Environment), and agencies in Kien Giang (now An Giang) province and relevant communes on land price, assets, harvest, crops, and trees;
- Carrying out consultation with some local construction companies on construction prices, material price;
- Accessing local land brokers, and websites to figure out information.

216. Results of the rapid replacement cost survey showed that the provincial proposed rates are equivalent to market prices and acceptable to local affected people. Therefore, the provincial rates are proposed to apply for calculating compensation costs of the project. Detailed approaches and replacement cost survey methods are summarized in *Appendix 5*.

217. It is noted that replacement costs for land and other structures on land will be updated at the time of resettlement implementation to ensure compensation at current market prices.

15.2. Funding source

218. The budget for the implementation of this RP will come from An Giang PPC's counterpart fund and is included in the total project investment cost.

15.3. Cost estimation

219. Cost estimation for implementing the RP is **19,999,825,032 VND** (equivalent to $ 854,693), see details in *Table 41*.

Table 41: Estimated costs for the PR implementation

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit price (VNĐ)	Quantity	Total (VNĐ)	Notes
A	**Land compensation**				**4,794,011,500**	
I	**Residential land**			**0**	**0**	
1	Rural residential land	m^2		0	0	
II	**Agricultural land**				**4,794,011,500**	
2.1	**For the system of 23 sluices**			**67,007.08**		
2.1.1	Canal banks, agricultural land within sluice locations managed by State	m^2		26,140.66		
2.1.2	Canal banks, agricultural land within sluice locations managed by households	m^2	150,000	20,184.81	3,027,721,500	Market price 1.5 billion VND/ha
2.1.3	Surface water land (canals) managed by State	m^2		20,681.61		
2.2	**For the road**			**86,618.00**		
2.2.1	Section from K3-5 sluice to the defense dike					
a	Annual crop land	m^2	150,000	2,037.80	305,670,000	
b	Roads and road corridor land managed by State	m^2		4,306.00		
2.2.2	Section from K3-6 sluice to K3-5 sluice					
a	Roads and road corridor land managed by State	m^2		37,518.00		
2.2.3	Section from K3-7 sluice to K3-6 sluice	m^2		38,583.00		

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit price (VNĐ)	Quantity	Total (VNĐ)	Notes
2.2.4	Section from NH80 to K3-7 sluice					
a	Agricultural land	m^2	350,000	1,074.50	376,075,000	Market price 3.5 billion VND/ha
b	Land for growing perennial crops	m^2	350,000	3,098.70	1,084,545,000	
c	The land area adjacent to National Highway 80 (30 m far from the NH)	m^2	1,680,000	423.10	710,808,000	Market price 1,680,000 m^2 for 1 m2 (with the length of the house is lower than 30m from the NH80)
B	**Compensation for houses and other structures on land (for 12 households)**				**1,930,987,900**	
I	**For the system of 23 sluices**			**423**		Decision No. 940/2021/QD-UBND dated 08 April 2021 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC
1.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and brick walls (C4.05)	m^2	2,878,534	237.35	683,220,045	
1.2	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (T.01)	m^2	1,307,496	365.92	478,438,936	
1.3	Prefabricated houses (NLG.01)	m^2	1,097,559	0	0	
1.4	Corrugated iron huts (T.25)	m^2	923,895	61.67	56,976,605	
1.5	B40 steel fences (HR.14)	m^2	183,592	42	7,710,864	
1.6	Mooring areas (MCT.01)	m^2	219,780	40	8,791,200	
1.7	Tree fences (HR.17)	m^2	63,936	60	3,836,160	
1.8	Yard (Vkt.31)	m^2	192,788	217	41,834,996	
1.9	Drilled wells (GK.03)	items	8,000,000	7	56,000,000	
1.10	Temporary bridges	items	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	
1.11	Toilets (WC15)	m^2	2,251,306	17.5	39,397,855	

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit price (VNĐ)	Quantity	Total (VNĐ)	Notes
II	**For the road**					
2.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (T01)	m^2	1,307,496	289	378,127,843	
2.2	Brick houses (C3.05)	m^2	5,040,270	16	78,628,212	
2.3	Corrugated iron roofs (NLG01)	m^2	1,097,559	36	39,512,124	
2.4	Drilled wells (GK.03)	items	8,000,000	4	32,000,000	
2.5	Toilets (WC15)	m^2	2,251,306	10	22,513,060	
C	**Compensation for trees**				**3,167,202,500**	
1	Jackfruit	tree	800,000	113	90,400,000	Decision No. 750/QD-UBND dated 02 April 2024 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC
2	Coconut	tree	1,091,000	258	281,478,000	
3	Mango	tree	1,835,000	150	275,250,000	
4	Guava	tree	324,000	580	187,920,000	
5	Banana	tree	64,000	3,896	249,344,000	
6	Custard apple	tree	675,000	55	37,125,000	
7	Soursop	tree	675,000	2	1,350,000	
8	Apricot blossom	tree	250,000	304	76,000,000	
9	Malayan bazan	tree	150,000	38	5,700,000	
10	Melaleuca	tree	60,000	30,615	1,836,900,000	
11	Pineapple	m2	12,000	2,280	27,360,000	
12	Cassava	m2	10,000	19	190,000	

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit price (VNĐ)	Quantity	Total (VNĐ)	Notes
13	Noni	tree	150,000	15	2,250,000	
14	Canary Cheesewood	tree	150,000	1	150,000	
15	Papaya	tree	143,000	5	715,000	
16	Rose	tree	679,000	8	5,432,000	
18	Eucalyptus	tree	45,000	882	39,690,000	
19	Cynometra ramilflora (Lụa)	tree	165,000	2	330,000	
20	Sapodilla	tree	679,000	8	5,432,000	
21	Longan	tree	1,039,000	15	15,585,000	
22	Grapefruit	tree	679,000	2	1,358,000	
23	Plum	tree	679,000	1	679,000	
24	Rice	tree	5,000	3,311	16,553,500	
25	Cashew	tree	679,000	2	1,358,000	
26	Paper flower	tree	450,000	2	900,000	
27	Palmyra Palm	tree	783,000	1	783,000	
28	Black locust	tree	165,000	4	660,000	
29	Bamboo	brush	300,000	4	1,200,000	
30	Wood trees	tree	165,000	2	330,000	
31	Kumquat	tree	239,000	20	4,780,000	
D	**Assistance**				**4,932,948,600**	
I	**For displaced households**				**2,739,200,000**	

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit price (VNĐ)	Quantity	Total (VNĐ)	Notes
1	House moving allowance	households	10,000,000	12	120,000,000	Decision No. 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 8, Section 1)
3	Allowance for life stabilization (12 households with 51 people) 30kg of rice/person*20,000 VND/kg*51 people*36 months	person	7,200,000	51	367,200,000	- Decision No. 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 11). Because these 12 households all have agricultural land but build houses for living. The other households are all less than 30% of agricultural land - Support duration: 36 months (highly challenging socioeconomic regions).
4	Allowance for vulnerable	households	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	According to Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 20, Point d)
5	Renting houses during the transition period	households	36,000,000	12	432,000,000	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 15, point b) with a provisional period of 12 months
6	Resettlement arrangements	households	150,000,000	12	1,800,000,000	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 14 and Article 17), estimated at 150 million/resettlement plot
II	**Allowance for job changes**			**26,395.81**	**1,583,748,600**	
1	Households losing production land	m^2	60,000	26,395.81	1,583,748,600	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Clause 2, Article 13). Currently, An Giang does not have a new land price list, so it is temporarily calculated according to Decision 03/2020/QD-UBND dated January 13, 2020. Appendix 9, Table 1, I-e, location 1

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit price (VNĐ)	Quantity	Total (VNĐ)	Notes
III	**Incentive bonus**	households	10,000,000	61.00	**610,000,000**	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 21)
E	**Subtotal for land compensation and assistance**				**14,825,150,500**	
F	**Independent monitoring consultant**				**1,000,000,000**	Estimated
G	**Income restoration program**				**2,000,000,000**	Estimated
I	**Contingencies I=(E+F+G)*0,1**				**1,782,515,050**	**Estimated at rate of 10%**
J	**Total J=E+F+G+H+I**				**19,607,665,550**	
K	**Cost for compensation, support and resettlement organization**				**392,159,482**	**Estimated at rate of 2%**
L	**Total for the Resettlement plan M=K+L**				**19,999,825,032**	

APPENDICE

APPENDIX 1: GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF AN IRP DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

1. GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following are some general guidelines for preparation of the IRP for the project:

- The IRP is developed specifically for severely affected by the loss of productive assets, losing 30% or more of total productive land and/or assets, or 30% or more of their total income sources.
- In order to effectively address the needs of beneficiaries and maximize available resources, the IRP should be prepared with the full participation of eligible PAHs, concerned people's committees at all levels, relevant agencies and community organizations (agriculture and environment; finance; home affairs; trade and industry; ethnic and religious affers; farmer union, and others).
- The outcomes of the IRP are more sustainable if it is designed in a way that allows participating PAHs to contribute or invest their own resources (including labor) in the program.
- Particular attention should be given to ensuring the participation of affected women, vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities in planning and design of the IRP. For example, by carrying out separate interviews with women, vulnerable households during detailed needs assessment, implementing IRP activities that facilitate the participation of and are responsive to the needs of these groups.
- IRP should be designed with clear institutional set-up, clear roles and responsibilities, a realistic time frame for implementation, and clear monitoring and reporting arrangements.
- During both preparation and implementation, a proper assessment of impacts and risks is essential to be able to come up with accurate cost estimates for the IRP.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation of the progress of IRP implementation is required to ensure that the objectives are being met and that issues/problems as well solutions to these can be identified and implemented as soon as possible.

2. PROCESS OF PREPARING THE IRP

a) Information required

The IRP is developed on the basis of a “Detailed needs assessment” which involves several data-gathering and participative activities used to determine the following:

- The list of PAHs eligible for participation in the IRP based on project impacts and their pre-project socioeconomic conditions.
- Compensation and assistance package that the PAHs would receive for the project impacts.
- PAHs’ income restoration needs and preferences in terms of types of activities, contributions, etc.
- Existing livelihood resources (on-going programs as well as the capacity of involved personnel) in the local area that could potentially be tapped for the IRP.
- Potential risks to the success of IRP activities, and measures to avoid /mitigate these risks.

b) Carrying out the detailed needs assessment

Prior to conducting the detailed needs assessment, all stakeholders, including PAHs and concerned government agencies, should be aware of the criteria used to identify who is eligible for participation in the IRP. For this project, these are severely affected by the loss of productive assets, losing 30% or more of total productive land and/or assets, or 30% or more of their total income sources.

The detailed needs assessment is a participative process: the needs, preferences and capacities of PAHs are determined by the An Giang PPMU and commune and hamlet officers together with the eligible PAHs.

c) Measures to gather information

- Socio-economic survey (SES): The SES will be used to produce baseline data and assess socio-economic conditions and potential risks and impacts on PAPs due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The SES can be carried out in combination with the DMS. However, if it cannot be combined with these activities, the SES is carried out on a sample basis. The following information will be required:
  - Composition of members of the PAH (age, gender, physical conditions, educational level, skills, etc.). This information will serve as indicators for the capacity of PAH members to undertake potential livelihood activities;
  - Interest in participating in the IRP;
  - Preferred income restoration activities of PAHs;
  - Available material resources of the PAPs after land acquisition and resettlement (including the space available to conduct potential activities such as backyard livestock production).
- Qualitative data gathering activities such as the following can also be used to supplement information from the DMS and SES:
  - Key informant interviews,
  - Focus group discussions (FGD),
  - Community and public meetings,
  - Direct field observations.

d) Persons involved in preparing the IRP

As discussed further in above section, efforts should be made to ensure that the IRP is prepared with the full participation of PAHs eligible for participation in the IRP, and in close coordination with concerned agencies at provincial, and commune levels. Establishment of the IRP based on need assessment and activities related to livelihood program in An Giang province.

e) Institutional arrangements

Institutional arrangements for the IRP should be integrated with implementation arrangements for the RP.

f) IRP costs

The budget for the IRP will consist of: (i) Cost for each type and model of IRP activity (e.g. cultivation activities, livestock activities, non-agriculture activities, etc.); (ii) Costs for each type of technical training required to efficiently engage in the IRP activities; (iii) Management and implementation cost (based on actual costs approved by the PPC); and (iv) Contingency.

g) Approval of the IRP

A separate document on the IRP should also be prepared by An Giang PPMU and submitted to An Giang PPC for approval. The final IRP document should also be disseminated to PAPs, community and relevant agencies following the disclosure process described in the agreed RP.

h) Implementation of the IRP

Income restoration program will be implemented for severely affected people immediately after compensation payment.

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE IMC OF THE RP

1. BACKGROUND

As with all projects financed by the WB, the Bank's ESSs and procurement policies will be used to engage consultants, contractors, and suppliers of goods and services. Separate consultants will be hired to monitor the Project's resettlement during its implementation with the support of the Construction Supervision Consultant. This TOR is concerned with the project's external resettlement monitoring. The external monitoring will be carried out by an IMC that is separate from the An Giang PPMU. It will also function as an early warning system for the PPMU of any problems that arise during the RP implementation, as well as a channel for PAPs to express their needs and reactions to resettlement execution.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

Objectives of the assignment on external resettlement monitoring and evaluation are to:

- Verify results of internal monitoring;
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate for meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to PAP conditions.

Information Requirements: The IMC will monitor and evaluate achievements and impacts of putting the approved RP into action. The IMC will develop a database sufficient to evaluate whether the objectives of the RP are being met. This database will be developed so that “before” and “after” resettlement conditions can be compared. The database will be comprised of information gathered from the Census and Detailed Measurement Survey of each impacted household, which will serve as the basis for the Project's record keeping system. As needed, the IMC will add maps, charts, photos of affected properties, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents related to resettlement to the database.

To achieve these objectives, the 2 main activities will be carried out within the assignment:

- Periodically monitoring the implementation of project resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs’ lives during the project implementation; and
- Evaluating socio-economic/living standard conditions of PAHs following the conclusion of RP implementation.

3. IMPLEMENTATION TIME

A suggest schedule to be expected to provide comments from team indicated in required output. Timing for submission will depend on the progress of construction work, subject to negotiation and agreement with the An Giang PPMU.

4. SCOPE OF WORKS

Monitoring targets and functions of external monitoring shall include (i) review of pre-Project baseline data on PAPs, (ii) identification and selection of an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts, (iii) use of various formal and informal surveys

for impact analysis, (iv) use of participatory methods for monitoring and evaluation; and (v) assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning.

In detail, the IMC will:

(i) Review the existing baseline data and gather additional socio-economic baseline data (if necessary) on sample families which are entitled to receive compensation for all of their lost assets or for resettlement;

(ii) Monitor implementation of the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation policies and public information campaign as designed in the RP; (c) Identify any discrepancy between the RP and actual practice, problems in RP implementation as well as any local level grievances;

(iii) Propose measures to solve potential problems and complaint (if necessary) or outstanding issues to the PMU and the WB;

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators:

(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 are 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) Support for recovering income sources.

(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 meeting to monitor 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 DPs as provided for in the RP.

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

(vi) DPs' satisfaction on various aspects of the RP will be monitoring and recorded. Operation of the complaint mechanism and speed of complaint settlement will be monitored.

(vii) Linkage of resettlement and resettlement site preparation: The completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities preparation (should be completed at least one month before the start of actual resettlement);

(viii) Restoration of civil infrastructure: All necessary infrastructures (water supply, drainage system, roads, sanitation, etc.) Should be developed at the resettlement sites or at the site of relocation up to a standard at least equal to the standard at the original location;

(ix) Resettlement budget and financing: The IMC should monitor the resettlement compensation rates, various allowances and the actual resettlement expenditures versus the resettlement budget. The monitor should cover resettlement financing as well, including timing and sufficiency of financial allocations for resettlement.

(x) Public survey and information disclosure:

- To check if affected persons were informed and consulted about resettlement activities, such as resettlement apartments and site and services allocation;
- The IMC should attend some public consultation meetings to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and proposed recommendations to address any resolved outstanding problems; and
- To check the availability of RP in the related local institutions.

(xi) Level of satisfaction:

- The level of satisfaction of affected persons with various aspects of the RP will be monitored and record; and
- Monitoring the operations of grievance procedures and the timeframe of redress of grievances will be monitored;

(xii) Standards of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in living standards of households displaced will be observed and the potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be identified and reported;

(xiii) Follow-up Socio-Economic Survey: One year after the end of resettlement activities the IMC will conduct a follow-up socio-economic survey to determine the impact of the project on income levels and living standards of the PAP;

(xiv) Resettlement management: Institutional setup, staffing, and internal monitoring mechanisms.

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 implementation.
- Monitoring will be on a sample basis. Scale of the survey sample may cover 100% relocated households and severely affected households, and at least 20% of the remaining households. The sample survey should be conducted twice a year.
- The surveys should include women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable target groups. It should have equal representation of male and female respondents.

b) Database Storage: The IMC will maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information. It will contain files on results of independent monitoring, surveyed DPs and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All databases compiled will be fully accessible by the An Giang PPMU and the WB.

c) Reports:

- The IMC must report every 6 months which mentions the findings in the monitoring process. This monitoring report will be submitted to the PPMU, and then the PPMU will submit the WB in the form of appendixes of the progress report.
- The report should contain: (i) a report on the progress of RP implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP; (ii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing

situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

d) Follow-Up Monitoring Report: The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the IMC and PPMU. The PPMU held meetings immediately after receiving the report. Necessary follow-up action will be taken based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

e) Ex-post Evaluation: Ex-post evaluation is an assessment for the whole RP implementation to assess whether the stated objectives have been achieved. The external monitor will conduct an ex-post evaluation of the resettlement process and impacts 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. The evaluation will use the same survey questionnaire and sample that was used during the monitoring activities.

APPENDIX 3: DUE DILIGENCE OF THE RESETTLEMENT AREA TO BE USED FOR THE PROJECT

1. OBJECTIVE OF THE DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW

The province will use the Binh Giang 1 residential area which was built in 2002 by the province budget for the project's DHs.

The area is considered associated facilities (because all three criteria for associated facilities as defined by the Bank were met). The compensation payment, support provision, and resettlement activities related to the resettlement site have been completed. Before it will be used for the project, the following requirements will be done:

- Determine if the procedures of land acquisition and resettlement of the residential area undertaken are consistent with regulations of Viet Nam and WB's ESS5.
- Check to see if there are any pending resettlement issues at the time of due diligence so that follow-up actions can be proposed.

2. METHODS

The following methods were used for this due diligence review:

- Desk review of secondary data, including relevant documents provided by the province.
- Interviews with representatives of some affected households and relevant government officials.
- Consultations with relevant communities.
- Field observation to validate the review results.

3. RESULTS OF THE DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW

3.1. Detailed information on the residential area

This residential area is currently loacted along Binh Giang 1 road, which will be constructed as part of the project. The residential area consists of 395 land lots, of which 43 lots have been allocated to individuals and organization for settlement, leaving 352 vacant lots that can be allocated to displaced households of the project (see *Table 1*).

Table 1: List of land plots that have been handed over/sold in the Binh Giang 1 residential area

No.	Descriptions	Location	Numbered plot (plots)
I	**Type I**		**23 lots**
1	Tran Thi Bang	Kinh Tu, Binh Giang	3
2	Tran Thi Bang	Kinh Tu, Binh Giang	4
3	Tran Thi Bang	Kinh Tu, Binh Giang	5
4	Thi Dam	Ranh Hat, Binh Giang	6
5	Nguyen Thi Luon	Vinh Lac, Rach Gia	35
6	Nguyen Ngoc Quang	Vinh Lac, Rach Gia	36

7	Quang Trong Phuong	Vinh Lac, Rach Gia	37
8	Luu Thi Mai Huong	Vinh Bao, Rach Gia	38
9	Nguyen Thanh Nam	An Hoa, Rach Gia	39
10	Nguyen Thanh Cong	Kien Luong town	40
11	Phan Thanh Nguyen	Vinh Thanh, Rach Gia	41
12	Pham Vu Dung	Rach Soi, Rach Gia	42
13	Bui Thi Kim Chi	Rach Soi, Rach Gia	43
14	Huynh Tan Linh	Vinh Bao, Rach Gia	44
15	Huynh Tan Linh	Vinh Bao, Rach Gia	45
16	Thai The Anh	Rach Soi, Rach Gia	46
17	Nguyen Van Trung	Vinh Bao, Rach Gia	47
18	Le Van Nam	Rach Soi, Rach Gia	48
19	Pham Thi Hong Mien	Rach Soi, Rach Gia	49
20	Name Nguyen Thuy Oanh	Vinh Bao, Rach Gia	52
21	Name Nguyen Anh Khai	PC 64, Kien Giang	53
22	Le Thi Diep	An Binh, Rach Gia	54
23	Duong Thi Lan Anh	My Phuoc, Hon Dat	57
II	**Type II**		**20 plots**
24	Nguyen Thi Lua	Cai Lay, Tien Giang	224
25	Nguyen Thi Lua	Cai Lay, Tien Giang	225
26	Nguyen Thi Lua	Cai Lay, Tien Giang	226
27	Nguyen Thi Lua	Cai Lay, Tien Giang	227
28	Nguyen Thi Hue	Tan Hiep, An Giang	378
29	Name Dal	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	379
30	Danh Dung	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	380
31	Danh Thi Xuyen	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	382
32	Thi Ut Va Na	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	383
33	Le Van Thuy	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	384
34	Bui Thi Ngoan	Ranh Hat, Binh Giang	385
35	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thuong	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	388
36	Danh Dam	Giong Ke, Binh Giang	389
37	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	390

38	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	391
39	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	392
40	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	393
41	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	394
42	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	395
43	Giong Ke Secondary School	Binh Giang, Hon Dat	396

3.2. Consultation activities performed

Meetings with local authorities of the residential area showed that the procedure for land acquisition and clearance had been completed and no complaints and issues about the land acquisition payment need to be dealt with.

4. REQUIRED FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

No follow-up actions are required to follow up about the residential area.

APPENDIX 4: RAPID ASSESSMENT REPLACEMENT COSTS

1. Objective and Scope of Work

Objective: To determine a unit price for compensating land and properties on land used for the project. The compensation unit price should be calibrated to closely approximate the actual value and align with the market price. This is required to comply with the project policy framework of compensation at replacement cost at current market value and to meet one of the project principles, which is to ensure that (a) no one is worse off as a result of the project than before it, and (b) people affected by the project can maintain, if not improve, their pre-project standard of living.

Scope of work: During the RP preparation, a replacement cost survey of land types and properties (houses, structures, trees, and crops) was carried out at representative locations throughout the project area.

2. Approaches and Methods

2.1. Approaches

- **Market Approaches**
  - Residential land: Review of transaction information, collected market data, and consultation with local people in the project vicinities; the differences between land prices surveyed in affected areas (including taxes and charges) and benefits people received from the project (receive land in resettlement site at the price stipulated by the PPC for relocated households); actual compensation rate that is used in the region and agreed upon by the locals
  - Houses and structures: Review of market data and interaction with contractors on market unit prices for new house and structure construction; Actual compensation rate used in the area and agreed upon by locals.
  - Trees and crops: Review of market data on trees and crops and consultation with trees and crops buyers and sellers; Actual compensation rate which is applied in the area and agreed by locals.
- **Cost Approaches**
  - Houses and structures: A survey on the construction cost of acquired houses and structures has determined a compensation rate that is enough for reconstructing the affected houses/structures.
  - Land price: The land price on land sale contracts is frequently lower than the price established by the province, and it is also substantially lower than the market price. The market values for such transactions cannot be determined. As a result, the market price of the land is calculated through interviews with locals and local authorities.
  - Trees and crops: survey on cost of planting acquired trees (from sowing, seedling, nursing to harvesting); the compensation rate shall be sufficient for recovery.
- **Income Approaches**: Survey on information about income and costs related to growing of rice, perennial trees, and annual trees, etc.; estimation of agricultural land value through income capitalization method.

2.2. Methods

- **Comparative method**: a survey of cost for new construction of houses, structures and the price of selling trees and crops has been conducted. Comparison this surveyed price with approved

replacement cost and the compensation rate stipulated under the PPC's existing regulations to propose an appropriate replacement cost.

- **Cost method**
  - Houses, structures: survey of unit price of materials, equipment, and the cost for new construction of assets which are similar to acquired properties; comparison with estimated results through comparative method to propose an appropriate replacement cost.
  - Trees and crops: calculation of cost from sowing, seedling, growing and harvesting; comparison with estimated results through comparative method to propose an appropriate replacement cost.
  - Properties of which replacement cost was approved by the PPC, price fluctuation for similar properties will be determined by the Consultant through identified consumption price index (CPI). If the fluctuation rate isn't over 5%, approved replacement cost is still applied but it must be equal to compensation rate approved at the same time by the PPC.

3. Implementation Arrangement

The rapid assessment of replacement cost is conducted concurrently with the social and economic survey of affected households, as well as the inventory of loss. During the assessment, the following objects have been interviewed: (i) Individuals who are directly affected by the project; (ii) Individuals who are not affected by the project; (iii) Construction workers in the locality; and (iv) Representatives of local authorities and mass organizations.

4. Replacement Cost Assessments

4.1. Agricultural Land

- The Consultant has utilized the land price adjustment factor to evaluate and adjust replacement costs in accordance with the replacement cost for agricultural land that is eligible for compensation, as specified in Decision No. 03/2020/QD-UBND dated 13 January 2020 regulating the land prices in the period 2020-2024 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC.
- Survey on data about income, costs related to planting of annual/perennial trees, rice, etc. and value of agricultural land has conducted through capitalization process.

$$\text{Agricultural land price} = \frac{Average\ net\ income\ a\ year}{Average\ interest\ rate\ in\ a\ year\ (12\text{–}month\ term)}$$

Net income within the year = Average income in a year – Expenditure in a year

- Annual crop land: The net income of a land lot in a year is determined by calculating the average income and expenses recorded for producing the land over three consecutive years at the time of price assessment.
- Perennial land: The average annual income is determined by the sum of annual revenue, periodical revenue, and one-time revenue.
- If the income of the land lot cannot be determined, the average income of at least three land lots that are similar in terms of land use right, position, profitability, socio-economic conditions, area, shape, and legal title, as well as actual information and data collected on the market, shall be identified.

- Based on the updated rate that has been adjusted to match the applicable compensated rate in An Giang province, the Consultant has suggested a replacement cost for assets that is appropriate for the current status and compensation rate in the province.

4.2. House and Structures

In accordance with Decision No.940/2021/QD-UBND dated April 08, 2021 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC, the Consultant has consulted the construction price index published monthly and quarterly by the Department of Construction or the related consumption price index (CPI) to evaluate and modify the replacement cost for houses and structures in An Giang province. Furthermore, the consultant assessed the market construction prices for houses and structures and compared them with the prices set by the PPC. The consultant then suggested a replacement cost for assets that aligns with the current status and compensation rate in Kien Giang (now An Giang) province.

4.3. Crops and trees

In accordance with Decision No.940/2021/QD-UBND dated April 08, 2021 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC, the Consultant has consulted the construction price index published monthly and quarterly by the Department of Construction or the related consumption price index (CPI) to evaluate and modify the replacement cost for crops and trees in Kien Giang (now An Giang) province. Furthermore, the consultant assessed the market construction prices for crops and trees and compared them with the prices set by the PPC. The consultant then suggested a replacement cost for crops and trees that aligns with the current status and compensation rate in Kien Giang (now An Giang) province.

Table 1: Unit price of house, structure and tree and crop applied for the project

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit prices set by PPC	Unit prices in the market	Differences
A	**Houses and structures**				
I	**For the system of 23 sluices**				
1.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and brick walls (C4.05)	m^2	2,878,534	3,000,000	1.04
1.2	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (T.01)	m^2	1,307,496	1,300,000	0.99
1.3	Prefabricated houses (NLG.01)	m^2	1,097,559	1,100,000	1.00
1.4	Corrugated iron huts (T.25)	m^2	923,895	920,000	1.00
1.5	B40 steel fences (HR.14)	m^2	183,592	180,000	0.98
1.6	Mooring areas (MCT.01)	m^2	219,780	218,000	0.99
1.7	Tree fences (HR.17)	m^2	63,936	70,000	1.09
1.8	Yard (Vkt.31)	m^2	192,788	190,000	0.99
1.9	Drilled wells (GK.03)	items	8,000,000	8,000,000	1.00
1.10	Temporary bridges	items	4,000,000	8,000,000	2.00

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit prices set by PPC	Unit prices in the market	Differences
1.11	Toilets (WC15)	m^2	2,251,306	2,200,000	0.98
II	**For the road**				
2.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (T01)	m^2	1,307,496	1,300,000	0.99
2.2	Brick houses (C3.05)	m^2	5,040,270	5,000,000	0.99
2.3	Corrugated iron roofs (NLG01)	m^2	1,097,559	1,100,000	1.00
2.4	Drilled wells (GK.03)	items	8,000,000	8,000,000	1.00
2.5	Toilets (WC15)	m^2	2,251,306	2,250,000	1.00
B	**Trees and crops**				
1	Jackfruit	trees	800,000	600,000	0.75
2	Coconut	trees	1,091,000	750,000	0.69
3	Mango	trees	1,835,000	1,150,000	0.63
4	Guava	trees	324,000	230,000	0.71
5	Banana	trees	64,000	460,000	7.19
6	Custard apple	trees	675,000	460,000	0.68
7	Soursop	trees	675,000	460,000	0.68
8	Apricot blossom	trees	250,000	150,000	0.60
9	Malayan bazan	trees	150,000	450,000	3.00
10	Melaleuca	trees	60,000	60,000	1.00
11	Pineapple	m^2	12,000	12,000	1.00
12	Cassava	m^2	10,000	5,000	0.50
13	Noni	trees	150,000	50,000	0.33
14	Canary Cheesewood	trees	150,000	50,000	0.33
15	Papaya	trees	143,000	100,000	0.70
16	Rose	trees	679,000	700,000	1.03
18	Eucalyptus	trees	45,000	45,000	1.00
19	Cynometra ramilflora (Lụa)	trees	165,000	50,000	0.30
20	Sapodilla	trees	679,000	700,000	1.03
21	Longan	trees	1,039,000	1,000,000	0.96
22	Grapefruit	trees	679,000	650,000	0.96
23	Plum	trees	679,000	650,000	0.96

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Unit prices set by PPC	Unit prices in the market	Differences
24	Rice	m^2	5,000	4,500	0.90
25	Cashew	trees	679,000	660,000	0.97
26	Paper flower	trees	450,000	200,000	0.44
27	Palmyra Palm	trees	783,000	750,000	0.96
28	Black locust	trees	165,000	150,000	0.91
29	Bamboo	brushes	300,000	150,000	0.50
30	Wood trees	trees	165,000	150,000	0.91
31	Kumquat	trees	239,000	240,000	1.00

5. Estimated cost

The results of the community consultations and group discussions also showed that:

- Agricultural land: the land saling contracts are lower than the market price, so the local people proposed using market price for replacement cost for agricultural land.
- Tree and crop: Besides the sale of seeding, in the project did not take place any sale activities of timber trees, fruit trees (which have been harvested), thus most local people agreed in using the unit price of PPC at same time of compensation.
- House/structure: most local people agreed in using the unit price of PPC at same time of compensation.

Therefore, in the process of preparing the RP, initial assessment of provincial rates for land, structures, trees have been carried out by checking productivity for productive land; comparing with market prices for structures, crop and trees and seeking household perceptions of market rates. As results, the provincial proposed rates are assessed basically equivalent to market prices, and acceptable to local affected people. During implementation phase, more detailed replacement cost survey will be carried out to update this compensation rates and will be served as basis for compensation and assistances.

Table 2: Cost estimate for the RP of the project

No.	*Descriptions*	*Unit*	*Unit price (VNĐ)*	**Quantity**	*Total (VNĐ)*	*Notes*
A	**Land compensation**				**4,794,011,500**	
I	**Residential land**			**0**	**0**	
1	Rural residential land	m^2		0	0	
II	**Agricultural land**				**4,794,011,500**	
2.1	**For the system of 23 sluices**			**67,007.08**		
2.1.1	Canal banks, agricultural land within sluice locations managed by State	m^2		26,140.66		
2.1.2	Canal banks, agricultural land within sluice locations managed by households	m^2	150,000	20,184.81	3,027,721,500	Market price 1.5 billion VND/ha
2.1.3	Surface water land (canals) managed by State	m^2		20,681.61		
2.2	**For the road**			**86,618.00**		
2.2.1	Section from K3-5 sluice to the defense dike					
a	Annual crop land	m^2	150,000	2,037.80	305,670,000	
b	Roads and road corridor land managed by State	m^2		4,306.00		
2.2.2	Section from K3-6 sluice to K3-5 sluice					
a	Roads and road corridor land managed by State	m^2		37,518.00		
2.2.3	Section from K3-7 sluice to K3-6 sluice	m^2		38,583.00		
2.2.4	Section from NH80 to K3-7 sluice					

No.	*Descriptions*	*Unit*	*Unit price (VNĐ)*	Quantity	*Total (VNĐ)*	*Notes*
a	Agricultural land	m^2	350,000	1,074.50	376,075,000	Market price 3.5 billion VND/ha
b	Land for growing perennial crops	m^2	350,000	3,098.70	1,084,545,000	
c	The land area adjacent to National Highway 80 (30 m far from the NH)	m^2	1,680,000	423.10	710,808,000	Market price 1,680,000 m^2 for 1 m2 (with the length of the house is lower than 30m from the NH80)
B	**Compensation for houses and other structures on land (for 12 households)**				**1,930,987,900**	
I	**For the system of 23 sluices**			**423**		Decision No. 940/2021/QD-UBND dated 08 April 2021 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC
1.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and brick walls (C4.05)	m^2	2,878,534	237.35	683,220,045	
1.2	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (T.01)	m^2	1,307,496	365.92	478,438,936	
1.3	Prefabricated houses (NLG.01)	m^2	1,097,559	0	0	
1.4	Corrugated iron huts (T.25)	m^2	923,895	61.67	56,976,605	
1.5	B40 steel fences (HR.14)	m^2	183,592	42	7,710,864	
1.6	Mooring areas (MCT.01)	m^2	219,780	40	8,791,200	
1.7	Tree fences (HR.17)	m^2	63,936	60	3,836,160	
1.8	Yard (Vkt.31)	m^2	192,788	217	41,834,996	
1.9	Drilled wells (GK.03)	items	8,000,000	7	56,000,000	
1.10	Temporary bridges	items	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	
1.11	Toilets (WC15)	m^2	2,251,306	17.5	39,397,855	
II	**For the road**					

No.	*Descriptions*	*Unit*	*Unit price (VNĐ)*	Quantity	*Total (VNĐ)*	*Notes*
2.1	Houses with corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron walls (T01)	m^2	1,307,496	289	378,127,843	
2.2	Brick houses (C3.05)	m^2	5,040,270	16	78,628,212	
2.3	Corrugated iron roofs (NLG01)	m^2	1,097,559	36	39,512,124	
2.4	Drilled wells (GK.03)	items	8,000,000	4	32,000,000	
2.5	Toilets (WC15)	m^2	2,251,306	10	22,513,060	
C	**Compensation for trees**				**3,167,202,500**	
1	Jackfruit	tree	800,000	113	90,400,000	Decision No. 750/QD-UBND dated 02 April 2024 of Kien Giang (now An Giang) PPC
2	Coconut	tree	1,091,000	258	281,478,000	
3	Mango	tree	1,835,000	150	275,250,000	
4	Guava	tree	324,000	580	187,920,000	
5	Banana	tree	64,000	3,896	249,344,000	
6	Custard apple	tree	675,000	55	37,125,000	
7	Soursop	tree	675,000	2	1,350,000	
8	Apricot blossom	tree	250,000	304	76,000,000	
9	Malayan bazan	tree	150,000	38	5,700,000	
10	Melaleuca	tree	60,000	30,615	1,836,900,000	
11	Pineapple	m2	12,000	2,280	27,360,000	
12	Cassava	m2	10,000	19	190,000	
13	Noni	tree	150,000	15	2,250,000	
14	Canary Cheesewood	tree	150,000	1	150,000	

No.	*Descriptions*	*Unit*	*Unit price (VNĐ)*	Quantity	*Total (VNĐ)*	*Notes*
15	Papaya	tree	143,000	5	715,000	
16	Rose	tree	679,000	8	5,432,000	
18	Eucalyptus	tree	45,000	882	39,690,000	
19	Cynometra ramilflora (Lụa)	tree	165,000	2	330,000	
20	Sapodilla	tree	679,000	8	5,432,000	
21	Longan	tree	1,039,000	15	15,585,000	
22	Grapefruit	tree	679,000	2	1,358,000	
23	Plum	tree	679,000	1	679,000	
24	Rice	tree	5,000	3,311	16,553,500	
25	Cashew	tree	679,000	2	1,358,000	
26	Paper flower	tree	450,000	2	900,000	
27	Palmyra Palm	tree	783,000	1	783,000	
28	Black locust	tree	165,000	4	660,000	
29	Bamboo	brush	300,000	4	1,200,000	
30	Wood trees	tree	165,000	2	330,000	
31	Kumquat	tree	239,000	20	4,780,000	
D	**Assistance**				**4,932,948,600**	
I	**For displaced households**				**2,739,200,000**	
1	House moving allowance	households	10,000,000	12	120,000,000	Decision No. 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 8, Section 1)

No.	*Descriptions*	*Unit*	*Unit price (VNĐ)*	Quantity	*Total (VNĐ)*	*Notes*
3	Allowance for life stabilization (12 households with 51 people) 30kg of rice/person*20,000 VND/kg*51 people*36 months	person	7,200,000	51	367,200,000	- Decision No. 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 11). Because these 12 households all have agricultural land but build houses for living. The other households are all less than 30% of agricultural land - Support duration: 36 months (highly challenging socioeconomic regions).
4	Allowance for vulnerable	households	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	According to Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 20, Point d)
5	Renting houses during the transition period	households	36,000,000	12	432,000,000	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 15, point b) with a provisional period of 12 months
6	Resettlement arrangements	households	150,000,000	12	1,800,000,000	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 14 and Article 17), estimated at 150 million/resettlement plot
II	**Allowance for job changes**			**26,395.81**	**1,583,748,600**	
1	Households losing production land	m^2	60,000	26,395.81	1,583,748,600	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Clause 2, Article 13). Currently, An Giang does not have a new land price list, so it is temporarily calculated according to Decision 03/2020/QD-UBND dated January 13, 2020. Appendix 9, Table 1, I-e, location 1
III	**Incentive bonus**	households	10,000,000	61.00	**610,000,000**	Decision 27/2024/QD-UBND dated October 9, 2024 (Article 21)
E	**Subtotal for land compensation and assistance**				**14,825,150,500**	
F	**Independent monitoring consultant**				**1,000,000,000**	Estimated

No.	*Descriptions*	*Unit*	*Unit price (VNĐ)*	Quantity	*Total (VNĐ)*	*Notes*
G	**Income restoration program**				**2,000,000,000**	Estimated
I	**Contingencies I=(E+F+G)*0,1**				**1,782,515,050**	**Estimated at rate of 10%**
J	**Total J=E+F+G+H+I**				**19,607,665,550**	
K	**Cost for compensation, support and resettlement organization**				**392,159,482**	**Estimated at rate of 2%**
L	**Total for the Resettlement plan M=K+L**				**19,999,825,032**	

APPENDIX 5: SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS OF THE PROJECT

KIEN GIANG SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INTRODUCTION: Dear Sir/Madam, my name is ..... the socio-economic survey officer for the project "Kien Giang sustainable fisheries development project" came to meet with him or her to find out information related to the socio-economic life of the family to serve the implementation of the project. The transfer will take place for 30 minutes, and you have the right to answer or refuse to answer any questions that you feel are inappropriate. You can also ask questions that you have not heard clearly, we are ready to answer your questions to the extent possible. Please answer the questions as honestly as possible.

Province ..... Commune:.....

Code number: .....Survey date: .....

I. BASIC HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

1. Name of Head of Household:..... Age..... Gender: 1.Female☐ 2.☐ Male

2. Ethnic:..... Telephone:.....

3. Address:.....

4. Respondent's name: ..... Relationship with the head of household: .....

5. Residence status: 1.☐ Permanent Residency 2.☐ Staying 3.☐ No Registration

6. Vulnerable groups:

1.☐	Female headed with dependents	2.☐	Ethnic Minority	3. ☐	Landless households
4.☐	Elderly households have no place to lean	5.☐	Poor households	6.☐	Family Policy
7.☐	Households with disabled people				

7. Types of affected households:

1.☐	Partial	2.☐	EN households lose over 10% of production land	3. ☐	Households lose over 20% of production land
4.☐	Severly affected and to be relocated	5.☐	Relocation of business establishments	6.☐	Different

8. Household members

TT	Household member's name	Relationship with the head of the	1-Female; 2 - Male	Age	Highest level of study completed	Marital Status	Main occupations	Average monthly income (VND/month)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								

Column Code 3	Column Code 6	Column Code 7	Column Code 8
1 - Head of household	1 - Illiteracy	1 - Single	1 - Agriculture (farming, animal husbandry)
2 - Spouse	2 - Kindergarten	2 - Currently married	2 - Aquaculture
3 - Son/daughter	3 - Level 1 (primary)	3 - Separation	3 - Forestry
4 - Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	4 - Level 2 (middle school)	4 - Divorce	4 - Trading/Services
5 - Brother	5 - Level 3 (high school)	5 - Different	5 - Worker
6 - Grandchild	6 - Technical intermediate/vocational training		6 - Civil servants, state employees

7 - Parent 8 - Other, specific	7 - College 8 - University 9 - Postgraduate 10 - Not yet of school age		7 - Private sector employees 8 - Seasonal wage labor 9 - Social Allowance 10 - Relatives provide for 11 - Unemployed (only those of working age) 12 - Retirement/old age 13 - Domestic 14 - Students 15 - Not yet of working age 16 - Other occupations, specifically

9. Access to household amenities

1	Drinking water source: _____	1- Rainwater 2- Well water 3- Rivers/dams/rivers 4- Borewells 5- Tap water 6- Other (by name)
2	Domestic water sources (bathing, washing,...) _____	
3	Does the family boil drinking water? _____	1- Regularly boil 2- Occasionally 3- Never
3	Types of toilets _____	1- Fish Bridge; 2- Hand flush toilet 3- Automatic flush toilet 4- Different

		5- Without	
4	The energy source that lights up _____	1- Electricity 2- Wood/firewood 3- Generator 4- Coal 5- Battery	6- Biogas 7- Oil/Gas 8- Candle 9- Different 10- No Answer 11-
5	Cooking Power Source: _____		

9. Self-assessment of the quality of water sources being used by the family:

1. □ Clear and clean water
2. □ Clear but smelly water
22. 3. □ Not clear and smelly/colored
23. 4. □ Others: .....

10. Why do you think the water is not clean?

1. □ Because the watercolor is not clear.
2. □ Fishy smell.
3. □ A lot of sandy soil falls into
4. □ Contaminated sources due to waste/pesticides/toilets
5. □ Salty water sources.
6. □ Others (specify): .....

DRAINAGE STATUS:

Household wastewater drainage:

1 □ Drain the common drain/trench of the area

2 □ Wastewater seeps into the soil on its own:

3 □ Direct exit to rivers/ponds/lakes/canals/canals:

4 □ Others (*specific*):.....

5 □ Unknown

Opinions of grandparents about the drainage system of the ward/city

Good Escape in All Conditions 1 □
Poor drainage during heavy rain 2 □
Poor drainage in light rain 3 □
Poor drainage when it is not raining 4 □
Overflowing during high tide 5 □
Unknown 6 □

In recent years, has the family area been flooded?

1. □ Have 2. □ Not

What are the causes of flooding in the locality?

1. □ The rain is too heavy 2. □ The floor of the house is lower than the roadbed

3. □ Low-quality drainage system 4. □ There is no drainage.

5. □ Other (specify).....

Demand for renovation of drainage systems of wards/cities

Need to do it now 1 □ 24. Not necessary
If there is a condition, do 2 □ Unfamiliar 4 □

In case the project builds a wastewater collection system for the city, are you willing to pay for it yourself to connect to the project's collection system?

1. □ Have 2. □ Not

If the answer is yes, what support do you need to connect?.....

.....

10. Access to public services and utilities

Public Utilities/Services	1.Yes	2. No	1= less than 1 km	2= from 1 - 2 km	3= 2- 5 km	4= over 5 km
a. Health Services						
Ward health station						
District Hospital						
City Hospital						
Private Clinics						
Pharmacy						
b. Market						
c. Schools						
Kindergarten						
Primary education						
Middle School						
High School						
College/Vocational Training						
University						

Public Utilities/Services	1.Yes	2. No	1= less than 1 km	2= from 1 - 2 km	3= 2- 5 km	4= over 5 km
d. Others						
Regional Cultural House						
Ward Cultural House						
Communal houses/pagodas/churches						
Sports center/stadium/park						

11. Household property

a) Agricultural machinery and equipment

- Plows 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Tractor 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Harvester 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Pump 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Other, specifically:..... 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not

b) Business equipment/tools

- Shelves, sales cabinets 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Tables, chairs (sets) 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Stroller 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Other, specifically: ..... 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not

c) Means of transportation

- Automobile 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Motorcycles 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Bicycle 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Truck 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Boats/boats/boats 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Other, specifically: ..... 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not

d) Equipment used for cooking

- Gas stoves 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Coal Furnace 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Rice cooker 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not

- Electric cooktops (insolitary, infrared) 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Microwave 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not

e) Other electronics/refrigeration equipment

- Washer 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Refrigerator 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Radio 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Disc player 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Television 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Air Conditioning 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Hot water bottle 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not
- Internet connection 1. ☐ Have 2. ☐ Not
- Telephone (including mobile phone) 1. ☐ Yes, quantity: ..... 2. ☐ Not

f) The time of living in the current house

1. ☐ Less than 1 year 2. ☐ 1 – 5 years 3. ☐ 5 – 10 years 4. ☐ Over 10 years

g) Type of house

1.☐ Solid 2.☐ Semi-permanent 3.☐ Solid wooden house 4.☐ Temporary Houses

h) The house has several floors

1. ☐ Ground floor 2. ☐ 1-storey house 3. ☐ Houses with 2 floors or more

g) The current use status of the house

1.☐ Good 2.☐ Good 3.☐ Average 4.☐ Wrong

12. Land ownership status

STT	Soil Type	Area (m2)	Is there a land use right certificate?		Area recovered (m2)
1	Residential land		1. ☐ Yes	2. ☐ Not	
2	Land for annual crops		1. ☐ Yes	2. ☐ Not	
3	Land for perennial crops		1. ☐ Yes	2. ☐ Not	
4	Aquaculture land		1. ☐ Yes	2. ☐ Not	

5	Forestry land		1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ Not	
6	Non-agricultural land		1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ Not	
7	Other land, specific			

13. Sources of household income

STT	Source of income	Average annual income in the last 12 months (VND)
1	Agricultural production activities (cultivation, animal husbandry, aquaculture, afforestation)	
2	Trade, services, business	
3	Handicrafts	
4	Salary/wages	
5	Savings, gifts, deposits	
6	Money to support families with policies/meritorious services to the revolution	
7	Other, specifically:	
	Total	

14. Household spending

STT	Expenses	Expenses for the last 12 months (*VND*)
1	Daily consumption expenditure (food, drink, electricity, water)	
2	Construction and repair of houses	
3	Education (education/training)	
4	Health care (medicine, medical examination and treatment)	
5	Community costs (filial piety, joy, constructive contribution)	
6	Expenses for family production	
7	Other, specifically:	
	Total expenditure (thousand VND)	

15. Loans/credit

a	Loan amount from the bank: ..... VND Loan purpose:	1 - Family spending 2 - Investment in agricultural and livestock production 3 - Business Investment/Trading 4 - Home Construction/Repair 5 - Paying tuition fees for children 6 - Other, specifically: .....
b	Loan amount from organizations (community credit fund, Women's Union, Farmers' Association,...): ..... VND Loan purpose:	
c	Loan amount from individuals: ..... VND Loan purpose:	

16. Households' concerns about compensation, support and resettlement

1. ☐ The compensation price for land is low, insufficient to buy back production land

2. ☐ The compensation price for the house is low, not enough to repair/rebuild a new house

3.☐ Difficulty finding a new place to build a house

4. ☐ The new place of residence is not suitable for living and business

5.Other☐ , specific: .....

17. Do you know information about the Project?

1.Yes☐ , Known from: .....

2. ☐ I don't know

18. Do you think the Project is necessary?

1.Yes☐ , it is necessary because:.....

2. ☐ Not necessary because:.....

19. Do you support the implementation of the Project?

1.☐ Support 2.☐ No support because: ..... 3.☐ No Comments

20. Social relationships and social networks

20.1 Do households participate in any mass organizations in the locality?

1.☐ Party members 2. ☐ Youth Union 3. Women's Union 4.☐ Senior Citizens' Association

5.☐ Veterans Association 6 .☐ Farmers' Association 5.☐ Other, specifically: ..

20.2 If a household participates in one of the above organizations, will the household receive any support for life and production from these organizations?

1.☐ Yes, specifically: .....

2.☐ No

HEALTH

Has anyone in the family been sick in the past 2 months?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

If so, what is the disease:

Cold, fever 1 ☐ Trauma 6 ☐
Headache 2 ☐ Diarrhea 7 ☐
Typhoid 3 ☐ Dengue fever 8 ☐

Causes of the disease:

Due to environmental pollution 1 ☐ Flies, mosquitoes and insects 6 ☐
Due to cramped accommodation: Diarrhea 7 ☐
Eating and drinking lack of nutrients 3 ☐ Lack of clean water 8 ☐
Different.....

When your family has someone sick, where do you usually go for medical examination and treatment?

Provincial Hospital: 1 ☐ Private Clinics 4 ☐
Regional Hospitals: 2 ☐ Buy your own medicine 5 ☐
Dispensaries and clinics of Ward 3 ☐ Other (specify).....

If you do not go to the doctor, please tell us the reason:

Far from medical facilities Quality of medical examination and treatment
No time 2 ☐ Non-severe disease 5 ☐
No money 3 ☐ Other (specify).....

The area where your family is staying has the following entertainment venues:

Park 1 ☐ Internet 5 ☐
Outdoor Recreation Area 2 ☐ Pool 6 ☐
Cinema 3 ☐ Sports Clubs
Karaoke 4 ☐ Other types.....

Does the family use the above services/types of entertainment?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

If not used, why?

No money 1 ☐ No time 4 ☐
Bad service 2 ☐ Other (specify).....
Far from home/inconvenient

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY NEEDS

In your opinion, what difficulties is our locality currently facing in the following issues:

(choose the 5 most priority options):

- Affair 1.☐
- Garbage collection 8.☐

- Housing Upgrade: 2.□
- Alley Expansion Upgrade 3.□
- Drainage system 4.□
- Water supply 5.□
- Power Supply 6.□
- Urban Lighting Systems 7.□
- Household toilets 9.□
- Clinic 10.□
- Grade 1,2 Schools 11.□
- Kindergarten/kindergarten 12.□
- Urban services, markets...) 13.□
- Amusement Spots 14.□

What do you think the locality should do to improve those problems:

1…….....

2…….....

3…….....

When building public works, if we have to make a family contribution, we choose which of the following forms:

Donate money 1 □ Construction Contractor 3 □
Labor contribution 2 □ Construction Facility 4 □
Other (specify).....

What difficulties does your family face now?

1 □ Affair 4 □ Your child's learning
2 □ Low income 5 □ flooding when it rains
3 □ Housing 6 □ Other

If you get a loan, how much does your family want to borrow?

1 □ From 5 million VND or less 4 □ Over 20 – 30 million VND
2 □ Over 5 – 10 million VND 5 □ Over 30 million VND
3 □ Over 10 – 20 million VND 6 □ Other amounts (recorded)

What do you want and propose for the project?

……
……
……
……

Thank you very much!

Surveyor's name: _____

APPENDIX 6: SOME PHOTOS TAKEN DURING RP PREPARATION

