

Resettlement Plan

September 2014

VIE: Viet Nam Water Sector Investment Program –
Bac Giang Water Supply Subproject

Prepared by Bac Giang Water Supply Company for the Asian Development Bank.

Asian Development Bank

**MFF0054-VIE: Project 3 (PFR3)
Bac Giang Subproject - Water Supply System
Bac Giang City, Bac Giang Province**

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

September 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	Agriculture Extension Centre
AH/AP	Affected Household / Affected Person
CPC	City People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOLISA	Department of Labour, War, Invalids & Social Affairs
EA	Executing Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
FHH	Female-Headed Household
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
ISC	Implementation & Support Consultant
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
PC	People's Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Province People's Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:

Compensation	- This is payment given in cash or in kind to affected persons (APs) at replacement cost or at current market value for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.
Cut-off date	- Refers to the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as determined by a census. In this Project, Site Clearance Board will disclose the cut-off-date to residents and local officials of each affected commune which coincides with the date of the public announcement of the land acquisition.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan (RP).
Affected person (AP)	- Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without physical displacement.
Affected Household (AH)	In the case of affected household (AH), it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project.
Entitlements	- Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc., which are provided to the APs depending on the type and severity of their losses to restore their economic and social base.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the IOL are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the APs are likewise determined.
Involuntary Resettlement	- It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the ROW in connection with the Project.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby a person in the Improving Operational Performance of the Water Supply Sector Project, is

	compelled by the government through the Site Clearance Board to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of the government for the Project in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Relocation	- This is the physical displacement of a AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing current market value at the time of compensation payment.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- Refers to various measures provided to APs or AHs to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Right of Way (ROW)	- This is the area which will be cleared of all structures and obstructions.
Severely affected Households	- This refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive assets, (ii) have to relocate, and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless households, (vi) ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction: This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the investment project regarding the construction of Bac Giang city water supply project in Bac Giang province. The project will benefit over 30,000 households with improved services and about 16,000 households receiving piped water for the first time, including 3,000 poor households. Water supply coverage target is over 85% by 2020. The RP includes the results of socio-economic survey (SES); inventory of losses; methods to determine replacement costs (unit prices), actual compensation rates and specific entitlements; implementation schedule and cost estimates.

2. Land Acquisition Scale and Resettlement: Based on preliminary design, the project scope will include: Upstream works, raw water pipeline to the treatment plant, water treatment plant no.2 with capacity of 25,000m³/day, and distribution pipeline network in the urban area of the city. However, in terms of land acquisition the Project will affect only two communes: Song Mai, and Da Mai. A total of 10 households (HH) will be affected and 6.63 ha of land need to be acquired. No household needs to be relocated. The socio-economic surveys show that all affected persons (APs) are Kinh and no ethnic minority is affected.

3. Socio-economic Information and Profile: The survey has been conducted among all 10 affected households (AHs) in the project area. The average family size is 4.5 members. Agriculture is the major employment sector with 7 among the 10 households engaged in agriculture. Three AHs have been identified as vulnerable (1 female-headed HH, 1 social policy household and 1 poor HH). All affected HHs are Kinh, no HHs are member of an ethnic minority.

4. Information disclosure, Consultation and Participation: The project entitlement policy in this resettlement plan has been developed in close cooperation with local authorities, local community-based organizations, and project affected persons to maximize their participation in the RP development and implementation. The local authorities, local community-based organizations (CBOs), and all APs were met and questionnaires were filled. Consultation meetings were conducted with all concerned households in the affected area. Agenda of the public meetings included project information, project impacts and proposed compensation and assistance. During project implementation, copies of the updated RP in Vietnamese and English will be made available in the City PC Office, Song Mai CPC and Da Mai CPC. Updated Public Information Booklet will be distributed to each AH during RP updating.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanisms: In the RP implementation, the complaints will be resolved based on the procedures approved in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RF). The local authorities at all levels and project staff will resolve APs' complaints fairly and quickly. APs will not pay any administrative fees for their grievance redress.

6. Legal Framework: A Resettlement Framework (RF) was prepared under the overall multitranchise financing facility (MFF) and endorsed by the Prime Minister. The RF describes the legal and policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation under the project, which in turn is defined by the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam, and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009). The RF constitutes the basis for the entitlements.

7. The cut-off date is the date approval of the project by Bac Giang PPC. PPC issued such approval by the Decision No.919/QD-UBND on 26 June, 2014.

8. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation: The project will only result in marginal land acquisition and resettlement impacts; thus, no income restoration program is required.

9. Cost Estimates: The total cost estimate from the implementation to completion of the RP is about 4,570,803,600 VND (217285 USD). This includes compensation and allowance costs for project-affected land and non-land assets, allowances for vulnerable households, the monitoring, evaluation, administrative management and contingency costs.

10. Institutional Arrangements: Province People's committee assigns the implementation of resettlement compensation and assistance to the Organization of compensation, assistance and resettlement of district, town and city. The compensation council for ground clearance and resettlement are set up by People's committee of the city, districts and towns. Leaders of People's committee of the cities, districts and towns will be the chairpersons of compensation council. In addition, there are other relevant persons such as leaders of Resources and Environment Agencies, representatives of Finance and Planning Agencies, Chairman of communes, wards and towns whose land is recovered, the Investor, representatives of land recovered persons

11. Implementation Schedule: The RP will be implemented and completed before the construction of the project works planned in early 2016.

12. Monitoring and Reporting: Internal Monitoring is the responsibility of Bac Giang City PC through PMU with assistance from the project Implementation Support Consultant (ISC). PMU will submit quarterly monitoring reports to ADB.

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

The ADB Board of Directors approved a multitranche financing facility (MFF) on 22 February 2011 for \$1,000 million from the Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) for the first time in Viet Nam for the water sector. In the last two decades, the water sector in Viet Nam has achieved significant improvements in coverage for water supply to urban and rural areas throughout the country. To provide longer-term support for Viet Nam's continued success in water supply development, improve the level of service delivery, and to meet the increasing demands for water of the expanding population and economy of the country. The government of Viet Nam requested ADB assistance to develop a series of water supply projects.

Quang Nam water supply project is part of the seven water supply subprojects that formed the third Periodic Funding Request (PFR-3) of the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF0054-VIE) for Support of the Water Sector in Viet Nam. The tranche finances 7 water companies for urban water supply, including one economic zone (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location of Sub-Projects under PFR-3



1.2 Bac Giang Water Supply Project

1.2.1 Objectives

Long term objective:

- Improving the living standard of the habitants in the project area;
- Promoting the socioeconomic development and infrastructures of Bac Giang city in particular and Bac Giang province in general;
- Decreasing the migration rate to big cities, creating more jobs for habitants in the project area;
- Attracting and calling for investments;
- Improving the environment contributing to the elimination of hunger and poverty reduction;
- Developing a safe water service in Bac Giang city with the capacity of 50,000 m³/day by 2030;

Specific objectives of the project:

- Expanding the water supply system of Bac Giang city in order to meet the demands for water of the city until 2020. Ensuring water users in the project area can have stable access to clean and sanitary water;
- The construction investment should meet local conditions, creating favorable conditions for the expansion of the water supply network in the next phase;
- Raising the awareness of people in the project area and surrounding area water saving;

1.2.2 Project Area

The project area covers Bac Giang city, consisting of the old inner urban areas and new expanded areas, urban and industrial areas which are being developed in the West and West-east areas of the city as specifically as follows:

- Inner urban areas: wards of Tran Phu, Ngo Quyen, Le Loi, Hoang Van Thu, My Do, Tran Nguyen Han, and Tho Xuong
- Newly built urban residential areas and surrounding areas to the west and south of the city
- Newly merged communes of Bac Giang city: Tan Tien, Dong Son, Dinh Tri, Tan My & Song Khe
- Industrial zones of Song Khe – Noi Hoang, Viet Han and Dinh Tram with total area of 291.7ha.

The proportion of population getting water supplied until 2025 is planned to be 99% for the inner urban area and 80% for the suburban area. For the second phase in 2030, when the system will operate stably, its capacity will be expanded to supply water for the whole population of the project area, accordingly, 99% of inner urban area and 90% of sub-urban population respectively get supplied water.

1.3 Project's components

The project components are as follows:

- Component 1: The source works (included: Water channel, pre sedimentation and raw water pumping station) located at Km 31 +500 of the right dike of Thuong River, in Bui hamlet, Song Mai Commune, with the area of about 4.23 ha;
- Component 2: Water Treatment Plant No. 2, capacity 25,000m³/day at the altitude +55 and +50 in Thong hill (Quang Phuc mountain) in Song Mai commune with the area of about 2.4 ha.
- Component 3: The distribution network is designed for phase 1 until 2020 and for the expanded capacity of phase 2 until 2030 and raw water pipe line DN700 in Song Mai commune.

1.3.1 Project Characteristics

The components and investment allocation of Water treatment plant no. 2 project in Bac Giang city, Bac Giang province, phase 1 (2025), capacity 25,000m³/day are presented in the table below:

Table 1: Technical Characteristics of the Bac Giang Water Supply Sub-project

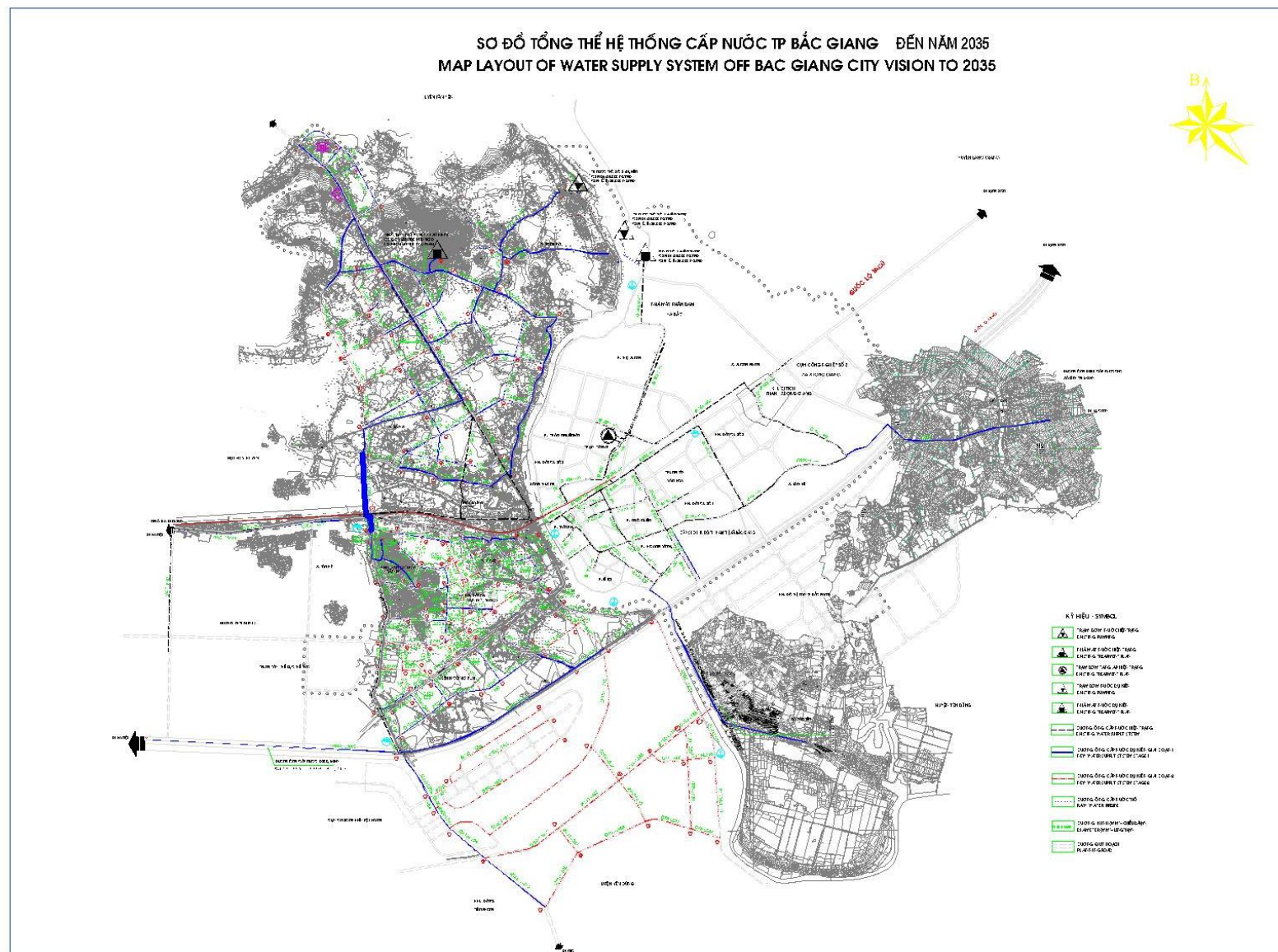
Content	Technical solution for the selected plan
Treatment Capacity	- Phase 1: 25,000m ³ /day; - Phase 2: 50,000m ³ /day
Water channel and pre-sedimentation basin	- Constructed capacity of 50,000m ³ /day - Constructed channel is trapezoidal with width of 39.4m; and depth: 12.3m - Pre-sedimentation pond: 2 ponds: BxLxH = 49.35mx 224 m x 12.3m
Raw water pumping station	- Constructed pumping station meets the demands of two phases - 3 pumps are used capacity of each: Q=620 m ³ /h, H=80m. - Size of raw water pumping station: 15.9mx15m - Transformer station for raw water pumping station: 560KVA-35/0.4KV
WTP	- Reclaimed land area for two phases: 186x112m=2.08ha - Construction for the capacity of phase 1: 25,000m ³ /ngD. - Water distribution chamber: 4.2x 3x 3.1m - Mixing chamber: 2 chambers, each has the size of: 2.2x 2.2x 5m - Flocculation tank: 2 tanks, each has the size of: 10.5 x 3.8 x 5m - Lamella sedimentation pond: 2 ponds, each has the size of 5.1x15.9x 8.6m - Rapid gravity filtration: 6 tanks, each tank has the size of 6.8 x 6.8 x 4.6m - Clean water storage tank: 1 tank with the capacity of 4,500m ³ , 40x 40x 3.2m. - Backwash water recovering tank: 49x49x2m=4,800m ³ , submersible pump arranged for washing water recovery with Q=50m ³ /h, H=20m; Sludge pump with Q=60m ³ /h, H=10m. - Sludge dewatering yard: 28 x 47 x 0.8m - Chemicals mixing and dosing system with the capacity of 27,000m ³ /day - Chlorination system (0-3kg/h), technical pump with Q=5m ³ /h, H=50m meeting the capacity of the water treatment plant of 27,000m ³ /day - Size of chemical house: 15 x 4m - Backwash air pump- horizontal centrifugal pump with: Q= 1,090 m ³ /h, H=18m.; Backwash air pump: Q= 40 m ³ /ph, H=18m - House for cleaning water pumping station: half-submersible reinforced concrete structure, size:: 23mx12m - Safe guardian house: 4 x 4m - Operational house: has the size of: 6 x 20m - Workshop and garage: 6 x 20m - Transformer station 560KVA – 35/0.4KV
The transmission and distribution pipeline	- Diameter of the transmission pipeline varies from DN200 - DN700 PN8 made of cast iron; distribution pipeline has the diameter of DN110 - DN250 using u.PVC material PN8
Services pipeline	- Services pipeline has diameter of DN75-DN50 using HDPE material

The project components correspond to the preliminary proposal outlined in the pre-feasibility study (PFS) which has been approved by the Investor in the letter no.98/UBND-QLDT dated 14/01/2011. The total investment for this project is 25,067,000 USD, including the components: Upstream works, raw water pipeline to the treatment plant, water treatment plant no.2 25,000m³/day, and distribution pipeline network.

1.4 Resettlement Categorization of the Project:

Under ADB guidelines on safeguard categorization, the project “The investment project on the construction of Bac Giang city Water treatment plant No.2, Bac Giang province” is classified as “Category B” causing **limited** impact because of the limited number of people affected by land acquisition (around 45 people from 10 households).

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2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

In order to have the necessary data for preparation of the RP, a complete census and inventory of losses (IOL) was conducted of the households affected by the project in August 2013. A list of affected land plots and owners was derived from the cadastral records of each area prior to IOL.

The IOL collected data on all affected land and assets including identification of all affected land, structures, trees and crops on land as well as affected businesses. The census obtained detailed information on livelihoods, household composition, income and education qualifications of AP using questionnaires.

2.1 Scope of land acquisition and resettlement

2.1.1 Households affected

Result of Inventory of losses shows that 10 HHs with 45 HH persons located at the communes in project area are affected by permanent land acquisition.

Table 2: Summary of affected households

TT	Components construction	HHs	Number of person	Type of affect
1	Collection building + raw water pumping station	-	-	No resettlement Impact
2	Water treatment Plan	10	45	Impact to forest land and trees
3	Transmission pipeline DN700, L=1105m, Raw water pipeline DN700, L700m	-	-	Impact to paddy during construction
Total		10	45	

2.1.2 Impact on land

The project will affect 6.63 ha. Most of the affected areas are riverside/alluvial land and a part of forestry land.

Table 3: Impact on land

N o	Components construction	Components of work	Location	Acquired land area	Owner status
1	Collection building + raw water pumping station	Riverside/alluvial land	Song Mai Commune	4.23 ha	Public land.
2	Water treatment Plan	Forestry area	Song Mai Commune	2.4 ha	Forestry land managed by commune. 10 AHHs
Total				6.63 ha	

Total land area to be acquired for the project is about 66,300 m², of which 24,000 m² is forestry land. The forestry land is temporarily allocated to 10 households for tree planting. The remaining area is riverside/alluvial land, with no crops on this land.

The main characteristics of the land acquisition are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of land recovery and resettlement

No	Type	Status	Location	Description	Land acquisition
1	Source works	New	Located Km 31+500 on the Huu dike of Thuong river at Bui hamlet, Song Mai commune	- Source works includes: water channel, Pre-sedimentation pond and raw water pumping station	- Area of recovered land is approximately 4.23ha of alluvial land. It is public land
2	Water treatment plant no.2, capacity 25,000 m ³ /d	New	Located at the altitude +55 and +50 in Thong hill (Quang Phuc mountain) in Song Mai commune	- WTP includes: Reaction basin - Mixing basin - Sedimentation basin - Filtration basin	- Area of recovered land is approximately 2.4ha of forest land, with marginal impacts to 10 household's livelihood (area is planted with eucalypts trees; primary source of livelihood of the affected households is cultivation of paddy land that will not be affected by the project) There is 1 household under government special policy. No households will be relocated.
3	Distribution network	New	Water supply network in the Southwest of Thuong River and Water supply network in the Northwest of Thuong River	- Diameter of the transmission pipeline varies from DN300-DN700 PN8 made of cast iron; distribution pipeline has the diameter of DN110 – DN300 using u.PVC material PN8, services pipeline has diameter of DN50-DN75 using HDPE material.	- The distribution network is designed for phase 1 until 2025 and for the expanded capacity of phase 2 until 2035. Most of the pipelines are placed along the road, causing no land acquisition. Only in Da Mai commune, where the pipeline DN700 of 1105m goes through the field, by which 3400m ² should be temporarily acquired during installation. And 700m raw water pipeline in Song Mai commune goes through the field by which 2100m ² should be temporarily acquired. Temporary impacts on household's livelihood during construction phase in the area where the pipeline goes through.

2.1.3 Land Tenure

- Water treatment Plan

The forest land acquired for the project is temporarily allocated to local people for tree planting, most are eucalyptus trees (50-year land use contract signed with the Commune People's Committee; it will expire in 2020).

- Temporary Land acquisition for pipelines construction

Most of the agricultural land that will be temporarily acquired for the pipeline installation is allocated legally to local people with land use right certificates. During pipeline installation, Bac Giang Water Company will, together with the Resettlement Committee of the district, determine damages and pay rent, compensation and allowances as described in the entitlement matrix, to be compliance with ADB resettlement Policy.

2.1.4 Impact to forestry land

As said above, forestry land is temporarily allocated to local people for planting eucalyptus trees. People receive very low income from tree plantation because the land is very poor. Their main income is from paddy cultivation. Table 5 presents the impacts for each AH.

Table 5: Impacts for each Affected Household

No	Name	Type of land	Total area (m2)	Total area affected	Legal Status
1	Tổng Văn Phê	Forestry land	31,800	2,600	Temporary land use
2	Lê Văn Viện	Forestry land	26,200	2,520	Temporary land use
3	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	Forestry land	25,360	1,780	Temporary land use
4	Nguyễn Văn Đoàn	Forestry land	13,080	1,500	Temporary land use
5	Võ Sỹ Đành	Forestry land	24,320	2,100	Temporary land use
6	Nguyễn Văn Bình	Forestry land	22,280	900	Temporary land use
7	Phạm Văn Thái	Forestry land	25,100	2,100	Temporary land use
8	Tổng Văn Tuyên	Forestry land	54,820	4,400	Temporary land use
9	Nguyễn Văn Xuân	Forestry land	61,563	4,900	Temporary land use
10	Tổng Văn Loan	Forestry land	24,710	1,200	Temporary land use

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Socio-Economic Survey and Inventory of Losses

From 04/8/2013 to 10/8/2013, the resettlement consultant team conducted a socio-economic survey (SES) and inventory of losses.

The results of the SES provided information on the socio-economic conditions of affected persons (APs), including:

- Household head: name, sex, age, occupation, income, education and ethnicity;
- Household members: number, employment status, school age children and school attendance, and literacy, disaggregated by gender;
- Living conditions: access to water, sanitation and energy for cooking and lighting; ownership of durable goods; and other residences;
- Sources of household income: primary and secondary sources of household income; household member(s) responsible for earning the primary source of income; total household income; and whether affected land is the primary source of income.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics

Ages of household heads vary from 36 to 55. Age of members of affected household is presented in table 6 below. All the family members are Kinh people.

Table 6: Age of members of affected household

<18		18-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		More 65		Total	
Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%
10	22%	11	24.5%	5	11%	3	7%	11	24.5%	3	7%	2	4%	45	100%

3.3 Educational level

Education of the household head is secondary school. None of the interviewees are illiterate. In general, most of the informants have passed the lower and secondary schools (8 among the 10). One has a primary level while another one has a university level

3.4 Vulnerable

Three vulnerable AH have been identified; 1 AH is poor, 1 HH is a female head of HH and one HH a social policy HH (HH have contributed to the revolution).

3.5 Housing situation

Accommodation and housing reflects the economic situation (better-off, average or poor). About 6 among the 10 households are living in a 4th-grade house (1 floor brick house).

Table 7: Housing situation of the surveyed households

Temporary/brick wall/earth wall house	Fourth level house with brick wall and tile roof	One storey flat roof house	Two storey house or above	Total
1	6	1	2	10

3.6 Occupation and source of income

Seven (7) AHs relies on agriculture, one AH is a hired labourer, and one other AH has unstable job. The main source of income of the households is wages or income from agricultural production. Income from the forest usually takes a few years until harvest time, which is not a stable income source. Therefore, the forest land acquisition does not significantly affect their income.

Table 8: Monthly income and expenditure of households

Household type (classified by inquirer)	Per household/month (1,000 dong)		Ratio of expenditure/ total income (%)	Per capita/month(1,000 dong)	
	Total income	Total expenditure		Total income	Total expenditure
Wealthy	7500.0	4605.0	61.4	1666.7	1023.3
Medium	4790.0	3647.5	76.1	1064.4	810.5
Poor	3000.0	3000.0	100.0	666.7	666.7
Average for one	5153,0	3774,0	73.2	1145.1	838.7,0

household					
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The above results show that:

- There is a difference between household groups; the income of wealthy households is 2.5 times higher than the poor households and 1.6 times higher than medium households.
- In general, the income per capita of households in 3 groups isn't relatively high. However, their expenditure is equivalent to their income. The poor households' income is 3.0 million/month, equivalent to 666.700/person/month. The medium households' income is 4.79 million/month, equivalent to 1.06 million/person/month. Particularly, the income of wealthy households is relatively high with 7.5 million/month, equivalent to 1.7 million/person/month.
- In general, households' expenditure is equivalent to 73.2% of their income, with savings amount equal to 26.8% of their income.

3.7 Water Supply Situation

A socio-economic survey was conducted among 1,789 households to collect information on current status of water connections, water use and willingness to pay of local peoples for tap water supply.

3.7.1 Current Source of Water

Four main water sources are mostly used by the households: drill well (75.2%); dug well (20.4%); bottled water (19.4%) and rain water (19.3%). Drilled well water is mainly used for domestic activities. Rain water is normally used for daily demands such as for cooking and drinking. Results from the survey shows that the number of households using bottled water is increasing due the poor water quality of water from drilled wells and the potential negative impacts on health.

Table 9: Water sources used by Households

		Classifications			Total
		Poor	Medium	Wealthy	
Tap water	N	7	75	47	129
	%	0.4%	4.2%	2.6%	7.2%
Raining water	N	20	145	179	344
	%	1.1%	8.1%	10.0%	19.3%
Bottled water (20l, 0.5l etc.)	N	15	145	186	346
	%	0.8%	8.1%	10.4%	19.4%
Drilled well water	N	96	683	563	1,342
	%	5.4%	38.3%	31.6%	75.2%
Dug well water	N	79	189	96	364
	%	4.4%	10.6%	5.4%	20.4%
Pond/lake/river water	N	4	3	2	9
	%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
Purchased water (tank etc.)	N	0	0	9	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Others	N	2	0	0	2
	%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Amongst the surveyed households, 9 households in Dong Son have to purchase water. Particularly, 4 households in Tan Tien commune, 3 households in Dinh Tri commune and 2

households in Dong Son are still using pond/river water for their domestic use. The main purpose of pond/lake/river water sources is for washing hand, foot and washing clothes.

Table 10: Water Use Purpose

Water source	Water use purpose			
	Eating	Drinking	Bathing	Washing
Tap-water (n=129)	100%	100%	43.8%	43.8%
Dug well / Deep well (n=364)	68.2%	68.2%	97.2%	97.2%
Drilled well (n=1342)	78.1%	78.1%	100%	100%
Raining water (n=344)	100%	100%	1.2%	1.2%
Pond/lake/river (n=9)			100%	100%
Bottled water (n=346)	45.6%	100%		
Purchased water (n=9)	100%	100%		

3.7.2 Demand and willingness to pay for water supply service

94.4% of surveyed households want to be connected to the water supply system (see Table 11); 86.2% of households are also asking for a credit program to build toilets and for water supply connection. Tap water is a priority demand of people, as the quality of well water does not meet the people's need.

Table 11: Demand of tap water connection

			Commune					Total
			Dinh Tri	Song Khe	Dong Son	Tan Tien	Tan My	
HH willing to connect to tap water	Yes	N	386	209	309	331	454	1,689
		%	91.7%	99.1%	94.5%	90.2%	98.1%	94.4%
	No	N	35	2	18	36	9	100
		%	8.3%	0.9%	5.5%	9.8%	1.9%	5.6%
Total		N	421	211	327	367	463	1,789
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

On average, an HH can afford a monthly water fee of VND 51,900. Poor households can afford VND 29,700/ month, medium households VND 48,600/ month, and wealthy households VND 61,600/ month.

Regarding water connection, results from the survey show that HH can afford an amount of VND 751,500; it is VND 584,000 for poor HH; for medium and wealthy households it is respectively VND 703,000 and VND 856,200.

Table 12: Willingness to Pay of Surveyed HH

Item	Classification of surveyed HHs			Total
	Poor	Medium	Wealthy	
Payment ability for connection fee	583.9	703.5	856.2	751.5
% Connection payment in comparison with total income	23.2	10.2	6.3	8.6
Payment ability for monthly tap water	29.7	48.7	61.6	51.9
% Monthly payment for tap water in comparison with total income	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total income/month/household	2,516.6	6,911.8	13,588.1	8,722.9
Total expense/month/ household	2,296.5	5,964.9	12,776.1	8,581.7

3.7.3 Volume of Water Used

Regarding volume of water used, the results of the survey show that 43.2% of the surveyed households tend to use more than 15m³/month, 21.8% between 11 and 15m³/month and 7% under 5m³/ month. Medium and wealthy households tend to use more water.

Almost all households have water tanks to collect rain water, some even have two tanks. However, the existing rain water is not sufficient to cover needs for domestic use

3.7.4 Reduced Costs for HH by Using Tap Water

Financial Economic Analysis Report shows that the average costs of using alternative water sources in Bac Giang city is 19,602 VND/m³. While the price of water in Bac Giang city at the moment which applies for households is 4,020 VND/m³. According to the Socio-economic report, medium-income HHs and Wealthy HHs use about 15m³/month and poor HHs use about 10m³/month on average. It is anticipated that the cost of water for an average household will decrease significantly once they will be connected to the water supply system.

Table 13: Reduced Costs by Using Tap Water

Household type by (classified inquirer)	Total expenditure/HH /month (1000 VND)			Total income/HH/month (1000 VND)	Ratio of expenditure/ total income when using tap water (%)
	Not using tap water	Reduced costs by using tap water	Using tap water		
Wealthy	4605	233.7	4371.3	7500	58%
Medium	3647.5	233.7	3413.8	4790	71%
Poor	3000	155.8	2844.2	3000	95%
Average for one HH	3774	226	3548.3	5153	69%

Box 1: Opinions of local people

Opinions of Tan My commune's people:

Most households in the commune use water from drilled well with bad quality, dark brown colour. In Ba hamlet, water is purer depending on each season. People pump water from well for cooking without treatment. After pumping, water is pure if observing by the naked eye. 5% to 10% of households use dug well water. In Mien hamlet has two dug wells. Automatic pump must be used to pump water in dry season when the well is dry.

Opinions of Song Khe commune's people:

87% households use water from drilled well with depth from 8-12m, bad quality, impure contaminated water, black dregs, yellow colour on the surface water, and used directly for cooking and drinking. Only 1-2% households use water from dug well because dug well is dry and drilled well is more sanitary.

Opinions of Dinh Tri commune's people:

Tap water now is available in Num, Coc, Doi Nem hamlets; remaining hamlets do not have tap water. Average tap water price is VND 3,200/m³; VND 3,500/ m³; VND 4,000 /m³.

40% households use water from drilled well with depth of 15-30m. After pumping, water is filtered manually by charcoal and sand.

Opinions of Dong Son commune's people:

70% households of Dong Son commune use drilled well water with depth of 9-10m. In Chua and Soi hamlets, Tan My commune, water is pure but it still has colour if keeping it long time.

3.8 Gender Issues:

Among the 10 households affected by land acquisition, there is one female headed household without dependent. The female head of household owns land and lives with her son and his family.

A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared under the Project. This Gender Action Plan includes specific actions and strategies and cost estimates that are gender responsive and culturally appropriate. The main outputs and actions are presented in the table below.

Table 14: Proposed Action included in the Gender Action Plan

Project outputs	Gender targets/actions proposed
Output 1: Increased coverage	
Planning of expanding Thai Hoa WP and construction of Dong Hung WP	- Of residents within the project area consulted on construction design and planning, at least 40% are women.
	- Direct consultations with poor women/women-headed households during planning and implementation of pro-poor water distribution systems
	- Adopt pro-poor policies, particularly related to water connection or monthly costs, with specific focus on the 40% of poor households headed by women
	- Facilitate job chances for women of affected HHs of project
	- 100% coverage of identified poor and women-headed households by network extension
	- Separate women's and men's latrines at construction sites
	- Equal employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work, for local women and men in project civil works.
	- 40% female representation in Community Supervision Boards in Wards/Communes with training provided in planning and technical monitoring to all members.
	- Target 40% female laborers with support of local Women's Union
Output 2: Improved Business planning, asset and financial management	
Improve	- Provide gender awareness training for all water company and project staff to

Project outputs	Gender targets/actions proposed
operation and maintenance, as well as strategic analysis and planning of Thai Hoa water company and effective monitoring and evaluation	increase sensitivity on water and gender issues.
	- Target 30% female staff for new recruits in the PMU and water company, especially in technical positions.
	- Ensure 30% female staff participation in all training on water supply management, operations and maintenance.
	- Partner with Women's Union in IEC planning and delivery that targets both male and female residents and local authorities' representatives equally.
	- Gender-responsive IEC materials integrating women's issues and need, disseminated through channels accessed by women
	- During construction, inform women of water supply interruption schedules to enable better household planning and minimize disruptions
	- Ensure 50% of IEC facilitators are women
	- Ensure that all project reports including Project Completion Report (PCR) include analysis and reporting on progress against the GAP and on Gap budget allocation vs. actual expenditure
	- Disaggregate customer feedback by gender for use in future planning
	- Employ consultant for preparation of GAP and gender consultant for monitoring and evaluation of GAP.
Output 3: Effective NRW reduction	
	- Ensure roadmap for water tariff increase takes into consideration gender and affordability issues.
	- Ensure appropriate monitoring mechanism for the implementation of decree 117/2007 and 124/2011/ND-CP to ensure lifeline tariff and free connections to 100% of identified poor and women-headed households in the project areas

The following gender strategy will be implemented in the planning of activities related to resettlement and any updating of information in the resettlement plan (RP):

- (i) In the updating of the resettlement plan, women headed households will be consulted in a detailed survey;
- (ii) Socio-economic information about affected people and a detailed survey will be sex disaggregated and analyzed against national statistics ;
- (iii) The participation of women, especially ethnic minorities, poor woman and households with women-householder will be guaranteed; information will be presented in local languages and through sharing of information documents;
- (iv) The participation of representatives of the women's union will be ensured during the disclosure meeting and resettlement plan;
- (v) Staff of PMU/Compensation, support and resettlement department will be provided with tools and list of items of ADB's requirements on sex disaggregated data during implementation;
- (vi) Monitoring indicators will be developed during DMS and RP updating to supervise resettlement activities; in term of the number of women consulted consulted during detail measurement survey in disclosure meeting, rights on land, compensation and resettlement impact assessment for poor women.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Information disclosure and Consultation during project preparation

At the early stage of Project preparation, local authorities and leaders at different levels were informed about the proposed Project, its objectives and component activities. They were intensively consulted, and actively participated in discussions on their development needs and priorities, about their perception toward Project objectives. DPs have been consulted on potential impacts and possible measures to reduce potential negative impacts and improve benefits for local peoples.

The local authority has been consulted on their concurrence to, and has committed to comply with, the policies prescribed in the approved RPF. After the project – Phase 3 is officially approved; proposed project including project objectives, items and preparation activities for on-going projects will be published through national and local press and television.

4.1.1 Meetings with Local Authorities

Various meetings were organized by the Consultants and Project owner with CPCs in Bac Giang city in order to introduce the project and identify the affected objectives caused by the project and the socio-economic survey on affected HH as well as arrange the proper time for consultation meeting with households.

Table 15: Contents of discussion with local authorities

Date	Location	Participants	Discussion contents
December , 2010	CPCs in project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Representative of CPCs – Land officers – Representative of organizations such as Women Union, Fatherland Front – Representative of PMU – Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project presentation – Project time schedule – Needs of cooperation for measuring, inventory of assets loss and socio-economic survey on affected HH – Preparation of community consultation

4.1.2 Consultation with Affected HHs

Information dissemination and consultation with affected persons and involved agencies will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of Project delays. Furthermore, this approach will enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program so that it meets the needs and priorities of the affected people, and in this way, potentially maximize the economic and social benefits of the investment.

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

- To fully share information with the AHs about the proposed project components and activities;
- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the AHs, as well as information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities;
- To ensure that AHs are enabled to make fully informed decisions that will directly affect their incomes and quality of life, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will have a direct effect upon them;

- To obtain the maximum level of co-operation and participation of the AHs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation;
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation.

Consultation was conducted in 2 stages as presented in the tables below.

- **Stage 1:** in some communes of Project area. Detailed information is indicated in table 16.

Table 16: Consultation Meeting stage I

Date	Location	Participants	Discussion contents
8/12/2010	Tan My CPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Representative of CPCs – Land officers – Representative of organizations such as Women Union, Fatherland Front – Village headers – Representative of several Ahs and Beneficiaries – Representative of PMU – Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project presentation – Project time schedule – Present potential impacts, scope of land acquisition – Opinion of local authorities about the project implementation plan, compensation policy for land acquisition – Socio-economic survey, inventory and measurement of assets of HH affected by land acquisition
9/12/2010	Song Khê CPC		
10/12/2010	Dĩnh Trì CPC		
11/12/2010	Tan Tien CPC		
12/12/2010	Dong Son CPC		

- **Stage 2: All affected HHs**

Two meetings were held one on 10 August 2013 (see minutes of meeting in Appendix C) and one on 11 October 2013 (see minutes of meeting in Appendix D). The main characteristics of these meetings are summarized in the tables below.

Table 17: Consultation Meeting stage II

Date	Location	Participants	Discussion contents
0/08/2013 & 11/10/2013	Song Mai CPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Representative of CPCs – Land officers – Village headers – All AHs caused by land acquisition – Representative of PMU – Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project presentation – Project time schedule – Scope of land acquisition, impacts on HH – Discussion on compensation policy, resettlement – Local price of land and crop plant – Grievance redress – Obtaining the opinion of HH affected by land acquisition about supporting for project – Other opinions about compensation, subsidiary if land is acquired by state

The main comments and concerns of HH are summarized below:

- Where we can find more details on the project entitlements?
- Can affected HH be employed for the civil works related to the construction of the infrastructures?

- HH have to use water from drilling wells for domestic use, but the water is polluted. Now, we are looking forward to using clean water for domestic use.
- All the households have a 50-year land use contract signed with the Commune People's Committee and it will expire in 2020.
- All the households agree with the prices for compensation as regulated by the State and when the project acquires the land, they do not need to be assigned other forestry land by the local authorities.
- All the households wish the project can be implemented soon.

4.1.3 Information Disclosure

Key information on the draft RP was disclosed to AHs during preparation of this RP. Upon ADB concurrence of this RP, copies will be placed in commune/ward offices.

A Public Information Brochure (PIB) was distributed and explained to AH during the public meetings for HHs who joined the meetings. Copies of the PIB were also given at the ward/commune PC for HHs who did not join the meetings. Contact details of PMU are included in the PIB. Public Information Brochure (PIB) is presented in Appendix A.

During the IOL, all AHs were met and information was also given during filing HH questionnaires.

4.2 Mechanism of information disclosure and consultations during project Implementation.

4.2.1 Information Dissemination and Consultation.

During implementation, the PMU will undertake the following tasks:

- Conduct information dissemination with and consultation with DPs throughout the life of the Project;
- Update the provincial unit prices confirm the land acquisition request and affected assets through a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in consultation with DPs. After that the Commune Compensation/Resettlement Board will apply the price units to calculate people's compensation right and complete the compensation record for each affected HH. The information of compensation right then will be presented individually to each affected people.
- Compensation records, presenting the affected assets and compensation right of each household with signature of the affected people.

4.2.2 Public Meetings:

Before starting detailed designs, the resettlement consulting group will conduct community meetings at affected wards/communes to provide additional information for DPs and create opportunities for them to participate in open discussion about resettlement policies and procedures. Consultation activities and community involvement will be held continuously during project implementation to ensure all information on project information relating to the resettlement work is understood correct and communities who are affected to accept. Range of information provided to affected people, including the contents:

- Project description, including where the person affected can find more detailed information about the project;
- The impact of the project (e.g. during construction) and impacts related to land clearance (if any);
- Complaints mechanisms and processes support requirements, including ensuring policies and procedures of the project is designed to ensure the living conditions of people

affected will be re-stabilize the pre-project project, information about the accountability of the Council of resettlement city / district levels to support the settlement of conflicts, discord or problems with land clearance, compensation unit price and other information procedures that they complained about the paper work requirements are supported and resolved;

- Right to participate and be consulted, including the right of affected people to participate in all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation process of resettlement, especially their desire for resettlement solution stable life for affected people must be relocated and the affected people and vulnerable people affected requests or their representatives participate in meetings by the Limited company Bac Giang Water Supply organizing issues related to land clearance and resettlement;
- The resettlement activities, including an explanation of how the compensation calculations and compensation payments, and the initial information about the procedures for construction works;
- Responsibilities include the organization of institutions and authorities involved in the resettlement work, responsibility, their names and positions of government officials and phone number, office location and hours if any;
- Implementation Plan, including information about the proposed resettlement plan; notice of the date, location and procedures for payment of compensation to affected people, ensuring that the construction process begins only after completion of all compensation payments adequately.

The following is a summary of the consultation process that will be carried out during updating of the resettlement plan:

Table 18: Consultation to be Carried Out

Activity	Timing of Activity	Frequency
Public disclosure of project information through distribution of PIBs to AHs	After verifying the list of affected persons based on DMS	Once (updated PIB in Vietnamese based on detailed design and DMS)
Community meetings for affected persons	Continuous, as needed, during RP updating – including before and after DMS	At least two meetings with affected people. The updated PIB in Vietnamese will be distributed to AHs during the community meetings

4.2.3 Disclosure of information:

In addition to disclosing information to the APs as described above, updated resettlement plans in Vietnamese and English will be made available in the City PC Office, Song Mai CPC and Da Mai CPC for everyone interested to refer to.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

It is the responsibilities of Commune and District authorities and the PPC to help to resolve confusion, misunderstandings or problems about land acquisition, compensation rates, rehabilitation and relocation. To ensure that all grievances of those affected by any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and determination and payment of entitlements are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available, detailed procedures for hearing and redressing grievances, including appeal processes, will be made public through an effective public information campaign. The Grievance redress procedure shall also be made available in the project's Public Information Booklet.

Grievances related to any aspect of the project/subprojects will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. An aggrieved AP or AH will be free from any fees in connection with the lodging and resolution of complaints, as these will be borne by the Project.

Grievance redress mechanisms of the project will follow Article 138 Land Law 2003; Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13; Article 63 and Article 64 of Government Decree 84/2007/NĐ-CP; Clause 2, Article 40 of Decree 69/2009, and the regulation on grievance in Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012.

Where complaints about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management are settled for the first time by the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or provincial towns, but the complainants disagree with the settlement decisions, they are entitled to initiate lawsuits at People's courts or continue to complain with the provincial/municipal People's Committees.

The statute of limitation for complaining about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management will be ninety days (90) as from the date of receiving such administrative decisions or knowing about such administrative acts. In case the complainant is not able to appeal in accordance with the statute of limitations because of illness, natural disasters, sabotage, travel, distant learning or other objective obstacles, that time not included in the time limit for lodging.

According to Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 3 October 2012:

- i. Within 15 days from the decision to settle the complaint, those who are competent to settle the complaint are responsible for publication of decision on complaint settlement in one of the forms prescribed in Clause 2 of Article 41 of the Law on Complaints.
- ii. In case of publication of the decision at the meeting, the meeting participants must include the person who makes the decision to resolve the complaint; the complainant or his/her representatives; and concerned agencies, organizations and individuals. Before conducting the public meetings the person that is competent to settle complaints must send notice to the concerned agencies, organizations and individuals. The advance notice period should be three days in advance.
- iii. The notice of the decision on announcing settlement of complaints on the mass media is radio, television, print and electronic press. Persons who are competent to settle complaints are responsible for choosing the type of media to make the announcement. In case the agency or person who is competent to settle complaints has established an e-portal or electronic information page, it must be publicized on that e-portal or electronic information page. The number of times the decision is to be publicized on the radio is at least 2 times; on television at least 2 times; by print at least 2 times. If posting on the internet or on an electronic information page, it should be posted for at least 15 days from the date of notification.
- iv. When the decision is posted in offices of organizations that have resolved the complaints, decisions shall be posted for at least 15 days from the date of notification.

Grievance redress can be summarized in the steps set out below:

- **First Stage: Commune People's Committee.** An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days (or 45 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (in remote and mountainous areas or complicated case, the complaint should be resolved within 45 or 60 days, respectively). The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of the decision of the CPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days (45 days for mountainous area). If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

- **Second Stage: District People's Committee.** Upon receipt of the complaint from the household, the DPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of the decision of the DPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected HH can elevate his/her complaint to the PPC.

- **Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee.** Upon receipt of the complaint from the affected household, the PPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints

Upon issuance of the decision of the PPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days if they disagree. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days.

- **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates.** Should the complainant file his/her case to the court and the court rules in favor of the complainant, then the Project will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

The affected people will be provided with support and assistance by locally based organizations, in case they have limited capacity or in case they have questions or complaints.

If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the project's grievance redress mechanism, the households have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) or through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator as outlined in the Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

The grievance redress mechanism will be continuously disseminated to people during project implementation. The project grievance procedure does not impede access to the court at any time.

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A Resettlement Framework (RF) was prepared under the overall MFF and endorsed by the Prime Minister. The RF is based on the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam, and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).

The RF includes the relevant Vietnamese legislation and provision of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement. It also includes differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and ADB SPS with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps for this Project.

In addition to the regulations included in the RF, the entitlements are also based on the following regulations on resettlement issued by Bac Giang province:

- Decision No.36/2011/QD-UBND dated 27 January, 2011 and decision No.150/2012/QD-UBND dated 30 May, 2012 of Bac Giang Provincial People's Committee on the issue of compensation, support and resettlement policy when the State recovers land in Bac Giang province (see Annex F)
- Decision No. 449/QD-UBND dated 20/12/2012 regulating the land compensation (see Annex G)

Entitlements adopted are based on the approved RF and on the Bac Giang province resettlement policy 36/2011/QD-UBND. This matrix has been discussed and agreed with the District Resettlement Committee and the PMU, in charge of the implementation activities on behalf of Bac Giang Province People's Committee.

Entitlements for each type of AHs are based on the types and levels of losses identifies during the IOL. The entitlements also provide various measures aimed at providing opportunities for AHs to obtain development benefits from the project as well as assisting vulnerable AHs to improve their living standards. The Entitlement Matrix for the Project is shown in the table below.

If no other specification, the references to articles in the matrix are articles included in Decision 36/2011/QD-UBND.

Table 19: Entitlement Matrix

No	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
I.	LAND				
1	Productive land (agricultural, orchard land, aquaculture, garden, forest land)	Permanent acquisition of land for the purpose of the project	User with lease or temporary right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No compensation for land but cash compensation for improvements to land of affected portion at full replacement cost – Cash compensation corresponding to the remaining value of investments in the land – For non-land affected assets, see item II below. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Affected HH to be notified at least 4 months prior to the date that the Project will actually be acquired by the Project – Leasing HH and lessee with main income from agricultural land will received an assistance based upon recovered agricultural land value. Assistance level will be decided by PPC
II	NON LAND ASSETS				
1	Crops, trees, and aquaculture products	Loss of or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cash compensation for annual crops and aquaculture products equivalent to current market value of crops/aquaculture products at the time of compensation; – For perennial crops trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. – Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – APs have the right to use salvageable trees. – APs will be given 3 months' notice prior to land acquisition. – APs will receive cash compensation based on current market cost of ripened crops/fruit for any unharvest crops that were planted prior to the land acquisition announcement.
2	Bonus to move on time	Loss of land	All AHs with affected land & assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In case of handing over the site on time, AHs will receive a bonus of 1 million VND/HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bonus will be paid to AHs after handing over the site on time

No	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
III	TEMPORARY IMPACTS				
	Temporary impacts during construction	Temporary loss	Land users regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The rent will be negotiated with affected households. – Land to be restored to pre-project condition 	
IV	ALLOWANCES				
	Allowance for vulnerable groups	Loss of land and non-land assets or impact on livelihood	Affected vulnerable households regardless of severity of impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Allowance of 2,000,000 VND/HH 	

7. INCOME RESTORATION

For this project, no household needs to be relocated or loses more than 10% of productive land. All 10 households are only marginally affected due to loss of trees on forestry land; forestry land is managed by the local authorities. Vulnerable AHs will receive additional cash allowance apart from compensation for their affected assets. AHs who are affected by the temporary loss of agricultural land will be provided rent for the affected portion, cash compensation for structures/fixed assets, crops, trees affected during construction as stated in the entitlement matrix and the land will be restored to its pre-project condition. The impact caused by temporary land acquisition for the installation of the raw water pipeline is insignificant. Therefore, an income restoration program is not required. This will be confirmed during RP updating.

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 Resettlement Budget and financing plan

During preparation of project, the calculation of compensation cost was based on the Decrees of the Government of Vietnam, related Decisions of Bac Giang province and the replacement cost survey conducted by the consultant.

The budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan is part of the government counterpart fund. Bac Giang Province People Committee will provide the counterpart fund for resettlement and compensation, which will be included in the project's total investment.

10.2. Compensation rates

The method for determination of the damages value in the projects financed by the Bank is based on the "Replacement Cost". In this project, the damages are on the urban land, construction buildings and other assets. Urban land having the same area and use-value should be assessed according to the replacement price, with consideration to the public works and social services, plus the cost of registration fees and transfer taxes. For houses and structure, its value is determined by the market price of construction materials and labor to build a new house/structure with the same area and technical standard without deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials, plus the cost of transporting materials registration fees and transfer taxes.

At present, the policies on compensation and support price for land, tree, farming products as well as architecture buildings, houses, etc. issued by Bac Giang Province People Committee are updated every year by Department of Finance, Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Department of Construction.

Results from the replacement cost survey and compensation rates stipulated in the documents and policies of Bac Giang province show that these two rates are relatively equivalent. In other words (i) the land price issued by the province is relatively close to the market price and (ii) the surveys on assets, plants and crops shows that the market price for these assets/architecture buildings is close to the price set by the Bac Giang Province people committee. In the community consultations, local people and affected households have been consulted on the replacement prices and they agreed with the proposed rates, which are set out by the provincial People's Committee.

Based on the survey data and the unit prices set out by Bac Giang PPC, the proposed compensation prices for land, trees, crops of this project will be the price stipulated by Bac Giang PPC, including (i) Decision no.36/2011/QD-UBND dated 27/01/2011 and decision no. 150/2012/QD-UBND dated 30/5/2012 of Bac Giang PPC issuing the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies when the Government recovers land in Bac Giang province, Decision No. 449/2012/QD-UBND dated 20/12/2012 regulating the land compensation in Bac Giang

province (ii) At the time of compensation, the compensation unit prices for land and assets on land will be updated and adjusted to the equivalent of the market price.

8.1.1 Land price

Decision No. 449/QĐ-UBND dated 20/12/2013 regulating the land compensation in 2013 in Bac Giang province. Compensation price for various types of land in the affected areas of each commune will be applied according to the price below. The price of PPC will be applied for the cost estimation.

Table 20: Land compensation price in the project area

Unit: VND/1m²

No	Components construction	Lands	Location	Compensation price
1	Water treatment Plan	Forestry land	Song Mai Commune	17,000

8.1.2 Price of tree, crop and structures:

Decision No. 36/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 27/1/2011 of Bac Giang PPC issuing the compensation price for trees, assets and architectural works when the Government recovers the land. These prices are applied in the area of Bac Giang province.

Table 21: Compensation price for trees in the project area

Tree	Unit	Compensation unit price
Rice/ crop	VND/m ²	6,000
Timber plants (Eucalyptus with diameter from 13-20cm)	VND/tree	78,000

10.2.4 Adjustment for Inflation

The rates for compensation and allowances payable to APs will be adjusted annually, based on the current annual inflation rate. The PMU/Water Company, with the Bac Giang PPC, will determine the annual inflation rates and all cash entitlements.

10.3. Cost estimation

Cost for land acquisition and resettlement of this report is based on the regulation of Bac Giang PPC and ADB's policy.

Cost estimate shall be updated during the time of land acquisition.

Total estimated cost for the resettlement plan implementation is **4,570,803,600 VND (217,285 USD)**. This amount shall cover all the management and implementation of the resettlement plan plus contingency cost. (Refer to Attachment B for detailed cost calculations)

Table 22: Estimated cost for the project

No.	Content	Cost	
		VND	USD
I	Lands	408,000,000	19,395
II	Trees and Crops ⁺	3,649,800,000	173,503
III	Allowance for vulnerable households* and bonus for clearing land/moving on time**	16000000	761
IV	Management cost (I+II+III) x 2%	81476000	3,873
V	Total (I + II + III+IV)	4,155,276,000	197,532
VI	Contingency (10%)	415,527,600	19,753
	Total (V+VI)	4,570,803,600	217285

⁺3 AHs = 1 poor, 1 female-headed, and 1 policy household

^{**}Assuming all 10 AHs

(Exchange rate in 7/2013: 1USD = 21,036VND)

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 Provincial People's Committee

Bac Giang Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the executing agency (EA) and will oversee all subproject activities including the implementation of RPs. Bac Giang PPC is responsible for:

- (i) Evaluation and approval of the Resettlement Plan after the final draft is approved by the ADB;
- (ii) Approval of land acquisition and allocation in the project;
- (iii) Final decision and release of the unit prices for compensation, the level of support and aid as well as assistance policies for affected and vulnerable people, according to the approved Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan;
- (iv) Supervision of co-operation between the relevant authorities and provincial offices to implement the compensation, assistance and Resettlement under the approved Resettlement Plan;
- (v) Arrange the sufficient budget for resettlement activities;
- (vi) Make sure that the Project's resettlement implementation is appropriate with the policy framework and approved resettlement plan;
- (vii) Resolve complaints of AHs.

9.2 People's Committees of Bac Giang city

Bac Giang city PC is responsible for identifying relevant legislation on land and construction works, housing area, acquired land of AP; establishment of resettlement committee; grievance redress of AHs.

9.3 The Resettlement Committee/Site Clearance Board of Bac Giang city

The Resettlement Committee of Bac Giang city shall execute the following:

- Issue Notice of Land Acquisition when the project will be formally approved¹;

¹ Project has been approved by Bac Giang PPC by Decision No.919/QD-UBND on 26 June, 2014;

- Disclose project information and resettlement policy;
- Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey;
- Prepare AHs database;
- Prepare compensation plans in line with updated resettlement plans;
- Prepare individual “AH Compensation Forms” which detail all types of losses with its corresponding established compensation rates. This will also include all types of relocation and rehabilitation assistance.
- Inform AHs regarding payment schedule at least two (2) weeks in advance.
- Present proposed compensation amounts to AHs and explain in detail the AH’s rights and entitlements based on Project policies and explain how compensation amounts were calculated.
- If compensation payments are acceptable to AHs, process payment and inform AHs of exact date and location of release of payment.
- Effect compensation payment. Copies of compensation payment documents will be provided to AHs. Copies will also be provided to the Implementation and Support Consultants for monitoring and reporting.
- Support city PC and PPC to resolve grievances of AHs;
- Prepare and update regularly a database and lists of AHs, including information regarding disbursement dates for monitoring purposes.

9.4 The Project Owner – Bac Giang water supply and drainage One Member Co., Ltd

Bac Giang water supply and drainage One Member Co., Ltd establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) representing the Project’s Owner to directly implement the project. Project staff with suitable quantity, full qualification, and experience will be appointed or assigned to be responsible for the project’s activities friendly with the environment and society. These staff will take training courses related to policy and current procedure process in each suitable field immediately in the initial implementation stages.

The responsibility of PMU includes:

- (i) Representative of Project’s owner to implement and monitor all resettlement activities in the project’s range under the management of PPC.
- (ii) Preparation of plan, coordination with resettlement committee.
- (iii) Updating and preparing Resettlement plans for components in compliance with resettlement framework, submitting them to PPC and ADB for approval before implementation.
- (iv) Directing all resettlement activities of city and communes, following the Resettlement plans’ policies and instructions;
- (v) Establishing procedures for and implementation of information campaign in combination with resettlement committee and CPCs;
- (vi) Coordinating and supervising the implement of resettlement activities;
- (vii) Establishing communication structure to ensure the appropriate technical assistance and logistic for implementation of compensation and resettlement

- (viii) Establishing procedures for and implementation of internal supervision to ensure the obedience of resettlement policy.
- (ix) Support related agencies for resolving grievances of AHs.
- (x) Coordinating with concerned offices to supply the APs with jobs which are related to the project (consulting with contractor about local people's job opportunities, informing the APs about job opportunities and way of achievement).
- (xi) Receiving the acquired land of AHs and hand-over the land for contractors;
- (xii) Preparation and submission of periodic monitoring reports on resettlement to ADB.AND
- (xiii) Ensure that all compensation and allowances were paid for APs before commencing civil works.

9.5 Communal People's committee (CPC)

People's committees of communes namely Song Mai and Da Mai communes are responsible for the followings:

- Supporting other units, organizations (including Project Administration Division) to propagate information, holding public meeting and consulting the influence's opinion.
- Supporting other organizations and Project Administration Division to investigate member of households, replacement cost, detailed measurement survey and other resettlement activities.
- Participating in all activities such as revoking and allocating land, resettling, supporting recovery and social development.
- Assisting all APs in relocation and restoration of their lives life. Informing APs about compensation schedule, monitoring compensation payment. Supporting city PC for solving complaints of APs. Noting all complaints and saving file of them.
- Responsibility for confirming land use origin of organizations, offices, units and households which are affected by the project.

9.6 Local Mass Organizations

Mass organizations in Viet Nam are types of community based organizations. Such organizations would include the Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmer's Union and other relevant organizations.

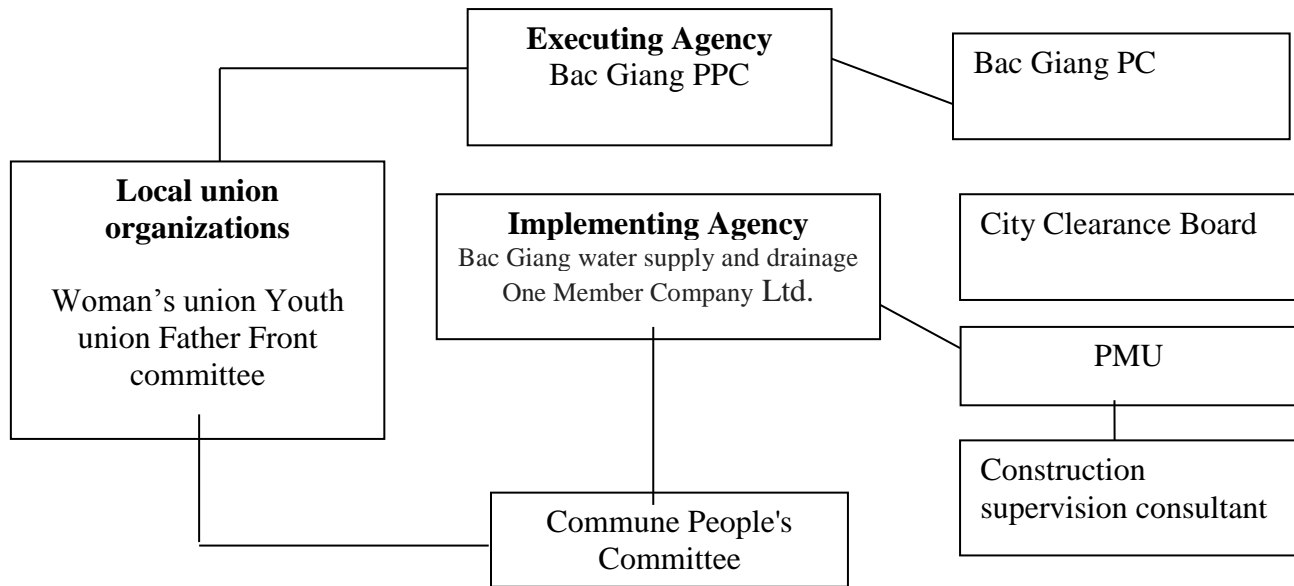
Women's Union and Farmer's Union will be involved in the IRP preparation and implementation. They will also be a channel to disclose information to AHs. WU will follow-up vulnerable HH during implementation and will counsel HH on the use of the compensation received.

Implementation arrangements are summarized in the diagram below

9.7 Construction Supervision Consultants

The construction supervision consultants will support in the implementation and monitoring of the RP. There will be provision of social safeguards consultant within the team.

Figure 3: Diagram for Implementation Arrangements



10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Conduct of Detailed Measurement Survey

The conduct of the updated Census and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be undertaken, following final design, by the Bac Giang Resettlement Committee. The DMS data, together with the result of the replacement cost study as reviewed and approved by the EA, will be the basis of preparation of the Compensation Plan.

At the time of DMS activities, all AHs are required to submit copies of LURCs or any legal papers to assist RC in the preparation of the Compensation Plan. All DMS forms are to be reviewed and signed by AHs. AHs will be informed of their right to note any objections to the DMS assessment on the form.

The DMS will be conducted with the participation of AHs. The official list of AHs, their losses, and corresponding payments due will be disclosed to the affected people.

Any disagreement on the DMS and Compensation Plan will not be signed by the respective AH until it is resolved either through direct discussion with the relevant agency or following the grievance redress process.

A new socio-economic survey will be carried out if RP updating does not commence within two years as demographic and socio-economic factors may change significantly. At a minimum, the SES will collect data from a sample of 20 % of severely affected people and 10 % of other affected people, disaggregated by gender, ethnic minority, poverty level and type of loss.

During the DMS, data collection will incorporate criteria to identify vulnerable persons beyond those who fall below the official poverty level. These other vulnerable groups would include female headed households (especially those with high dependency ratios, those with low incomes and those whose livelihoods are affected), ethnic minorities, elderly residing alone, disabled and landless households.

10.2 Conduct of Replacement Cost Study

In accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, “the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs”.

The implementation consultant will be engaged by the Project owner to carry out replacement cost survey for land and non-land assets. The said appraiser will undertake its activity in parallel with the DMS activities. The RCS report will be submitted to the PMU, Project owner and Project Implementation and Support Consultants.

10.3 Indicative Implementation Schedule

The RP will be updated following detailed project design. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Land acquisition and relocation of affected households cannot commence until the updated RP has been reviewed and approved by ADB.

The EA will not issue/award of civil works in affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and that the site is free of all encumbrances. It is estimated that compensation and relocation of households will be completed in the first two years of project implementation

Table 23: Implementation Schedule

Project Activities	Start	End
Detailed Design Phase		
Recruit Design Consultant	Quarter 2/Year 1	Quarter 3/Year 1
Recruit Construction Supervision Consultant	Quarter 3/Year 1	Quarter 3/Year 3
Detailed Design	Quarter 4/Year 1	Quarter 2 /Year 2
Conduct DMS based on detailed design	Quarter 1/Year 2	Quarter 2/Year 2
Carry out replacement cost survey	Quarter 4/Year 1	Quarter 1/Year 2
Prepare Updated RP	Quarter 1/Year 2	Quarter 2/Year 2
Consult AHs on project impact, entitlements and final options	Quarter 1/Year 2	Quarter 1/Year 2
Submit RP to ADB for review and concurrence	Quarter 1/Year 2	Quarter 1/Year 2
Disclose approved Updated RP to AHs and Uploading on ADB website	Quarter 1/Year 2	
Submission of internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	Quarterly
Construction Phase	Quarter 2/Year 2	Quarter 2/Year 3
Disbursement of compensation for AP	Quarter 2/Year 2	
Implementation of site clearance		
Submission of internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	Quarterly
ADB review and approval of RP implementation and confirmation of “No Objection” for Notice of Possession of Site to Civil Works Contractor	Quarter 1/Year 3	
Start of Civil Work	Quarter 1/Year 3	Quarter 2/Year 6

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The project does not require an external monitoring agency for resettlement, as it has only limited resettlement impacts (category B). However, the PMU is directly responsible for internal monitoring of RP implementation. In particular, PMU with assistance from the Project Implementation and Support Consultants will supervise and manage monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements.

PMU will provide quarterly reports to ADB. PMU will ensure that the reports of the Project Implementation and Support Consultants include in their progress reports, the status of the resettlement plan implementation, information on location and numbers of people affected, compensation amounts paid by item, and assistance provided to AHs.

The objectives of the monitoring program are (i) to ensure that the standard of living of AHs are restored or improved; (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met; (iii) to assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient; (iv) to identify problems and risks; and (v) to identify measures to mitigate problems.

- The range of activities and issues that need to be recorded and verified, include:
- Compensation, allowance payments and delivery of assistance measures;
- Re-establishment of AH settlements and business enterprises;
- Reaction of AHs, in particular, to resettlement and compensation packages; and
- Re-establishment/improvement of income levels.
- The principal indicators for internal monitoring of resettlement activities include the following:
- Timely and complete disbursement of compensation to AHs according to the compensation policy agreed in the RP;
- Timely and complete delivery of relocation, income restoration and rehabilitation allowances and measures;
- Allocation of replacement land and development of individual and/or group resettlement sites and infrastructure;
- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures;
- Adherence to grievance procedures and identification of outstanding issues that require further attention and resolution;
- Attention given to the priorities of AHs regarding the options offered;
- Completion of resettlement activities required before the award of civil works contracts.
- Participation of poor and vulnerable HH throughout the process;
- On a quarterly basis, PMU will prepare a resettlement monitoring report for their own sub-component. The report will be submitted to PCC and ADB. The scope of the report will include:
 - The number of AHs by category of impact, district, commune and village, and the status of compensation payments, AH relocation and income restoration measures for each category; (ii) The status of disbursement of cash and allocation of replacement land and housing.
- The amount of funds allocated and disbursed for a) resettlement program operations and

b) compensation, assistance and resettlement activities.

- The activities, levels of participation, outcomes and issues of the Information Dissemination and Consultation Program.
- The status and outcomes of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring further attention by provincial or district authorities, or ADB assistance.
- Implementation problems, including delays, lack of personnel or capacity, insufficient funds, etc.; proposed remedial measures; and, revised resettlement implementation schedule.

Appendix A : Project Information Booklet

The investment project on the construction of Bac Giang city Water treatment plant No.2, Bac Giang province will be loan funded by the ADB.

Objection of the project:

- Expanding water supply system of Bac Giang city in order to meet demands for water of the city until 2020. Ensuring water users in the project area can stably access clean and sanitary water.
- The construction investment should be made appropriately with and fit local conditions, creating favorable conditions for the expansion of water supply network in next phase
- Raising the awareness of people in the project area and surrounding area on sanitary water and economically using it

Why is this project necessary to implement?

To meet the water demand in Bac Giang city, the investment project on the investment project on the construction of Bac Giang city Water treatment plant No.2, Bac Giang province is needed. This project will supply water for 195,300 users in urban and 45,900 users in suburbs.

Scope of construction and impact minimization

The water supply system will be constructed and need Permanent land acquisition an area of 6.63ha. However, around 10 HHs will be affected and no any HH will have to be relocated

In terms of resettlement, what are the policies and principles of the project?

The basic principles of the project are:

- All APs are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.
- Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not prevent APs from entitlement to compensation. All owners of houses even without LURC will be entitled to a secured tenure apartment.
- Compensation for affected assets shall be provided at replacement cost.
- Payment of compensation for affected assets and relocation of APs to new sites must be completed prior to commencement of any construction activities.

When will the Detailed Measurement Survey be conducted?

This activity will be carried out after the DETAILED DESIGN has been completed (middle of year 2019) The detailed measurement survey team will be composed of project representatives (Bac Giang Water supply and drainage One-member limited company staff) and the Resettlement Committees (Ward staff). The survey will only be carried out in the presence of the APs. APs and local authorities will be informed prior to the survey.

Each AP will assist in completing the **Detailed Measurement Survey Form** for their household. This form will identify all the losses that the household will experience from the project, and will be the basis for the compensation package for them. The AP will then be given the **AP Compensation Form**, which summarizes the losses and the total amount of compensation. The household can review this form for **7 days**, and if they agree with the details, the head of the household will sign the form.

How are the constructions impacts supervised and monitored?

Bac Giang water supply and drainage one-member limited company will monitor the contractor during construction work. Any disturbances to the lives of people along the pipeline will be

recorded and issues reported to Bac Giang water supply and drainage one-member limited company for solutions within **7 days**.

The short resettlement plan that states clearly all entitlements and mechanisms for ensuring there are no people or properties affected during construction has been disclosed at the Bac Giang People's Committee in Vietnamese and English. Anybody can access this document to understand further about the project and the construction work as well as entitlements if any property or land is affected by construction.

If there are disagreements or problems arising during the Project such as compensation or general project-related disputes, do I have the right to complain?

Any AP may file a complaint or grievance. The project includes a GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PROCESS. The APs may present their complaints to the concerned local administrative officials and RCs, either verbally or in written form.

The complaint can be filed first at the commune level and can be elevated to the highest or provincial level if the APs are not satisfied with the decisions made by the commune or district. APs will be exempted from all taxes and administrative and legal fees associated with resolving the dispute.

Anybody living in the construction site that is affected by the construction or annoyed by the contractors can contact Bac Giang Water supply and drainage One-member limited company or the ADB at the following address:

Mr: Huong Xuan Cong

Bac Giang Water supply and drainage One-member limited company

Address: No 386- Xuong Giang stress, Bac Giang city, Bac Giang province

Telephone: 0240.855.757 Fax: 0240.554.717

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - Viet Nam Resident Mission

Unit 701-706 Sun Red River Building, 23 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Viet Nam (Tel: +84 4 933 1374)

Appendix B : Detailed cost estimates

***Land compensation expense:**

No	Components construction	Components of work	Acquired land area	Compensation unit price	Amount (VND)	Amount (USD)
1	Water treatment Plan	Forestry land	2.4 ha	17,000	408,000,000	19,395
	Total				408,000,000	19,395

*** Tree compensation expense**

No	Components construction	Tree	Quantity	Unit	Amount (VND)	Amount (USD)
1	Collection building + raw water pumping station	Trees owned by the commune	4.23 ha		2,559,150,000	112,607
2	Water treatment Plan	Timber plants (Eucalyptus with diameter from 20-50cm)	12,000	78,000 VND /tree	1,248,000,000	59,327
3	Pipe Dn700, L=1105m, raw water pipeline DN700, L700	Rice	0.55 ha	6,000 VND/m2	33,000,000	1,569
	Total				3,649,800,000	173,503

*** Support and allowance**

No		Amount (VND)	Amount (USD)
1	Allowance for vulnerable affected households	6000000	285
2	Bonus to move on time	10,000,000	475
	Total	16,000,000	761

Estimated cost for the project

No.	Content	Cost	
		VND	USD
I	Land	408,000,000	19,395
II	Trees and Crops	3,649,800,000	173,503
III	Allowances and Bonus	16000000	761
IV	Management cost (I+II+III)x2%	81476000	3,873
V	Total (I + II + III+IV)	4,155,276,000	197,532
VI	Contingency (10%)	415,527,600	19,753
	Total (V+VI)	4,570,803,600	217285

Appendix C : Minutes of Meeting on 10 August 2013

MINUTES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BAC GIANG CITY, BAC GIANG PROVINCE	
DATE OF MEETING: 10 AUGUST 2013	VENUE AND TIME: PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF SONG MAI COMMUNE, 8H30 PM
PARTICIPANTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representatives of Bac Giang water supply one member limited company 2. Representatives of Song Mai Commune 3. Representatives of Song Mai commune's Father front Committee 4. Nhan Le village heads – Song Mai commune 5. Phuc Be village heads – Song Mai commune 6. Representatives of Consultant 7. Affected persons by the road components (10). 	
OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To inform the stakeholders and the persons affected by the urban roads components of the resettlement and environmental impacts and the proposed resettlement and environmental policy • To get feedback from the participants <p>Introduction Speech by PMU Presentation by the Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project introduction • Project Principles for land acquisition • Constitutes fair compensation • Compensation for permanent land acquisition and compensation for structures. • Compensation for public land acquisition and other entitlement matrix • Grievance mechanism • Monitoring activities • Tentative project schedules • Environmental Impacts 	
QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opinion of Representatives of Song Mai Commune <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – supporting the project – expecting early implementation of the project 1. Mr Tong Van Tuyen <p>Question: We are very happy with presentation and would like the project and the resettlement policy to be implemented exactly as presented by the consultant. However, we want consultant to present more in details all the entitlement for affected the persons?</p> 	

<p>Answer of consultant: All the entitlements will be included in the Resettlement Plan to be prepared. The Resettlement Plan will be made available in all affected wards/commune for affected households as well as all the community. The Resettlement Plan will be also posted to ADB Website.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mr Nguyen Van Xuan <p>Question: : We will lose lots of land for building WTP and would like the project to give</p>

us new jobs and pay full compensation to affected households to keep stable life and production

Answer: The Project will pay full compensation at replacement costs and other allowances to help affected people to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards.

3. Mr Nguyen Van Doan

Question: According to the land marks installed, we will lose most of production land. We would like the resettlement committee/CLFD to conduct DMS and inform us exactly what kind of entitlements we will receive from the project?

Answer of the investor: We are now in the preparing of project phase. After Loan signing agreement, a DMS will be conducted, compensation plan will be prepared in parallel with updating resettlement plan. All entitlements will be included in the Resettlement Plan; as said before the Resettlement Plan will be made available at commune/ward level.

4. Mr Tong Van Loan

My house is using well water, It is polluted water quality. So I expect the project to be implemented soon

Other opinion:

- supporting the project
- expecting early implementation of the project
- expecting fair compensation policy of the project
- The meeting ended at 11h00

Appendix D : Minutes of Meetings held on 11 October 2013

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom - Happiness

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Project: Investment in construction of the water treatment plant no. 2 in Bac Giang city– Bac Giang province

Today at 10.30 am, on 11 October 2013, at Song Mai Commune People's Committee, ADB's Resettlement specialists organized the consultation meeting with the local authorities and households who plant trees on the land to be acquired for construction of the water treatment plant.

I. PARTICIPANT OF THE MEETING:

1. Representatives of the Project Owner: Bac Giang Water Supply One Member Limited Liability Company;

Mr. Huong Xuan Cong - Director of the Company cum Director of PMU

Mr. Tran Dang Dieu - Vice Director of the Company

Mr. Le Ngoc Duyen - Head of the Division of Engineering - Material

2. Representatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Mrs.

Ms. Sushma Kotagiri - Resettlement Specialist

Mr. Dang Huu Luu - Resettlement Specialist

3. Representatives of the local authorities:

Mr. Than Trong Ninh – Chairman of Song Mai CPC

Mr. Nguyen Van Luu – Chairman of National Front Committee of Song Mai commune

Mrs. Than Thi Thu - Chairwoman of Song Mai Women's Union

4. Representatives of households who have land acquired for construction of the water treatment plant in Nhan Le and Phuc Be villages, Song Mai commune:

1. Mr. Tong Van Phe

2. Mr. Tong Van Tuyen

3. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hang (Nguyen Van Toan)

4. Mr. Nguyen Van Xuan

5. Mr. Vo Sy Danh

6. Mr. Pham Van Thai

II. CONTENT OF THE MEETING:

1. Mr. Huong Xuan Cong, Representative of the PO introduces the purposes and meanings of the community consultation meeting which are related to site clearance for the project on construction of water treatment plant no. 2 in Bac Giang city, Bac Giang province.

2. Ms. Sushma Kotagiri raises some questions to discuss with the households regarding assets, crops on the land acquired and compensation, support policies to construct the water treatment plant:

+ Ms. Sushma's questions: How many crops, types of crops are the households occupied? What are the households' occupations? What are the main income sources? Are they using clean water now? Whether the quality of water service provided by the company is good or not?

- Mr. Vo Sy Danh's answer: Currently my family have about 2,000 eucalyptus trees and will be acquired by the project. These eucalyptus trees are mainly used for pillar support for construction. My family's occupation is farming with the area of rice land is 4,000m². We also grow secondary crop such as peanut, bean, vegetables. We use clean water with the water fee of around 100,000 VND/ month. The water quality is very good.

- Mr. Tong Van Tuyen's answer: My family grow eucalyptus trees on 3,400 m² of our land. Currently we have about 3,000 eucalyptus trees which have been cut partially with the price from 25,000 VND – 60,000 VND/ tree. Our main profession is farming with the agricultural land of 2,900m²; furthermore, our secondary job is construction. When being acquired our land, we wish to be compensated following to the Project's policy. We are now using clean water supplied by the company for domestic demands as cooking, drinking. The expense for using clean water is not high, about 100,000 – 150,000 VND/ month. Water service and water quality of the company is very good.

- Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hang's answer: My family owns about 2,000 eucalyptus trees on the land to be acquired. Our main occupation is farming and doing small business. We agree to hand over the land to the project for construction of water treatment plant.

- Households: Tong Van Phe, Nguyen Van Xuan and Pham Van Thai have the following comments: the acquired land which is forestry land managed by Song Mai commune. The commune handed temporary over the land to the households for planting eucalyptus trees. Our main occupations are agricultural production. Our main income is from agricultural production while the income from planting eucalyptus trees on communal forestry land is very low and we can use the land temporarily.

+ Ms. Sushma has a question to households in Nhan Le village who don't have clean water for domestic use: if the project is put into operation, do they want to use clean water of the project?

- Mr. Tong Van Phe, representative of Nhan Le village answers: currently, Nhan Le village did not have clean water, we have to use water from drilling wells for domestic use, but polluted water. Now, we are looking forward to using clean water for domestic use.

+ Ms. Sushma asks the households when using forestry land to plant trees, do they have contract? How long do the contract last? Do the households agree with the compensation prices proposed by the Consultant?

- All the households answer that they have 50-year land use contract signed with the Commune People's Committee and it will expire in 2020.

+ Ms. Sushma ask the households whether they agree the prices for compensation proposed by the Consultant or not? When being acquired the forestry land, do they request the local authorities to assign them other land?

- All the households answer that they agree with the prices for compensation as regulated by the State and when the project acquires the land, they do not need to be assigned other forestry land by the local authorities. The households wish the project can be implemented soon.

- Comments of the local authorities: Mr. Than Trong Ninh – Chairman of Song Mai Commune People's Committee and Mrs. Than Thi Thu – Chairman of Song Mai Women's Union agree to support the project and promise to facilitate the project implementing soon as well as agree to assign their staff to cooperate with the Water Company in site clearance. The Chairman of CPC requests the Company to support for the public land in the area of the dyke when pre-sedimentation tank and raw water pumping station are built.

3. Resettlement Specialist – Ms. Sushma has the following requirements:

+ Request Bac Giang Water Supply One Member Limited Liability Company and Consultant to check, review the number of households, the area of agricultural land needs to be temporarily used for construction of D700 raw water pipeline across the agricultural land.

+ Request the water supply company to assign the specialized staff to monitor, and involve in the site clearance activities.

+ Request the PO and Consultants to cooperated with Mr. Dang Huu Luu – Resettlement Specialist under the Vietnam's water sector development project to continue reviewing, updating documents and finalizing resettlement plan.

The meeting finishes at 11.30 am, on 11 October 2013.

**REPRESENTATIVE OF SONG MAI
CPC**

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADB

**REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
PROJECT OWNER**

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập- Tự do- Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
(MINUTES OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION)

Dự án: Đầu tư xây dựng nhà máy nước số 2 thành phố Bắc Giang- tỉnh Bắc Giang
Project: The investment project on the construction of Bac Giang city Water treatment plant No.2, Bac Giang province)

Hôm nay vào hồi 10h30, ngày 11 tháng 10 năm 2013 tại UBND xã Song Mai chuyên gia Tái định cư của ADB đã tổ chức cuộc họp tham vấn với chính quyền địa phương và các hộ dân có cây cối trên diện tích đất của xã phải thu hồi để xây dựng trạm xử lý nước sạch.

I. THÀNH PHẦN CUỘC HỌP:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư : Công ty TNHH Một thành viên Cấp nước Bắc Giang ;

Ông : Hướng Xuân Công - Giám đốc Công ty - Giám đốc BQLDA

Ông : Trần Đăng Điều - Phó giám đốc Công ty

Ông : Lê Ngọc Duyên - Trưởng phòng Kỹ thuật - Vật tư

2. Đại diện Ngân hàng phát triển châu Á ADB

Bà : Sushma Kotagiri - Chuyên gia tái định cư

Ông : Đặng Hữu Lưu - Chuyên gia tái định cư

3. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương:

Ông : Thân Trọng Ninh - Chủ tịch UBND xã Song Mai

Ông : Nguyễn Văn Lưu - Chủ tịch UBMTTQ xã Song Mai

Bà : Thân Thị Thu - Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã Song Mai

4. Đại diện: Các hộ dân có đất thu hồi để xây dựng nhà máy nước thuộc hai thôn Nhân Lễ và Thôn Phúc Bé xã Song Mai:

1. Ông Tống Văn Phê - Thôn Nhân Lễ

2. Ông Tống Văn Tuyên - Thôn Nhân Lễ

3. Ông Võ Sỹ Đành - Thôn Nhân Lễ

4. Ông Phạm Văn Thái - Thôn Nhân Lễ

5. Bà Nguyễn Thị Hằng (Nguyễn Văn Toàn) - Thôn Phúc Bé

6. Ông Nguyễn Văn Xuân - Thôn Phúc Bé

II. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP:

1. Ông Hướng Xuân Công, Đại diện Chủ đầu tư giới thiệu về mục đích và ý nghĩa của cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng về vấn đề liên quan đến GPMB thuộc Dự án đầu tư xây dựng nhà máy nước số 2 thành phố Bắc Giang- tỉnh Bắc Giang .

2. Bà Sushma Kotagiri trực tiếp đưa ra các câu hỏi trao đổi với các hộ dân về tài sản, cây cối trên đất bị thu hồi và chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ để xây dựng nhà máy nước số 2:

+ Bà Sushma hỏi: Các hộ gia đình bị thu hồi khoảng bao nhiêu cây, cây loại gì? Gia đình làm nghề gì, thu nhập chính từ nguồn nào? hiện nay các hộ đã có nước sạch sử dụng chưa? dịch vụ cung cấp nước của công ty có tốt không?

- Ông Võ Sỹ Đành trả lời : Hiện nay gia đình tôi có khoảng 2.000 cây bạch đàn bị thu hồi, cây bạch đàn chủ yếu được sử dụng làm cột chống trong xây dựng . Gia đình tôi làm nghề nông nghiệp, diện tích đất trồng lúa: 4.000m² ngoài ra chúng tôi còn trồng thêm hoa màu như lạc, đỗ, rau. Gia đình đã có nước sạch sử dụng và chi phí khoảng 100.000VNĐ/tháng, chất lượng nước của công ty rất tốt.

- Ông Tống Văn Tuyên trả lời: Gia đình tôi sử dụng khoảng 3.400m² đất trồng cây bạch đàn và hiện chúng tôi có khoảng 3.000 cây đã được thu hoạch từng phần, giá cây khoảng 25.000 đến 60.000VNĐ/cây. Nghề nghiệp chính là nông nghiệp, diện tích đất nông nghiệp : 2.900m² ngoài ra còn có nghề phụ làm xây dựng. Khi bị thu hồi đất gia đình mong muốn được đền bù theo Chính sách của Dự án. Hiện nay Chúng tôi đã sử dụng nước sạch của công ty dùng cho sinh hoạt, nấu ăn, dùng làm nước uống và chi phí trả cho tiền sử dụng nước sạch không cao khoảng 100- 150.000 VNĐ/tháng. Dịch vụ cung cấp nước và chất lượng nước của công ty rất tốt.

- Bà Nguyễn Thị Hằng trả lời: Gia đình tôi có khoảng 2.000 cây bạch đàn nằm trong diện tích đất bị thu hồi. Nghề nghiệp chính là làm ruộng và buôn bán. Chúng tôi đồng tình về việc thu hồi đất xây dựng nhà máy nước.

- Các hộ Tống Văn Phê, Nguyễn Văn Xuân và Phạm Văn Thái có ý kiến: Đất bị thu hồi là đất lâm nghiệp do xã Song Mai quản lý, các hộ được giao trồng cây bạch đàn. Nghề nghiệp chính là sản xuất nông nghiệp và đi làm thuê, nguồn thu nhập chính là sản xuất nông nghiệp còn thu nhập từ cây bạch đàn trồng trên đất lâm nghiệp là không thường xuyên và rất thấp. Các gia đình ủng hộ việc triển khai dự án.

+ Bà Sushma hỏi hộ dân thuộc thôn Nhân Lễ chưa có nước sạch sử dụng: nếu Dự án đi vào hoạt động thì họ có muốn sử dụng nước sạch của Dự án không?

- Ông Tống Văn Phê thôn Nhân lễ đại diện trả lời: Hiện nay thôn Nhân Lễ vì chưa có nước sạch sử dụng chúng tôi phải sử dụng nước giếng khoan sinh hoạt nhưng

nước giếng khoan phục vụ khu vực này hiện đang bị ô nhiễm nên chúng tôi rất mong muốn có nước sạch để sử dụng phục vụ cho sinh hoạt hàng ngày.

+ Bà Sushma hỏi các hộ dân khi sử dụng đất rừng để canh tác họ có hợp đồng thuê đất không? thời gian thuê đất là bao lâu?

- Các hộ đều trả lời là: Chúng tôi có hợp đồng sử dụng đất với UBND xã là 50 năm.

+ Bà Sushma hỏi các hộ dân có đồng ý với đơn giá đền bù do Tư vấn đề xuất không? khi bị thu hồi khu đất trên có đề nghị chính quyền giao cho khu đất khác để sử dụng không?

- Các hộ đều trả lời là: Nhất trí với đơn giá đền bù theo quy định của nhà nước và khi bị thu hồi không cần chính quyền giao cho khu đất khác để canh tác. Các gia đình đều mong muốn Dự án sớm được triển khai.

- Ý kiến của chính quyền địa phương: Ông Thân Trọng Ninh- Chủ tịch UBND xã Song Mai và Bà Thân Thị Thu – Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã Song Mai đều đồng tình ủng hộ Dự án và hứa sẽ tạo mọi điều kiện để mong dự án sớm triển khai, đồng thời cũng nhất trí cử các cán bộ phối hợp cùng công ty tham gia vào Ban giải phóng mặt bằng. Chủ tịch UBND xã đề nghị Công ty xem xét hỗ trợ diện tích đất công ở ngoài để khi xây dựng hồ sơ lắp và trạm bơm nước thô.

3. Chuyên gia Tái định cư - Bà Sushma đưa ra các yêu cầu:

+ Đề nghị công ty TNHH một thành viên Cấp thoát nước Bắc Giang cùng đơn vị Tư vấn cần kiểm tra, rà soát lại sổ hộ dân và diện tích đất nông nghiệp cần trưng dụng tạm thời phục vụ thi công tuyến ống nước thô D700 đi qua đất nông nghiệp.

+ Đề nghị công ty nước cử cán bộ chuyên môn theo dõi, tham gia vào các hoạt động giải phóng mặt bằng.

+ Đề nghị Chủ đầu tư và cán bộ Tư vấn kết hợp với Ông Đặng Hữu Lưu- chuyên gia Tư vấn Tái định cư nhóm Dự án Phát triển ngành nước Việt Nam tiếp tục rà soát, cập nhật các tài liệu và hoàn thiện Kế hoạch Tái định cư.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào lúc 11h30 ngày 11 tháng 10 năm 2013.

 ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN	ĐẠI DIỆN ADB	 ĐẠI DIỆN UBND XÃ SONG MAI
 GIÁM ĐỐC Hương Xuân Công	 Đặng Hữu Lưu	 CHỦ TỊCH THÂN TRỌNG NINH

**DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG PHẢI THU HỒI ĐẤT
THAM GIA CUỘC HỌP**

STT	HỌ VÀ TÊN	ĐỊA CHỈ	KÝ XÁC NHẬN
1	TÔNG VĂN PHÊ	Thôn Nhân Lễ	<i>phê</i>
2	TÔNG VĂN TUYẾN	Thôn Nhân Lễ	<i>Tuyến</i>
3	VÔ SỸ ĐÀNH	Thôn Nhân Lễ	<i>Đanh</i>
4	PHẠM VĂN THÁI	Thôn Nhân Lễ	<i>Thái</i>
5	NGUYỄN THỊ HẰNG (NGUYỄN VĂN TOÀN)	Thôn Phúc Bé	<i>Hàng</i>
6	NGUYỄN VĂN XUÂN	Thôn Phúc Bé	<i>Xuân</i>

Appendix E : Photos the community consultation meeting



Appendix F : Decision No. 36/2011/QĐ-UBND

**PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF
BAC GIANG PROVINCE**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

No: 36/QĐ-UBND

Bac Giang, date 27 November 2011

SOME DETAILED ARTICLES RELATED TO COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND
RESETTLEMENT WHEN THE STATE RECOVERS THE LAND IN BAC GIANG PROVINCE
(Attached to the Decision No. 36/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 27/ 01/2011 of Bac Giang PPC)

Chapter I

GENERAL REGULATION

Article 1. Scope of adjustment

1. This regulation stipulates some detailed articles related to compensation, supporting and resettlement when the State implements land acquisition for the purpose of national defense, security, national benefit, public benefit, economic development, residential area projects applied in Bac Giang province.
2. Other contents regarding policy of compensation, supporting and resettlement when the State implements land acquisition for the purpose of national defense, security, national benefit, public benefit, economic development, residential area projects which are not mentioned in this regulation will be executed based on the regulations of current laws.

Article 2. Entities to be applied

1. State management agencies, professional agencies regarding natural resources and environment, plan and investment, finance and other relevant agencies; land officer working in the communes wards, towns.
2. Organizations, communities, religious institutions, households, individuals nationwide, Vietnamese people permanently living in foreign countries, foreign organizations, individual who are using the land which is acquired by the State for the purpose of national defense, security, national benefit, public benefit, economic development, residential area projects (herein after called the people who are acquired land).
3. Organizations, individuals carrying out the investment project, other relevant organizations and individuals.

Chapter II

LAND COMPENSATION

Article 3. Principles and conditions for being compensated land

1. Principles and conditions for being compensated land: implementing based on the regulations at item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 Article 8 Degree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP dated 03/12/2004 of the Government on compensation, supporting and resettlement when the State implements land acquisition (herein after known as Degree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP); item 1, item 2 Article 14 Degree 69/2009/NĐ-CP dated 13/8/2009 of the Government regulating supplements on land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, supporting and resettlement (herein after known as Degree No. 69/2009/NĐ-CP).
2. Land user is compensated, supported when the State implements land acquisition, but has not yet fulfilled financial obligation to the State as stipulated in laws for the acquired land, has to

be deducted from the compensation, supporting amount to pay back into the State budget (withouth deducting from the compensation for asset; supporting money for moving, resettlement, stabling living and production, changing profession and looking for new job);

Financial obligation regarding land deducts from compensation, supporting money including: land use amount; land hiring money for land which is lent by the State; tax for land use right changing; income tax from the land use right transfer; money from firing for breaking land laws; compensation money to the State due to damages in land management and use; costs and fees in land management and use.

3. Land area to be compensate: is the area measured in the reality; if the actual area of acquired land is different from the land area recorded in the land use right certificate, the compensation is implemented according to the regulations in Article 47 Degree No. 84/2007/NĐ-CP dated 25/5/2007 of the Government regulating supplement regarding issuing land use right certificate, land acquisition, land use right execution, compensation process and procedures, support in resettlement when the State implements land acquisition and addresses complaints related to land (herein after knows as Degree No. 84/2007/NĐ-CP);

a) In case there are different land use purposes and different types of land in the same land lot, the options for compensation, supporting and resettlement is developed based on the land use right certificate which sorts out the area of each type of land, each land use purpose to compensate and support as regulated.

If the actual measured area is different from the area recorded in the land use right certificate, the agency in charge of developing options for compensation must equally allocate for each type of land and each land use purpose to set up the options for compensation, supporting and resettlement as regulated.

b) In case there are households, individuals using one land lot, but the land use boundaries of each household, individual are not identified, the compensation, supporting shall be based on the land area recorded in land use certificate of each household, individual. If the area of land lot is different from the total land area recorded in the certificate of households, individuals, the agency in charge of developing options for compensation must correctly allocate for the land area of all households to set up the options for compensation, supporting and resettlement as regulated.

4. Compensation for the land, the land use right of which had been changed before 01/7/2004, fulfilling sufficient conditions regarding the land, but has not yet completed the procedures as regulated:

a) Households, individuals who are using the land, the use right of which has been transferred, inherited, gifted, has not yet completed all the procedures as regulated, but having the land use right transfer certificate which have signature of the land use right transfer party, certified by the commune, ward, town people's committe (herein after called commune people's committee) about the stable, non-disfute use, will receive the compensation money;

b) In case of the land under the dispute, the compensation, supporting money will be transferred to the bank account of the agency in charge of implementing compensation, supporting and resettlement and will be paid according to the decision of the competent authorities or court as regulated.

5. Compensation for more than one entity having land use right in the same land (using land together:

a) In case the land documents do not clarify the seperate using area of each organization, household, individual, based on the agreement of the people having the same use right in that land (certified or attested as regulated by laws) for payment;

b) In case the land documents do not clarify the seperate using area of each organization, household, individual and the agreement among people having the same use right in that land,

the compensation, supporting money will be transferred to the bank account of the agency in charge of implementing compensation, supporting and resettlement and will be paid according to the decision of the competent authorities or court as regulated.

6. Compensation for land in security corridor when constructing works with the security corridor:

Non-agricultural land user has sufficient conditions for land compensation as stipulated in item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 Article 8 Degree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP and Article 44, 45, 46 Degree No. 84/2007/NĐ-CP, when the State builds works with security corridor without acquiring land and changing land use purposes (houses, works having sufficient conditions to exist in the protection corridor of the work), but being limited land use ability will be compensated based on the actual area under the security corridor. The compensation does not exceed 20% of the respective land price.

7. Compensation for the land being transferring the land use purpose from growing annual crop to breeding aquatic products by the land user:

a) Households, individuals who were assigned agricultural land for growing annual crop themselves transfer the land use purpose to breed aquatic products before the date of notifying land acquisition and when excavating, backfilling and building the works, the land user did not receive any documents of the competent authorities for treatment or inhibiting, the households, individuals will receive the support for excavation, backfilling costs and works serving for breeding aquatic products, perennial crop (if any) except being compensated the land based on the agricultural land price for growing annual crop. Supporting money does not exceed 80% of the respective compensation value as regulated by the PPC.

b) In case there is any document of the competent authorities for treatment or inhibiting or transferring the land use purpose by themselves after the date of notifying land acquisition, they will receive the compensation for agricultural land for growing annual crop, without being supported for excavation, backfilling and investment cost for other works and perennial crop (if any).

Article 4. Land price for compensation.

1. Price for compensation is the land price based on the use purpose at the time of issuing the decision on land acquisition of the competent authorities, decided and announced by the PPC on 1st of January every year, without compensating based on the price for land which will be transferred its use purpose.

2. In case there is a project acquiring agricultural land in the neighbour areas of the province with different land prices, a common compensation level will be applied, except the works, projects belonging to one group. The land price for compensation in each project is decided by the PPC.

Chapter III

ASSET COMPENSATION, SUPPORT

Article 5. Principle for asset compensation

Implementing according to the regulations of Article 18 Degree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP.

Article 6. Asset compensation and support

1. For houses, works built on the land: compensating according to the regulations of Article 24 Degree No. 69/2009/NĐ-CP.

Some details cases of compensation, support as follows:

a) Houses, other works which are not allowed to be built according to the regulations of construction law, but having been built on the land which has sufficient conditions for land compensation and were built before 01/7/2004 will be compensated according to the regulations of Article 24 Degree No. 69/2009/NĐ-CP; if being built from 01/7/2004 to the date of issuing the notification on land

acquisition, when being built, there was no document of the competent authorities regarding treatment, inhibiting, the houses and other works will be supported without exceeding 89% of the compensation value;

b) Houses, other works were built before 01/7/2004 on the land which does not has sufficient conditions for land compensation, when being built there is no document of the competent authorities regarding treatment, inhibiting, the houses and other works will be supported without exceeding 89% of the compensation value;

c) Other works which do not have using value, the construction works arising after the date of issuing the notification on land acquisition, the construction works which are not under the cases regulated at the point a, b item 1 this Article, will not be compensated, supported; the asset owner takes responsibility to remove assets, make site clearance.

2. The assets are crop, domestic animals: compensating according to the regulations of Article 24 Degree No. 197/2004/NĐ-CP, some exceptional cases are regulated as follows:

a) The number of perennial crop exceeds the regulated density per a area unit based on the technical process issued by the competent authorities, the compensation will be based on the given density;

b) Crop, domestic animals arising after the notification on land acquisition have been issued will not be compensated, supported; the asset owners take responsibility to remove assets, make site clearance.

3. Compensation, supporting for houses, works in security corridor when building high-voltage grid:

Houses, other domestic works of households, individuals do not have to be removed from the security corridor of the grids upto 220kV as regulated at item 4 Article 1 Degree No. 81/2009/NĐ-CP dated 12/10/2009 of the Government revising, supplementing some articles of Degree No. 106/2005/NĐ-CP dated 17/8/2005 of the Government regulating details and instructing the execution of some articles of Electricity Law on protecting the safety of high-voltage grid, when building high-voltage grid, the owners of houses, domestic works will be compensated, supported because of being limited the use ability and effect on living activities. Compensation, supporting will be implemented once as follows:

a) Part or total area of houses, domestic works is in the security corridor of the grid, has been built on the land having sufficient conditions for land compensation according to the regulations of law, has been built before the date of the notification on executing high-voltage grid project approved by the competent authorities will be compensated for the area in the security corridor. The compensation equals 50% of the value of houses, domestic works calculating based on the land area in the security corridor, according to the price unit of compensation for houses, domestic works as stipulated in Item 4 of this Article.

b) In case houses, domestic works of households, individuals were built on the land which does not have sufficient conditions for compensation according to the regulations of law, were built before the date of the notification on executing high-voltage grid project approved by the competent authorities, when the high-voltage grid is built, the area in the security corridor will be supported due to limitations to use ability and effect on living activities. The support level equals 30% of the value of houses, domestic works calculating based on the land area in the security corridor, according to the price unit of compensation for houses, domestic works as stipulated in Item 4 of this Article.

4. Price unit for asset compensation is applied to each type of asset and is implemented based on the given prices in the following price lists:

a) Price list no. 1: Price unit for compensation for annual crop and domestic animals on the land and water;

- b) Price list no. 2: Price unit for compensation for perennial crop;
- c) Price list no. 3: Price unit for compensation for houses, architectural items;
- d) For types of assets which have not yet regulated in the price lists for compensation enclosed with this regulation, the agency in charge of developing the options for compensation, supporting and resettlement reports to the competent authorities approving the options for decision-making.

Chapter IV

RESETTLEMENT, SUPPORT POLICY

Article 7 . Support during recovery of public land in communes , wards or towns

1 . Support for public land managed by the CPC when the state recovers under the provisions of Article 31 of the Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP as follows:

- a) Land area calculation for support: According to the provisions of Clause 3, Article 3 of this Regulation;
- b) The support 100 % of the land value for compensation;
- c) Support cash paid to the communal budget. The CPC based on the bidding contracts signed with contractors, the records, and the documents showing the remaining investment cost in the land, to pay the contractor.

The identification of the remaining investment costs in land shall be made under the provisions of Clause 2, Article 5 of Circular No. 14/2009/TT- BTNMT issued by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment dated 01/10/2009 stipulating in detail about compensation, support, resettlement and sequences and procedures of land acquisition, and land lease;

If the contractor does not have the records, proof of remaining investment expenses in land, the CPC based on the remaining time of the contract shall make the decision on support for the contractor, but the support level shall not exceed 50 % of responding agricultural land value and get reduction as per the number of years' use.

In case the bidders for such land of the communes, wards or towns are allowed by People's Committee of the commune, ward or town to excavate or level land for creating aquaculture ponds or other purposes (as per the contracts signed), the cost of excavation, leveling and property calculated for compensation shall be calculated in accordance with the regulations. Apart from the above clauses , the contractor for public land shall receive the damages liquidity for the property and crops on the land at the price specified in Article 6 of this Regulation.

2 . Money support which is paid to the communal budget (after deducting the compensation, support the value of remaining land investment costs for the contractor) shall be used only for the purposes of investment in the construction of infrastructure projects, and for the public uses of the communes, wards and towns.

Article 8 . Relocation allowance , house renting assistance

1 . Households when the State recovers accommodation land shall move to the relocated areas which are supported at the following levels:

- a) Relocation within the communes, wards or towns: 2,500,000 VND/household;
- b) Moving to the other commune, ward or towns: VND 3,000,000/househol;
- c) Moving to other districts: 3,500,000 VND/household;
- d) Moving to another province: VND 6,000,000/household;

2 . Organizations which are eligible for compensation for land and property when the State recovers the land and have to move their production facilities shall be given support with the

actual cost of moving, removal and installation. The specific support proportion for moving the units in coordination with the Board for compensation, support and resettlement of the districts, cities or organizations given the task of implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement, preparation of estimates for being included in the compensation plans for approval by competent authorities.

3 . The people whose land is recovered have no other places (will be arranged for resettlement) will receive the support for housing rental during the waiting time for new accomodation at the different levels as follows:

a) The housing rent: for the wards, or communes of Bac Giang city: VND 150,000/1person /1month; for the towns: VND 120,000/1person /1month; and for the other communes: VND 90,000/1person /1month;

b) The maximum rent time is 6 months from the date of allocation of resettlement land. For the special cases, the time may be prolonged but does not exceed 3 months, the additional time shall be decided by the approval agency for the compensation, support and resettlement;

c) Supported demographics are the actual usual residents of the households or individuals at the time of land acquisition notification affirmed by the commune-level police agency. In the special cases, it will be assigned to the approval agency of the compensation, support and resettlement for making final decisions.

Article 9 . Support for stablizing life and production activities

1 . Households and individuals who are directly engaged in agricultural production when the State recovers land shall be eligible for agricultural land compensation as provided for in the paragraphs no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11, Article 8, Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and Articles no. 44, 45, and 46, Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP (including gardens, ponds and agricultural land specified in Clauses 1and 2, Article no. 21, Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP) shall be given support for stablizing their life, and production in accordance with the following regulations:

a) Agricultural land, aquacultural land and other agricultural lands: VND7,000/m²;

b) Production forest land: VND1,500/m² .

2 . The support shall be given for the economic organizations, and business households with business license, when the State recovers land which have to stop their production, with the amount equal to 30 % a year's income after tax as per the average income of the preceding 3 years and affirmed by the tax authorities.

Article 10. Support for agricultural land in the residential area, and gardening land and ponds, in the same land of the houses, but they shall not be recognized as the housing land when the State recovers land and they are eligible for land compensation

1 . For the lands of gardens, and ponds in the same area of the houses, but not being recognized as residential land (not apply to other agricultural land and the residential land spontaneously constructed on agricultural land), the support level is equal to 50% of residential land value regulated by the province's committe and publicly noticed annually on the first of January; the supported area shall not be more than 03 times the quota of allocated land in accordance with the PPC .

2 . For agricultural land in the administrative boundaries of the wards, in the residential area of the towns, the rural population: the supported level is equal to 30 % in the average price of land in the areas of reclaimed land; the supported areas shall not exceed 03 times the quota for allocated land in accordance with the provincial regulations applied for the districts and shall not exceed 05 times the limit for land allocation in Bac Giang city.

3 . Average residential land price stipulated in clause 2 of this Article shall be determined for each specific project.

Article 11 . Support for career change and job creation

1 . Households and individuals which are directly engaged in agricultural production when the State recovers agricultural land (other than those specified in Article 10 of the regulation) shall be eligible for payment of compensation under the provisions of clauses no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 of Article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and Articles no. 44, 45, and 46 of Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP without land for compensation shall be, in addition to monetary compensation as stipulated, supported for career change, and job creation, equal to the supported amount of 2.5 times the price of agricultural land respectively.

2 . Land area which is supported as per the provisions of clause 1 of this Article is the whole area of reclaimed land but does not exceed the limit of agricultural land allocation in each locality (the distribution limit of the agricultural land to households and individuals in the years of 1992 and 1993).

Article 12 . Support for land acquisition that are not eligible for compensation

1 . Households and individuals who are directly involved in agricultural production and have the main livelihood from agricultural production when the State recovers being used agricultural land, and therefore have no longer land for production, and are not eligible for compensation under the provisions in clauses no.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 of Article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and Articles no. 44, 45, and 46 of Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP, they shall be give the support equal to 50% of the agricultural land value in respect of recovered agricultural land (not applicable to the land specified under the provisions of clauses no. 2, and 3 of this article). The supported area is the entire area which is actually recovered, but not allowed to exceed the limit of agricultural distribution respectively in each locality (the distribution limit of the agricultural land to households and individuals in the years of 1992 and 1993).

2 . For the alluvial land along rivers and streams as stipulated in Clause 1 and Clause 2 of Article 80 of the 2003 Land Law used by households and individuals for agricultural purposes with the starting time before the day 01/7/2004 but not under CPC management, when the State recovers land, the land shall be supported at the level equal to t agricultural land value. The supported area is the entire area which is actually recovered, but shall not exceed the distribution limit of agricultural land under the provisions of Article 70 of the Land Law 2003 and clause 1 of Article 69 of Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP. In case the land has been managed by CPC but allowed families and individuals to rent or the land has been used before 01/7/2004 but exceeds the allocation limit of agricultural land as stipulated in Article 70 of the 2003 Land Law and clause 1 of Article 69 of Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, the support shall be implemented as the support for public land.

3 . Households and individuals which are using the assigned land for the purposes of agriculture and forestry (plantation production forests), aquaculture under the provisions of clause 3 of Article 20 of Decree No. 69/2009 / ND - CP when the State recovers land, the cash assistance is given equal to 30% of the productive forest land value due to forest land acquisition and 50% respective agricultural land price during the acquisition of remaining agricultural land. The supported area is the entire area which is actually recovered, but not allowed to exceed the distribution limit of agricultural land respectively in each locality (the distribution limit of the agricultural land to households and individuals in the years of 1992 and 1993).

4 . Households and individuals whose land has been acquired and are not eligible for compensation under the provisions of clauses no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004/ ND - CP and Articles no. 44, 45, and 46 of Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP, and must be relocated, not have any other place in the communes, wards or towns where their land is acquired, if they are in need of resettlement land, they shall be supported by the allocation of land for resettlement and must pay land use fees under the provisions.

Article 13 . The other supports

1 . Support for moving graves:

When the State recovers land that makes the families and individuals to move the graves, in addition to compensation at the rate prescribed by the PPC prices, they also will be supported for the removal of graves by the following levels:

- a) The grave is not due to the reburied time (the burial time under 36 months): VND2,000,000/tomb;
- b) The tomb is due to the reburial time but has not been done yet (the burial time is over 36 months): VND 1,500,000/tomb;
- c) The reburied tombs: VND 1,000,000 /tomb.

2 . Support for the families and individuals who are receiving regular social assistance from the State

a) Conditions for being supported:

- The State recovers over 30 % of the area of agricultural land of their 01 assigned agricultural land unit (according to the regulations of the local authority), the total area of the project have been acquired by competent authorities earlier (for the area which has not been supported), if there is enough 30 % or more, they shall be fully supported;
- The State recovers land, which makes them to relocate or to dismantle, move their main houses;
- It is recommended by CPC and affirmed by the district/city's Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs.

b) Support levels: VND 2,000,000 / household.

3 . Households and individuals when the State recovers land for agricultural production will be funded vocational training in accordance with the following regulations:

- a) The land acquisition are is eligible to be supported: Acquisition of over 70 % of a given area unit will have training support for 1 labor;
- b) Funding support: 1,500,000 VND / labor;
- c) Methods of payment:

In case of apprentice workers at the training facilities, the costs of training are paid for training institutions;

Where labor is self apprenticeship, funding is paid to the households and individuals.

4 . Support for land reclamation in case the State recovers land with duration limit:

When the State recovers agricultural land (excluding forestry land) which is re-assigned after the expiration of the allocated land to continue farming, in addition to compensation for crops and land assets in accordance with Article 5 , Article 6 of this Regulation, the land users will also be supported for the land reclamation of VND 10,000/ m2. In case of expiries of land acquisition and land allocation, the funding will be paid for CPC, and CPC is responsible for paying for the following people have land allocation, land lease.

5 . In addition to the supports stipulated in the provisions of Articles no. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, clauses no. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Article 13 of this Regulation, based on the actual situation in the locality , Chairman's CPC will make the decision on supporting measures to ensure accommodation, stable life and production for the people with acquired land.

Article 14 . Resettlement

1 . Households and individuals suffering land acquisition belong to one of the following cases shall be allocated resettlement:

a) Households and individuals must displace due to acquisition of land and have nowhere else in the communes, wards or towns where the land is acquired or the remaining area is not enough to be split under Decision no. 121/2008/QĐ-UBND dated 19/11/2008 and Decision no. 59/2010/QĐ-UBND of Bac Giang province dated 9/6/2010, except for the households and individuals without the need of resettlement.

b) The land area remains after land recovery is not consistent with planning for residential land , housing construction by the households and individuals while the households and individuals have no other accommodation in the area of the commune, wards or towns where the land is acquired.

c) Household and individual land users in the safe corridor during the construction of public works with safety corridors have to relocate but do not have any other place in the communes, wards or towns where the land is acquired.

d) The households with multiple generations (with many couples) live together, with eligible conditions of separating households or the case many households have the shared right to use one (01) parcel of acquired land and have no other places in the communes, wards or towns where the land is acquired. Lot numbers for resettlement shall not exceed the number of households and married couples who share the recovered land.

2 . The implementation of resettlement organization and resettlement assistance for the projects with resettlement for acquired land users shall be made under Article 33, Article 34, and Article 35 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND - CP and Clause 1, and Clause 2, Article 19 of Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP.

3 . About resettlement packages:

a) Package of resettlement: The detailed subdivision layout plan of the area expected for resettlement, each plot of resettlement land does not exceed the quota of land allocation regulated by the Provincial People's Committee.

b) Minimum resettlement package: The minimum area is 48 m²; land price is equal to the infrastructure investment cost for the residential area (resettlement) as in the detailed planning which has been approved.

Minimum resettlement package is identified as the supporting bases for the case that households, individuals are eligible for resettlement arrangement, but have the total amount of compensation value lower than the minimum re-settlement package value; they shall be supported to receive the difference. Where households do not receive land for resettlement, they may receive the amount equivalent of the difference value.

Appendix G : Decision No. 449/2012/ QĐ-UBND

**PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF
BAC GIANG PROVINCE**

No: 449/QĐ-UBND

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

Bac Giang, date 20th month 12 year 2012

DECISION

ISSUANCE OF THE PRICE LIST OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAND IN 2013 APPLIED IN BAC GIANG PROVINCE

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BAC GIANG PROVINCE

Pursuant to Organization Law for People's Council and People's Committee on 26/11/2003;

Pursuant to Land Law on 26/11/2003;

Pursuant to Degree No. 188/2004/NĐ-CP dated 16/11/2004 of the Government on measurements of determining land prices and price list of types of land; Degree No. 123/2007/NĐ-CP dated 27/7/2007 revising, supplementing some articles of Degree No. 188/2004/NĐ-CP dated 16/11/2004 of the Government; Degree No. 69/2009/NĐ-CP dated 13/8/2009 of the Government regulating supplements of land use planning, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement;

Pursuant to Joint-Circular No. 02/2010/TTLT-BTNMT-BTC dated 08/01/2010 of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Ministry of Finance guiding development, appraisal, issuance of land price list and adjustment of the land price list under the mandate of People's Committee of province, city under the central management;

Pursuant to Revolution No. 20/NQ-HĐND dated 07/12/2012 of the 12th Bac Giang Provincial People's Council, session 5 approving the price list of types of land in 2013 applied in Bac Giang province;

As requested by the Director of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in the Statement No. 374/TTr-TNMT dated 15/10/2012 and Statement No. 493/TTr-TNMT dated 19/12/2012,

DECISION

Article 1. Issue along with this Decision the Price list of different types of land in 2013 applied in Bac Giang province (attach the Price list of different types of land).

Article 2. Regulate the principles for positioning the location and area of the land for pricing.

1. Positioning for housing land and non-agricultural production, business land in the urban areas and along roads (Price list no. 5 and 6):

1.1. Background for positioning:

The positioning of each land lot, parcel which is based on profitability, infrastructure conditions facilitating living, production, business, service activities, distance compared with main roads and actual land price of each land lot in each road, street is instructed in details as follows:

- Position 1: Applied to the land in the main roads, streets with the highest profitability and most convenient infrastructure conditions;

- Position 2: Applied to the land in main streets; alleys of the streets, byways connecting to the national roads, provincial roads where cars and trucks with the capacity of below 1.5 ton can

access, with the profitability and infrastructure conditions being less convenient than those of position 1;

- Position 3: Applied to the land in the roads where the profitability and infrastructure conditions being less convenient than those of position 2;
- Position 4: Applied to the land in the alleys under the aforesaid position 2 and 3 and the remaining positions where the profitability and infrastructure conditions being the most convenient;
- In the event, the land lot has two sides onwards adjacent to road, the main direction of the land lot shall be positioned to be suitable with the detailed planning of that residential area.
- For land lots in the position no. 2,3, 4 as mentioned above where its lanes connecting to the streets which have different prices, it is applied based on the nearest street. If the distances to the streets are the same, it is applied based on the street being priced highest.
- For land lots, part of the area of which is hidden by the other land lot (above 30%), the price for the hidden area shall be calculated as 60% of the highest price for the position in the same land lot.

1.2. Positioning for land lots, parcels in urban areas and roads with the big length:

* For housing land:

- Position 1: From the road (*the boundary of assigning land*) to 20m;
- Position 2: From above 20m to 40 m;
- Position 3: From above 40m to 60 m;
- Position 4: The remaining area of the land lot.

* For land for construction of residential building: only applied to one position based on the position of the land lot.

* For non-agricultural land lots, parcels:

- For land lots, parcels in urban areas (*Bac Giang city and towns*):

- + Position 1: From road (*the boundary of assigning, lending land*) to 50m;
- + Position 2: from above 50m to 100m;
- + Position 3: From above 100m to 150m;
- + Position 4: The remaining area of land lot.

- For land lots, parcels along with main roads:

- + Position 1: From road (*the boundary of assigning, lending land*) to 100m;
- + Position 2: From above 100m to 200m;
- + Position 3: From above 200m to 300m;
- + Position 4: The remaining area of land lot.

2. Identifying area, position for housing land and non-agricultural production, business land in rural area (Price list no. 7 and 8).

2.1. Identifying area:

Housing land and non-agricultural production land of each commune are divided into 3 different areas as follows:

- Area 1: land lots with highest profitability, highest actual price, best infrastructure conditions, being adjacent to main roads, being located in the commune centre (*near communal people's*

committee, schools, health care station, market); near commercial and service area, tourist sites, industrial areas or not being located in the commune centre but being close to the traffic node or market;

- Area 2: land lots with less profitability, lower actual price and less convenient infrastructure conditions compared to the area 1, being located along inter-village roads and adjacent to the land classified as the area 1;

- Area 3: land lots in the remaining areas, with lowest profitability, lowest actual price and least infrastructure conditions in the commune.

2.2. Positioning lands:

Lands in each area are divided into 4 positions. The positioning is instructed as follows:

- Position 1: Applied to the land lots with highest profitability, highest actual price, most convenient infrastructure conditions in each area; its front adjacent to roads, being located in the commune centre, commercial and service area, tourist site, industrial area, processing zone; or not being located in the commune centre, but close to the traffic node or market;

- Position 2: Applied to the land lots adjacent to the lands under Position 1, with less profitability, lower actual price and less convenient infrastructure conditions compared to those in Position 1;

- Position 3: Applied to the land lots adjacent to the lands under Position 2, with less profitability, lower actual price and less convenient infrastructure conditions compared to those in Position 2;

- Position 4: Applied to the remaining land lots.

3. Identifying price for the types of land lots which are not mentioned in this Decision:

For the land for construction of working offices and other governmental offices; land serving for the purpose of national defense, security; land for religion, credence (*including land used by religious institutions, land for communal house, temple, shrine, hermitage, ancestral temple*); land for museum, show room displaying works of art, institutions of culture, art: based on the price for adjacent land or land price in the adjacent area (if there is no adjacent land) to determine the price.

4. Adjust and supplement the land price:

The land price list shall be adjusted when the competent authorities adjust land use planning, plan; change the land use purpose, urban category, street category and land's position.

Based on the survey results on market land price in the area where there are changes in land use planning, plan, land use purpose, urban category, street category and land's position, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment will set up an adjusted land price list to submit to the Standing People's Council before getting the PPC's decision.

5. Determining the land price in case the land lot belongs to various positions since this Decision has not yet identified all the positions:

The price for different positions is determined according to the following coefficient:

- Position 1: Coefficient = 1;

- Position 2: Coefficient = 0,6 of the price of Position 1;

- Position 3: Coefficient = 0,4 of the price of Position 1;

- Position 4: Coefficient = 0,2 of the price of Position 1.

6. Re-determining the land price in some cases:

In compliance with the Article 11, Degree No. 69/2009/NĐ-CP dated 13/8/2009 of the Government regulating supplements on land use planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement.

In case the terrain of the land lot is special (*hilly; deep, hollow but being located along road*), the position of the land lot will be determined based on the reality.

Article 3. This Decision comes into effect from 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013. The previous regulations which are in conflict with this Decision are repealed.

Article 4. Directors of Departments, Leaders of agencies under the PPC; Director of Tax Office in Bac Giang; Chairmen of District and City People's Committees and organizations, individuals involved execute based on this Decision./.

**ON BEHALF OF THE PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S
COMMITTEE
FOR CHAIRPERSON
VICE CHAIRMAN**

Lai Thanh Son