

Resettlement Plan

May 2018

VIE: Water Sector Investment Program – Tranche 2

Northern Cam River Water Supply System and Water Treatment Plant Sub-Project

Prepared by the Hai Phong City People's Committee for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in April 2012 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/water-sector-investment-program-tranche-2-northern-cam-river-rp>

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

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Northern Cam River Water Supply System and
Water Treatment Plant Sub-Project

UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of March 2018)

Currency Unit	–	Vietnamese Dong (VND)
\$1.00	–	VND 22,439

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
C&P	-	consultation and participation
CPC	-	Commune People's Committee
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
DPC	-	District People's Committee
DP	-	displaced person
DRC	-	District Resettlement Committee
EA	-	executing agency
EMA	-	external monitoring agency
HPWSCo	-	Haiphong Water Supply One Member Limited Company
IA	-	implementing agency
IOL	-	inventory of losses
LAR	-	land acquisition and resettlement
LURC	-	land use rights certificate
PMU	-	project management unit
PPC	-	Provincial People's Committee ¹
RP	-	resettlement plan
SES	-	socio-economic survey
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
VWU	-	Viet Nam Women's Union
WTP	-	water treatment plant

¹ In the case of Hai Phong City, "PPC" refers to the Hai Phong City People's Committee. Hai Phong City is the administrative equivalent of a province, with the city people's committee serving the same role and function as the typical PPC.

GLOSSARY

Detailed Measurement Survey	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves updating the inventory of losses, including details on the severity of impacts. The final cost of all land acquisition, agreed-upon compensation measures and resettlement can and should be determined after the detailed measurement survey is completed.
Displaced person	- Any person, household, firm or private institution, who—on account of changes resulting from the project or any of its phases or sub-projects—will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, mining and/or pasture), water resources or any other moveable or 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 displacement.
Cut-off date	- An advertised calendar date that indicates the official start of the legal process to acquire, occupy, or use land as part of the project area, thereby making those residents/users of the same land eligible to be categorized as DPs. Any new users or occupiers of the same land after the cut-off date are not eligible to be categorized as DPs.
Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc., which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses in order to restore their economic and social base.
Host community	- The community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
Income restoration	- The re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the displaced people.

Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aims to support displaced persons to recover their income/livelihood to pre-project levels but preferably better. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the displaced persons based on their needs and preferences that are communicated during the socio-economic survey and consultations.
Inventory of losses	- The process and census document whereby all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location identified, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and on the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.
Land acquisition	- The process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at market-based replacement cost rates.
Rehabilitation	- Additional support provided to DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve full restoration of or improved living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- The physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs, such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement cost study	- The process of determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.

Resettlement	- All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement plan	- A time-bound action plan with indicative budget for compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely displaced people	- Displaced people who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets; (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) will lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the project.
Vulnerable groups	- Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement, which specifically include: (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly, (v) households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General

1. Hai Phong, the third largest city in Viet Nam (after Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi) and serving as the main port for the capital Hanoi, has been growing rapidly in the last 5-10 years. It has made considerable socioeconomic development gains. An impressive annual economic growth of 11% has outpaced the average national growth rate of 8%. However, the development of infrastructure has not kept pace with social and economic needs, in particular in water supply and urban sanitation sectors.
2. Upgrading and expansion of the Water Supply System in Hai Phong satisfies the overall development policies and objectives of Vietnam, directly linked to the agenda of assisting and supporting infrastructure development in the Viet Nam country strategy and program (2007–2010).
3. The construction of the Northern Cam River Water Supply System, Water Treatment Plant and Booster Pump Station Sub-Project will have significant impacts on poverty alleviation and social development, on top of economic development in the area. Beneficiaries are numerous, which include households in general, women and children, small businesses, and schools.

Scope of Project

4. The sub-project includes: (i) Construction of Water Supply System in Northern part of Cam River - A new Ngu Lao Water Treatment Facility with initial capacity of 25,000 m³/day, 18km of transmission mains, a new booster station, and 28,000 new connections (connections to be covered under a separate project); (ii) Tan Duong Booster Pump Station and (iii) Transmission pipelines.

Key survey findings

5. According to detailed measurement survey (DMS) results in the Quarter IV/2017, the sub-project will permanently acquire the total area of 80,190 m² of land belonging to two components of Northern Cam river water treatment plants and Tan Duong booster pumping station, in two communes of Thuy Nguyen district: Ngu Lao commune (176 households) and Tan Duong commune (14 households). There are 190 AHs (with 1,063 APs), of which:
 - 35 severely AHs (with 179 APs) losing 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets

- 03 Vulnerable AHs (with 10 APs) falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty.
- In addition, during the construction, project will temporarily requisition lands along transmission and distribution pipelines located under pavement or roadbed under public land managed by the CPCs

6. **Entitlements and recommendations:** The project entitlements developed and presented in the Table 20 - Entitlement Matrix of this report. The Impacts identified during the DMS are presented in the scope of land acquisition and resettlement section, governed by the MFF Resettlement Framework, based on Government regulations and ADB safeguards policy requirements..

7. **Socioeconomic conditions:** All surveyed households **belong to the Kinh ethnic majority** and speak Vietnamese; the average household has 5.6 members. Most of the households (77%) drew their income predominantly from business and salary/wage employment. Only less of 16% of the households are using their land for agricultural purposes as their main source of income. All HH have the Land Use Right Certificate (LURC) and are considered as legal users.

8. **Institutional Arrangements:** Hai Phong Water Supply Co (HPWSCO) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project and will be responsible for the updating of the resettlement plan. The Center for Land Fund Development of Thuy Nguyen District will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of all resettlement activities under the supervision of the Thuy Nguyen Resettlement Committee.

9. **Consultation and disclosure:** Public consultation and information disclosure have been conducted

- During project preparation technical assistance (PPTA), including resettlement plan (RP) preparation, Comprehensive public consultation was conducted in September, October 2009 and December 2011.
- During RP updating, information disclosure has been organized in November and December, 2017 to ensure the transparency of the project information; all related activities such as land acquisition; compensation, support, resettlement, and income restoration are closely discussed, consultations on these matters are held with the affected community, including women, vulnerable people, local leaders and local governments (related agencies). Through the consultation meetings, local people have understood the scope of land acquisition and agreed with the compensation policies as well as the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

10. **Grievance Redress:** A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism has been established to address APs grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. The grievance redress mechanism is based on a four-stage process at various levels of local government. All affected persons can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights relating to entitlement for compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Affected persons are not ordered to pay any fee during resolution of the grievance/ complaints at any level of trial and court. Complaints will possibly be resolved in different offices such as Ngu Lao CPC, Tan Duong CPC, Thuy Nguyen DPC and Hai Phong PPC before transferring to a court of law as a last resort.

11. **Implementation Schedule:** HPWSCo will implement the updated RP upon receipt of official approval from ADB. It will only award the civil works contract to the civil works contractor after the RP is updated based on DMS and such RP has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory by ADB. The notice to proceed with the actual civil works for components or sections that are ready to be constructed will be given only after compensation at full replacement cost and assistance has been paid to the displaced persons, rehabilitation measures are in place, and no pending complaints and grievances are left unresolved.

- Implementation of DMS: Quarter III&IV, 2017.
- Complete and Submit uRP to ADB: March, 2018
- Compensation and assistance payments: Early Quarter II, 2018
- Award the civil works contract to the civil works contractor: Quarter II, 2018
- Site clearance and Construction: Late Quarter II, 2018.

12. **Budget:** Total cost for compensation and assistances for the subproject is calculated about VND 35,140,114,539 (\$1,566,029), including 2% of implementation cost and 10% of contingency. The resettlement cost is calculated based on results of the DMS and replacement cost study (RCS) in Quarter III&IV/2017, national laws and decisions of the PPC, and Safeguard Requirement 2 (involuntary resettlement) of ADB SPS (2009).

13. **Monitoring:** Monitoring is the process of regularly measuring progress and achievement of the goals and objectives of the project. No external monitoring agency (EMA) will be hired as the impacts of the sub-project are not significant. The HPWSCo is responsible for internal monitoring of all aspects related to the updated resettlement plan (uRP) implementation. The HPWSCo has supervised land acquisition and resettlement on other multilateral financed projects. The HPWSCo will oversee the

progress in resettlement preparations and implementation and submit semi-annual progress reports to ADB.

1. SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project Overview

14. The Hai Phong Water Supply Project has been prepared for inclusion in the second tranche of the Vietnam Water Sector Development Multitranchise Financing Facility (“the MFF”), which was approved by ADB in February 2011.

15. The MFF will assist water supply companies in Viet Nam to strengthen their business practices, improve their financial performance and operational efficiency. The MFF will also support capital investment program in each of the participating water companies and co-finance the National Non Revenue Water (NRW) Program. Four pilot cities, Da Nang², Hai Phong³, Ho Chi Minh City⁴ (HCMC) and Hue⁵ were identified for project preparation in 2008. The first tranche of the Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) covers HCMC's and part of Da Nang's investment components; other cities will be included into subsequent tranches.

16. The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the MFF with the following tasks: selection of future water companies accessing the MFF; and consolidated reporting with the assistance of the water companies selected under each of the tranches. MPI will have no role in procurement of consultants and contracts.

17. Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Haiphong Water Supply System – Stage II is divided into 4 components covering 4 areas within the City boundary of Hai Phong (i): (ia) Hung Dao WTP and associated transmission mains, (ib) Rehabilitation of Do Son Water Supply System and adjacent areas, (ii) Construction of Water Supply System in Northern part of Cam River, (iii) Upgrading of An Duong WTP, (iv) Construction of Kim Son Water Supply System.

Table 1. Identified project components

No	Project component	Description
1A	Hung Dao WTP and associated transmission	Construction of a new Hung Dao WTP (new 25,000m ³ /d) and 22 km of transmission

² VIE-TA7144 Da Nang Water Supply approved on 1 October 2008

³ VIE-TA7151 Hai Phong Water Supply approved on 20 October 2008

⁴ VIE-TA7189 HCMC Water Supply approved on 24 June 2008

⁵ VIE-TA7089 Hue Water Supply approved on 13 June 2008

	mains	mains in Do Son, Hai An, Nui Do, Road 401 & Duong Kinh Areas
1B	Rehabilitation of Do Son Water Supply System and adjacent areas	Rehabilitate/Convert Do Son WTP to pumping station w/ reservoir and internal piping system; 12km transmission main and rehabilitation of distribution system (20,000 connections under this Project) in Do Son and Duong Kinh districts
2	Construction of Water Supply System in Northern part of Cam River	Northern part of Cam River WTP (new - 25,000 m3/day), 18km transmission pipeline, Tan Duong booster station, and 28,000 new connections (connections to be covered under a separate, but concurrent, project)
3	Upgrading of An Duong WTP	Rehabilitate and upgrade WTP from 100,000 to 200,000 m3/day, reservoir, pumping system, and chemical housing. Also, 6km of transmission pipeline.
4	Construction of Kim Son Water Supply System	Kim Son WTP (new - 25,000 m3/day), 21km transmission pipeline, and 16,000 new connections (connections to be covered under a separate, but concurrent, project)

18. The updated Resettlement Plan (uRP) is prepared for the subproject Construction of the water supply system for the Northern Cam River based on detailed design and the results of DMS carried out in the Quarter III and IV of 2017. The uRP also incorporated the results of implementation of such activities as community consultation, participation and information disclosure.

1.2. The Sub-project

19. The sub-project covers both urban and rural areas, and will fund a wide range of water supply infrastructure. This Resettlement Plan addresses the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement associated with the various types of infrastructure. All types of infrastructure funded by the sub-project are already identified in the MFF Resettlement Framework.

20. The Sub-project includes 3 items: (i) Northern Cam River Water Treatment Plant, (ii) Tan Duong Booster Pump Station and (iii) Transmission pipelines. Figure 1 shows locations of such items. Summary of proposed investment items is described in the following table.

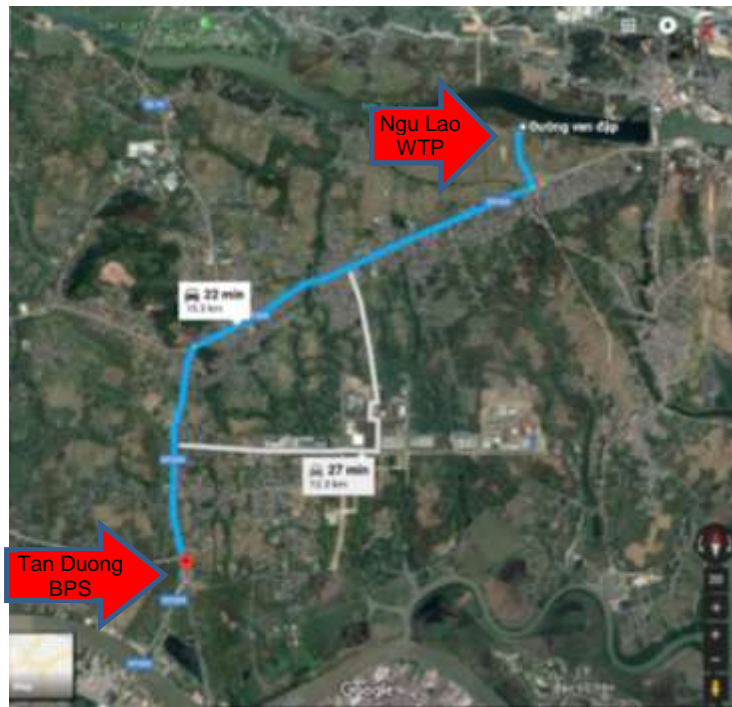


Figure 1: Location of the Northern Cam River Sub-project.

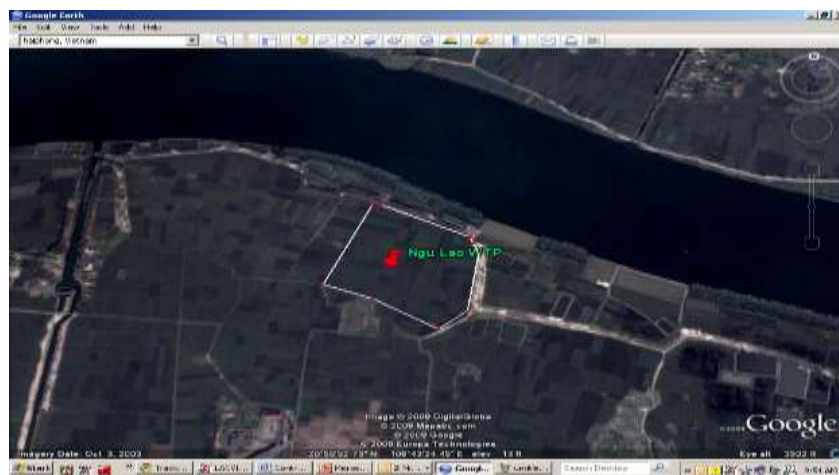


Figure 2: Location Drawing of Northern Cam WTP Site

Table 2. Brief description of the sub-project's investments

No	Investments	Description	Area/ length, location and Land use status
1	Item 1: Northern Cam River Water Treatment Plant	The Northern Cam River WTP, will be constructed with an initial capacity of 25,000 m ³ /day, but can be expanded to an ultimate capacity of 200,000 m ³ /day. It will employ the water treatment process that HPWSCo is familiar with, i.e., pre-chlorination, mixing, alkalization, flocculation, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, post-chlorination, sludge drying/backwash recovery, but with some improved technologies for optimized design and operations, e.g., vertical shaft mechanical rapid mixing and flocculation tanks, tube sedimentation tanks, and single media filtration, among others.	Area: 73.327m² Location: Trung Son village, Ngu Lao commune, Thuy Nguyen district, Hai Phong. Land use status: agricultural land (paddy rice cultivation)
2	Item 2: Tan Duong Booster Pump Station	Since it is intended to connect the new system in Thuy Nguyen District to the existing system in the City center, the Tan Duong BPS will be constructed to increase the water supply pressure from the Thuy Nguyen side to match up with that on the Hai Phong side. On the other hand, when supplying water from Hai Phong to Thuy Nguyen, it is also necessary to raise the pressure to ensure the water supplied will meet the pressure requirements at all areas of Thuy Nguyen.	Area: 5.000m² Location: Tan Duong commune, Thuy Nguyen district, Hai Phong. Land use status: agricultural land (paddy rice cultivation)
3	Item 3: Transmission pipelines.	<p>Transmission pipelines. will be installed, with sizes ranging from D400 to D800, requiring 1-m wide trenches (average). Pipeline material will be ductile iron, except for the siphon pipe section crossing the Cam River which will be of HDPE.</p> <p>(i) D800: WTP to Provincial route No.359. From WTP to Post office of Ngu Lao commune on Provincial route No.359 (National Highway 10), following the existing inter-village roads. L= 869m</p> <p>(ii) D600: Provincial route No.359 to Tan Duong BPS. From the Post office of Ngu Lao commune to Tan Duong BPS, following Provincial route No.359. L= 9.334m</p> <p>(iii) D600-D400: Tan Duong BPS – Binh bridge (D600 L=1.096m, DN630 L=117m, D400 L=214m). From Tan Duong BPS to Binh bridge, following Provincial route No.359. L= 1.427m</p>	Total length: 11.630m⁶ Land use status: existing roads (Provincial route No.359 and existing inter-village roads)

⁶ The length of transmission pipelines in feasibility study and first basic design was 18 km. After the modification, it was reduced to 12km as current

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. Permanent impact

21. The sub-project will permanently acquire land for two items: the Northern Cam River Water Treatment Plant and the Tan Duong Booster Pump Station. Transmission Mains and distribution pipelines component will have a temporary land acquisition impacts during the construction phase. The Table below describes the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement of the sub-project.

Table 3. Summary of Northern Cam River Component and Potential Impacts

Project Component	Potential Land Acquisition, Resettlement Impacts
Northern Cam WTP	Permanent land acquisition, Loss of non-land assets (crops only), and economic displacement (loss of productive resources, livelihood)
Northern Cam (“Tan Duong”) Booster Pumping Station	
Transmission Mains (raw and treated water)	Installation of the transmission and distribution pipeline will not lead to the impacts due to permanent land acquisition; only acquire land temporarily in construction phase. The pipelines are located under the pavement or roadbed under public land such as pavements, roads, unused land ... for pipeline installation.
Distribution pipelines	

22. According to the DMS in Quarter IV/2017, the sub-project will permanently acquire the total area of 80,190 m² (including 76,730 m² of agricultural land, and 3,460 m² of public land) for 2 items: (i) Northern Cam river water treatment plants; and (ii) Tan Duong booster pumping station, affecting 190 households (1,063 people) in two communes of Thuy Nguyen district: Ngu Lao commune and Tan Duong commune. Of the total 190 AHs: (i) 35 severely AHs (with 179 APs) losing 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets; and (ii) 03 vulnerable AHs (with 10 APs) falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty. In which: 2 AHs are both vulnerable and severely affected, 1 AH are vulnerable only.

Impact of land acquisition and resettlement for Northern Cam WTP

23. Summary impact of Northern Cam WTP is described in the following table.

Table 4. Affected land and assets for Northern Cam WTP

No	Impact of land acquisition		Number of AHs	Number of APs
	Type	Quantity		
1	Permanent land acquisition (m²)	75,190	176	986
	In which:			
	Agricultural land (m ²)	71,730	163	929
	Public land (m ²)	2,770	0	0
	Public land for rent to cultivate (m ²)	690	13	57
2	Affected Assets			
a	Annual crops: rice (m ²)	70,212	176	986
b	Perennial plants: eucalyptus (tree)	323	01	7
c	Concrete road under public road (m ³)	143.5		
Total number of affected households			176	986
In which:				
Severely AHs			35	179
Relocate			0	0
Vulnerable AHs			03	10

24. Total permanently land acquisition for Northern Cam WTP are 75,190 m², affecting 176 households (986 people). In which:

- 35 Severely AHs (176 APs) losing 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets.
- 03 Vulnerable AHs (10 APs) falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty. There are 02 severely affected household who also belong to vulnerable group, namely: Mrs. Lam Thi Mich's household (losing 11.2%) and Mrs. Do Thi Khuy's household (losing 59.1%). Mrs. Do Thi Nang's household belong to vulnerable group but not severely affected.

25. About affected concrete road: The affected road is inter-village road (public road) of 205 x 3.5 x 0.2 m was self-made (from land road into concrete road) by residents in Trung Son village. When building the plant, the road will be restored and upgraded to asphalt pavement, compensation will be provided to people. Total length of the road is about 500m from the nearest junction to WTP in Trung Son village (Ngu Lao commune). Figure of the concrete road is below:



Impact of land acquisition and resettlement for Tan Duong BSP

26. Summary impact of Tan Duong BSP is described in the following table.

Table 5. Affected land and assets for Northern Cam WTP

No	Impact of land acquisition		Number of AHs	Number of APs
	Type	Quantity		
1	Permanent land acquisition (m²)	5,000	14	77
	In which:			
	Agricultural land (m ²)	5,000	14	77
2	Affected Assets			
a	Annual crops: rice (m ²)	5,000	14	77
Total number of affected households			14	77
In which:				
Severely AHs			0	0
Relocate			0	0
Vulnerable AHs			0	0

27. Total permanently land acquisition for Tan Duong BSP are 5,000m² of agricultural land. Total AHs are 14 households losing less than 10% of their total productive land and/or assets. Affected properties: only annual crops (rice) are affected with 5,000 m².

28. **Tenure status of AHs losing land:** 13 households cultivating on public land, they have lease agreements. The remaining households losing agricultural land were allotted stable (legal land use rights) for agricultural land acquisition and does not occur land dispute.

2.2. Temporary impact

29. Transmission and distribution pipelines from the WTP leading to the connection sites are located under pavement or roadbed under public land managed by the CPC. Installation of the transmission and distribution pipeline will not lead to the impacts due to permanent land acquisition; only acquire land temporarily in construction phase.

- Temporary land acquisition to install (dig and fill) 12km⁷ of pipelines in Thuy Nguyen district.
- Temporary land acquisition during construction resulting can lead to disruption to access and income generation. Access options to business establishments will be maintained during construction, e.g. (i) laying down of wooden planks over constructed ditches which have not been reinstated to ensure access to the households along the construction route; (ii) Reinstall the road surface and sidewalks at construction sites after the construction of sewer lines has been completed.
- However, the areas of the pipelines go through not many crowded business establishments, service shops or restaurants. In addition, all households living along these routes also benefit from the project. Thus, they fully support the project and promise to facilitate for rapid project completion and put into operation. In addition, construction activities take place in a short time due to successive construction method, so the impact of temporary land requisition is negligible.
- In the case, a project requires temporary construction premises; the Project Management Board/Construction Contractor will implement the land lease of land users in accordance with civil law. For the damage to the public or private structures arising in the process of construction, the affected people will be entitled to compensation policy of the project. They will be compensated as per the Project Resettlement Policy (described in the MFF Resettlement Framework). The RF specifies the entitlements of AHs impacted by temporary land acquisition. The rent will be negotiated

⁷ Same as footnote No. 6

with affected households. The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.

Table 6. Statistics of impacts by land acquisition and resettlement of the Sub-project

Item	Affected land (unit: m2)			Affected properties			Affected households (AHs)		
	Total	agricultural land	Public Land	Annual crops (m ²)	Perennial plants (trees)	Concrete road (m ³)	Total	Among those	
								Severely AHs	Vulnerable AHs
Northern Cam river water treatment plants	75,190	71,730	3,460	70,212	323	143.5	176	35	03
Tan Duong booster pumping station	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	14	0	0
Total	80,190	76,730	3,460	75,212	323	143.5	190	35	03

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1. Objectives

30. The overall social analysis of the APs was conducted to inform the design of the project's entitlements; mitigation plans and associated social development programs. The study aimed to identify the needs, constraints, and risks of different AP populations and design programs that would address those so that the project's entitlements, mitigation measures, and benefits would be real and secure.

3.2. Source of Information

31. To understand how and to what extent the project's impacts would affect specific subproject APs, a variety of primary and secondary, quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were employed for designing the uRP and for implementation and monitoring.

- (i) **Mapping/transect walks.** Site visits and transect walks were conducted several times during RP preparation to, first, survey the sites for general impacts and, secondly, to assess specific potential impacts. The visits led to several informal interviews with residents affected by the land acquisition, as well as those who are not. The site visits proved particularly useful in understanding people's dependence on the land, their attitudes toward potential acquisition, their current socio-economic situation, coping mechanisms in the absence of water utility connections, the cost of that coping, and how both the land acquisition and a potential connection to the water system would change the economy of their daily lives.
- (ii) **Key informant interviews.** Informal interviews were conducted with community leaders, government officials in the People's Committee offices at district and provincial level, and with experts on resettlement planning in Viet Nam for knowledge on lessons learned and good practice.
- (iii) **Focus group discussions.** Separate focus group discussions in each subproject site were conducted with the following four groups (i) general APs (male and female), (ii) female-only, (iii) poor APs, and (iv) households not affected (to compare socio-economic self-descriptions, attitudes, and perceptions). The discussions gathered data on social, resettlement, and environmental issues, as well as served to (i) share information about the project with community members, (ii) discuss their concerns and issues, (iii) learn from their knowledge of local environmental issues that may impact

project designs and implementation, (iii) seek their feedback on design, particularly of the access roads, (iv) receive feedback on mitigation measures, (v) seek their participation in deciding the grievance redress process, (v) understand their preferences and needs for information and awareness on safe water handling, hygiene, and sanitation, and (vi) validate or further explain trends from the socio-economic survey findings. Attachment 1 includes three tables: the design of the focus groups, the focus group discussion guide, and the record of project consultations.

- (iv) **Socio-economic survey (SES).** SES were conducted from August to September 2009, June 2017 and March 2018 for the sub-project. The PMU and consultant have utilized public records, key informant interviews with community leaders and site confirmation visits to socio-economic survey of nearly 100% of affected households. Attachment 2 is the survey questionnaire.
- (v) **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).** The DMS was carried out by the Thuy Nguyen CLFD together with related organizations in the Quarter III&IV, 2017.

3.3. Operations of the SES

32. The survey team leaders provided a half-day orientation to the survey team on the questionnaire, how to conduct a survey interview, and data entry. To safeguard against complications from random sampling, and because the affected population is of a manageable size, the survey team conducted the survey in nearly 100% of household, strengthening the reliability of the data. However, not all heads of households could participate in the survey due to work or personal reasons. Other household members were surveyed instead but their answers may not be as reliable. Analysis of the survey results have been augmented by findings from a variety of other social analysis methods.

3.4. Approach in Creating Socio-Economic Profiles

33. A key principle in selecting the methodologies and designing the tools was triangulation-gathering information on the key indicators from more than one source as a way of ensuring accuracy, understanding, and multi-stakeholder representation, as well as preventing bias or distortion. Triangulation also prevents the social analysis from being too dependent on quantitative data. The collective findings of these various methodologies have been used to create socio-economic profiles in the following section.

3.5. Socio-Economic Profiles

34. The survey was administered to nearly 100% of affected households in Northern Cam River area. A socio-economic survey on affected people has been conducted in sub-project to collect the socio-economic data of affected households and people, including data on the household's members, labor, age, gender, education level, occupation, income sources. Resettlement consultants implemented a socio-economic survey (SES) on 121⁸ out of 190 AHs (representing 63.7%) using questionnaire designed by the consultant. The consultants also carried out the in-depth interview with individuals and representatives from woman and other, vulnerable groups. Number of surveyed households of each commune shown in the following table:

Table 7. Sample size in the subproject area

District	Communes	No. of surveyed households	No. of affected households	Rate (%)
Thuy Nguyen	Ngu Lao	114	176	64.8
	Tan Duong	7	14	50.0
	Total	121	190	63.7

35. **Demographics.** All surveyed household heads are Kinh people, of which 101 are male (accounted for 83.5%) and 20 are female (accounted for 16.5%) and the average household has 5.6 members

Table 8. Affected household heads by gender by commune

District	Commune	Gender		Total
		Male (persons)	Female (persons)	
Thuy Nguyen	Ngu Lao	94	20	114
	Tan Duong	7	0	7
	Total	101	20	121

36. According survey data about the education of households: In general, the educational level of the surveyed households is not high, mainly primary education. There is no significant difference between males and females.

Table 9. Educational Level of Household Heads (%)

Component	Gender	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Tertiary
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⁸ 100% of severely AHs and vulnerable AHs included in this SES

Northern Cam	Male	1	20	28	37	6	2
	Female	1	2	10	3	3	1
Tan Duong	Male	0	2	2	1	1	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Male	1	30	38	7	3	1
	%	1.0%	29.7%	37.6%	6.9%	3.0%	1.0%
	Female	1	10	3	3	1	1
	%	5.0%	50.0%	15.0%	15.0%	5.0%	5.0%

37. **Main occupations.** Acquisition land area is agricultural land. However, only 31.4% affected household heads are farmers and their main income sources aren't from agricultural production because they still participate in other activities such as employment, business / service during agricultural idle time.

Table 10. Employment Rates by Livelihood Type (%)

Component		Agricultural/ Fishing	Govt.	Own Business	Private Employee	Other
Northern Cam		35	4	31	0	44
Tan Duong		3	0	3	0	1
Total	Quan.	38	4	34	0	45
	Rate (%)	31.4	3.3	28.1	0.0	37.2

38. **Income:** At least 90 surveyed households in Northern Cam River area, equivalent to 77% out of 116 answered households (05 households did not answer out of 121 surveyed households), drew their income predominantly from business and salary/wage employment. Even if most of households head are still involved in agriculture, only some of the households are using their land for agricultural purposes as their main source of income (16 HHs or 14%) (Table 11). Most of the children in the HH are no longer engaged in agriculture.

39. Similarly, business and salary/wage, not agriculture, are the main secondary sources of income for the surveyed households (64% out of 50 answered households) (Table 12). Therefore, even those who will lose 10% or more of their total land to the project will not have their livelihoods affected considerably.

40. Several industrial zones are located near the project site, such as VSIP, Vinashin – Shinec, Nam Cau Kien, Gia Minh... Young adults generally work in enterprises in these industrial zones while their parents continue to cultivate the land which they say is not cost effective. They get a monthly income of around 5 M VND which is much higher than income from agriculture. In most of the cases, only the parents are cultivating the land. They often hire workers to cultivate their land. Some

also rent their land to other farmers⁹ and receive part of the crops (rice). Some AHs authorize farmers to cultivate the land freely. The renter has only to pay various taxes (irrigation fees and other fees).

Table 11. Main Sources of Income for Households

Main Source of Income	Surveyed HHs	%
Agriculture	16	14
Business activities	33	28
Wages/salary	57	49
Lease	8	7
Other	2	2
TOTAL	116	100

Table 12. Secondary Sources of Income for Households

Secondary Source of Income	Surveyed HHs	%
Agriculture	6	12
Service	12	24
Wages/salary	22	44
Other	10	20
TOTAL	50	100

41. Results of socio – economic survey of affected household show that their average income is 12,849,000 VND/household/month, in there; the ratio of income from husband is 34% that from wife is 29% that from other people of household is 38%. The average income per capita is 2,296,000 VND/capita/month. The average income above is mostly from physical work / daily work such as hired job or services. The main income source isn't from agriculture production.

42. According to results of DMS, there are 3 poor families¹⁰ : Mrs. Lam Thi Mich, Mrs. Do Thi Nang and Mrs. Do Thi Khuy in Northern Cam River WTP.

43. **Expenditures:** At least 68% of surveyed households report spending at least 50% of the average monthly income on food and beverage. Beneficiaries in focus group discussions said their farming is largely for subsistence, although they must purchase rice for 3 months every year. All of respondents seem able to provide for basic household food and nonfood essentials

⁹ There are a few sharecroppers. However, they are in the list of 190 AHs mentioned in the uRP. There are a few land plots that have not been cultivated since the owners are away from work. Consequently, their neighboring landowners use more land to cultivate when they are free.

¹⁰ In urban areas: poor households are those with a minimum income of 900,000 VND or less, based on Decision No. 59/2015 / QĐ-TTG promulgated by Prime Minister on multidimensional poverty levels applicable during 2016-2020

44. **Living condition of affected households:** Respondent households generally subscribe to basic public services available in their area. Water supply and solid waste collection is not available, and connection points to the opened, combined sewerage-drainage system depend on a household's proximity to main village roads.

45. The majority of households depend on shallow well and rainwater (Table 13). Some local operators manage private water networks in the project area. The water in-take is directly from the river. Water is not treated, is rationed, and costs approximately the same as HPWSCo for the first 6 cubic meters, and increases with each additional cubic meter used. Households collect the piped supply, as well rainwater, in separate, cement-lined chambers.

Table 13. Water Sources (%)

Subproject Area of Survey	HPWSCo	Local, small networks	Community Well	Own Shallow Well	Own Deep Well	Vendor	Rainwater
Northern Cam	0	20	0	40	10	10	20
Tan Duong	0	0	0	55	25	10	10

46. Although respondents generally said their monthly water costs are affordable, they expressed frustration with the quality. They are generally willing to connect to HPWSCo network and prefer to pay for the connection fee in installments. (HPWSCo, however, will connect displaced households at no charge as a compensatory entitlement. See Table 21 on entitlements.)

47. Access to hygienic sanitation facilities is low, with the majority using pit latrines (Table 14).

Table 14. Access to Basic Sanitation (%)

Component	Type of Sanitation Facility (%)				
	Flush toilet	Pour toilet	Pit latrine	Other	None
Northern Cam	0	30	65	1	4
Tan Duong	0	30	70	0	0

48. In focus groups and interviews, participants blamed the poor water quality (Table 15) on industrial manufacturing in the area, and in particular, a recently constructed thermal power plant.

Table 15. Water Quality Issues (%)

Component	Always safe	Generally safe	Polluted	I don't know
Northern Cam	0	0	95	5
Tan Duong	0	0	90	10

49. Half of SES respondents said they had been sick from the water recently, with most women specifying gynecological problems resulting from poor water quality (Table 16). Stomach-related ailments are likely to be under reported, commune health officials said in interviews, because of their frequency. Treatment for diarrhea costs between VND 5,000– VND 50,000 per treatment at the community health clinic, which includes medicine. Individuals typically lose 1–2 days of work per annum due to illness.

Table 16. Perception of Water-Related Illnesses (%)

Component	Rate of Experience with Illnesses perceived to be water related		Sore eye	Gynecological problems	Diarrhea	Skin	Teeth and Mouth	Dengue Fever	Respiratory
	Yes	No							
Northern Cam	45	55	10	45	23	7	0	5	0
Tan Duong	40	60	8	36	18	5	0	0	0

Table 17. Effects of Water-Related Illness (%)

Component	Serious financial strain from costs of medical treatment	Serious financial strain from lost work	Prolonged absence of a child from school	Required a loan to pay for treatment or missed work
Northern Cam	2	3	5	0
Tan Duong	0	1	0	0

50. Respondents were generally agreeable to participating in project implementation and monitoring (Table 18).

Table 18. Willingness to Participate in Improving Infrastructure (%)

Component	Water supply	Sanitation
Northern Cam WTP	98	80
Tan Duong BPS	100	90

3.6. Additional General Findings and Conclusions from Social Analysis of DPs

51. The following section presents general findings from the study as expressed by a majority of DPs gathered using any one of the aforementioned methodologies.

3.6.1. Status of DPs land use

52. The DPs are living in suburban areas of Hai Phong. Due to poor land quality, the productivity of the land has been declining over the years. The rice grown is mainly for HH own consumption (meeting subsistence needs) rather than for sale.

3.6.2. Income sources of DPs

53. The income of the DPs comes from different sources, in which income from agricultural activities only reaches at 14%, while income from other sources is nearly 86%.

3.6.3. Income stability of DPs

54. It is noted that while income from agricultural activities is unstable and very minimal, income from business, salary/wage and services is relatively stable.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Project Stakeholders

55. As a fundamental piece to guiding consultations and data gathering during the project preparation stage, as well as informing the implementation stage, a stakeholder table has been prepared (see Attachment 3). The stakeholder table identifies major stakeholder groups and their related interests; potential role in updating the RP, implementation, and monitoring of the project; and the capacity and opportunities for participation. The stakeholder table should be treated as a working document, clarified as more data becomes available or situations change through the project cycle. The stakeholder table can also be shared with stakeholders, who can add to its detail, accuracy and usability. Using the table, community representatives can be identified for the project to directly consult with, seek assistance in mobilizing stakeholder consultations, report community concerns, and strengthen the project's local communication and awareness-raising efforts.

56. Other than the DPs themselves, four stakeholder groups are especially important in the successful implementation of the resettlement plan:

- (i) **Executing Agency's (HPWSCo) Project Management Unit (PMU).** A well-established PMU was intricately involved in the social analysis and resettlement planning during project preparation. Their efforts, however, were strained by insufficient time and human resources and unfamiliarity with ADB requirements. However HPWSCO has now a better understanding of ADB requirements and identified staff responsible for resettlement activities. Their proper management of data (including data updating, database management, and reporting), stakeholder communications, and the execution of compensation and income restoration programs is the most important variable in the successful implementation of the resettlement plan. Intensive training by implementing consultants is required on the implementation of the resettlement plan; future data gathering, management and use; and project communication with DPs. Ensuring compliance between the resettlement plan and the compensation plan prepared by DPC will also be a critical task.
- (ii) **Center for Land Fund Development:** For this project, Centre for Land Fund Development of Thuy Nguyen district (Thuy Nguyen CLFD) has been assigned to work directly with HPWSCo to prepare and implement the resettlement plan with other relevant institutions. Thuy Nguyen CLFD

must oversee the implementation of the DMS and establish a database of PAHs, impacts on property and livelihoods, as well as compensation, assistance and allowances.

CLFD is responsible to:

- Plan and implement all daily RP activities of the project;
- Implementation of DMS, completion of compensation plans, review of the compensation plans to submit the PCs of provinces or cities (if authorized) for approval and coordinate with the PMU to pay compensation directly to each affected persons after receiving compensation fund;
- Establish, if necessary, Commune's Resettlement Committee and direct them in implementing the RP activities;
- Responsible for coordinating with relevant units for conciliation and resolvment of complaints by project affected people on compensation policy and compensation rights;
- Take special care to the needs and aspirations of the particular groups of vulnerable people (children, the elderly, the householders who are female/single, social policy beneficiary households, and so on);
- Cooperate closely with HPWSCo for internal monitoring of the implementation of all resettlement activities.

(iii) **At the district level**, they are now in charge of the preparation of compensation plans and the implementation of all resettlement activities. They are a key member of the District Compensation Committee (DCC) and therefore are the main stakeholder for the implementation of resettlement activities for the water supply project.

Employees from the CFLD are permanent staff while DCC is an ad hoc committee specific to each project. The main advantages of such a unit are the following:

- Better level of professionalism;
- Employees being staffed permanently, gain experience and expertise on the policies and procedures;
- Better access and application of regulations
- The same kind of cases within the District (for example APs with the same type of legal documents) will receive the same type of compensation/assistance. It will ensure uniformity of compensation and assistance for all APs.
- Better knowledge and understanding of application of international (including ADB) policies on resettlement
- The CLFD will gain experience on ADB policy which will facilitate the implementation of the forthcoming projects

- (iv) **Commune People's Committees (CPCs).** Ngu Lao and Tan Duong CPCs were involved in validating the DMS, introducing the project consultants to DPs, organizing focus group discussions and disseminating information. The involvement of local leadership (usually the chairperson) is essential, required, and expected. Local leaders are responsible for disseminating information, organizing meetings, and representing communities. The commune chairpersons of Ngu Lao and Tan Duong should serve on the District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (see implementation arrangements).
- (v) **Viet Nam Women's Union.** With representatives from each village, the Women's Unions are key stakeholders in implementing the gender strategy of the RP and ensure women's overall participation. The women's union in the various districts and communes were consulted to verify findings, explain likely social impacts of the project on women and explain their history with assisting implementation of resettlement projects, and what value they add to the process.

4.2. Information disclosure and public consultation

Public consultation

57. The first public consultation with representatives of local authorities and mass organizations of 2 affected communes was held before implementing the IOL. The contents of the consultation included (i) an introduction of scope and objectives of the sub-project (ii) the scope of potential impacts of sub-project components and measures for mitigating negative impacts, (iii) the compensation, assistance and resettlement policy based on relevant local and national laws and Safeguard Requirement 2 of ADB SPS (2009), (iv) the implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject and (v) the grievance redress mechanism.

58. The second and third public consultation was carried out for all affected households on 8th September, 2017 and 23rd November, 2017. At the same time, the public consultation meetings also have the participation of leaders of affected communes, of mass organizations of communes and villages, and village leaders. The public consultation meetings focused on clarifying 5 issues of the first consultation and collected more opinions from the participants.

Table 19. Summary of consultation meeting

Venue	Date	Participants			Topic discussed	Opinions and feedback of the AHs and other relevant agencies	Responses of the project
		Total	Male	Female			
Second public consultation							
Ngu Lao	8 th September, 2017	42	27	15	Publishing detailed plans, methods, schedules and schedules for DMS to the AHs and stakeholders	Households fully agreed to support the project to build the WTP and BPS; In cases where the remaining land area is small but can not be cultivated, it is proposed to be fully recovered; There is a plan to build irrigation canals to continue the crop in the remaining area; In addition to compensation, the proposal is supported.	The compensation team will review to recover small area does not guarantee production; When compensating, there are mechanisms and policies to support the households (see more Entitlement Matrix of the project; PMU will establish irrigation ditches to ensure the remaining area of cultivation; The compensation organization is available to answer questions of the people..
Tan Duong							
Third public consultation							
Ngu Lao	23 rd November, 2017	46	33	13	Disclosure of DMS results, replacement survey results; Survey the need to	All households agreed with the provincial unit prices, and confirmed land acquisition and	PMU fully agreed with the opinions of the households and

Tan Duong					participate in the income restoration program	<p>impact on properties through a land acquisition and census survey.</p> <p>They expect that (i) compensation and support payments will be done properly, quickly and neatly; (ii) Construction work will be carried out urgently to provide clean water to local people.</p>	committed to implement seriously to achieve the highest results.
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59. Besides the public consultation meetings, focused group discussions and in-depth interviews were also conducted to clarify three issues (i) Policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject; (ii) impacts of land acquisition on income and livelihoods of affected households; and (iii) Intervention activities to support the restoration of households' income. Minutes of public consultation meetings will be attached in Attachment 6.

Focused Group Discussion

60. The focused group discussions were conducted with commune leaders, representatives of mass organizations, village leaders, representatives of households that possibly are severely affected by land acquisition and vulnerable AHs as well. During discussions the participants were mainly concerned about the following issues:

- Detailed Measurement Survey: The process of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) must be correct and accurate. Results of the DMS must be displayed at public places;
- Compensation price: The participants required that the compensation price must follow market price; the subproject owner must set up the cost study unit to provide a reasonable compensation price ;
- Compensation options: The compensation must be implemented transparently and paid in one time the affected people;
- Comments from local residents (including people affected by land acquisition) about the project: Looking forward to the project soon to provide clean water for residents in the area.

Project Information Booklet

61. The Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the sub-project has been prepared and distributed to the affected households in the second public consultation (8th to 10th May, 2017)¹¹. The following information was provided in the project information booklet (i) a brief background of the subproject, especially the main works to be undertaken and the scale of land acquisition; (ii) impacts on land and assets on land; (iii) the entitlements due to affected land and assets; (iv) detailed plan of implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement payments; (v) grievance redress mechanism; and (vi) hotline to ensure the grievances to be resolved quickly and efficiently (more detail in Attachment 5). This activity was attended by representatives of local authorities, head/vice head of villages, and representatives of the affected households. The head/vice head of villages are

¹¹ Project Information and Training Workshops were held on 8th to 10th May, 2017. These activities were hosted by the PMU with authorities of affected wards and communes, and DPs' representatives.

support channels that provide permanent and timely information to APs who did not participate in the consultations. In addition, the standing office of the CPC also has a information support unit through the commune cadastral office.

DPs' Compensation Preferences

62. Consultations, as part of focus group discussions followed by community meetings, were held in September and October 2009 on RP and in September and November 2017 on uRP with DPs in Northern Cam WTP and BPS component areas. Various options for compensation were discussed, such as cash compensation, land for land, or a combination of both.

63. The poorer the participant, generally, the stronger the preference for replacement land. Several issues concerned them: food security, loss of land access for next generation and loss of livelihood. Women in particular were concerned about job training that would be appropriate for them, not just for men.

64. If replacement land is available, DPs expect it to be near to their homes. If replacement land is not possible, the participants preferred cash compensation, to be based on the annually updated rate as well as some measure of compensation for their years of labor put into the land.

Perceptions of Project and Resettlement

65. Participants in the focus group discussions, community meetings, as well as DPs who were randomly interviewed during site visits, initially expressed strong opposition to the acquisition of their land. They assumed the land was being purchased for commercial and industrial development. Their opposition to acquisition for those purposes can be seen as their feeling alienated from any potential opportunities that would come from those developments. Respondent-participants in all component areas also said that only emergency hardship would lead them to sell their land rights, and even in that instance, only to neighbors.

66. Upon learning, however, that the acquisition would be for the development of new public water supply systems, to which they presumed they would receive a connection, the respondent-participants expressed strong support for the project and any related land acquisition. Their support is closely tied to the nature of the project being for the public good, rather than a private or commercial development. Their support is also conditional and should not be mistaken for eagerness to sell their land. However, most of the surveyed households would agree to sell their land for a fair price.

67. AHs confirmed that they are willing to sell their land for the project. Most of the AHs are partially affected and they have generally large remaining land. AHs put emphasis on the benefits of the project for the health of the community. Because

their children are working in enterprises in industrial zones, most of the AH now have sufficient land and cannot cultivate all the land themselves. Therefore they all want to get cash compensation for their lost land.

4.3. Communication and Participation Plan

68. Information dissemination to, consultation with, and participation of DPs contribute to the project's transparency, reduce potential conflicts, minimize the risk of delays, and enable the project to design the resettlement and the rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the DPs. Regular communication with DPs also minimizes associated anxieties and stress, which are well documented in the development literature as undermining their economic stability, health, and community social cohesion.

69. The main objectives of stakeholders' participation and DPs' consultation programs are to (i) provide DPs with full information on the project; (ii) obtain information on needs and priorities of DPs and communities and their reactions towards proposed policies and activities; (iii) achieve cooperation and participation of DPs in proposed activities related to resettlement plan preparation and implementation; (iv) ensure that DPs are able to participate in and make fully informed choices on issues that directly affect their incomes and living standards; and (v) ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, and rehabilitation.

70. Consultation and participation (C&P) during implementation will follow the disclosure guidelines set forth in ADB's *Public Communications Policy* and as advised in ADB's *Handbook on Social Analysis* and the ADB staff guide on C&P, "*Strengthening Participation for Development Results.*"

71. During project implementation, the public and DPs are informed on the project's resettlement procedures, detailed resettlement policies and DPs' entitlements, institutional implementation arrangements, and mechanism for redress. During this stage, DPs have been informed and consulted on the results of the detailed measurement survey, proposed compensation options, application of compensation rates to their affected land, assets and entitlements.

72. Project information disclosure will continue through implementation, using different dissemination methods to provide DPs, with full information to make their best choices to overcome problems or difficulties in their resettlement transition period and rehabilitate or improve their incomes and living standards.

73. Implementation of the uRP requires following specific steps of activities related to public information and DPs consultation program, which will enhance participation and ultimately successful implementation

- (i) **Activity 1: Project Information and Training Workshops.** Workshops were held on 8th to 10th May, 2017 with the implementation consultant and PMU to orient the team on project information, including project resettlement policies, and implementation procedures. The project information was given to participants in advance. Considering the resettlement and multi-lateral financing and policy experience of most international consultants, they are a logical key facilitator of such workshops. Similar workshops were also hosted by the PMU with authorities of affected wards and communes, and DPs' representatives.



Figure 3: The meeting of project of project information disclosure

- (ii) **Activity 2: Public Information before Land Demarcation and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).** The minute of the public information and disclosure Detailed Measurement Survey was on 8th September, 2017 (more detail at Attachment 6). In the meeting, the PMU deliver news of the project's approval and implementation schedule to households likely to be displaced by the project. After that the schedule was communicated on the commune's radio station. DPs

were informed before any stakes placed in the land for the DMS. DPs were informed of the DMS' purpose, content and schedule and their role as DPs (the legal documentation required from them for the DMS, what the procedures of grievance redress are for the project). The activities were extended several days later (9th to 12th September, 2017) in the form of listing at the People's Committee.



Figure 4: Performing DMS

- (iii) **Activity 3: Public Meeting.** After written information is disseminated, a public meeting was held on 23rd September, 2017 in each of the related communities to give DPs the opportunity to have any of their questions or concerns discussed and discuss the DMS and overall project. A personal letter of invitation had sent to all DPs two weeks in advance. The meeting is an opportunity to discuss issues early on in the implementation process. The date on 23rd September, 2017 was determined as the cut-off date. The cut-off date is noticed for entire sub-project area at commune office and community meetings which made by Thuy Nguyen CLDP and PMU.



Figure 5: Public meeting

- (iv) **Activity 4: Public Project Information.** A public information booklet on the project has been prepared and was updated by the PMU in consultation with ADB. The booklet was distributed to all DPs in the component areas in the second public consultation (8th to 10th May, 2017). The booklet contains (a) a short description of the project; (b) types of impacts; (c) basic resettlement policies, entitlements, compensation options; (d) implementation organizations; (e) implementation schedule; (f) grievance redress process; (g) internal monitoring; (h) DPs' rights to participation and consultation; (i) resettlement procedures; and (j) addresses and names of officials responsible for receiving, solving complaints, grievances of DPs.
- (v) **Activity 5: Update Information and Prices.** Update and/or establish provincial unit prices, and confirm land acquisition and impact on properties through a land acquisition and census survey. The resettlement committee applied these prices, calculate compensation entitlements, and complete the Asset Compensation Form for each affected household. This information was presented to DPs on 23rd November, 2017 during the DMS .





Figure 6: Meeting about Update Information and Prices

- (vi) **Activity 6: Meeting with DPs throughout Data Update Process.** Consultations were held with DPs to, firstly, inform them of survey activities that will be occurring in their areas (e.g., census, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey). After the data updates are complete, and DPs have received compensation notices for signing, a meeting will be held to discuss issues arising from their individual compensation forms. Queries and complains of the update data of price were answered in the meeting on 23rd November, 2017 (more detail at Attachment 6).



Figure 7: Meeting with DPs throughout Data Update Process

- (vii) **Activity 7: Inform the DPs on Planned Start Date of Project Civil Works.** The activity has not been implemented yet.

- (viii) **Activity 8: Public Meetings on Implementation of Livelihood Transition Program.** According to DMS results, 35 households losing 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets. The livelihood restoration survey was consulted with the PMU and local authorities in early March, 2018. However, the survey results show that the households do not have the demands: (i) vocational training; (ii) Credit loan; (iii) business support; (iv) Development of agricultural model; Create jobs. This is also quite consistent with the results of socio-economic survey of households: agricultural is not a main income source of the households and they all have better jobs. However, most of the households hoped to have the support from the project in connecting the water when the plant goes into operation. Accordingly, based on the actual survey situation, the subproject will not need to develop a livelihood restoration program. However, in the event any severely affected households are likely to be impoverished, the Program will be activated for timely support.

4.4. Gender Strategy

74. The following gender strategy has been implemented in planning resettlement activities and any updates to the RP:

- (i) In updating the RP, women from the DPs, especially those from female headed households¹², have been consulted during the DMS;
- (ii) Socio economic profile of the affected households and DMS have been disaggregated by gender and ethnicity;
- (iii) Women's participation—especially poor women—have been ensured in disclosure meetings; information (written and oral) has been provided in the local language(s);
- (iv) Participation of Women's Union representatives have been ensured in the disclosure meeting and planning of resettlement activities;
- (v) Where the project involves granting new land or replacement land for acquired land, the title of land will be in the names of both spouses;
- (vi) The PMU staff has been provided with orientation on ADB's toolkit and checklists on gender and resettlement and gender and urban water supply projects to ensure that the gender strategy is implemented in resettlement activities;

¹² There are some female-headed households under this project. However, They aren't female-headed households with dependents. Therefore, they aren't vulnerable AHs.

- (vii) Gender disaggregated monitoring indicators will be developed to monitor resettlement activities in terms of women's participation in the consultation for the DMS, disclosure meetings, land titling, compensation, and to measure the impact of resettlement on poor women. Gender-disaggregated monitoring indicators to guide the resettlement monitoring process:
- Compensation will be given to both men and women from the affected households.
 - The vulnerable households and at least 40% of women are encouraged to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the uRP through community consultations, compensation process, as well as development and implementation of the income restoration program.

4.5. Ethnic Minority Development Strategy

75. No ethnic minorities are residing in any of the resettlement-affected areas. No ethnic minorities were identified in the census or SES. All DPs are Kinh-Chinese.

4.6. Disclosure Plan

76. The first draft of uRP disclosed in Vietnamese at local level, particularly at the office of PMU, District PC, CPCs in January 2018. The PMU will disclose the updated resettlement plan in its entirety to the appropriate People's Committee offices and leaders at the commune and district levels. The resettlement plan, in its entirety, in the local language, should be posted in the commune-level People's Committee before and after it is approved (expected from mid-March to mid-May, 2018).

77. Project information booklets summarizing the main features of the project, paying particular attention to the details of the land acquisition and compensation plans, should be produced in the local language by the PMU and distributed to each DP.

78. In addition, following ADB's *Public Communications Policy*, the final resettlement plan, and all revised resettlement plans, will also be disclosed upon receipt in the same manner locally and through the ADB website.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

79. To ensure that all APs' complaints—on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, relocation, payment—will be addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well defined grievance redress mechanism has been established.

80. The APs have been made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for exercising these have been informed to them—both verbally and in writing—during consultation, and survey. Detailed procedures for both redressing grievances and the appeals process has been publicized among APs through effective public information materials, including public posting of the process in communal areas, in the official project information booklet and a separate information sheet solely focusing on the grievance redress process.

81. Attempts will be made to settle emergent issues at the commune level through community consultation and involvement of social and resettlement experts as required, mediators, and facilitators if required.

82. APs can lodge their complaints verbally or in writing regarding any aspect of the resettlement plan. When lodged verbally, the official will make a written record on behalf of the complainant and submit to the project's local compensation and resettlement committee for the PMU's record, which will be available to internal and external monitors.

83. A four-stage procedure for redress of grievances have been established:

- (i) **Stage 1.** Complaints of DAPs on any aspect of the LAR process and/or RP shall in the first instance be lodged verbally or in written form with the Commune People's Committee (CPC). The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting with the AP and the Commune chairperson, or, on his/her behalf, an official of the CPC. It will be the responsibility of the CPC to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date the complaint was lodged.
- (ii) **Stage 2.** If no understanding or amicable solution is reached or if the AP receives no response from the CPC within 15 days of registering the complaint, he/she can appeal to their respective District Resettlement Committee (DRC) of the Component. The AP must lodge the complaint within one month of registering the original complaint and must produce documents, which support his/her claim.

The DRC will provide the decision within one month of the registered claim.

- (iii) **Stage 3.** If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of or in the absence of any response by the DRC, the AP can appeal to the Provincial People's Committee. The PPC, together with PMU, will provide a decision on the claim within 30 days from the day it is received by the PPC.
- (iv) **Stage 4.** If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of or in the absence of any response by the HPWSCo/PMU and PPC within the stipulated time, the AP, as his/her last resort, may submit his/her case to the local court. APs will be provided with free legal representation in case any complaints are lodged in court. Grievance redress mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. It is not the last resort but any time the AP can access the judicial system.

84. APs are exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees incurred through grievance redress procedures.

85. The procedure described in these four steps is consistent with the legal process for resolution of disputes in Viet Nam. As part of the Project internal monitoring and evaluation, CPC and the IA will keep a written record of all grievances and complaints brought forward by APs, as well as their final resolution. All queries, suggestions and grievances and their resolution should be recorded and forwarded to the PMU and its functioning monitored period.

86. The IA and the Hai Phong PC will be responsible to ensure that the grievance redress procedures and timeframes are explained clearly at each level of the People's Committee.

87. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the subprojects' GRM, the APs have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Vietnam Resident Mission. If the APs are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator: <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>.

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1. Purpose and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

88. This RP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, which requires a full resettlement plan for "Category B" projects, and in close consultation with the IA (HPWSCo's PMU) and APs. The final resettlement plan, as agreed by all stakeholders, should inform and guide the implementation consultants, the IA, APs, and other stakeholders on the implementation and monitoring of the plan.

6.2. Legal and Policy Framework

89. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts of the proposed project is provided by relevant policies and laws of the government Viet Nam (GOV) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS,2009) requirement 2: *Involuntary Resettlement*. The following section outlines the relevant policies and laws, and highlights where differences exist.

National Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

90. The government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal documents include:

- i. Law on Land No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29th November, 2013;
- ii. Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15th May, 2014, providing guidelines on the implementation of the Land Law 2013;
- iii. Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15th May, 2014, providing guidelines on Land evaluation;
- iv. Decree 46/2014/ND-CP, dated 15th May, 2014 , regulation on the collection of land lease fees, and water surface lease fee;
- v. Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15th May, 2014providing guidelines on the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State;
- vi. Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP, 15th May, 2014regulation on land use fee;
- vii. Circular 23/2014/TT-BTNMT, 19th May 2014 on issuance of certificates of land use rights, house ownership rights and other assets associated with the land;

- viii. Circular 24/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 19th May, 2014 regulation on cadastral records;
- ix. Circular 25/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 19th May, 2014 the Regulation on the cadastral map;
- x. Circular 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30th June, 2014, guidelines on the implementation of Decree 47 on compensation, support, and resettlement when the state acquires land for public purpose;
- xi. Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30th June, 2014 providing detailed methods for land valuation;
- xii. Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP (replacing Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP) on Management and Utilization of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Concessional Loans of concessional loans Foreign Donors
- xiii. Decree No.70/2001/ND-CP dated 3rd October, 2001 regulations detailing the implementation of the Marriage and Family Law stipulating that all documents registering family assets and LURCs must be in the names of both husband and wife.



Local Policy on Land Acquisition and Compensation

91. The following four decisions by the Hai Phong City People's Committee further clarify compensation and resettlement entitlements.

- i. Decision No. 2680/2014/QD-UBND dated 3rd December, 2014 of the Hai Phong People's Committee on compensation and resettlement assistance when the State recovers land in Hai Phong city.
- ii. Decision 2970/2014/QD-UBND dated 25th December, 2014 of the Hai Phong City People's Committee promulgating the regulations on land price in Hai Phong city for 5 years (2015-2019).
- iii. Decision No. 58/2015/QD-UBND dated 12th January, 2015 of the Hai Phong City People's Committee promulgating the unit price of plants, aquaculture animals, investment costs in aquaculture land for compensation, clearance assistance when the State recovers land in Hai Phong city.
- iv. Decision No. 324/2015 / QD-UBND dated 5th February, 2015 of the Hai Phong city People's Committee promulgating the unit price of architectural items for compensation, support when STATE acquires LAND in Hai Phong area.



ADB Safeguard Policy Statement on Involuntary Resettlement

92. The applicable ADB safeguards policy for addressing the adverse social impacts of the proposed project is the *Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)*. Closely linked with this social safeguard policy is the Bank's *Policy on Gender and Development (1998)*.

93. The SPS Safeguard Requirement 3 *on Indigenous Peoples* will also apply. However no indigenous people is affected by the project.

94. The aim of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), requirement 2: involuntary resettlement is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income, in the implementation of development projects such as the proposed project. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the overall goal of the ADB SPS is to help restore the living standards of the affected households to at least their pre-project levels by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support.

95. ADB's *Policy on Gender and Development* adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender action plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

96. Other policies of the ADB that have a bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (2011); and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012). .



Reconciliation of Government and ADB' SPS

97. There is much similarity between Viet Nam's laws and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, especially with regard to the entitlements of APs with legal rights/titles. Existing legislations provide guidance on: (i) determining market/replacement rates for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation, assistances; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition period; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) special assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) Assistance for livelihood restoration and job training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms.

98. However, ADB Policy does not consider the absence of legal rights of displaced persons on the acquired land, as an impediment for them (APs) to receiving compensation for affected non-land assets and rehabilitation assistance. Non-registration of an APs' business also does not bar them from receiving assistance for restoring their business. Key differences between ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Viet Nam's resettlement legislations have been identified, and measures to address the differences, are outlined in Table 17 below.

99. It should be noted that in case of discrepancies between the Government regulations, Hai Phong City decisions and ADB's SPS (2009), the ADB's policies will prevail, which is consistent with national Government Decree No.16/2016/ND-CP. Decree 16/2016/ND-CP provides that "The compensation, support and resettlement programs of projects are carried out under the provisions of current laws and international agreements on ODA and debt incentives which Viet Nam is a member. In case of differences between the provisions of national laws and international treaties, the provisions of international treaties shall be applied" (Article 51, Item 1).

Table 20. ADB's SPS and Relevant Government Policies

Identified gaps	Government of Vietnam policies (47/2014/ND-CP, 43/2014/ND-CP)	ADB policy (Safeguard Policy Statement 2009)	Agreed measures to harmonize policies
Severely impacted AHS losing productive land	Decree. 47, Article 19. Productive Land permanently acquired $\geq 30\%$ of the total production land holding of the household	Major adverse impacts are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	Losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets shall be considered as severe impact.
APs without LURC or illegalizable for granting LURC	Law on Land 2013, Article 75 and Decree No. 47, Article 4, item 2. No compensation for acquired land without LURC or non-eligible to be granted LURC, except the agricultural land used before 1 July 2004 as regulated in item 2, Article 77 of Law on Land 2013. No compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; (ii) the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works.	APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets at replacement cost, except non-land assets created after the cut-off date.	APs without LURC or non-eligible for the issuance of LURC will be equally entitled to participate in consultation meetings and project benefit schemes, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before the cut-off date. No compensation for affected land, except the agricultural land used before 1 July 2004 as regulated in item 2, Article 77 of Land Law 2013. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and social support to assist

Identified gaps	Government of Vietnam policies (47/2014/ND-CP, 43/2014/ND-CP)	ADB policy (Safeguard Policy Statement 2009)	Agreed measures to harmonize policies
			them to improve or at least be restored their pre-subproject living standards and income levels.
Land compensation price	Requires that compensation be made by allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the acquired land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users will receive cash compensation calculated on the specific land price in accordance with PPC's decision (official unit rates) at the time of land acquisition (Article 74.2, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP) -Requires that specific price of the affected plot should be determined by independent/licensed evaluators engaged to establish the cash compensation rates (Articles 114, 115, and 116 of Land Law 2013 and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP)	The land compensation price will be calculated at full replacement cost.	The land compensation price is calculated at full replacement cost.
Compensation for structures	Decree. 47, Article 9: Compensation for other houses and construction works which are not used for the residential purpose will be based on current value of	Compensation for house/structures at replacement costs without	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for

Identified gaps	Government of Vietnam policies (47/2014/ND-CP, 43/2014/ND-CP)	ADB policy (Safeguard Policy Statement 2009)	Agreed measures to harmonize policies
	the house/works, but the total amount of compensation must not exceed the value of a new house/works with the same technical standard.	deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation.	salvageable materials or depreciation.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated	<p>Monitoring indicators are specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or severe impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring of updated RP implementation.</p> <p>For a project with minor impact, there is no need to recruit an external monitoring agency.</p>	The number of severely affected persons of the sub-project is 179 (35 AHs). The sub-project would trigger Category B for resettlement. An external resettlement monitor will not be required.

7. PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY

100. This section lays out the principles and policies to be used in the planning, updating and implementation of the resettlement plans, especially for addressing adverse social impacts. The overall objective of the compensation and entitlement policy of the project is to ensure that all people affected by the project are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-project living standards and income-earning capacity through compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures.

101. The Vietnamese legislation governing resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation of affected households and the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* have been adapted for the preparation of the Hai Phong Water Supply Project. Wherever a gap exists between the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* and Vietnamese law, the policies adopted for the project take precedence.

7.1. Project Principles

102. In pursuit of the above resettlement objectives, the following principles are adopted:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement

impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, social and economic integration of resettled persons into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain an equal or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy,

institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

7.2. Eligibility Policy

103. All DPs who are identified in the project-impacted areas by the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards and income-earning capacity. The cut-off date will be the final day of the census and DMS, which was 23rd September, 2017. Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. They will be given sufficient advance notice to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

7.3. Entitlements, assistance and benefits

104. Entitlements, assistance and benefits were designed to cover compensation for all losses at replacement cost to restore or enhance the livelihoods of all DPs as shown in the table below.

105. Not all of the types of loss included in the table were present at the time of basic design, e.g., residential land loss. They have been included here, however, so that the project resettlement plan is compatible with the Resettlement Framework for all projects funded under the Vietnam Water Sector Development Multi-tranche Financing Facility.

106. These entitlements may be enhanced, as necessary, to respond to the specific needs of DPs in a given component.

107. Following the table is a narrative description of the entitlements, assistance and benefits mentioned in the table below.

Table 21. Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons ¹	Entitlements
1	Productive land (Agriculture, Aquaculture, Forest, Garden)	Severe Loss: AH losing 10% or more of their total productive land	Owners with LURC; in the process of acquiring LURC; are eligible to acquire LURC; (35 AHs with 179 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-land compensation of equivalent value and productivity or cash compensation at full replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) Allowance equivalent to 5 times the area acquired at prevailing Municipal/Provincial land rates Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market value. For allowances due to severe loss, see Item 5 below Entitled to take part in the income restoration program Displaced households to be notified at least 4 months prior to date of acquisition, which should (ideally) be timed between planting season in order to avoid unnecessary losses and costs
2	Productive land (Agriculture, Aquaculture, Garden)	Partial Loss: AHs losing 10% or less of their total productive land	Owners with LURC; in the process of acquiring LURC; are eligible to acquire LURC; (155 AHs with 884 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) Cash compensation for loss of crops, trees and aquaculture at full market value. Allowance equivalent to 5 times the compensation rate for the area acquired. Displaced households to be notified at least 4 months prior to date of acquisition, which should (ideally) be timed between planting season in order to avoid unnecessary losses and costs

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No.	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons ¹	Entitlements
3		Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land.	Households with lease agreements (share croppers) present among project households (13 AHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the affected families are using land allocated by the State for purposes of agriculture, forestry or aquaculture (excluding special-use forest, protection forest) of State Forest Enterprises (SFEs), APs are not compensated for land. Cash compensation at 100% replacement cost for remaining values invested in such lands and affected assets created before the cut-off date. Users who are leased rights to use land on the basis of contracts with individuals, families, or organizations, other than the cases specified in point (i) of this section shall be compensated compensation for remaining values invested in such lands and affected assets created before the cut-off date at 100% replacement cost.
4	Crops	Any degree of loss of or damage to crops and aquaculture assets	Owners regardless of tenure status (190 AHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for annual crops and aquaculture products equivalent to current market value at the time of land acquisition
5	Trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value at the time of compensation.
6	Loss of Income/ Livelihood due to acquisition of agricultural land	Households affected by severe loss of land, i.e. 10% or more of total land area is lost due to project acquisition	Severely affected DPs (35 AHs with 179 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional assistance in the form of a cash grant equivalent to 30kg of rice per household member for periods as specified in National Decree 47/2014 for households losing up to 30% of productive land. HHs which are acquired between 10% and 30% of their total land holding will be supported within 3 months. HHs which are acquired from 30 - 70% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 6 months if no relocation, within 12 months if relocation and within 12

No.	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons ¹	Entitlements
				<p>months in case of relocation to area with exceptionally low socio – economic status. HHs which are acquired over 70% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 12 months if no relocation, within 24 months if relocation and within 36 months in case of relocation to area with exceptionally low socio – economic status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job/Skills training for both the male and female heads of households and for each household member of working age. • If remaining land is viable, DPs to receive free extension training based on DP preferred topics (e.g., intensified rice cultivation, crop diversification, etc.) by the District Agriculture Extension Centre or equivalent agency to improve the productivity of their remaining land¹³. • Households whose remaining, unaffected land is no longer viable for use will have the option of selling the remaining unviable portion to the project, which would be obliged to purchase. They will also qualify as “vulnerable” and be entitled to an additional cash compensation equivalent to 30 kilos of rice per person in the household for 6 months. • Free household connection to HPWSCo scheme within 3 months after the commissioning of the respective new WTP causing the displacement.

¹³ As mentioned in the uRP, the survey in early 2018 shows that households do not have demand for job/skill trainings at the moment because they are stabilizing their jobs. However, Thuy Nguyen district has set up short-term training programs for all households whose land is acquired in the locality. If households generate the following training needs, These programs will be received immediately and the funds will be deducted from the Contingency of the sub-project resettlement cost..

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No.	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons ¹	Entitlements
7	Vulnerable DPs	Loss of land and non-land assets or impact on livelihood	Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts (03 Vulnerable AHs with 10 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional transitional assistance in the form of a cash grant equivalent to 30kg of rice per household member for 6 months; • An additional lump sum assistance of VND 6 millions per HH.
8	Public Facilities	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Asset owner/administrator (143.5 m ³ of concrete road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities •
9	Temporary impacts during construction	Temporary impacts on land	Owners with LURC; in the process of acquiring LURC; are eligible to acquire LURC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rent will be negotiated with affected households. The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.
10	Restricted use of land	Permanent restrictions on uses of land	Owners with LURC; in the process of acquiring LURC; are eligible to acquire LURC;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate mitigation measures sufficient to offset the actual impacts experienced.

Note: Abbreviations: DP=Affected households; LURC=Land users' registration certificate

¹ The project census and socio-economic survey did not find any ethnic minorities

* Based on an inventory of loss and field visits at the time of basic design, these impacts were not present

7.4. Total Entitlement Benefits and Assistance

108. This RP provides a variety of cash-compensation and programs to help severely affected households cope with the transition to owning less land. The entire compensation package contains the following elements:

- (i) Entitlement 1: “Land Acquisition Sale”
- (ii) Entitlement 2: “Transitional Assistance”
- (iii) Entitlement 3: “Income Recovery Support”
- (iv) Entitlement 4: “Livelihood Transition Program”
- (v) Entitlement 5: “Vulnerable Household Support”

Entitlement 1: Land Price

109. While data suggests that income from farming is heavily augmented by other sources of income, it remains critical to household food security and overall economic structure. The majority of DP representatives in public meetings conducted in November and December 2011 and 23rd November, 2017 expressed a preference for cash compensation for land. Young adults in the affected families are working in industries in the nearby industrial zones and the parents are not able to maintain the land due to unavailability of labor.

Entitlement 2: “Transitional Assistance”

110. Decree No 47/2014/ND-CP of the Government and the Decision No. 2680/2014/QĐ-UBND of Hai Phong city has regulated the level of support for stabilization of life and production for households which are acquired production land. Depending on Vietnam's laws and the ADB's policies, RP will stipulate the level of support for stabilization of life and production for households which are acquired production land as follows:

- (i.) 3 months for households severely affected and losing between 10%-30% of their total land holding;
- (ii.) HHs which are acquired from 30% to 70% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 6 months if no relocation and within 12 months if relocation. In case of relocation to area with low socio – economic status or exceptionally low socio – economic status, HHs will be support within maximum 24 months.
- (iii.) HHs which are acquired over 70% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 12 months if no relocation and within 24 months if relocation. In case of relocation to area with low socio – economic

status or exceptionally low socio – economic status, HHs will be support within maximum 36 months.

111. There are 35 severely affected households losing 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets (Please see more detail at Appendix 7).

Entitlement 3: “Income Recovery” Support

112. According to Decree No 47/2014/ND-CP of the Government, HHs directly engaged in agricultural production when the State recovers agricultural land are supported with training, job transfer and job creation in cash not exceeding 5 times the agricultural land price for the entire area of agricultural land recovered. According to the Decision No. 2680/2014/QD-UBND of Hai Phong city regulated support by cash 05 times the price of agricultural land for the entire area of recovery.

Entitlement 4: “Livelihood Transition Program”

113. An income restoration program is based on consultation with APs, Thuy Nguyen CLFD, local authorities and other stakeholders (District Economy division, District Agriculture Division, etc.). The income restoration program is designed to: (i) 35 AHs lose 10% or more of their production land; (ii) 3 vulnerable households.

114. Income restoration activities. Consultants involving in updated resettlement plan for the subproject has details discussed with local government, functional offices, severely affected households and vulnerable households for designing this income restoration program. Results of the consultation show that the program will be included the following activities:

- (i) **Assistances for transitional period:** with land acquisition, the affected households have to reorganize their production activities. Cash assistance is very necessary during this period. The affected households will receive an cash assistance equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month for 06 to 36 months (depending on affected level of impact on land). The vulnerable households will receive an assistance in cash equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month for 6 month sand an additional lump sum assistance of VND 6 millions/AH.
- (ii) **Vocational training and job creation:** All affected households will be provided with assistances in cash for vocational training and job creation equivalent to 5 times of affected agricultural land value.
- (iii) **Labor recruitment will be prioritized to affected households:** during preparation and construction of the subproject, the contractors are requested to mobilize members of seriously affected households and vulnerable households

for unskilled works. This will be mentioned in the contract to be signed by the successfully bidden contractor.

(iv) Beside these assistances, those severely AHs and vulnerable HHs will be involved in income rehabilitation program with three types of “livelihood transition” trainings :

- A skills/vocational training program: working-age employees whose land is acquired participate in vocational training will receive supports as follows:
 - + Supporting one course fee at Thuy Nguyen Vocational Training College (Thuy Nguyen VTC) for the people who in working age, including the training level of primary, secondary and vocational colleges.
 - + Also support credit loans for students under current regulations.
 - + Training fields:

Table 22. Training fields of Thuy Nguyen Vocational Training College

No.	Training fields	Training time	Address
1.	Fine embroidery	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
2.	Rattan	3 months	Associate School
3.	Furniture Art	3 months	Associate School
4.	Business Accounting	3 months	Associate School
5.	Microsoft office	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
6.	Metal cutting	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
7.	Weld	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
8.	Car technology	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
9.	Motorcycle repair	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
10.	Cooling, repairing machine	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
11.	Electrical	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
12.	Industrial electricity	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC
13.	Installation of water pipes	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC or Associate School
14.	Reinforcing steel - welding	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC or Associate School
15.	Industrial sewing	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC or Associate School
16.	Sewing shoes	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC or Associate School
17.	Cooking techniques	3 months	Thuy Nguyen VTC or

			Associate School
18.	Production techniques, intensive food crops	3 months	Associate School
19.	Technical use of fertilizers, pesticides		Associate School
20.	Technique of flower production, ornamental, bonsai		Thuy Nguyen VTC or Associate School
21.	Livestock breeding techniques		Associate School

Resource: <http://trungcapnghethuynguyen.blogspot.com/2011/12/tuyen-sinh-day-nghe-nong-thon.html> login date 19th March, 2018

- Both male and female heads of household and each household member of working age from severely affected households are eligible to participate in or receive an enrollment certificate for skills training (or “credit card”) issued by the National Job Training Program (circular 66 issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) to participate in a job training course for 2 months.
- + Assistance for job creation in the country:
 - Consult apprenticeship, free job placement in the employment referral center under Hai Phong Department of Labor - Invalids and Social;
 - Prioritize loans from the National Employment Fund.
- + Assistance to work overseas under contracts:
 - Support 100% tuition for apprenticeship, foreign language, fostering the necessary knowledge;
 - Supports 100% costs for health care, passports, visas and judicial record before going to work abroad;
 - Support for daily meals during the school time;
 - Support 1 round-trip cost to travel to and from place of residence to the place of learning for students in the school places over 15km;
 - Also support to access loans with preferential interest rates from the Bank of Social Policies to cover the necessary expenses to go to work abroad with a term
- + Funding to assist intermediate apprenticeship, allocated from career transition assistance in training schemes, job transition and be counted in

the total cost of the investment project; funding to assist employees working abroad are arranged from the Land Development Fund of the local.

- Community-based trainings on skills for improved living standards. Examples of such trainings include cash management, establishing microcredit organizations, building local trade partnerships, savings and investment, or more specific occupational skills. The PMU, with the assistance of the consultants and the District Resettlement Committee, should facilitate the needs/preference assessment and assist in the organization of the trainings in the community.

115. The DPs were directly consulted through a needs-based and preference-based assessment of the type of trainings to be offered in the community. Their selection for each activity is shown below:

- (i) **Activities (i) and (ii):** cash assistance instead of vocational training programs, development of agricultural models.
- (ii) **Activities (iii):** The current demand of households is not specific because the members of working-age have stable jobs (mainly workers in Vsip Industrial Zone). However, when the sub-project is in construction or operation phase, the priority will be given to priority employment policies for the members of these households (See more about skills/vocational training program in Para.102 and 103).
- (iii) **Activities (iv):** The survey on demand of taking part in job training and credit support for severe AHs and vulnerable AHs has been conducted in early March, 2018. The results show that:
 - 90% of them income from agriculture represents less than 40% of their total income. Other income comes from wages from his children working in companies. Many households are not cultivating all their land themselves due to lack of labour force and let farmers cultivate part of their land freely. Most of them consider that their income will not be significantly affected (less than 10% of total income) and no income restoration will be necessary. Only 3 households lost more than 10% of total income (Mrs. Lam Thi Mich with 11.2%, Mrs. Do Thi Nang with 11.7% and Mrs. Do Thi Khuy with 59.1%).
 - All AHs are not interested, willing or able to participate in a training program due to a number of factors: All working-age members of the household have stable jobs (nonagricultural) or are studying at college / university in Hanoi, age, mobility, literacy, household responsibilities, etc.

All opted for cash compensation and assistance for their lost. This is also quite consistent with the results of socio-economic survey of households: agricultural is not a main income source of the households and they all have better jobs.

- Accordingly, based on the actual survey situation, the subproject will not need to develop a livelihood restoration program. However, if any severely affected household is likely to be impoverished, the Program will be activated for timely support. The restoration (living standards) of the severely affected households will be monitored and reported in the internal monitoring report; if the households are likely to be worse off, they will be provided with such measures.



Entitlement 5: “Vulnerable Household Support”

116. Vulnerable AHs are the followings per the agreed draft RP: (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly, (v) households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

117. According to survey results during the DMS, there are 3 vulnerable households by the project implementation. The vulnerable households will be supported in the form of cash allowances equivalent to 30kg of rice per family member for 6 months and VND 6 millions per AH (According to the Entitlement Matrix in the approved RP).

8. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

118. The project does not include any houses and structures to be relocated.

9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

119. As indicated above, there are 35 severely AHs (with 179 APs) losing 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets and 03 vulnerable AHs (with 10 APs) falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty.

120. The project income restoration and rehabilitation program will be implemented following the table below:

Table 23. Income restoration and rehabilitation

Livelihood risks	Application	Quantity	Income restoration programs

Loss of Income/Livelihood due to acquisition of agricultural land	Households affected by severe loss of land, i.e., 10% to 100% of total land area is lost due to project acquisition	35 HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHs which are acquired from 10 - 30% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 3 months ,HHs which are acquired from 30 - 70% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 6 months if no relocation, within 12 months if relocation and within 12 months in case of relocation to area with exceptionally low socio – economic status. HHs which are acquired over 70% of agricultural land area in use will be supported within 12 months if no relocation, within 24 months if relocation and within 36 months in case of relocation to area with exceptionally low socio – economic status. • Job/Skills training for both the male and female heads of households and for each household member of working age. • Free household connection to HPWSCo scheme within 3 months after the commissioning of the respective new WTP causing the displacement.
Vulnerable DPs	Loss of land and non-land assets or impact on livelihood	3 HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional transitional assistance in the form of a cash grant equivalent to 30kg of rice per household • An additional lump sum assistance of VND 6 millions per HH
Temporary impacts during construction	Temporary impacts on land	TBD during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rent will be negotiated with affected households. The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

10.1. Required Budget

121. All compensation costs are based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is determined during preparation of the resettlement plan, and updated during updating RP without deduction of taxes, implementation cost and administrative costs, as follows:

- (i) Productive Land (agricultural land, aquaculture land) is compensated at market prices reflecting the current value of the land; in cases where there is no market price, the compensation will be based on the production value of the affected area. The expenses incurred such as administrative cost, LURC cost, transaction cost, etc. will be paid to households.
- (ii) Annual trees: is compensated at market price at the time of compensation.
- (iii) Perennial trees: is compensated in cash at replacement cost equivalent to the market price based on the type, the age and the production value of trees at the time of compensation.

122. Hai Phong City PC issued policies on compensation unit prices, assistance for land, trees and crops.

- Decision No. 2680/2014/QD-UBND dated 3rd December, 2014 of the Hai Phong People's Committee on compensation and resettlement assistance when the State recovers land in Hai Phong city.
- Decision 2970/2014/QD-UBND dated 25th December, 2014 of the Hai Phong City People's Committee promulgating the regulations on land price in Hai Phong city for 5 years (2015-2019).
- Decision No. 58/2015/QD-UBND dated 12th January, 2015 of the Hai Phong City People's Committee promulgating the unit price of plants, aquaculture animals, investment costs in aquaculture land for compensation, clearance assistance when the State recovers land in Hai Phong city.
- Decision No. 324/2015 / QD-UBND dated 5th February, 2015 of the Hai Phong city People's Committee promulgating the unit price of architectural items for compensation, support when STATE acquires LAND in Hai Phong city.

123. In September and November 2017, Thuy Nguyen District Resettlement Committee (DRC) has conducted replacement survey for land

and property affected by recovery of land for project implementation. Method of application: (i) For agricultural land, due to the fact that there are no transactions for agricultural land in the project area and adjacent areas, the method of valuation is based on productivity; (ii) For assets on land such as trees and architectures, the method of comparison with the market price is applied. Results of replacement cost survey show that the compensation unit prices for agricultural land, trees/crops and structures issued by Hai Phong City PC are equivalent to the market price/ replacement cost in September and November 2017 (see more detail at the tables below). During the public consultation, all affected people have been consulted on the replacement costs and they totally agreed with compensation prices offered by the city PC.

Table 24. Compensation unit price for affected land

Unit: Dong/m²

Type of land	commune	Unit price following Decision No. 41/2014	Surveyed price/ production value	Proposed price
Agricultural land	Ngu Lao (*)	60,000	60,000	60,000
	Tan Duong	60,000	60,000	60,000

(*) The Agricultural land acquisition is lowland, often flooded so only one crop per year with low productivity. Many households do not cultivate many crops in the last few years

Table 25. Compensation unit price for trees

Type of tree	Unit	Unit price following Decision No. 05/2015/QĐ-UBND	Surveyed price	Proposed price
Rice	m2	8,000	8,000	8,000
Eucalyptus	tree	96,000	103,200	103,200

Table 26. Compensation unit price for architectural items

Type of tree	Unit	Unit price following Decision No. 05/2015/QĐ-UBND	Surveyed price	Proposed price
Concrete road	m3	1,356,000	1,356,000	1,356,000

10.2. Resettlement cost

124. Total cost for compensation and assistances for the subproject is calculated about VND 35,140,114,539 (\$1,566,029), including 2% of implementation cost and 10% of contingency. The resettlement cost is calculated based on results of the DMS and RCS in Quarter III&IV/2017, national laws and decisions of the PPC, and Safeguard Requirement 2 of ADB SPS (2012).

Table 27. Total resettlement cost for compensation, assistances and resettlement

TT	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (VND)	Amount	
					VND	USD
A	Compensation and Assistances				30,280,150,400	1,349,443
1	Compensation					
1.1	Land					
1.1.1	Agricultural land	m²	76,730	60,000	4,603,800,000	205,170
1.1.2	Public land					0
1.1.2.1	Agricultural land (Investment costs in the remaining land)	m²	690	183,760	126,794,400	5,651
1.1.2.2	Other Land	m²	2,770	12,000	33,240,000	1,481
1.2	Trees and crops					0
1.1.1	Rice	m²	75,212	8,000	601,696,000	26,815
1.1.2	Eucalyptus	trees	323	103,200	33,330,000	1,485
1.1.3	Concrete road	m3	143.5	1,356,000	194,586,000	8,672
2	Assistances					
2.1	Job transition, training and finding jobs	m²	76,730	300,000	23,019,000,000	1,025,848
2.2	Life stabilization					0
2.2.1	Losing 10%-30%	Person	8	1,800,000	14,400,000	642
2.2.1	Losing 30%-70%	Person	139	7,536,000	1,047,504,000	46,682
2.2.3	Losing >70%	Person	32	17,525,000	560,800,000	24,992

2.3	<i>Vulnerable Household Support</i>	Person	10	2,700,000	27,000,000	1,203
		HH	3	6,000,000	18,000,000	802
B	Administration cost				1,665,408,272	74,219
	<i>Various Staff & Stakeholder Training, Communications, Consultation, Reporting</i>		3.50%		1,059,805,264	47,231
	<i>EA/PMU Administration & Management</i>		2%		605,603,008	26,989
C	Contingency		10%		3,194,555,867	142,366
Total					35,140,114,539	1,566,029

10.3. Fund flow

125. Budget for compensation, resettlement and assistances and independent land appraiser for the subprojects will be taken from the project counterpart fund.

10.4. Sources of Funding

126. Costs for land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood rehabilitation allowance will be taken from the project's counterpart funds. The loan funds may be used to pay for implementation and management costs.

11. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

11.1. Institutional arrangement

127. The uRP should be implemented with the following stakeholders and related roles:

Executing Agency & PMU. The HPWSCo is the executing agency (EA) and has a well-established, permanent project management unit (PMU), which is the Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. HPWSCo has already identified staff (2) in charge of resettlement activities. The PMU is responsible for the day-to-day progress of the project, including securing the EA's approval of all RP and resettlement related issues. The PMU is responsible for updating the RP and seeking ADB's approval.

The PMU is then responsible for all implementation activities and issues, internal monitoring, and associated reporting. No External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will be hired as the impacts are not significant

Project Leading Group. A Project Leading Group, chaired by the vice director of HPWSCo, exists to guide and support the project. The group is attended by representatives of various departments of the utility.

District Resettlement Committee (DRC). Thuy Nguyen district compensation and resettlement committee has been established as a conduit of information, concerns, and planning between the DPs and the PMU. The DRC assisted in updating the census and DMS of DPs, facilitating the socioeconomic survey and was the principal body conducting the replacement cost survey. They will also play an early role in the grievance redress procedure. Committee members were fully representative, including members from: the District People's Committee, the District People's Committee Compensation and Resettlement Unit, the Commune People's Committee, the Vietnam Women's Union, the commune agricultural cooperative, the commune farmers' association, a village-level leader, at least two DP representative (one must be female), and a PMU representative.

Center for Land Fund Development (CFLD)

CFLD of Thuy Nguyen District is in charge of the preparation of compensation plans and the implementation of all resettlement activities. It is a key member of the District Resettlement Committee (DRC) and therefore is the main stakeholder for the implementation of resettlement activities for the project

Resettlement activities will be monitored by the PMU. The PMU will regularly monitor and report on the implementation activities. A semi annual monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB on the status and progress of compensation, assistance and the related implementation activities. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on the ADB website.

11.2. Implementation schedule

128. Currently the design documents have been appraised by the Ministry of Construction and in the process of technology appraisal before having the decision of approving the Working Drawing Design and cost estimate for items. It is expected to issue bidding documents in Quarter II/2018 and the project will be deployed in Quarter IV/2018.

Table 28. Implementation schedule

Activities	Implementation Schedule
Preparation of RP	
Detailed Measurement Survey	Quarter III and IV/2017
Replacement Cost Study & socio-economic survey	Quarter IV/2017
Public consultation ¹⁴	8 th Sep & 23 rd Nov 2017
Disclosure the 1 st draft uRP	January 2018
Complete and Submit uRP to ADB	March, 2018
Disclosure uRP	after uRP approved
Implementation RP	
Compensation and assistance payments	Early Quarter II, 2018
Award the civil works contract to the civil works contractor	Quarter II/2018
Site clearance and Construction	Late Quarter II/2018
Monitoring (from RP approval to project closure)	2018 - 2020

¹⁴ Project has been multiple activities in uRP preparation as: Project Information and Training Workshops were held on 8th to 10th May, 2017; After written information is disseminated, a public meeting was held on 23rd September, 2017... full range of these activities were described and photographed. However, the records were not kept, except for meetings on 8th Sep & 23rd Nov 2017.

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

129. Monitoring is the process of regularly measuring progress and achievement of the goals and objectives of the project. As indicated above, no external monitoring agency (EMA) will be hired as the impacts are not significant.

130. The HPWSCo PMU is responsible for internal monitoring of all aspects related to RP implementation. The PMU has supervised land acquisition and resettlement on other multilateral financed projects. The PMU will oversee the progress in resettlement preparations and implementation and submit monthly progress reports to ADB.

Indicators. The main indicators to be regularly monitored by the PMU are:

- (i) Payment of compensation to DPs at the rates stated in this RP;
- (ii) Delivery of income restoration and social support entitlements;
- (iii) Coordination and completion of resettlement activities by the start of planning of civil works;
- (iv) Project information and consultation to be given to DPs, in accordance with procedures described in this, or the updated, RP;
- (v) Priority of DPs considered and granted to the most reasonable extent possible regarding the options offered;
- (vi) Conformity to grievance redress procedures and resolution of issues requiring management's attention;
- (vii) Rehabilitation of public affected structures.

Staff. HPWSCo has already identified staff (2) in charge of resettlement activities. These persons will also be designated for internal monitoring of resettlement implementation. The staff should collect information on progress and results of resettlement implementation every month from the compensation and resettlement committee, relevant district and commune resettlement committees, and various PMU staff assigned to compensation and resettlement activities. Based on this information, the monitoring staff should establish and maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information for each component. This database will be updated every month.

The monitoring staff should monitor in particular-with a dedicated database-those displaced households who have been identified as vulnerable and severely affected. The vulnerable households should be monitored for exceptionally close consultation, proper compensation, and high participation and benefits from training program. The

participation of vulnerable households as representatives on the compensation and resettlement committees, in focus groups and similar consultative activities, should be ensured. Also to be monitored is the 100% inclusion of the vulnerable households in the SES.

The monitoring staff should prepare semi-annual monitoring reports. These reports should be submitted to ADB as part of the PMU's regular semi-annual progress report.

The internal reports include the following topics:

- (i) The number of DPs by category of impact, per component, and the status of compensation payment, income restoration and job training for each category;
- (ii) The status of vulnerable households;
- (iii) The status of fund management and disbursements for all compensation and resettlement activities;
- (iv) The eventual outcome of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring management or ADB's assistance;
- (v) Implementation problems; and

Revised actual resettlement implementation schedule.

ATTACHMENT 1: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION MATERIALS

Table 1-a: Focus Group Plan

Component	Location	Objective	Key Stakeholders	Schedule	Materials	Cost
Ngu Lao	Project-affected HHs, Female only (7-10 pax)	To gather data on gender-specific vulnerabilities, perceptions and practices related to water, and impacts of land acquisition on their income	SA Consultant Women's Union Rep. or District representative PMU team leader	Community-based, central meeting place for each group; Week of 28, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Venue - Engineer to explain design - Tape recorder/Camera - Someone to record - Maps - Facilitator's Guide - Tea and snack break - Signature sheet 	\$1,420 (\$95 per group) <u>Total Breakdown:</u> Facilitator: \$500 (\$50/dayX10 days) PMU: \$140 (\$20X7 days) Pax costs: \$450 (\$3/pax; 150pax) Materials: \$100 (\$13/group) Contingency: \$238
	Project-affected HHs, Male & Female (7-10 pax)	To discuss the water supply, sanitation, and health issues and perceptions of needs				
	Project-affected HHs, most vulnerable members (female HHs, those losing more than 10%)	To gather data on specific vulnerabilities, perceptions and practices related to water, and impacts of land acquisition on their income				
	Non-affected HHs, female-only (7-1- pax)	To discuss the water supply, sanitation, and health issues and perceptions of needs				

						15 groups 10 pax per group 7 days of FGDs
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Figure 1-a: Focus Group Discussion Facilitator’s Guide
(The following guide was amended to suit the specific groups.)

FACILITATOR’S GUIDE
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS: LAR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS
HAI PHONG WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

GROUPS	Households affected by construction of Ngu Lao, Kim Son and Hung Dao components.
BACKGROUND	This Guide can be used with FGDs with households affected by the land acquisition, access road widening/construction, and the larger community affected by the proximity of the ongoing construction on these two sites.

OBJECTIVE To understand the (i) opinions, preferences, and concerns of these households regarding the acquisition of their land for the project, (ii) the economic structure of their households (how much of their income is derived from the land to be acquired), (iii) the potential vulnerability to poverty or hardship as a long-term result of the land acquisitions and to gain local knowledge on (i) environmental characteristics that may affect construction or design of the components (prone to flooding, etc.), (ii) potential problematic areas for land acquisition, road widening, etc. (iii) preferences related to the design of the plant and access roads

MATERIALS White board or flip chart to record their answers so that you can review them later; tape recorder, pencils and paper

THE PROGRAM

WELCOME Welcome the participants and introduce the organizers (facilitator, project consultant, PMU representative, District People's Committee representative);

Explain why they were invited: *The HPWSCo is preparing a water supply project for the city and it wants to hear the views of those households who do not currently have a connection to the utility.*

INTRODUCTIONS Ask participants to introduce themselves and tell a little bit about the establishment they represent

DISCUSSION The following questions should cover water quantity, quality, health, hygiene and environment in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the household's access to water services. However, these groups must go a step

further in understanding how the project could negatively impact their lives and explore how the project could be a net benefit to them. They are only to guide discussion, so feel free to also ask your own questions.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Prior to the project, were they interested in selling their land?
2. Do they know of other households who have sold their land? If yes, what about their experience makes them either reluctant or encouraged to sell?
3. What is their household's history with the land and farming it (For example, have generations been farming this land? Did they once farm this land full time and now only part time?)
4. How is the farm labor divided among household members and when is it done (i.e. mostly by women? during the day or in the evening after they get home from working elsewhere?)
5. What do they do with the agricultural outputs – sell it in the market, personal consumption, etc?
6. What do they expect of the process in acquiring the land? What process would they hope for?
7. If they could receive additional benefits from the project, aside from just compensation for the land, what would it be?
8. How important is this land to their food security? Do they fear poverty if they do not have this land to farm anymore?

9. If they were compensated for the land tomorrow, what would they spend the money on? Would women in the household have access to some, half or most of the compensation money?

—End—

Table 1-b: Focus Group Discussion Record

Date	Location	Groups	No. of Participants
8/10/09	N. Cam River	1. Affected Households 2. Affected Female-Headed Households	1. 10 people (village No. 5, Ngu Lao commune) 2. 10 people (village No. 5, Ngu Lao commune)
9/10/09	N. Cam River	3. Vulnerable Affected Households 4. Non-affected, non-connected households	3. 10 people (village No. 5, 15, Ngu Lao commune) 4. 5 people (Ngu Lao commune)

Figures 1-b: Photos from Focus Group Discussions



Figures 1-c: Photos from Focus Group Discussions



ATTACHMENT 2: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Socio-Economic Survey Data Form

Name of Surveyor: _____

Date: / /

Time
finish: _____

0 – Location Data

Confidentiality: The information obtained from this survey will be used for the stated purpose of preparing the social and poverty assessment for the Asian Development Bank-funded Hai Phong Water Supply Project. The information obtained from the survey will not be used in any way that will disclose the identity of any individual. The information will be published to represent the population in the project area.

0.1 District _____

0.2 Ward _____

0.3 Component location:

[1] An Duong

[2] Do Son

[3] Kim Son

[4] Ngu Lao

[5] Pipeline/ROW

[6] Other: _____

0.4 Is the location of this household urban or rural?

[1] Urban; [2] Peri-urban; [3] rural

0.5 Is the household located near an all-year accessible road? (Y=Yes, N=No)

Note: The **HOUSEHOLD HEAD** should ideally participate in the survey. If the **RESPONDENT** is **NOT** the household head, it should be the **SPOUSE** of the household head. Ideally, an adult female within the household should participate alongside the respondent if she is not the household head. For any questions to which there is no response put [–], for questions that are not relevant put [–]. There should be an entry in each blank cell.

1 – Household Head Data

1.0 Name of respondent: _____

1.1 Is the **RESPONDENT** the **HOUSEHOLD HEAD**? (Y=Yes, N=No)

1.2 What is the gender of the **RESPONDENT**? (M = male, F = female)

1.3	What is the marital status of the RESPONDENT? [0] Not married; [1] Married; [2] Separated; [3] Divorced; [4] Widowed	
1.4	What is the age of the RESPONDENT? [1] 20 to 30 years old; [2] 31 to 45 years old; [3] 46 to 60 years old; [4] 61 to 75 years old; [5] 76+ years old	
1.5	What national group does the RESPONDENT belong to? [1] Vietnamese; [2] Chinese; [3] Laotian; [4] other ethnic group, specify below Specify:	
1.6	What is language is normally spoken at home? [1] Vietnamese; [2] Local dialects; [3] Both; [4] Other, specify below Specify:	
1.7	If the answer to 1.6 is [2] or [3], how fluent do you think the Vietnamese of the household head is? [1] Fluent; [2] Average; [3] Barely intelligible; [4] Not intelligible	
1.8	Does the household head regularly work for wages or salary? (Y=Yes, N=No)	
1.9	What is the occupation of the household held? [1] Agriculture or fishing; [2] (Semi-)Government employee/Retired; [3] Own business; [4] Private employee; [5] Does not work; [6] Migrates for work; [7] Other	
1.10	What is the education of the household head? [0] None; [1] Some primary; [2] Completed primary; [3] Some secondary/junior school; [4] Completed secondary/junior school; [5] Tertiary (including university, vocational, business or teachers training college)	

1.1
1 Is the household head literate in Vietnamese and/or local dialects (i.e. can they read and write)? (Y=Yes, N=No)

1.11.1 Vietnamese

1.11.2 Local dialects

1.1
2 Is the RESPONDENT, if not the household head, literate in Vietnamese and/or local dialects (i.e. can they read and write)? (Y=Yes, N=No)

1.12.1 Vietnamese

1.12.2 Local dialects

2 – Total Household Data

Note: "Household" means a household of people living in a dwelling who usually prepare and/or eat their meals together.

2.1 How many people are in your household?

2.1.1 Number of Males

2.1.2 Number of Females

2.2 How many household members are in the following age groups?

2.2.1 < 4 years old

Number
of males

Number of
females

F.2.2.1

2.2.2	5 – 18 years old			F.2.2.2	
2.2.3	19 – 64 years old			F.2.2.3	
2.2.4	> 65 years old			F.2.2.4	
2.3	How many household members aged between 5 and 18 years old regularly attend school?				
2.3.1	Number of Males				
2.3.2	Number of Females				

2.4 How many people in your household regularly work for wages or salary?

2.4.1 Number of Males

2.4.2 Number of Females

2.5 On average how many hours per day do people (by age group) from your household engage in non-paid work or chores?

Males –
hours/day

Females –
hours/day

2.5.1 5 – 18 years old

F.2.6.1

2.5.2 19 – 64 years old

F.2.6.2

2.5.3 > 65 years old

F.2.6.3

2.6 In the past week, on average, how many meals per day has your family eaten?

2.7 In the past six months has your household, or any members of your household, had to do any of the following; answer as many as are relevant.
(Y=Yes, N=No)

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 2.7.1 | Shift to cheaper foods |
| 2.7.2 | Switched from rice to corn or other food |
| 2.7.3 | Eat less meat or vegetables |
| 2.7.4 | Eat fewer meals per day |
| 2.7.5 | Eat meals of smaller portions |
| 2.7.6 | Borrow money |
| 2.7.7 | Sell livestock or household assets |
| 2.7.8 | Ask more household members to work |
| 2.7.9 | Keep children from school because they lack books etc |
| 2.7.10 | Keep children from school because they lack suitable clothes |
| 2.7.11 | Accept gifts of food or money from friends or relatives |
| 2.7.12 | Get food aid from NGOs or others |
| 2.7.13 | Send children to live with relatives who are better off |
| 2.7.14 | Migrate to another place |
| 2.7.15 | Migrate to another place outside |

2.8 If your answer to **2.7** includes 2.7.11 or 2.7.12 (receiving gifts of food or money or getting food aid), how often does your household receive gifts of food or money or get food aid?
[1] Every week; [2] Every month; [3] Maybe 4 or 5 times per year; [3] Maybe 2 or 3 times per year; [4] Rarely; [5] Only for special occasions or for celebrations

3 – Income and Expenditure

3.1	How many sources of income (by type) does your household have?	VND/month
3.1.1	Wages or salary	
3.1.2	Money earned from agriculture/fishing or forestry (selling goods)	
3.1.3	Pension or other money received from government	
3.1.4	Remittances from relatives or friends	
3.1.5	Rental income	
3.1.6	Pension or government assistance	
3.1.7	Other, specify _____	
3.2	Please provide the average expenses of your household for last month for the following:	VND
3.2.1	Food & beverage (excluding alcohol)	
3.2.2	School and/or medical expenses	
3.2.3	Celebrations (weddings, death commemorations etc)	
3.2.4	Religious obligations	
3.2.5	Transport – fuel for car & motorbike	
3.2.6	Transport – taxi and bus fare	
3.2.7	Entertainment (going out, DVD, friends gathering etc)	
3.2.8	Paying back credit or loan or other debt	
3.2.9	Housing expenses, including rent	
3.2.10	Cigarettes/tobacco and/or alcohol	
3.2.11	Other, specify _____	
3.3	If the respondent is engaged in agricultural activity (either as a land owner or share cropper), complete the following expense-related table:	

	Operational Expense Item	Cost of Input (VND)
3.3.1	Chemical Fertilizer	
3.3.2	Seeds	
3.3.3	Pesticide	
3.3.4	Animal husbandry	
3.3.5	Equipment	
3.3.6	Facilities	
3.3.7	Labor	
3.3.8	Taxes	
3.3.9	Other:	
3.3.10		
3.3.11	Total Operational Expenditure	

3.4 Does your household take loans in cash or kind? (Y=Yes, N=No)

3.5 If answer to 3.4 is yes, how often does (or has) your household take loans?

[1] Every 2 years; [2] Every year; [3] Every 6 months; [4] Every quarter (i.e. every 3 months); [5] More frequently than every 3 months

3.6 If answer to 3.4 is yes, from which sources has you household obtained a loan or credit? (Y=Yes, N=No)

- 3.6.1 Commercial bank
- 3.6.2 Agricultural or development bank
- 3.6.4 Other formal organization (including micro credit/NGOs)
- 3.6.5 Local money lender
- 3.6.6 Relatives or friends
- 3.6.7 Other, specify _____

3.7 If answer to **3.4** is yes, what are the main reasons for obtaining a loan or credit? Answer as many as are relevant. (Y=Yes, N=No)

- 3.7.1 To finance a celebration or special event
- 3.7.2 To pay for school or medical expenses
- 3.7.3 To pay another debt
- 3.7.4 To assist when the household lacks food
- 3.7.5 To purchase seeds or agricultural supplies
- 3.7.6 To purchase livestock or livestock feed
- 3.7.7 Other, specify below

Specify:

3.8 In the past 12 months has your household lacked sufficient staple food? (Y=Yes, N=No)

3.9 In the past 12 months has your household not been able to provide itself with essential non-food items (such as fuel, clothes, education or medical expenses etc)? (Y=Yes, N=No)

3.10 To what extent are you concerned that your household will not be able to provide itself with the basic food and non-food necessities in the next 12 months?

[1] Very concerned; [2] Concerned; [3] do not think about it; [4] Rather unconcerned; [5] Not at all concerned

4 – Ownership of Assets

4.1 Does your household own any of the following ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES? (Y=Yes, N=No)

- 4.1.1 TV
- 4.1.2 DVD player

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	4.1.3	Stereo/CD player		
	4.1.4	Washing machine		
	4.1.5	Sewing machine		
	4.1.6	Stove		
	4.1.7	Refrigerator		
	4.1.8	Heater		
	4.1.9	Air conditioner		
	4.1.10	Rice cooker		
	4.1.11	Computer or laptop		
4.2	Tenurial status of the house:			
	[1] Own [2] Rent [3] Other			
4.3	What is the <u>main</u> type of construction of the housing unit?			
	[1] Concrete [2] Wood [3] Tin-shed [4] Others			
4.4	Rental value of the dwelling per month			
			VND	
4.5	Does your housing unit have any of the following services? (Y=Yes, N=No)			
	4.6.1	National grid electricity		
	4.6.2	Other electricity (i.e. generator or micro-hydro)		
	4.6.3	Piped water supply		
	4.6.4	Private well		
	4.6.5	Sanitation		
	4.6.6	Telephone		
4.6	How many taps are installed in your house			

4.7 If your household has taps installed, how many are installed in:

- 4.7.1 Kitchen
- 4.7.2 Bathroom for shower and laundry
- 4.7.3 Toilet
- 4.7.4 Outside the house

4.8 What is the tenure of your residential/homestead land?

[1] Have title or ownership documents; [2] Lease or rent; [3] Have an agreement with the owner or local authority to use it; [4] do not own it, do not have an agreement with owner, do not lease it but use it (squat/non-titled); [5] Other

--

4.9 What type of water storage do you have, what is its total volume and how much was the installation cost?

	Type		Installation Cost
4.9.1	Overhead tank		
4.9.2	Underground tank		
4.9.3	Drum		
4.9.4	Bucket/vessel		
4.9.5	Others		

4.9.6

None

5– Water Supply

What is the MAIN source of drinking water for your household? *(For wet and dry season)*

- (1) Piped water provided by HPWSCO
- (2) Small piped water supply system independent of HPWSCO
- (3) community deep well
- (4) rainwater collected in own tanks
- (5) own shallow dug well
- (6) Own deep well
- (7) Water vendor
- (8) Free ration
- (9) Other, specify:

Wet
Dry

Drinking
Water

5.1 If you already have a connection to HPWSCO, what were the two most important reasons for getting a connection (check)

- 5.1.1** Convenience
- 5.1.2** Health
- 5.1.3** Modernization
- 5.1.4** Alternative source is not sufficient
- 5.1.5** Cheaper

5.1.6 Other

5.2 If you have a connection, how would you rate your experience in getting connected?

- (1) Fairly quick and easy
- (2) Moderately simple process
- (3) Difficult and frustrating

5.3 If you answered “difficult” to question 5.2, what made it difficult? (Check all that apply)

- 5.3.1 High connection fee
- 5.3.2 Terms of payment for connection fee (i.e. lump sum)
- 5.3.3 Poor quality of customer service
- 5.3.4 Lengthy waiting period for connection
- 5.3.5 Other, specify:

5.4 What is your average monthly expense for water?

5.5 Are your water expenses affordable? (Yes=1, No=2)

5.6 Do you sell water to others, e.g. neighbors?

5.7 If yes, how many cubic meters per month and where does it come from?

5.7.1 Where does the water you sell come from? [1] connection to HPWSCo, [2] private well, [3] natural source, [4] other, specify_____

5.8 If connected to HPWSCo, how many persons outside your household use water delivered through your connection?

5.9 Describe your water availability

- (1) Sufficient all year
- (2) Insufficient during dry season
- (3) Sometimes insufficient
- (4) Insufficient mostly

5.10 Does your household experience any of the following with your water source? (*y=yes, n=no*)

- 5.10.1 Not enough water is available to my household
- 5.10.2 The water source is too far away from my house
- 5.10.3 The waiting line at the water source is too long
- 5.10.4 The water source is not protected and contamination is possible
- 5.10.5 The water quality is not good enough
- 5.10.6 The water pressure is too low
- 5.10.7 Nobody cleans the area around the water source

Wet Dry

5.11 If your household does not have enough water from your primary source, complete the following table related to secondary sources.

Sources	Distance to Source (m or km)	Who collects*	Collecting Time (min/day)	Days Used/Wk.	Mos. Used/Year	Weekly Cost
Local, small piped network						
Community deep well						
Rainwater collected						
Own shallow well						
Own deep well						

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Water vendor							
Free ration							

* [1] adult male, [2] adult female, [3] male child >16 yrs old, [4] female child >16 yrs. old

5.12 Water uses from primary and secondary sources, and is it enough?

Water Use	HPWSCO	Local, Small Piped Network	Community deep well	Own shallow/dug well	Own deep well	Vendor	Free, rationed source	Natural source (river)
Drinking								
Bathing								
Cooking								
Washing dishes								
Laundry								
Gardening								
Cleaning house								
Drinking								
Bathing								

5.13 What are your household priorities for water usage? (rank 1-7, with 1 being most important)

- 5.13.1 Drinking
- 5.13.2 Laundry
- 5.13.3 Gardening
- 5.13.4 Bathing
- 5.13.5 Toilet/latrine

Wet

- 5.13.6 Cleaning house and other places
5.13.7 Cooking
5.13.8 Other, specify:

5.14 What water quality issues do you experience?

- 5.14.1 Bad smell
5.14.2 Bad taste
5.14.3 Rusty
5.14.4 Too hard for washing laundry and dishes
5.14.5 Floating particles
5.14.6 Settled particles
5.14.7 Causes illness

5.15 How many household members have been sick with the following diseases or symptoms in the last year?

- 5.15.1 diarrhea
5.15.2 gastro-enteritis
5.15.3 sore eyes
5.15.4 eye disease
5.15.5 dengue fever
5.15.6 Cholera
5.15.7 malaria
5.15.8 gynecological (female disease)

	M	F	CH M

5.16 Have any of the above incidences of illness caused:

- 5.15.1 Serious financial strain from costs of medical treatment

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5.15.2	Serious financial strain from lost work	
5.15.3	Prolonged absence of a child from school	
5.15.4	Required a loan to pay for treatment or missed work	
5.17 Who takes care of family members when they are sick from water-related illness?		
[1] Male family member, [2] Female family member, [3] male child, [4] female child		
5.17.1	How many days a month, on average, does that caregiver miss work due to taking care of sick family members?	
5.17.2	How many days a month are family members absent from work as a result of water-related illness	
5.18 Do you think the quality of your water sources is:		
	Always safe	
	Generally safe	
	Polluted	
	I don't know	
5.19 How do you treat water		
	(1) Boil and filter	
	(2) Boil	
	(3) Filter	
	(4) Others	
	(5) None	
5.20 If you boil your water, how long do you boil your water		
	(1) 5 minutes or less	

Wet

- (2) 5-10 minutes
(3) 10-15 minutes
(4) 15-20 minutes

5.21 Do you purchase additional water for the sole purpose of drinking? (*y=yes, n=no*)

5.21.1 If yes, how much do you pay weekly?

Note: Ask the remaining questions of both male and female household heads if both are present for survey.

5.22 If you already have a connection to HPWSC, how much more would you be willing to pay for improved water services?

- 5.22.1 None, I am not willing to pay more
5.22.2 5%–10% more than my average billing (if yes, ask next level)
5.22.3 25% more than my average billing (if yes, ask next level)
5.22.4 50% more than my average billing (if yes, ask next level)
5.22.5 75%–100% of my average billing (if yes, ask next level)

5.23 If you already have a connection to HPWSC and are willing to pay more for improved services, prioritize the following improvements:

- 5.23.1 Better water quality
5.23.2 More available water
5.23.3 Improved customer service
5.23.4 Additional sanitation and wastewater services
5.23.5 Other
5.23.6 Specify: _____

5.24

If you do not have a connection to HPWSCo, what is the MAIN reason for not having in-house connection:

--	--

Male

Male

	<p>(1) Connection fee too high</p> <p>(2) Monthly charges too high</p> <p>(3) Connection is not available</p> <p>(4) Present arrangement satisfactory</p> <p>(5) Rented house</p> <p>(6) Waiting list</p> <p>(7) Other, specify:</p>			
			Male	Female
5.25	If you want an in-house connection, how much more would you be willing to spend to have it (for connection fee, material, and labor)			
			Male	Female
5.26	How would you prefer to pay for the connection charge?			
	5.25.1 (1) Lump sum			
	5.25.2 (2) Installments			
			Male	Female
5.2 7	What are the two most important reasons for getting a connection (check)			
	(1) Convenience			
	(2) Health			
	(3) Modernization			
	(4) Alternative source is not sufficient			
	(5) Cheaper			
	(6) Other			

5.2
8

If a water supply credit fund was established in your village, who should manage the fund?

--

6—Sanitation

6.1 Type of sanitation facility:

- (1) Flush toilet
- (2) Pour toilet
- (3) Pit latrine
- (4) Other, specify:
- (5) None, specify:

--

6.2

If you have a flush or pour toilet, is it/are they connected to: (choose 1, 2, 3, or 4 from below)

--

(1) Septic tank, specify if it is

6.2.1 (a) One chamber not floored, leaches on site.

6.2.2 (b) Totally sealed, specify whether:

6.2.3 (i) Connected to sewerage system

6.2.4 (ii) Connected to drainage system

6.2.5 (iii) Connected to soak away pit

(2) Direct to drainage system, specify whether through:

6.2.6 (a) Underground/covered drains

6.2.7 (b) Open drains/lined canals

6.2.8 (c) Earth ditch

(3) Direct to sewage system

		(4) Direct to water body	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
6.3		If you have a septic tank(s), how long have you had:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
		(1) < 1 year	
		(2) 1–2 years	
		(3) 3–5 years	
		(4) > 5 years	
6.4		If you have had a septic tank for 3 years or more, have you had it desludged?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
	6.4.1	(1) Yes, specify how many times	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
	6.4.2	(2) No, because:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>
	6.4.3	Not aware it must be desludged.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
	6.4.4	Are aware but don't know when it should be desludged.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
	6.4.5	Do not know who to contact and cost of service.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
	6.4.6	Desludging service is too costly.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
6.5		If you have toilet(s) and are using own dug well, how far is your toilet from your well?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
		(1) Within 3 meters	
		(2) Between 3–5 meters	
		(3) Between 5–10 meters	
		(4) More than 10 meters	
6.6		Is your residential area flood prone?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
		(1) No	
		(2) Only during typhoons	
		(3) During heavy rains (not necessarily brought by typhoons)	

(4) Yes, with high tide

- 6.7** Is there water kept near the sanitation facility for washing your hands? (Y=yes, N=no)
- 6.8** Do you keep soap available near the sanitation facility for washing your hands (Y=yes, N=no)
- 6.9** Describe the type of illnesses in your household or community that you think are related to poor sanitation?

7 – Community Infrastructure & Services

7.1 Are any of the following facilities available in your residential area (ward)? (Y=Yes, N=No)

- 7.1.1 Market
- 7.1.2 Public toilet
- 7.1.3 Public well or hand pump
- 7.1.4 Health centre
- 7.1.5 Primary school
- 7.1.6 Lower secondary school
- 7.1.7 Upper secondary school

7.2 From your house, what is the distance (in km) to the **closest** of the following facilities?

- 7.2.1 Market
- 7.2.2 Public toilet
- 7.2.3 Public well or hand pump
- 7.2.4 Health centre
- 7.2.5 Primary school
- 7.2.6 Lower secondary school

km

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	7.2.7	Upper secondary school	
7.3	Mode of transport: [1] Walk; [2] Bicycle; [3] Motorbike; [4] Car; [5] Bus; [6] Taxi; [7] Other		
7.4	In your village, are the roads to the following facilities paved or unpaved? (U=Unpaved, P=Paved)		
	7.4.1	Market	
	7.4.2	Health centre	
	7.4.3	Primary school	
	7.4.4	Lower secondary school	
	7.4.5	Upper secondary school	
	7.4.6	Closest commune road	
	7.4.7	Closest district road	
7.5	Are any of the following services available in your village? (Y=Yes, N=No)		
	7.6.1	National grid electricity	
	7.6.2	Piped water supply	
	7.6.3	Piped sewerage (wastewater collection)	
	7.6.4	Sanitation (including community septic tanks or soakage pits)	
	7.6.5	Solid waste collection	
	7.6.6	Irrigation	
7.12	Would your household be willing to pay/contribute more if the following facilities were IMPROVED? (Y=Yes, N=No)		
	7.12.1	Roads	
	7.12.2	School	
	7.12.3	Health center	
	7.12.4	Water supply	
	7.12.5	Sanitation	

7.13	<p>Up to how much more than you pay/contribute now would your household be willing to pay for IMPROVED services?</p> <p>[0] We do not currently pay/contribute anything and are not prepared to pay/contribute; [1] No more than we currently pay/contribute; [2] Up to 25% more; [3] Up to 50% more; [4] Between 50% and 75% more</p>	
8—Gender		
8.1	<p>What <u>activities</u> were women actually involved in during planning, construction and operation of community infrastructure? (Y=Yes, N=No)</p>	
	8.1.1 Facilities planning (e.g., location of facilities)	
	8.1.2 Construction (as laborers)	
	8.1.3 Providing food for construction workers	
	8.1.4 Collecting and managing community contributions for construction	
	8.1.5 Collecting and managing use fees	
	8.1.6 Undertaking maintenance works	
	8.1.7 Operation and maintenance management (organizing people)	
	8.1.8 Other, specify below	
	Specify:	
8.2	<p>Who in the family does the following: (<i>M=male, F=female, B=both</i>)</p>	
	8.1.1 Collects and stores water from outside the house	M F B
	8.1.2 Builds the wells and sanitation facilities	
	8.1.3 Teaches the children about hygiene	
	8.1.4 Cleans the sanitation facilities	
	8.1.5 Pays water and sanitation fees	
	8.1.6 Feeds and bathes children	
	8.1.7 Maintains well and pump	
	8.1.8 Makes decisions in case of sick child	

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	8.1.9	Makes decisions about design and purchase of water and sanitation fixtures			
	8.1.10	Participates in community activities to improve sanitation and health			
	8.1.11	Earns the highest income in the household			
9—Priorities					
9.1	What is the most important priority for your family:				M F
	9.1.1	Enough food to survive			
	9.1.2	Health care for the family			
	9.1.3	More employment and income			
	9.1.4	Education for children			
	9.1.5	Better housing			
	9.1.6	Enough water			
	9.1.7	Training on environmental awareness			
	9.1.8	Safe water and sanitation			
	9.1.9	Other, specify:			
9.2	What environmental problem bothers you the most:				
	(1) Air pollution				
	(2) Noise				
	(3) Water quality				
	(4) Water quantity				
	(5) Dust				
	(6) Bad smell				
	(7) Other, specify:				
9.3	What is the most important priority for your ward?				
	(1) Improve roads and streets				

- (2) Improve water quality and quantity and overall service
- (3) Better housing
- (4) Better sanitation and environmental conditions
- (5) Access to markets
- (6) Protection from flooding
- (7) Improve drainage
- (8) Other, specify:

10—Project Awareness		
10.1	Are you aware of the proposed project (y=yes, n=no)	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
10.2	Do you welcome the upgrade or extension of HPWSCo system?	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
10.2.1	(1) Yes, please explain:	
10.2.2	(2) No, please explain:	
10.3	Are you willing to participate in community monitoring of the project? (y=yes, n=no)	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
<i>This is the end of the survey, thank you very much for your time and cooperation.</i>		

ATTACHMENT 3: STAKEHOLDER TABLE

	Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder's Interest*	Role in Project	Development Opportunities/Social Interventions**
Government	National level— (MoC; MoF; MPI, MORE)	Effective, efficiently implemented project that attracts more investments in Hai Phong & improves living standards	Manage investment, financing	
	District People's Committee; Compensation & Resettlement Unit; HP City People's Committee, DoC; DoF; DPI, DORE	District economic and social development, better living standards	Assist in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CB (safeguard policy training) • Knowledge sharing (i.e. SES data findings)
	Ward People's Committee	District economic and social development, better living standards	Assist in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge sharing (i.e. SES data findings)
	Women's Union	Interests of women—economic & social development, protection	Assist in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge sharing (i.e. SES data findings) • Participation and CB for female consultations
Project	Executing Agency: HPWSCo—PMU, human resource unit, public relations unit	Improved service delivery, expanded coverage, improved operations	Implementation, internal monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CB • Gender development
	ADB (secondary)	Project contributes to socio-economic development & growth in	Financing, monitoring for	

Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Haiphong Water Supply System – Stage II:
Final Resettlement Plan for Northern Cam River Water Supply Project

	Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder's Interest*	Role in Project	Development Opportunities/Social Interventions**
		Hai Phong, spurs more investments	compliance	
	Consultants (secondary)	Efficient, on-time implementation	Assist EA in implementation	
Ngu Lao Component	LAR-affected HHS, especially women	Proper, timely compensation & where necessary relocation & rehabilitation, connection	Forfeit land to be compensated and acquired for project	Priority connections, necessary rehabilitation of severely impacted and vulnerable households, project communications
	HH near WTP site	Security during construction, connection	Affected by WTP construction	Priority connections, C&P, awareness programs, project communications
	HH/businesses along WTP access road	Increase in property values because of access road	Affected by WTP construction and traffic	Priority connections if none, C&P, awareness programs, project communications
	HH/businesses along transmission main route	Quick, minimally-disruptive construction	Affected by road works	
	Beneficiary population—all unconnected (actual network & connections outside project scope)	Connection	Need them to support ongoing construction, despite inconveniences	Priority connections, C&P, awareness programs, project communications

Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Haiphong Water Supply System – Stage II:
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	Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder's Interest*	Role in Project	Development Opportunities/Social Interventions**
Private Suppliers	Private piped water suppliers	Investments not affected by network expansion; do not lose their market	Continue to provide interim supply	C&P, TBD

ATTACHMENT 4: RECORD OF COMMUNICATION AND PARTICIPATION

Stakeholder	Role in the Project	Description of Consultation & Participation
Hai Phong City Committee (equivalent to PPC)	Approval of compensation rates	The EA is directly communicating with the Hai Phong City Committee (equivalent to a PPC) regarding land acquisition amounts, compensation rates, and overall project progress.
District Compensation & Resettlement Unit	This unit will serve an administrative role in processing the compensation payment	District unit visited and informal interviews conducted with unit heads to understand their processes.
District Officials	Project implementation support; Participation in Compensation and Resettlement Committees; form a critical layer in the Grievance Redress Process	<p>The District People's Committee assisted in the identification of land for the WTP sites.</p> <p>The district chairman, vice chairman and specialized unit heads (e.g. for health and social programs) for Thuy Nguyen have been consulted at various milestones in the project preparation; key informant interviews were conducted to gather secondary socioeconomic data, identifying community awareness needs and current programs.</p>
Commune Officials	Project implementation support; participation in Compensation and Resettlement Committees	The project met with various commune officials at the start of the SES to brief them on the project, gather secondary data in informal interviews, and seek their support in the social analysis. The district and commune officials assisted in the census/IOL, the SES, FGDs and community meetings, and identification of vulnerable and poor households.

Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Haiphong Water Supply System – Stage II:
Final Resettlement Plan for Northern Cam River Water Supply Project

Village heads	Project implementation support, e.g. information dissemination, organizing consultations, assisting in census updates; participation in Compensation and Resettlement Committees;	Village heads were briefed on the project in the early stages of the project preparation and consulted with in key informant interviews on the socio-economic and environmental situation of the communities. Village heads also assisting in coordinated the socio-economic surveys, focus group discussions, and community meetings. They also assisted PMU staff and consultants during various site visits and random interviews.
Mass Organizations	Project implementation support, e.g. the women's unions' support is needed for involving women in the information cycle and decision making process, as well as in identifying vulnerable female households and assisting women in the livelihood transition programs. The support of farmers' unions is needed at various steps of the land-for-land compensation process (identification of land, verification of its suitability, etc.) as well as assisting in the extension training of farmers to improve the productivity on their remaining land.	Women's Union Representatives at commune and village level were consulted in key informant interviews, which focused on existing forms of support to women, local health programs, their experience with resettlement projects, their experience and interest in implementing and monitoring information, education and communication activities, as well as livelihood programs.
Expected Beneficiaries	Businesses and households who will benefit from either improved services, and from new connections	Site visits and random interviews, SES, focus group discussions, community meetings, dissemination via DRC and CPCs.
Expected Households	Agreeable sale of their land for construction	DPs have learned about the project in both systematic and

Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Haiphong Water Supply System – Stage II:
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Affected by Land Acquisition	of the respective WTPs	informal ways. Numerous site visits by the PMU, engineers and consultants have increased awareness of a pending project. Informal interviews with residents and small business owners conducted during the site visits contributed to informing sharing. Systematic communication about the project, with opportunities to answer DP questions, including the conduct of the census/IOL, the SES of nearly 100% of DPs, FGDs, and community meetings. Information has also been disseminated throughout the communities following meetings between the project and village heads.
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ATTACHMENT 5 : PROJECT INFORMATION BOOKLET

INFORMATION ON COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES

Project : Rehabilitating and Upgrading Project of Haiphong Water Supply System – Stage II
Component : Northern Cam river water supply construction

Question 1: What is the main purpose of the resettlement plan?

Answer:

The main purpose of the resettlement plan is to ensure that the living standard of all Ahs can be equal or better than before. A detail updated resettlement plan, therefore, is needed to be prepared in conformity with Vietnam laws and regulations, ADB policies and in order to accomplish the project's purpose.

Question 2: Solutions for agricultural land affected by the sub - project?

Answer:

- i. Compensation for affected land will be by cash at the replacement price at the time of compensation. The local authority and all Ahs will participate together in replacement price survey. According to Hai Phong city regulations, the remaining agricultural land that is not enough to be cultivated will be acquired and compensated at replacement price.
- ii. If the acquired land is rented land, the Ahs will not be compensated for the loss of land but for the cost of investment in the land.

Question 3: What is legal to receive compensation?

Answer:

There is no problem on Ahs that is received compensation, subsidy and income restoration in case of no providing adequate Land Use Right Certificates (LURCs). Ahs that have legal LURCs and satisfy the condition for grant of LURCs will be received compensation for land and assets on land. Ahs who have not provide LURCs or temporary LURCs will also be received compensation for assets on land.

Question 4: Have affected houses or structures been compensated?

Answer:

Yes, affected Houses and other structures such as wells, breeding facilities, fences, and so forth by the sub project will be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation of use value and depreciation of material price. This is to ensure that Ahs

can rebuild their houses and other structures with better quality or at least the same level than before.

Question 5: Solution for affected flowers and plants?

Answer:

Affected flower, fruiter trees and plants will be compensated by cash at the current market price in the local area.

Question 6. How to compensate for state properties?

Answer:

Affected state properties will be compensated for restoration or rebuilding depending on the extent of influence after having Ahs feedbacks

Question 7: Along with compensation, are there any other support?

Answer:

In addition to compensation for affected land and assets on land, the subproject will support income restoration for eligible Ahs according to the subproject policies in order to ensure that their living standard will be at least same level or better than before. Eligible Ahs include:

Severe Ahs: Households losing more than 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets will be obtained support consisting of (i) support for living stabilization, (ii) support for income restoration as encouraging agriculture for better use of remaining land area or job creation related to the subproject. All supports are presented in the Matrix Entitlement Table in RP report.

Question 8. Can anyone in the community be obtained compensation?

Answer:

Only Ahs are eligible to obtain the sub project policies.

Question 9: What should I do if I am not in Ahs list but I still have to relocate?

Answer:

If you are not in the Ahs list by some mistakes in DMS, you will still acquire the same form of compensation as other Ahs. The District compensation and resettlement Board will be responsible for adding you to the Ahs list.

Question 10: How to consult and provide information for Ahs?

Answer:

The consultation meeting will be held at communes to ensure to provide all sufficient information of the subproject for Ahs. The information content includes the sub project components, impacts, rights and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, participation and consultation right, resettlement activities, the responsibility of institutions and implementation plans. Ahs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and other activities as a) preparing resettlement solution according to their entitlements; b) training and kinds of training; c) other aspects of the subproject.

Question 11: In case of disagreement in compensation or being involved in a dispute in the sub project implementation, can we have right to complain?

Answer:

Yes, All Ahs have the right to complain based on the following process:

Stage 1 - at the Commune People's Committee

Affected people may send their petitions to any officer of the CPC, either through heads of the villages or directly to the CPC, in writing or in words. Officers of the CPC or village heads are responsible for informing the CPC of the complaint. The CPC will work separately with the petitioners and will process the complaint within 10 days. The CPC is responsible for compiling and filing all complaints that they are dealing with. The time limit for settling first-time complaints shall not exceed 30 days, counting from the date of registration; for complex cases, the time limit may be prolonged but must not exceed 45 days as from the date of the registered claim.

Stage 2 - at the District People's Committee

If the petitioners is not satisfied with the decision of the CPC on the settlement of the complaint, they can lodge their complaints to the DPC. Presidents of DPC shall handle complaints within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaint. Decisions of DPC president must be publicized and sent to the petitioner and others having related rights and obligations. Within 45 days after receiving the settlement decision of the DPC, if the petitioner disagrees with the settlement decision, he/she may enter a lawsuit at a People's Court or PPC. The time limit for complaints may be longer but must not exceed 60 days, counting from the date of acceptance, for complicated cases.

Stage 3 - at PPC

If the petitioners is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC on the settlement of the complaint, they can file a complaint with the PPC. Presidents of PPC shall handle complaints within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. Decisions of PPC

presidents must be publicized and sent to petitioners and others having related rights and obligations.

Stage 4 - at the People's Court

After 45 days from the date of lodging complaint to the PPC, if the petition does not be settled or not be satisfied with the decision of the PPC on the settlement of the complaint, Ahs may enter a lawsuit at a People's Court. The time allowed for appeals may be longer, but not more than 60 days for complex cases. In remote areas, the duration of the appeal must not exceed 60 days; For complicated cases, the appeal time limit may be longer but must not exceed 70 days from the date of receiving the case. The complaint-receiving agency shall have to save all the dossiers for settlement.

Question 12: As a local resident in the project area, what can I do to help for the sub project?

Answer:

We look forward to the full participation of all local people in consultation meetings and other activities related to the sub- project in order to ensure that everyone can be announced and consulted. The participation of local people in stages of surveying, designing and implementing will help us find the adequate solution to mitigate either negative impacts and current and potential issues.

For any queries or comments, Please contact us at:

1. Water Supply Joint Stock Company in Hai Phong City

Phone: (+84) 3. 745 379 Fax: (+84) 3. 841143

Address: No 54, Dinh Tien Hoang St, Hong Bang District, Hai Phong City.

2. Center Land Fund Development in Thuy Nguyen District

Phone: 031 3 642 019

Address: Deo Mountain Town, Thuy Nguyen District, Hai Phong City

ATTACHMENT 6 : Minutes of public information disclosure and disclosure of DMS

plans

Summary information of the consultation activities

Content Time/location	consultation activities/meeting	
	Participants	Program
8 th September, 2017 Ngu Lao CPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of HPWSCo /PMU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Tran Viet Cuong + Pham Thi Thanh Thao - Representatives of Thuy Nguyen CLFP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Giang Thanh Tung - Representatives of Ngu Lao and Tan Duong communes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Hoang Van Dai + Le Thi Hien - Representatives of the Ahs of Ngu Lao and Tan Duong communes (See the appendix - Minutes of the consultation meeting) 	<p>Introduction Project</p> <p>Publishing detailed plans, methods, schedules and schedules for DMS to the AHs and stakeholders;</p> <p>Proposing forms and measures to be implemented among affected households and implementing agencies;</p> <p>Consultation with the community on the issue of resettlement.</p> <p>Accordingly, all households fully agreed and supported the project</p>
23 rd November, 2017 Ngu Lao CPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of HPWSCo /PMU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Tran Viet Cuong + Pham Thi Thanh Thao - Representatives of Thuy Nguyen CLFP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Giang Thanh Tung - Representatives of Ngu Lao and Tan Duong communes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Do Thi Loi + Nguyen Thi Thia - Representatives of the Ahs of Ngu Lao and Tan Duong communes: 37 HHs 	<p>Disclosure of DMS results, replacement survey results</p> <p>Consultation with the community on the issue of resettlement.</p> <p>Survey the need to participate in the income restoration program.</p> <p>(See the appendix - list of participants and The questionnaire surveyed the need to participate in the livelihood restoration program below)</p>

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP CÔNG KHAI THÔNG TIN VÀ CÔNG BỐ KẾ HOẠCH TRIỂN
KHAI KIỂM Đếm CHI TIẾT (DMS)

Tên dự án:

Thời gian: ngày 08 tháng 9 năm 2017

Địa điểm: UBND xã Ngã Lãi

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Ngã Lãi

- Ông/Bà: Hoàng Văn Đại Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch
- Ông/Bà: Lê Thu Hiền Chức vụ: Cán bộ

1.2. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- Ông/Bà: Trần Việt Lương Chức vụ: Phó Tổng Giám đốc
- Ông/Bà: Phạm Thu Thanh Thảo Chức vụ: Cán bộ

1.3. Đại diện người dân

- Ông/Bà: Đỗ Văn Thảo Chức vụ:
- Ông/Bà: Đỗ Văn Lân Chức vụ:

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban Chủ đầu tư/Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Công bố kế hoạch, phương pháp, tiến độ, lịch trình thực hiện công tác kiểm kê thiệt hại chi tiết cho người dân và các bên liên quan; đề xuất hình thức, biện pháp phối hợp thực hiện giữa các đơn vị chức năng và hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng;
- ✓ Người dân BAH phát biểu ý kiến và các kiến nghị nếu có;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Tổng hợp các ý kiến thảo luận của các đại diện như sau:

- Các đại diện xã viên hoàn toàn nhất trí ủng hộ dự án và các đề xuất của Ban QLDA.

- Tổng hợp, làm lại và đưa tiếp các địa điểm tái định cư cho người dân bị ảnh hưởng từ việc thi công xây dựng công trình.
- Các phương án làm đường, tưới tiêu đất ở, khu vực sản xuất và các địa điểm tái định cư.
- Ngăn ngừa ô nhiễm môi trường, đảm bảo an toàn cho người dân.
- Tổ chức làm việc và thi công xây dựng công trình.
- Phối hợp với các cơ quan chức năng để giải quyết các vấn đề phát sinh.
- Ban quản lý dự án phải có kế hoạch và phương án tái định cư cho người dân bị ảnh hưởng từ việc thi công xây dựng công trình.
- Tổ chức làm việc và thi công xây dựng công trình.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi giờ cùng ngày !

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

[Signature]

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)



KI TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC
PHÓ TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC
Trần Việt Cường

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI DÂN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

[Signature]
Đã vào Place
[Signature]




Phạm Ngọc Khuê
Nguyễn Văn Lân

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

Hải Phòng, ngày 23 tháng 11 năm 2017

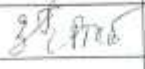
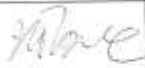



DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU

CUỘC HỌP: Công khai về mức giá

TT	TÊN ĐẠI BIỂU	CHỨC VỤ	ĐƠN VỊ	CHỮ KÝ	Ghi chú
1	Đỗ Thị Lệ	ỦY T R X	UBND xã Nghi Hải		
2	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	ỦY T R X	"	Thảo	
3	Đỗ Thị Thê	nhân viên IP	"	Thê	
4	Đinh Thị Thủy	nhân viên	"	Meky	
5	Đỗ Thị Dung Thang	B' Huu BTN xã	"	Thang	
6	Lê Thị Hiền	ỦY T R X	"	Xhà	
7	Nguyễn Thị Trang	ỦY T R X	"		
8	Đỗ Thị Hấp	phó chủ tịch H H P N X	}		
9	Đỗ Thị Kiên	ỦY T R X			
10	Bùi Thị Dung	ỦY T R X			
11	Cao Thị Học	ỦY T R X			
12	Nguyễn Thị Học	ỦY T R X			
13	Phạm Thị Linh	UBND	UBND		
14					

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TT	TÊN ĐẠI BIỂU	CHỨC VỤ	ĐƠN VỊ	CHỮ KÝ	Ghi chú
15	Đỗ Văn Loan	Trưởng thôn 5			
16	Lâm Văn Hùng	ĐTCL thôn 5		Hùng	
17	Đỗ Văn Tháo	BộCB thôn 7			
18	Phạm Văn Nho	ph' trưởng thôn 7			
19	Nguyễn Văn Đại	Trưởng thôn 8		Đại	
20	Nguyễn Xuân Thành	RTCL thôn 8			
21	Cao Văn Đạt	Trưởng thôn 9			
22	Bùi Văn Chuẩn	RTCL thôn 9			
23	Phạm Ngọc Phi	Trưởng thôn 6			
24	Đỗ Văn Nhữ	RTCL thôn 6		Nhữ	
25	Hương Văn Đại	PCUBAND xã			
26	Bùi Ngọc Linh	BTDH xã			
27	Lâm Văn Phụng	LƯU NHẬT KIM xã			
28	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	CHAND xã			
29	Bùi Văn Kế	Cán bộ LH xã			
30	Nguyễn Văn Phôi	Trưởng CA xã			
31	Nguyễn Văn Hải	CC ủy ph' xã			

TT	TÊN ĐẠI BIỂU	CHỨC VỤ	ĐƠN VỊ	CHỮ KÝ	Ghi chú
32	Phạm Đức Tuấn	RICF thôn 11	UBND xã Ngòi Lãi		
33	Vũ Mạnh Hưng	Trưởng thôn 15	UBND xã Ngòi Lãi		
34	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	BTL thôn 8	"		
35	Nguyễn Văn Đại	BTL thôn 8	"		
36	Đỗ Văn Hoàn	Chỉ huy UBND xã	UBND xã Ngòi Lãi		
37	Nguyễn Văn Khởi	Lái xe	CTEN		
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PHIẾU ĐIỀU TRA CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
DỰ ÁN XÂY DỰNG NHÀ MÁY NƯỚC BẮC SÔNG CẨM – HẢI PHÒNG

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG VỀ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

Câu 1: Họ và tên người trả lời: Bùi Văn Bền 1.1. Tuổi: 1964

1. Giới tính	2. Quan hệ với chủ hộ	3. Trình độ học vấn:	4. Nghề nghiệp:
1. Nam <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Nữ	1. Chủ hộ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Vợ/chồng 3. Con 4. Bà/Mẹ 5. Ông/bà 6. Khác:	1. Mù chữ 2. Chưa học xong tiểu học (1-5) 3. Tốt nghiệp tiểu học (cấp 1) 4. Tốt nghiệp cấp 2 (lớp 6-9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Tốt nghiệp cấp 3 (lớp 10-12) 6. Cao đẳng, đại học	1. Cán bộ CNVC 2. Kinh doanh/dịch vụ buôn bán 3. Nông dân (nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Làm thuê/ Công việc không ổn định 5. hưu trí/Mất sức 6. Khác: <u>Là xã, xã hội</u>

1.2. Tổng số người hiện đang sống trong gia đình (cùng ăn, cùng ở thường xuyên từ 6 tháng trở lên): 6 người.
1.3. Số thành viên trong độ tuổi lao động: 6 người.

Câu 2: Bình quân thu nhập hàng tháng của gia đình từ các nguồn là bao nhiêu?

Các nguồn Thu nhập	Những khoản thu tính được theo tháng	Những khoản thu chỉ tính được theo vụ/ hay năm
1. Lúa và màu	<u>120.000</u>	
2. Chăn nuôi (kể cả nuôi trồng thủy sản)		
3. Làm thuê		
4. Lương/ lương hưu	<u>11.000.000</u>	
5. Buôn bán/ dịch vụ		
6. Tiền lãi tiết kiệm hàng tháng		
7. Con cái/ người thân cho		
8. Tiền trợ cấp (gia đình chính sách, thương binh,...)		
9. Khác (ghi rõ).....	<u>900.000</u>	
Tổng thu nhập của hộ tháng	<u>22.100.000</u>	

Câu 3: Chi tiêu hàng tháng của gia đình bình quân hết bao nhiêu tiền?

Các khoản Chi tiêu	Số tiền tính được theo tháng	Số tiền chỉ tính được theo năm
1. Chi cho gạo, thức ăn/ mở đầu miễn nước	<u>3.000.000</u>	
2. Giáo dục (Tiền học phí, học thêm, sách vở, đóng góp...)		
3. Sức khỏe (Mua thuốc, khám bệnh,...)		
4. Điện	<u>300.000</u>	
5. Điện thoại	<u>100.000</u>	
6. Nước (Mua nước, tiền điện cho bơm,...)	<u>100.000</u>	
7. Phí môi trường, thu gom vệ sinh (nếu có)	<u>40.000</u>	
8. Chi phí đầu tư cho sản xuất	<u>600.000</u>	
9. Chi phí di lại, may mặc, biếu bi...	<u>1.000.000</u>	

10. Giúp đỡ họ hàng (nếu có)		
11. Khác:		
Tổng cộng chi tiêu/ tháng		

Câu 4: Điều tra viên tự xếp loại kinh tế gia đình được phỏng vấn (Kết hợp với phân loại giàu nghèo của cộng đồng và quan sát nhà cửa, tiện nghi trong gia đình).

1. Nghèo 2. Cận nghèo 3. Trung Bình 4. Khá 5. Giàu

II. THÔNG TIN VỀ THU HỒI ĐẤT:

Câu 5: Loại đất nào bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án cấp nước?

STT	Loại đất	Tổng diện tích (m ²)	Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng		Hiện trạng sử dụng
			Vĩnh viễn	% BAH vĩnh viễn	
1.	LH	1296		18,3	
2.	ĐS	432	144		
3.					
4.					
5.					

Câu 6: Đối với các hộ bị thu hồi đất nông nghiệp, ngoài việc được bồi thường, hỗ trợ theo chính sách của Dự án; Ông/bà có muốn nhận những hỗ trợ nào khác (chọn 1 phương án):

- ☐ Đào tạo nghề ☐ Phát triển mô hình nông nghiệp
☐ Vay vốn tín dụng ☐ Tạo việc làm
☐ Hỗ trợ kinh doanh ☐ Đề xuất khác, ghi rõ: _____

6.2. Nếu không có đề xuất, xin ông/bà cho biết dự định của ông/bà để khôi phục nguồn thu nhập của gia đình?

Không bị ảnh hưởng từ dự án

6.3. Gia đình ông/bà có đề xuất nào khác về chính sách đền bù của dự án?

- ☒ Gia đình tôi đã hài lòng với chính sách đền bù, hỗ trợ của dự án. Không có đề xuất thêm.
☐ Đề xuất khác: _____

Cuộc phỏng vấn đã kết thúc. Cảm ơn sự hợp tác của Ông/Bà!

Điều tra viên
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

Lưu ý
Đỗ Văn Tân

Người trả lời
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

Bình
Bùi Văn Bình

ATTACHMENT 7: INFORMATION ON AHS AND AFFECTED PROPERTIES

[This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (exception (x) Information that, if disclosed, would or would be likely to endanger the life, health, safety, or security of any individual, or safety or security of ADB assets, or to prejudice the defense or national security of a member) of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011).]