Updated Resettlement Plan (RP)

May 2022

VIET NAM: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project

Bac Giang Subproject: Construction of A Lu bridge and Western access road

Prepared by Bac Giang city Investment and Construction Project Management Unit for Bac Giang Provincial People’s Committee and the Asian Development Bank.
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS  
(As of 5th may 2022)  
Currency unit  –  Viet Nam Dong (VND)  
$1.00  =  {VND 23,020}  

ABBREVIATIONS  
ADB  -  Asian Development Bank  
AH  -  affected household  
AP  -  affected person  
CARB  -  Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board  
CLFD  -  Center for Land Fund Development  
CPC  -  Commune Peoples Committee  
CPMU  -  central project management unit  
DARD  -  Department of Agriculture and Rural Development  
DCARB  -  District Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement Board  
DMS  -  detailed measurement survey  
DOF  -  Department of Finance  
DONRE  -  Department of Natural Resources and Environment  
DPC  -  District Peoples, Committee  
DPI  -  Department of Planning and Investment  
EA  -  executing agency  
EM  -  Ethnic Minority  
FS  -  feasibility study  
GOV  -  Government of Viet Nam  
IMO  -  Independent Monitoring Organization  
IOL  -  inventory of loss  
IMO  -  Independent Monitoring Organization  
LURC  -  Land Use Rights Certificate  
MOF  -  Ministry of Finance  
MOLISA  -  Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance  
MONRE  -  Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment  
MARD  -  Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
NTP  -  notice to proceed  
PCARB  -  Provincial Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board  
PIB  -  Project Information Booklet  
PIC  -  Project Implementation Consultant  
PPC  -  Provincial People Committee  
PPMU  -  provincial project management unit  
RCS  -  replacement cost study  
RP  -  resettlement and ethnic minorities development plan  
RF  -  resettlement framework  
RP  -  resettlement plan  
SES  -  socio-economic survey  
VND  -  Vietnamese dong  
WPC  -  Ward People Committee  
VWU  -  Viet Nam Women’s Union
NOTE

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

### Affected person (AP) / Affected household (AH)
- Means 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, salt mining and/or grazing land), 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.

In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.

### Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)
- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.

### Compensation
- Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.

### Cut-off date
- Is the date when the authority issues the Notification of Land acquisition for subproject implementation. Affected persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject’s component, and that anyone moving into the project component areas after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

### Ethnic minority
- People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.

### Entitlement
- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

### Host community
- Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.

### Income restoration
- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

### Income restoration program
- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.
**Indigenous people (Ethnic Minorities)**

Distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

(i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;

(ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;

(iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and

(iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

**Inventory of Loss (IOL)**

This is the process where 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, and their exact location pinpointed. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.

**Land acquisition**

Refers to 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 replacement costs.

**Rehabilitation**

This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.

**Relocation**

This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.

**Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (RP)**

A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.

**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**

This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.

**Resettlement**

This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

**Resettlement Plan (RP)**

This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severely affected households</td>
<td>This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, and / or (ii) have to relocate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable groups</td>
<td>These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and 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 households who are landless and with no other means of support and (v) affected ethnic minority household.</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** Bac Giang is one of three (03) project provinces¹ under the Greater Mekong Sub Region (GMS). In order to lay out the foundations for future economic growth, importance is placed on the potential to assist social and economic development by providing basic infrastructures and urban upgrading works.

2. During the period 2015 -2016, PPTA implemented screening activities and prepared full judgment policy reports in accordance with ADB regulations. A total of 5 subprojects has been selected and implemented for Bac Giang province. However, during implementation phase, one subproject has been supplemented and approved by ADB and Bac Giang PPC as Decision No. 8290/QD-UBND dated on 25th November 2021 by using saving budget from bidding packages. This additional subproject is “Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road”. Therefore, a total of 6 subprojects has been approved for Bac Giang province so far and this resettlement plan is prepared for this additional subproject according to requirements of ADB SPS 2009.

3. This resettlement plan is prepared upon the final technical detailed design, DMS and consultation meetings with the affected households, result of social – economic surveys and replacement costs issued by Bac Giang province.

4. **Measures to Minimize Adverse Social Impacts:** To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on local people, the measures taken are as follows: During the project design process, the PMU worked closely with the technical consultant and the resettlement consultant to conduct surveys and research on the location and scale of each work item from which to propose solutions. The optimal design project to minimize the impact of land acquisition by households. The technical options reduce the design scale and width of the bridge and access road. Temporary use of land may be considered to avoid more loss for local people. The APs will be informed early about the land acquisition schedule so that they will not plant crops that cannot yet be made by the time the land is required for construction and also will not construct new houses and structures in the ROW. Positive and negative impacts during the subproject construction process have been determined such as noise and dust or traffic due to material transportation. However, when mitigation measures are applied, the negative impacts will be mitigated

5. **Scope and impact.** Based on the result of detailed measurement survey (DMS), the subproject will permanently affect to 17 AHs and 03 organizations in 02 wards of Tran Phu and My Do. Out of 17 AHs, 10 households are considered as severely affected households by losing entire house and must to relocate. None of them are considered as vulnerable households and none of households in project area are ethnic minority. The subproject will acquire total of 5,193.7m², of which 1,943.7 m² is private land including (i) 878,7 m² is classified as residential land; 1,065 m² is classified as paddy land and 3,250m² is public land that were being used by three 03 organizations including (i) A Lu port company, (ii) afforestation design enterprise and (iii) Vietnam - Newzealand joint stock company.

6. **Legal and policy framework:** The project entitlements are based on the ADB SPS 2009 that have been harmonized with existing GOV laws. One key policy objective governing land acquisition is to replace or compensate for lost assets based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation and various types of cash allowances, including income restoration assistance for AHs affected by the loss of productive lands and the vulnerable AHs, will be provided prior to displacement of AHs from their houses, land, and other assets, to help ensure that they will be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the subproject, and that vulnerable AHs are assisted in improving their socioeconomic status. The cut-off date for eligibility to this subproject is 26 November 2021 that the date of notification of land acquisition issued by Bac Giang City People’s Committee.

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¹ Three provinces including: Bac Giang, Lao Cai and Quang Ninh
7. **Public consultation and participation.** Consultations, public meetings, and village discussions with APs and officials were carried out in April 2022. Project policies and options regarding compensation, resettlement, and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the APs were elicited and incorporated into the RP.

8. **Relocation of Housing and Resettlement:** Out of 17 AHs, 10 AHs will be affected entirely houses and must to relocate. As the results of consultation with these households during DMS process, all 10 households have opted to relocate in the project resettlement site. Accordingly, two resettlement sites have been provided for these households and these 10 AHs will be allocated the land plots in these resettlement sites. Besides, as project policies, these relocating households will be provided supports which are fully indicated in the subproject's entitlement matrix.

9. Under the regulations of the Project as well as of the People's Committee of Bac Giang province, the unit price of resettlement land will be equal to or lower than the compensation unit price for acquired residential land. In case, the unit price of resettlement land is higher than the compensation unit price for acquired land, the relocating HHs will be assisted for different corresponding to the acquired area.

10. **Grievance mechanism.** A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established in the RP to ensure that all APs complaints and denunciations about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement will be handled in a timely and satisfactory manner and the affected person can submit the complaint in the most convenient and easy way. All APs may send their questions to the implementing agencies about their rights regarding compensation, assistance, replacement cost, land acquisition, resettlement, benefits and income restoration. Affected households will not have to pay any costs during the appeal process at any trial level. Complaints will go through 3 stages before being brought to court for final resolution.

11. **Institutional Arrangements.** The Provincial People Committee (PPC) through its PMU, will ensure coordination for the implementation of this RP. PPC will coordinate with the DPC to ensure that the compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this RP. The PMU will be assisted by the Project Implementation Consultants. A Centre for Land Fund Development of Bac Giang city is responsible for implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement process.

12. **Monitoring.** Bac Giang PMU with support from the project implementation support consultant (PISC) will carry out monitoring on the implementation of this RP. In addition, an external monitoring agency (EMA) on social and resettlement was also recruited due to the project’s category A for involuntary resettlement as requirement of ADB SPS 2009. External Monitoring Agencies (EMA) was mobilized in Quarter II, 2022 to carry out independent monitoring activities on compensation and resettlement implementation. Site clearance of the project. The scope of monitoring will cover an assessment of: (i) compliance with the agreed resettlement policies and procedures; (ii) timely availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources; and (iii) identification of the need for remedial actions to correct any problems that arise. External monitoring of the implementation of this updated RP will be undertaken by independent resettlement monitoring agency.

13. **Implementation schedule.** The Subproject’s activities will be implemented within one year. The civil work contract will not be issued notice to proceed to commence construction works for the subproject until the RP has been implemented satisfactorily. It is expected that land acquisition will be carried out in May 2022.

14. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The estimated cost for compensation and resettlement for the construction of A Lu Bridge and western access road is **28,223,783,887 VND** or **1,226,055 USD**. The Bac Giang PPC is responsible for ensuring that funds for resettlement are sufficient and are available in a timely manner.
I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background of the project

1. The main objectives of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) is: (i) enhanced connectivity; (ii) increased competitiveness; and (iii) a greater sense of community. To this extent the GMS development program has placed emphasis on developing priority transport corridors in order to link regions/countries together to promote trade, tourism, and investment. This in turn is facilitating development and investment in the associated economic corridors, principally in the corridor cities and towns, including the cross-border areas between GMS related countries. This has placed pressures on the corridor cities and towns to facilitate economic growth through a broader economic base including the development of agribusiness, tourism, industrial parks and transport/logistics facilities. This is being done with varying levels of success from town to town, but many towns are unable to “keep up”, through lack of funding and resource capacities.

2. In order to lay the foundations for future economic growth, importance is placed on the potential to assist social and economic development by providing basic infrastructure and urban upgrading works. In Vietnam, it is proposed to assist implementation of the urban master plan development priorities in Bac Giang, Mong Cai and Sa Pa towns. The proposed urban component will meet the demand for accessing new development land, relieve the congestion in other parts of the town and provide vital economic and social linkages within village communities, catering for farm to market access and for expanding tourist numbers. Thus, they will also provide a context for environmental upgrading and beautification elsewhere, which in turn will have further social and economic benefits.

B. Bac Giang subprojects

3. During the period 2015 -2016, PPTA implemented screening activities and prepared full judgment policy reports in accordance with ADB regulations. A total of 5 subprojects has been selected and implemented for Bac Giang province. However, during implementation phase, one subproject has been supplemented and approved by ADB and Bac Giang PPC as Decision No. 8290/QD-UBND dated on 25th November 2021 by using saving budget from bidding packages. This additional subproject is “Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road”. Therefore, a total of 6 subprojects has been approved for Bac Giang province so far. The information of packages is presented in below table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Province / city</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Name of subprojects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Bac Giang</td>
<td>BG 1</td>
<td>Construction of Tran Quang Khai route</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Bac Giang</td>
<td>BG 2</td>
<td>Construction of the Northeast ring road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Bac Giang</td>
<td>BG 3</td>
<td>Sewage improvement and lake system improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Bac Giang</td>
<td>BG 4</td>
<td>Rainwater drainage system improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Bac Giang</td>
<td>BG 5</td>
<td>Expansion the wastewater treatment plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Bac Giang</td>
<td>BG 6</td>
<td>Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. According to Decision No. 1904 dated on September 16, 2021 of Bac Giang PPC approving the technical detailed design for subproject “Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road. The subproject will be spanning the Thuong River with a total length of 479.3m (of which the bridge section is 426m long and the two sides’ connection road to the bridge with a total length of 53.3m), connecting the centre area of the city to the West of city. Starting from Ly Thai To street (Tran Phu ward), the bridge over the Thuong river in the Northwest of A Lu port to the field of My Do ward then connects to the southwest axis of the Bac Giang city. The A Lu Bridge and the rams will meet the goal:

- Connecting the areas west of the city with the Central. Completing the transport infrastructure of the project, meeting the current and future traffic needs for socio-
economic development in Bac Giang City and surrounding areas. In the future, it will connect to Hoang Van Thu street and closes the inner-city loop.

- Synchronous connection of transport infrastructure between projects; connecting the route from the city center to the southwest area of the city; reduce traffic pressure in urban areas, awaken the economic potential of the southwest city; reduce economic disparities among areas of the city.

- Contribute to improving the quality of life; create modern architectural space, landscape, consistent with the general planning, development orientation of the city.

5. Below are the legal documents for approving the adjustment and supplementation of items, include:

   o Decision No 545/QD-TTg of The Prime Minister dated April 6, 2021 on approving amending investment policy of Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development” – Bac Giang subproject, Bac Giang province;

   o Decision No. 1052/QD-UBND of Bac Giang PPC dated June 2, 2021 approving the time adjustment of Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development” – Bac Giang subproject, Bac Giang province, funded by ADB loan

   o Decision No. 1904/QD-UBND of Bac Giang PPC dated September 16, 2021 approving the adjustment and supplementation of the feasibility study report of Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development” – Bac Giang subproject, Bac Giang province, funded by ADB loan;

6. Based on detail design, the A Lu bridge is designed with structure of reinforced concrete, prestressed reinforced concrete, crossing Thuong river, bridge length of Ltc=426m (to the abutment end); span diagram 4x35m+(48+80+48) m+3x35m; width of bridge deck crossing the river is 19.5m, approach bridge is 16m; design load HL93, pedestrian 3x10-3Mpa; Navigational clearance from water level H5% by hour is BxH=(40x7)m; road clearance under the bridge is H≥4.75m.

   - Superstructure:

     + Main bridge: including 3 spans with a diagram of (48+80+48) m, continuous prestressed reinforced concrete beam, construction by balanced cantilever method. Height of box beam at the pillar peak is 4.3m, at the middle span is 2.0m; the horizontal section of bridge is 19.5m.

     + Approach bridge toward A Lu street: including 4 spans, length of beam span 35m, hollow slab beams by prestressed reinforced concrete, casted on scaffolding. Height of hollow slab beam is 1.45m, cross section is 16m wide.

     + Approach bridge toward My Do bank: including 3 spans, length of beam span 35m, hollow slab beams are structured by prestressed reinforced concrete, casted on scaffolding. Height of hollow slab beam is 1.45m, cross section is 16m wide.

     + Bridge deck slab is of reinforced concrete; the bridge deck covering layer includes 3 layers: the upper layer is compacted asphalt concrete 19 with a thickness of 7cm, in the middle is the tack coat, the bottom is a liquid waterproofing layer sprayed directly on the concrete surface.

   - Substructure:

     + Wall-shaped, U-shaped abutment by reinforced concrete poured in place, on the foundation of reinforced concrete bored piles with a diameter D1500.

     + Guide pillars and transition pillars are of reinforced concrete poured in place, on the foundation of reinforced concrete bored piles with a diameter D1500.
Main pillars in the middle of rivers are in V-frame shape, structured of reinforced concrete poured in place, on the foundation of reinforced concrete bored piles with a diameter D1500.

- Other structures: bridgehead retaining wall uses reinforced walls; the bridge is decorated with a steel arch system consisting of 3 spans in the form of oblique wire arches, creating the beauty and architectural highlights of the bridge in urban area; Arrange stairs for pedestrian on 02 bridge sides, railing system by steel structure.

- Lighting system, traffic safety:
  + Arrange lighting systems by 02 rows of light poles, distance between poles is from 28m to 30m; the pole is coated with hot-dip galvanized steel with a height of 10m, single rod is 2m wide, spreading to 1.5m, LED lights with a capacity of 150W.
  + Designed traffic safety system includes: Paint lines, speed bumps, marker posts, signs, etc. according to the National Technical Regulation on road signs QCVN 41: 2019/BGTVT

**Figure 1. Location of A Lu bridge construction**

### C. Measures taken to minimize negative impacts

7. To minimize the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on local people, mitigation measures are proposed to avoid as much as possible acquisition of land, trees, and architecture; the households were instructed during the consultation meetings to refrain from building new structures or plant trees at the identified subproject area.

8. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, was distributed to the AHs and local governments during the preparation of the RP. PIB will be regularly distributed to the AHs and local governments, as needed, following ADB’s concurrence of the subproject RP. Other than the aforementioned, the Government will ensure that the acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, assistance and rehabilitation of the AHs will be completed prior to the issuance of a notice-to-proceed (NTP) to contractors to start construction works.

9. Efforts towards minimizing the adverse environmental impacts of the subproject during construction will include re-using excavated materials from the existing work to upgrade and maintain the new works, reduce the volume of construction materials to be extracted from borrow pits and transported through public roads, thereby reducing environmental impacts.
such as dust, air emissions, and noise that would affect the well-being of local people in the subproject area particularly children and the elderly who are at greater risk to these environmental impacts.

D. Objectives of the resettlement plan (RP)

10. The RP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to be addressed in reconciling the requirements of ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement and provincial government policies in Vietnam. Concerns for involuntary resettlement have been integrated in this document and will govern subproject design, implementation, and monitoring. The RP included the following:

   i. Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, relocation assistance, and strategies that will ensure full restoration of the affected household’s livelihood and standard of living;

   ii. Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the Project, inventory of their losses, entitlements to compensation and assistance, and measures to mitigate adverse impacts as well as for restoration of incomes;

   iii. A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the subproject, including resolution of grievances; and

   iv. An estimate budget for RP implementation.

11. This RP is prepared based on the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement costs, SES and consultations. Construction activities will only start once all the affected people receive full compensation for their affected assets.
II. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT AND AFFECTED PERSONS

A. DMS process

12. The DMS process for the subproject “Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road” were implemented in April 2022 and conducted by LFDC of Bac Giang city. The Social economic assessment (SEA) in the process of preparation of the updated resettlement plan was also conducted in April 2022 by collecting socio-economic information of the affected HHs (including demographic information of the affected people, income, livelihood, ethnicity, educational background and people’s interests), by questionnaires surveying for all 17 affected households (100%). During the survey, the secondary data was also collected at Bac Giang PPC, Bac Giang city and wards of Tran Phu and My Do.

B. Permanent impacts

1. Impact on households and land

13. Estimated that the A Lu Bridge and connection road to the bridge will affect to 17 AHs (in 96 persons) and 03 organizations in 02 wards of Tran Phu and My Do. Out of 17 households, 10 households must relocate. No households are identified as vulnerable households.

14. The subproject will acquire total of 5,193.7m2, of which 1,943.7 m2 is private land including (i) 878.7 m2 is classified as residential land; 1,065 m2 is classified as paddy land and 3,250m2 is public land that were being used by three 03 organizations including (i) A Lu port company, (ii) afforestation design enterprise and (iii) Vietnam - Newzeland joint stock company.

Table 2. Summary of impacted land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Residential land (m2)</th>
<th>Paddy land (m2)</th>
<th>Public land (m2)</th>
<th>Total (m2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tran Phu</td>
<td>138.1</td>
<td>3,250.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,388.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Do</td>
<td>740.6</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,805.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>878.7</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>5,193.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DMS, April 2022)

15. Based on DMS of the LFDC for the subproject, no household is considered as severely AHs by losing more than 10% of the total productive land.

2. Impact on houses and structures

16. Impact on houses: There are 10 relocation households, in which 5 HHs belong to Tran Phu ward and 05 AHs belong to My Do ward. There are 3 kinds of affected houses in project area, they are (i) 3-storey solid house; (ii) Semi solid house and (iii) Roof house. Please refer the below table.

Table 3. Information of affected houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>3-storey solid house</th>
<th>Semi solid house</th>
<th>Roof house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tran Phu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>183.7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Do</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>147.3</td>
<td>59.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>398.7</td>
<td>170.3</td>
<td>92.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DMS, April 2022)
17. These displaced households will receive compensation and support (including compensation for land/construction and allowances), including transition support, life stabilization support, vocational and job creation Occupational change assistance and other allowances...

3. Impact on structures

18. DMS results show that the subproject will affect on secondary structures of 17 households, including 8 dug wells; 7.87 m3 of water tanks; 112.5 m2 of floor space and 19.52 m2 of kitchen and auxiliary works of the household. For details see the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Well (pcs)</th>
<th>Toilet (m2)</th>
<th>Septic tank (m3)</th>
<th>Floor (m2)</th>
<th>Fence (m2)</th>
<th>Water tank (m3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tran Phu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.52</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.52</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>112.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DMS, April 2022)

19. In addition to the impacts of structures of households, the land acquisition will also impact on the assets of organizations including A Lu port company and Vietnam - Newzealand joint stock company, the details are as follows:

- Vietnam – Newzealand joint stock company has total square of 1,487 m2 of Roof house; 198 m2 of fence and 03 ponds. Besides a station need to be relocated to hand over clearance for the subproject.

- A Lu port company \(^2\) there is a weighting station that need to be provided an allowance in cash for relocation.

20. Since these companies has suspended for long time, therefore, there is no any impact on business employees or for structural repairs of the building on the employees.

4. Impact on crop, tree

21. It is recorded that 7 households were impacted by losing fruit trees including 12 Papaya; 14 Banana; 12 Original star fruit and 8 longan trees and 5m2 of Celastrus hindsii (Xa Den).

22. Besides, about 800 eucalyptus, acacia trees of afforestation design enterprise will be affected by construction of A Lu bridge and Western access road.

C. Temporary impacts

23. There will be temporary minor impacts such as noise and dust pollution during the construction phase which will be mitigated and addressed in the updated Environmental Management Plan(s). However, in case of any potential temporary impacts during the construction phase appropriate measures will be undertaken by the project authorities.

24. To ensure that the temporary impacts are minimized, if not avoided entirely, civil works contracts will include the following provisions: (i) contractor shall pay rent for any land required for construction work at the rate of a crop loss; (ii) to the extent possible, only unused land will be undertaken for construction work space; and (iii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-project condition; and (iv) all roadside businesses and residential areas will

\(^2\) A Lu port company was nationalized for long time ago, no compensation for affected land and structure, except allowance for relocation of weighting station.
continue to have proper access during the construction phase. Any temporary loss of business incomes will be duly compensated in accordance with the policy in the project.

D. **Tenure status of affected households losing land**

25. It is acknowledged that all 17 AHs have LURCs.

E. **Vulnerable households**

26. Of the 17 AHs, there is no household considered as vulnerable households.
III. GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socio-economic profile of project area

28. Bac Giang city is the economic - cultural - political center of Bac Giang province, located at coordinates 21°09' - 21°15' north latitude and 106°07' - 106°20' east longitude; to the North, it borders Tan Yen district; the East borders Lang Giang district; the South borders Yen Dung district; the West borders Viet Yen district. Total natural area of Bac Gang city is 66.64 km².

29. Bac Giang city has 16 administrative units (10 wards, 6 communes); The population by 2022 is nearly 185,000 people and many central agencies, the army, provincial agencies, and businesses are located in the area.

30. Over the years, Bac Giang city has always maintained a good growth rate; economic structure shifts in a positive direction. With the advantage of geographical location, the city's inter-regional transport hub, trade - service continuously develops and attracts many economic sectors to participate. The average growth rate is 17.5%, the production value in the period 2020 - 2025 average growth of 18%/year; the total circulation of goods and service revenue next year is higher than the previous year. Financial - Banking activities and a number of service industries: Traffic - Transport, Posts - Telecommunications, services for the development of Industry - Trade, Industry, Agriculture... are increasingly developing and meeting needs of the people. Trade and service infrastructure has been invested in and has made positive changes. Besides the upgraded traditional market system, the city has many commercial centers and supermarkets operating such as: BigC, Media mart, Tran Anh, Co.op Mart...Various types of trade - services increase in both quantity and quality; As of 2015, the city has 8,274 commercials, tourist and hotel and restaurant establishments (an increase of 1,432 establishments compared to 2010). Postal, telecommunications, and transportation services thrived, service quality improved. Activities of entertainment, entertainment and advertising services have developed.

31. Industry and handicraft production continued to develop, the average production value of handicrafts and handicrafts in the past 5 years reached 18.05%/year. By the end of 2015, the city has 06 industrial clusters with infrastructure investment with a total area of 46.3ha (of which 05 basic industrial clusters are filled), attracting over 50 enterprises to invest in, operating effectively, creating jobs for thousands of local workers. The main industries include: Fertilizer, garment, mechanical engineering, construction, carpentry, processing agricultural products for export.... Over the past five years, it has attracted many businesses and production and business establishments. with a total investment capital of 2,970 billion VND, an increase of 145% compared to the period 2005-2010. Small industry, traditional craft villages continue to maintain and develop.

32. Agricultural production continued to shift strongly in the structure of plants and animals; agricultural production value in the period 2010 - 2015 average growth of 4.2%/year. The city has a mechanism to support and promote the application of scientific and technological advances, to put plants, animals and varieties of high economic value into production; has formed areas producing safe vegetables, high-quality flowers, aquaculture areas, etc. The production value per unit area of agricultural land in 2015 reached 100 million VND/ha. The national target program on building new rural areas has been directed and effective. By the end of 2015, the city has completed construction of new rural areas 04 communes/06 communes (Song Mai, Dinh Tri, Tan My, Tan Tien)
B. Socio-economic of affected households

33. The results of the socioeconomic survey covering 17 households affected by the construction of A Lu Bridge and western access road was implemented in April, 2022. Among surveyed households, 17 AHs are Kinh households.

34. Demographics. According to the survey results, 17 household heads are male (88.2%). The average number of people per household in the project areas is 5.6 people. Details of surveyed AHs are in the table below:

Table 5. Summary of surveyed affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Affected households</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Head of household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tran Phu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Do</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: SES survey result in April 2022)

35. From 18 to 60 years old accounts for 68% of surveyed households. In which, people within the ages of 31 and 50 make up the highest amount (42%). 19% of people is below 18 and there is no significant difference between male and female. Detailed ages of APs are shown in the table below:

Table 6. Ages of Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 18-30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 31-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 51-60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: SES survey result in April 2022)

36. Education level. Although, the subproject is located in the central wards of Bac Giang city, but the education level is quite low, about 39% of APs graduated from high secondary school; 25% of AHs graduated secondary schools and 7% of people having taken part in vocational training and 18% of AHs graduated colleges. Education level of APs are summarized in the table below:

Table 7. Education level of affected people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Secondary school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’ty</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: SES survey result in April 2022)

37. Occupation. According to survey results of householders, main income sources of 47% of HHs are from Civil servant, 35% is from self labour. Only 18% of households take part in agriculture production. Information is summarized in the table below:
Table 8. Main occupation of surveyed householders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Self-labour Qty</th>
<th>Self-labour %</th>
<th>Agriculture production Qty</th>
<th>Agriculture production %</th>
<th>Civil servant Qty</th>
<th>Civil servant %</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tran Phu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Do</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: SES survey result in April 2022)

38. **Poor and near poor households**: Based on socio-economic report at 6 months of project wards, the survey on poor and near-poor households in 2021 according to the new criteria, Tran Phu has 01 poor and 04 near-poor households and My Do ward, there are 7 poor households, accounting for 0.46% and 20 near-poor households. There is not any poor and near-poor household in 17 AHs.

39. **Household Income**: Most of monthly household income is between 10 million – 20 million, accounting for 47% with 8 AHs. 7 households (41%) have the monthly income of between 20 million – 30 million and only 2 households (12%) have monthly income of above 30 million/per HH/per month.

40. **Status of houses**: 100% surveyed HHs reported that their houses are solid house

41. **Asset and equipment**: According to survey results, all of the HHs (100%) have motorbikes, which is the main means of transportation in the project areas. In addition, 100% HHs have mobile phones to contact others. Furthermore, 100% HHs owns television. Summary of household assets is shown as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of assets</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Type of assets</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>Landline telephone</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorbike</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Mobile telephone</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Air conditioner</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooker</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: SES survey result in April 2022)

42. **Electricity**: 100% households accessing national power grid

43. **Water**: According to survey results, most HHs are using piple water

44. **Toilets**: 100% of surveyed HHs own septic toilets and 100% of them said that they have the permanent toilet and it is inside of main housing.

45. **Religion**: There are no Protestant households in the subproject area

46. **Gender and Women’s participation**: The survey data indicated that men and women have shared a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural works as detailed below.

47. **Labor division**: 62.3% of respondents said that women are main housewife (cooking, in-house cleaning). However, other works such as income generation, participation in community/social activities, and children care, are shared by equally between men and women. For agricultural production, men tend to undertake heavy jobs, such as hired workers, etc. while women are involved in doing small business/trading, and cultivation. The survey shows that employment opportunities and adaptability to career change are an obstacle for local women. In case of resettlement, women are more affected than men, especially the
female-headed households. However, when the project will be completed, the construction of dry bridge will facilitate the access to markets, business exchange and promotion of local economic development. All proposed works will give a more convenient and safer access to markets so that women have opportunity to increase their income and living standards.

48. Participation in Community Activities. At public consultation meetings held in Tran Phu and My Do ward in April 2022, both men and women enthusiastically express their opinions during public consultations with ratio of 63% and 37%, respectively.

49. Decision Making. In general, both men and women are equal in decision making. However, some of the decision is favored over men, such as job change (68.1%), loan application for business and home use (71.1%), house construction and/or repair (70.7%), buying other assets (79.8%).

C. Social impact assessment

50. Expected positive impacts on women: The project implementation will have a positive impact on the people in the project area in general and on women. These effects are:

- Improving traffic conditions in the region;
- Creating new opportunities for economics, trade and services;
- Savings travel time will create conditions for women and children easier access to education and health services;
- Creation of jobs to increase income for women, especially poor women and ethnic minority groups during project construction time;
- Providing opportunities to improve the status of women and enhance their participation in community activities through gender action plan;
- Indirectly contribution to poverty alleviation in the project commune.

51. Negative effects may also be caused due to the land acquisition severely affecting livelihood of the affected households. In addition, during construction, environmental pollution caused by dust, construction waste, noise may affect ethnic minority communities.

D. Measures to minimize negative impacts.

52. Adverse impacts on households belonging to people who are likely to be minimal, and no households will likely face serious problem in restoring their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels as well as other assets that may be affected. However, the needs or conditions of AHs will be considered in the design and operation of the road. In addition, the following specific action will be conducted for AHs as well as community.

- PMU and other relevant subproject implementation units should coordinate with local authorities in disseminating subproject information to affected people in order for them to fully grasp policies, entitlements and benefits provided by the State in invested local projects.
- Affected land and other assets must be timely, adequately measured and satisfactorily compensated.
- During the construction period, the contractors should register with the local government the total numbers and names of their workers as part of their personnel management scheme. Construction contractors are obliged to disseminate information to their workers on local culture, their customs and traditions in order for them to understand and respect them. Thus, resulting in a good cooperation and relations with them as well as ensuring security among local residing in the construction area.
Local authorities should closely coordinate with related agencies/social organization in organizing training workshops on gender and gender equity, health and sanitation of community and prevention of Human-Immuno Virus/ Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other social issues to prevent ensuing issues between workers and ethnic minority people particularly women and girls. These social issues include male and female illicit relationships; prostitution, prohibited drugs, HIV/AIDS, Sexually-transmitted infections (STI), women and children trafficking and child labor.

AHs group should assign their representatives to participate in local commune supervisory board (CSB) during the construction period to ensure quality of the civil work and facilitate smooth construction activities and timely completion of the civil works.

Relating to Covid 19 pandemic, PMU and other relevant agencies or contractors will strictly implement all measures following to regulation of Government to avoid the Covid 19 during project implementation.

In addition, gender mainstreaming measures will ensure the participation of women in subproject implementation by creating job opportunities to increase their income as well as enhancing women’s practical and community gender roles, including:

- Subproject detailed design requires participation of local authorities and local people including women and the vulnerable group. Local people would recommend appropriate sites for construction of road, exact locations of junctions for convenience of traffic.
- Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labors giving preference to women laborers in unskilled types of labor where they are equally paid with men on time and days rendered for unskilled labors such as in staking and up keeping the construction workers’ barracks among others. Also, ensure that occupational safety of women laborers is taken care of by contractors.
IV. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public consultation and participation

54. Public consultations and community participation is encouraged throughout the project cycle, including planning, designing, implementing, and monitoring. The objective of the Public Consultation and Participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project, stakeholders and APs to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into project preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the Project. Feedback from consultations is a vital component of, and crucial methodology of the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for project affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures. Aims of public consultation and participation are to:

i. Provide full and impartial information to affected people about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;

ii. Explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that cannot be avoided, explore the range of design options for minimizing, and ensure that APs participate in the design of mitigation measures;

iii. Gather information about the needs and priorities of affected people as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options and activities;

iv. Obtain the co-operation and feedback of affected people on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, on the location for resettlement, planning and design of housing (if necessary), land and community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program;

v. Provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns and monitoring of implementation;

vi. Exploring options for co-management of natural resources through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation;

vii. Method of consultation and participation has to ensure two-way exchange of information between the community, people and affected groups by a consultation method in accordance with the traditional cultural of the locality, taking into account gender issues, social justice and the principle of equality.

B. Public consultation and participation during preparation of the RP

55. During the RP preparation, community consultation was carried out in the subproject area. Prior to consultation, communal authorities had issued invitation letter to both husband and wife of affected households. Besides that, the consultations were carried out in the time and venue that enable local people to attend, especially for women attendance. The AHs were also asked on the potential impacts of the project and possible mitigation measures and measures to improve project benefits for them. AHs and local people were made aware of the project implementation and, the project compensation policy. APs expected to speed up progress the land acquisition and compensation activities as well as construction this dry bridge, because this section is seriously upgraded and it is risky for transportation.

56. During the subproject preparation for the construction of A Lu bridge and western access road, PMU/consultant have carried out disseminate information on the scope of the works as well as the entitlement of subproject in April 2022 so that the households could understand the content and respond to their questions and concerns for the subproject. In addition, the technical staff of PMU also use the map system, color drawings to introduce to the scope of subproject as well as design plans of the dry bridge so people understand fully about the subproject. After the consultation, each participant received leaflets to understand deeply their entitlement and scope of construction work at the site.
57. 2 group discussions were conducted with 26 AHs, including: resettlement group and farmer were conducted at the office of ward PCs. Accordingly, the main discussion topics for resettled households are (i) their needs/desires for resettlement options; (ii) participate in income restoration program and propose activities suitable for households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultation activities</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. of participant</th>
<th>Date of consultation</th>
<th>Main issues in consultation meetings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In process of RP preparation</td>
<td>Bac Giang PMU</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 11 2022</td>
<td>• Subproject impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bac Giang LFDC</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 11 2022</td>
<td>• Entitlements of APs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tran Phu</td>
<td>7 5</td>
<td>April 15, 2022</td>
<td>• Grievance and redress mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensation policy for each kind of land, structures, architectural facilities, trees and crops</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Assistance policies</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Implementation plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Measures to address issues arising in project implementation stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My Do</td>
<td>8 6</td>
<td>April 15, 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

58. The commune authority officials were also consulted on their agreement and commitments to follow the project resettlement policy reflecting both the Government’s and ADB’s resettlement objectives and requirements. Comments raised by participants were freely discussed, which are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Key findings/recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subproject information</td>
<td>Subproject information: objectives, working scope, design, location, time, cost estimates will be informed people and stakeholders by implementing agency. The subproject receives support of local authorities and local people with a hope that the subproject will promote socio-economic development of the commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of dry bridge</td>
<td>Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road will be spanning the Thuong River with a total length of 479.3m (of which the bridge section is 426m long and the two sides’ connection road to the bridge with a total length of 53.3m), connecting the centre area of the city to the West of city. Starting from Ly Thai To street (Tran Phu ward), the bridge over the Thuong river in the Northwest of A Lu port to the field of My Do ward then connects to the southwest axis of the Bac Giang city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender issues</td>
<td>Women spend as much time as men for households’ farming activities from watering to harvesting rice and crop. Besides women take care of their kids. Almost all women are member of local women group which has good activities and greatly supports members. Most of the ethnic minority women can speak national languages well, the communication with them is obstacle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social impacts</td>
<td>Almost all local people live on agricultural, cultivation and breeding. At the present, a national target program on sustainable poverty reduction with support for investments in agriculture and training courses on cultivation techniques and breeding. The project can combine with assistance programs on the poor, EM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics</td>
<td>Key findings/recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the work will affect social and environmental conditions because of the presence of workers. The project should be included with training, information and communication programs about communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS for local workers and people in project areas, etc. The construction may cause noise, dust and inconvenience for travel of local people, so construction time and transport signs must be set up suitably to mitigate inconvenience to the local people’s travel and life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental impacts</td>
<td>Environmental impacts of the subproject during the implementation are unavoidable, but controllable by mitigation measures as proposed in EMP. Suitable mitigation measures, especially for roads construction are necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntarily resettlement impacts</td>
<td>Before construction, the project owner should prepare cost estimates and compensation for loss of houses, trees, crops within the safety corridors, transportation of civil works, site clearance, removal of obstacles, existing work structures within the construction area and hand over the site to the contractor. The compensation rate according to common price issued by the Province is considered to be suitable to the market price. The compensation and support rate should be public. The local government and affected persons will hand over their land to the project after being compensated and supported. The RP should be prepared in accordance with ADB’s and Vietnam’s regulations. DMS should be informed HHs before implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s aspiration</td>
<td>- Local authorities and people fully support the construction of the subproject’s works. The subproject will help improve the mobility of local people and contribute to the local socio-economic development. - People want to be provided with information about the project progress to carry out farming activities on the rice land where land is required for the construction of the dry bridge. - Resettlement households want to receive resettlement land in the suitable location to live with the host community. - Regarding the compensation and land acquisition, AHs want to be provided with information about the implementation process and expect the project to be implemented soon. - AHs asked the PMU, LFDC and the local government to provide the implementation of compensation and support publicly and clearly. At the same time, the project will make compensation for affected land/assets at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59. The summary of scope of impacts, entitlements and general resettlement principles were presented in community meeting and disclosed in the commune/ward public area. As a result, the AHs are fully aware of the project and the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. All comments, feedback and recommendations from AHs were also gathered during the consultation meetings, for the Bac Giang PMUs consideration and then, were solved accordingly.

60. In each community consultation meeting, representatives of the Bac Giang PMU, LFDCs, commune authorities, other competent agencies, and AHs agreed on the meeting’s contents and signed the minutes (See attachment in the Annex 1).

C. Consultation and participation during RP implementation

61. During the implementation phase, the PMU coordinates with compensation, assistance and resettlement board and Commune PC to disseminate subproject information using various media such as organizing seminars, presentations, and public meetings. Project’s relevant documents will be disclosed and provided to the community.

62. Local people especially affected persons have right to participate in the subproject’s activities. The community have right to monitor not only the subproject construction but also the implementation of the RP (see part XIII – Monitoring and evaluation), and their representatives should be members of the Community Monitoring Board of the commune. People can make grievance if they find any illegal actions or if they disagree with the project policy.
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

63. In order to ensure that all APs’ grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Grievances redress mechanism of the project will be followed Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13 and regulation on grievance at Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

64. **First Stage**: The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People’s Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 45 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

65. **Second Stage**: If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH’s complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

66. **Third Stage**: If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

67. **Final Stage**: If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

68. AHs may lodge a complaint in writing directly to the Southeast Asia Department via Vietnam Resident Mission Office in Hanoi. If the affected household is still not satisfied with the Southeast Asia Department’s response and only as a last resort, the affected household may access ADB’s Accountability Mechanism: https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main.

69. The grievance redress mechanism has been disclosed to APs during RP preparation and will be continuously disseminated to people during RP implementation.
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

70. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts of the subproject in Bac Giang city is provided by relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement. The following section outlines the relevant policies and laws, and highlights where differences exist, and the policies and principles that will be applied in this Project.

A. ADB policies

71. Involuntary Resettlement. The main objectives of ADB’s Policy on 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 project, such as the works of Bac Giang subproject. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the involuntary resettlement must be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives, and enhance or at-least restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-Project levels. The SPS 2009 also stresses on a new objective of improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement.

72. Gender. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006) and the Gender Mainstreaming Criteria Guidelines (2010) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring participation of women and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. The findings of a culturally gender sensitive analysis is to be included in the RP, and at all stages ensuring that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure.

B. Laws regarding land acquisition and resettlement in Vietnam

73. Land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the subproject are based on the following laws, decrees and regulations:

- The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the current constitution of Vietnam, adopted on 28 November 2013 by the Thirteenth National Assembly, effective on 1 January 2014;
- Land Law No.45/2013/QH13 enacted in 2013, effective on July 1, 2014. This Law prescribes the regime of land ownership, powers and responsibilities of the State in representing the entire-people owner of land and uniformly managing land, the regime of land management and use, the rights and obligations of land users involving land in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Decree No.01/2017/ND-CP dated June 1, 2017 on amendment and supplement some contents of the decrees guiding the implementation of Land Law;
- Law on Public Investment No.39/2019/QH14, effective on January 1st 2020;
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the GoV on detailing a number of articles of the Land Law No.45/2013/QH13;
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the GoV on land prices;
- Decree No.45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the GoV on collection of land use levies;
- Decree No.40/2020/ND-CP dated April 6, 2020 of the GoV on detailing a number of articles of Law on Public Investment;
74. Relevant decisions applied in Bac Giang province include bellows:
   - Decision No. 72/2021/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2021 by Bac Giang PPC on price list for land types of 2022-2024 in Bac Giang province;
   - Decision 10/2019/QD- UBND dated 21 May 2019 by Bac Giang PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land in Bac Giang province (revised and amend some articles at Decision 20/2020/QD- UBND dated 2 July 2020 and Decision 70/2021/QD- UBND dated 14 December 2021)
   - Announcement No 46/SXD-KT&VLSD issued by Department of Construction under Bac Giang PPC dated 6 January 2022 on compensation price for house, structure on land in Bac Giang province;
   - Announcement No 2656/SNN-KHTC issued by Department of Rural and Agriculture development and under Bac Giang PPC dated 31 December 2021 on compensation price for animal and crop/tree when the State acquires land during first 6 months in Bac Giang province.

75. Gender. The Constitution of the SRV recognizes the equal rights of men and women. The Vietnam Women’s Union was established in 1930. This is a political-society organization in the political system, which represents the legitimate rights and interests of the elite women of Vietnam, strives for the empowerment of women and gender equality. To date, members of this Women Association were present in almost all sectors and levels.

76. Gender equality was officially legalized by the Gender Equality Law by the National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Vietnam through November 29, 2006. This is an important legal for the formulation of policies and practical actions on gender equality in Vietnam. Specifically, 5 years after the Law on Gender Equality born, National Program on Gender Equality period 2011-2015 has been approved by the Prime Minister's Decision No.1241/QD-TTg on 22nd July 2011 with implementation fund of VND 955 billion.

77. Vietnam’s laws and ADB’s Resettlement Policy are congruent concerning the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance in (i) determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation and assistances for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during
the transition; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) assistance for livelihood restoration and training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms.

78. Vietnam’s policies do not apply to those without legal title or to non-registered businesses, while ADB’s policy requires compensation for assets and for rehabilitation assistance for those without legal title. Non-registration of an AP’s business also does not bar them from being assisted in restoring their business and income under ADB’s guidelines. Provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 38/2013 ND-CP (April 2013), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance. The policy that will apply for the project according to ADB SPS and Vietnam law/decrees and regulations addressed in Error! Reference source not found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 12. Comparison between 2013 Land Law and the 2009 ADB SPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADB SPS 2009</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective: To avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB SPS 2009</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally</td>
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<tr>
<td>designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses</td>
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<tr>
<td>and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The involuntary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resettlement impacts of a subproject funded by ADB is considered as</td>
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<tr>
<td>significant if 200 people or more are greatly affected, defined as (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relocating houses or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>(income-generating).</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons,</td>
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<tr>
<td>communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all</td>
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<tr>
<td>displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the host affected</td>
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<tr>
<td>persons concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their host population.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB SPS 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge of compensation/resettlement conducts consultations with affected land users and record opinions/ comments raised during the consultations. In case of disagreement, the Fatherland Association will attempt to persuade those who disagree (Article 69).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land where or 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB SPS 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 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 in urban areas provide them appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 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 the same or better income and livelihood status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RP of A Lu bridge and Western access road  Page 32
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADB SPS 2009</th>
<th>Land Law 2013; guidance decrees</th>
<th>Policy for the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>legal rights to land are eligible for full resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at 100% (as long as they settled in the project area before the cut-off date)</td>
<td>leases, provides rent-to-own houses or allocates land with land use fee (Article 79.2). Not compensating for the assets which are (i) illegally created; (ii) created after the notice of land recovery; and (iii) social infrastructure and other construction facilities which are no longer in use (Article 92) of the Land Law.</td>
<td>persons on the acquired land is not a hindrance to receiving compensation for other assets and for rehabilitation assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons’ entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. Incorporating into the plan all the resettlement costs when presenting the cost and benefits of the project.</td>
<td>The land law requires for a compensation plan that shows the level of compensation and support, arrangement of the resettlement land or house (if any), time and place of payment for compensation or support, time to arrange resettlement land or house (if any) and time to hand over the recovered land to the organization in charge of compensation. As for the projects that have significant impacts on involuntary resettlement, it is necessary to consider the implementation of the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone project; Resettlement cost is included in the total investment.</td>
<td>Resettlement plan shall be prepared in case of land acquisition, complete with necessary information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner before 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 other stakeholders</td>
<td>-Requires that the compensation plan is disclosed to the affected land user and the community where land recovery will be made.</td>
<td>Disclose a draft RP 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 RP and its updates to affected persons, and other stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation</td>
<td>-Requires that land recovery be conducted only after the construction of houses or infrastructure in the resettlement area is completed (Article 85). Requires affected land users to handover the land within 30 days after agreeing to the compensation/allowances offered. Agencies making the compensation are required to pay compensation within 30 days. In case of delay, additional compensation for delayed payment should be made.</td>
<td>RP shall be prepared as part of the Project or it may be a stand-alone document for implementation, showing the full cost of execution if the impacts shall displace persons. Compensation/allowances shall be received by the APs, before the handing over of their land or removal of their affected assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Grievance redress</td>
<td>- Citizens have the right to supervise</td>
<td>A four-step grievance redress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Subproject policies

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

i. Poor and vulnerable households irrespective of their tenure status will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status. The type of assistance will be identified during RP preparation as per consultation with APs.

ii. Payment for affected lands and assets upon lands will be based on the principle of replacement cost.

iii. Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-Project conditions.

iv. During finalization of RPs, an experienced appraiser shall conduct a RCS to identify the market rates and replacement costs for the affected lands and assets upon lands.

v. All affected households will be compensated for income loss as a result of disruption or cessation of business due to the Project, in addition to other forms of assistance, as needed and in a manner consistent with their requirements, to help restore living standards to pre-project levels.

vi. Assistances on life and production stabilization will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people and will be entitled
to participate in an income restoration program, which will be mainstreamed in the current Program that are managed at the district level.

vii. Social impacts assessment will be conducted and updated to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse,

viii. The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities.

ix. The issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided as much as possible.

x. The RP shall be prepared and updated and consultants will be recruited to assist the RP preparation, implementation and monitoring.

xi. Key information in the RP, including measurement of loss of assets, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance redress procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the APs in an understandable format and in the local language, such as the posting of the full RP in commune offices and the distribution of Public Information Booklets (PIBs) to the APs.

xii. Full consultation with local AHs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated RP with actions or activities to protect or compensate the negative impacts that will be created by the project.

xiii. Internal monitors of RP implementation will be carried out. Consultants shall be recruited for independent monitoring of RP implementation.

xiv. Notice to proceed (NTP) for civil works will not be issues for any subproject or project component that entails involuntary resettlement in accordance with the approved RP for that subproject or component until (i) compensation payment and relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area, and (ii) agreed rehabilitation (income restoration) program is in place.
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibilities

80. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the cut-off date. The DPs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any person who settled or assets created in the project area after the cut-off date for the specific subproject will not be entitled to compensation and/or assistance under the subproject.

81. The cut-off date for “Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road” in Bac Giang city is 26 November 2021 that the date of notification of land acquisition for all affected households by this sub-project issued by Bac Giang City People’s Committee.

82. In addition, legal rights to the concerned land determine the extent of eligibility for compensation with regards to that land. There are three types of AHs.

- Person with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirely or partially
- Persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially but do not currently possess a LURC, however, have claims that are recognized under national laws, or;
- Persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have recognized claim to that land.

83. Unforeseen impacts: If there are any person or household affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, compensation and/or assistance will be also applied to them according policy of the project.

B. Entitlement matrix

84. All APs who were identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and to rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

85.
86. Includes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. Compensation and assistance described in the entitlement Matrix are consistent with the SPS requirements. Standards rates and compensation entitlements described in the entitlement matrix will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the RP as required.
Table 13. Entitlement matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of loss/impacts</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Entitled persons</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Loss of Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Affected Residential and Agricultural Land - Number of AHs and area of temporary affected land will be determined during the construction phase and contractor to pay rent for any land temporarily required for construction work; PMU is in charge of monitoring on restoration of the affected land.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Permanent affected agriculture land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private production land (land for rice cultivation, land with annual trees, land with perennial trees, forest land, and land for forest production)</td>
<td>Losing 10 percent or more of total productive landholding</td>
<td>None AHs</td>
<td>AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC</td>
<td>Cash compensation for all acquired land based at full replacement cost; fee from taxes and transaction costs. Economic rehabilitation package and job training/creation assistance (see Item 5 below); HHs affected on land will fully receive the compensation and allowances before site clearance. If the remaining portion of land is not viable for continued use, either due to remaining area being not economically viable for farming or due to irregular shape, the AP may opt to be compensated for the entire plot. The Project owner of land acquisition subproject will hire organization “having consultancy functions on the determination of specific land price” The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None AHs</td>
<td>Losing less than 10 percent of</td>
<td>AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it;</td>
<td>Cash compensation for all acquired land based at full replacement cost; fee from taxes and transaction costs.</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

3 As required under Article 114 Land Law
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of loss/impacts</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Entitled persons</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total productive landholding 7 AHs</td>
<td>those who are eligible to acquire LURC</td>
<td>Economic rehabilitation package and job training/creation assistance (see item 5 below);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.2. Permanent affected residential land

| Residential land | Fully affected and relocation 10 AHs | Cash compensation for all acquired land based at full replacement cost; fee from taxes and transaction costs, and Assistance will be provided for these households as Item 5 below. | Replacement land should be the same position and conditions as these of the affected land and is levelled to be ready for housing construction. The price of replacement land (per m²) shall be equal or lower than the compensation rate for the affected land so that the affected household can afford to purchase the land at the resettlement site. 

Fees for LURC allocation for the replacement land such as administration fees and paper cost shall be exempted to households.

If the household has several generations living together, each couple in the household who meets the conditions to separate to be an independent household following the Government’s regulations is entitled to purchase a plot of land in the resettlement site at the price (per m²) that equals to the compensation rate for the affected land. If does not meet the conditions to be an independent household, they are entitled to purchase a plot of land in the resettlement site at the price issued by the City People’s Committee.

In case the land compensation rate is lower than the value of a local minimum land plot in the resettlement site, the project will cover the difference with an amount not exceeding the difference between the land... |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of loss/impacts</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Entitled persons</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compensation and the local minimum resettlement plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Affected public land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Households and individuals that lease or bidding for the use of agricultural land belonging to the public land of wards shall not be compensated for land but the compensation or allowances should be paid for the remaining investment costs on land (if have) and affected assets such as trees and crops or structures;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public land</td>
<td>Partial/ Fully affected</td>
<td>Public organizations 02 Wards including: Tran Phu and My Do 3,250 m²</td>
<td>No compensation for affected land, but assistance at 100% for affected public agricultural land (Article 13, Decision 10/2019/QD-UBND) Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops or assets on the affected land, if any.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Loss of main houses and secondary structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected main houses</td>
<td>Structure fully affected and must to relocate</td>
<td>10 AHs</td>
<td>Compensation at replacement cost for the entire affected house/structures; and Assistances will be provided for these households as Item 5 below.</td>
<td>Replacement cost based on the market costs of construction materials and labors to newly construct the affected portion, without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. City Resettlement Committee will engage qualified replacement cost appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected houses and structures Fees for construction permit allocation and construction management fees are exempted to the resettlement If replacement land/resettlement site is not ready to allocate to the HH for housing construction at time of making compensation payment, inflation rate of construction materials and increased labor cost (if any) shall be made for the HH counting from the time of compensation made to the time of allocating replacement land for the HH. Resettlement Committee shall calculate the inflation rate to pay for the HH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RP of A Lu bridge and Western access road Page 40
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of loss/impacts</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Entitled persons</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other structure such as kitchen, toilets, animal shelters, fence and foundations</td>
<td>Partial/Fully affected households and structures</td>
<td>Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit</td>
<td>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition</td>
<td>AHs of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loss of crops, trees</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops, trees</td>
<td>Loss of or damage to crop and trees</td>
<td>Owners regardless of tenure status</td>
<td>In case crops, tree and aquaculture have been identified, compensate at cash, current market price at moment of compensation. As per provincial latest regulations.</td>
<td>APs have the right to use salvageable trees and crops and fish APs will be given three months noticed that the land/fishponds on which their products are located will be recovered and that they must harvest their produce on time. APs will receive cash compensation at current market cost for any un-harvested produce that are near or ready to harvest at the time of land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Assistance</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected income due to acquired land</td>
<td>AH losing productive land</td>
<td>AHs directly engaged in farming on the affected land; with LURC of in the process of acquiring</td>
<td>Assistance for change of job or job creation</td>
<td>Area counted for occupational change assistance not to exceed the permitted maximum in the area in the locality⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴ Based on Article 7, Decision No 40/2021 of Bac Giang PPC dated August 20, 2021, the permitted maximum in the area in the locality is 500 m².
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of loss/impacts</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Entitled persons</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Assistance for stabilize life and production: | Severe and relocation required (including reconstruction of houses on the remaining land) | Owners regardless of tenure status | Assistance for self-relocation: The level of support does not exceed 10% of the compensation value for residential land and structure that have to be acquired, but the maximum level is VND 100 million (Item 2, Article 17, Decision 10/2019/QĐ-UBND dated May 21, 2019 of Bac Giang PPC). Assistance for relocation (Item 2, Article 19, Decision 10/2019/QĐ-UBND dated May 21, 2019 of Bac Giang PPC). The assistance for households and individuals to relocate is stipulated as the follows:  
➢ 4,500,000 VND/household for relocation within the province  
➢ Assistance for house renting 500,000 VND/person during 9 months | Support is calculated based on PPC decision; 10 AHs are eligible for participating in LRP |

**Bonus** | Encourage handover progress | 17 Affected households | a/ For residential land, agricultural land for growing annual crops, land for growing perennial crops, and land for aquaculture: Households and individuals that have land and assets on land recovered by the State,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of loss/impacts</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Entitled persons</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Implementation issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>receive compensation, support or have not yet received compensation and support (with confirmation by the Commune People's Committee) and hand over all the clearance within 20 (twenty) days from the date of receipt of the payment notice of the district-level People's Committee or the organization in charge of compensation and site clearance, the allowance level is 40,000 VND/m².</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>c/ Households and individuals whose houses have been affected and have to be relocated receive compensation or support or have not yet received compensation and support (with confirmation by the commune-level People's Committee) and remove themselves. dismantling the works and handing over the entire site within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of notice of the district-level People's Committee or the organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance, shall be entitled to support at the rate of 50,000,000 VND/household.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENT

87. **Relocated households and resettlement sites**: According to DMS result, a total of 10 households who will be affected on main house entirely, therefore, these 10 AHs must relocate. In order to ensure the rights of the relocated households, many consultation meetings on resettlement demand have been conducted for in April 2022. As the result of these consultations, all 10 AHs have opted to relocate into project resettlement sites. Accordingly, 02 existing resettlement sites where infrastructure works are available have been arranged for these households, including:

   a. For relocation households of Tran Phu ward, resettlement plots will be provided for AHs at resettlement site of Tan Tien commune. Each plot is 85 m² and based on Decision No 1463/QD-UBND issued by Bac Giang city PC dated April 08, 2022.

   b. For relocation households of My Do ward, resettlement plots will be provided for AHs at resettlement site of My Do ward. Each plot is 85 m² and based on Decision No 1463/QD-UBND issued by Bac Giang city PC dated April 08, 2022.

88. These resettlement sites are located same location of affected land of households. The distance is almost about 1 km to 2 km from affected land to these resettlement sites. Below pictures are detail design of 02 resettlement sites.

89. It can be seen that, the location of 2 resettlement site is very suitable for relocation households. The domestic infrastructure here is available with wide road; light system and water supply/drainage.
90. Under the regulations of the subproject as well as of the People's Committee of Bac Giang province, the unit price of resettlement land will be equal to or lower than the compensation unit price for acquired residential land. In case, the unit price of resettlement land is higher than the compensation unit price for acquired land, the relocating HHs will be assisted for different corresponding to the acquired area.

91. **Impacts on host community**: The resettlement sites are existing facilities where there are available infrastructures and public utility services as well as social services, such as health centers, schools, markets and commercial centers. In addition, the relocating households by land acquisition for subproject and development of resettlement site are also living in same areas, therefore no impact on the host community is anticipated if these relocating AHs relocate to the resettlement site.
IX. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

A. Purpose of the program

92. The objective of income restoration program is to help PAHs, especially severely affected households, to timely restore their income and livelihood at least to the pre-project level. The IRP is fundamental to achieving the objective of the SPS, 2009.

B. Eligibility

93. The following households are eligible to participate in the program:
   - Severely households include (i) households who lose 10% or more of their agricultural land and (ii) relocation households;
   - Households belonging to the vulnerable group;

94. Based on DMS result, there are 10 households who are eligible to take part in IRP, they are relocation households. In order to prepare the IRP, community needs assessments were conducted for 10 eligible AHs. The results show that, these relocation households have not demand on LRP because they have stable income from civil servant or service. Therefore, the IRP is not prepared for this subproject. However, during the process of land acquisition, Bac Giang PMU and project implementation consultant will regularly engage with these affected households to monitor their ability in order to recover their livelihoods and income. Accordingly, PMU will have additional supporting measures when the affected households have demands, to ensure that the income and livelihoods of the affected households are restored at least as before project.
X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

95. **Replacement cost:** According to Land Law 2013 of Viet Nam and project policy, the specific land price for affected land will be evaluated by qualified advisor. LFDC of Bac Giang city has signed a contract with a qualified agency to identify the compensation prices for this subproject. The method to identify the compensation prices of this qualified agency is “direct comparison method” which is method of assessing land prices through analysis of prices of vacant land plots which are similar in terms of land use purposes, locations, profitability, infrastructure conditions, areas, shapes, legality of land use rights (hereinafter referred to as comparative land plots) having been transferred in the markets or successfully auctioned for land use rights, to compare and valuate prices of the land plots which need to be priced.

96. As the results of assessment, on 8 April 2022 Bac Giang City PC has issued the Decision No. 1463/QD-UBND approving the replacement costs for lands affected by the subproject “Construction of A Lu bridge and western access road” (Please see more details in Annex 3). The compensation rates for trees and crops and structures are based on (i) Announcement No 46/SXD-KT&VLSD issued by Department of Construction under Bac Giang PPC dated 6 January 2022 on compensation price for house, structure on land in Bac Giang province; and (ii) Announcement No 2656/SNN-KHTC issued by Department of Rural and Agriculture development and under Bac Giang PPC dated 31 December 2021 on compensation price for animal and crop/tree when the State acquires land during first 6 months in Bac Giang province. During preparation the compensation plans for AHs, these replacement costs have been consulted with the AHs and all of AHs have agreed on these compensation rates.

97. **Budget for resettlement:** The cost estimation is prepared on the basis of a) current provincial regulations related to compensation, assistance, and resettlement, and b) replacement costs issued by Bac Giang province as above mentioned. The total cost of implementation of this RP is **VND 28,223,783,887 or US$ 1,226,055** (Details are in table 14).

98. The budget for the implementation of this RP will be from the counterpart fund provided by Bac Giang City Peoples’ Committee. These costs are included in the total investment cost of the project. PMU will receive this budget from the provincial PC, then transfer timely and sufficiently to the City and the LFDC who are responsible for making compensation payment to affected households.
Table 14. Cost for RP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Applied price</th>
<th>Amount (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>878.7</td>
<td>16,080,840,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paddy land</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>63,900,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>House and structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Main house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solid house</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>398.70</td>
<td>4,080,694,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi solid house</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1,232,840,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rooftop house</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>30,920,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Digged well</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>59,680,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>m3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>16,732,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>12,375,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sepic tank</td>
<td>m3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>45,808,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11,660,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>19.52</td>
<td>16,201,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tree and crop</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papaya tree</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,284,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>742,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original star fruit tree (diameter 15cm ≤ Φ &lt;20cm)</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4,140,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longan tree (diameter n 8ms F&lt;9m)</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25,120,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Celastrus hindsii</td>
<td>VND/m2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>292,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total compensation/allowance for asset of 03 organizations</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2,250,000,000</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Allowance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assistance for loosing Paddy land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Assistance for stabilize life and production</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>10,650,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Assistance for change of job or job creation</td>
<td>m2</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>191,700,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Applied price</td>
<td>Amount (VND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assistance for relocation households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>477,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Transition assistance</td>
<td>HH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Assistance for house renting</td>
<td>person</td>
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<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bonus</td>
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<td>542,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Losing paddy land</td>
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<td>1065</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>42,600,000</td>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>Relocation households</td>
<td>hô</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total (A+B)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>25,154,887,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Administrative cost (2% x C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>503,097,752.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Total (C+D)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,657,985,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contingency (20% x E)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,565,798,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>28,223,783,887</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IN USD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,226,055</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

99. The PMU manages the preparation and implementation of Bac Giang subproject. It will manage and oversee the implementation of the four subproject components – wastewater, roads, urban infrastructure improvements and preparation of studies and bidding documents.

A. Provincial level

100. The Bac Giang Provincial People Committee (PPC) is the Executing Agency for the GMS CTDP in Bac Giang city and assures overall coordination, planning, implementation, and reporting for the Project. The PPC/PMU will be assisted by an international safeguard specialist and a national specialist of the Project Implementation Consultants. PMU under PPC has the responsibilities as follow:

i. Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement implementation;
ii. Guiding implementing agencies (CARB) and PMU to implement resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved updated RP; and advise local authorities to resolve timely and successfully any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal and/or external monitoring of updated RP implementation to ensure that the objectives of the updated RP are met.
iii. Finalizing updated RP and obtaining PPCs and ADB’s approval before implementing approved updated RP;
iv. Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all PMU staff and CARB staff;
v. Coordinating with implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of the updated RP;
vi. Establishing a database of APs for each component, as well as for the project as a whole;
vii. Establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
viii. Establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;
ix. Recruiting, supervising, and acting upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization;
x. Establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
xi. Authorize the district-level People’s Committees to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
xii. Directing the relevant agencies to settle APs’ complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
xiii. Reporting periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

B. District level

101. The DPC undertakes comprehensive management on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The DPC is responsible to the PPC to report on progress, and the result of land acquisition. The DPC’s primary task includes:
i. Approving the schedule and monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with updated RP;

ii. Establishing CARB and directing CARB and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;

iii. Approving and taking responsibility before the law on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement options in the local area; Approving cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work;

iv. Taking responsibility for acquiring LURC, certificate on land owning right of the households and individuals who have land, house entirely recovered; adjusting LURC for households and individuals who have land, house partially recovered, in accordance with authorization;

v. Directing Commune People’s Committees and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;

vi. Reviewing and endorsing the Updated RP for approval of the PPC;

vii. Resolving complaints and grievances of APs.

C. Centre for land fund development

102. The Centre for Land Fund Development (LFDC) at the provincial level are under DONRE while at the district/City level they are under the District/City People’s Committees. In Bac Giang city, Bac Giang city LFDC is established under the Bac Giang City People’s Committee and has the mandate to implement all resettlement related activities.

103. For this project, the Bac Giang city LFDC has been assigned to work directly with PMU to prepare and implement the compensation plans with other relevant institutions. The LFDC will implement DMS and establish a database of AHs, impacts on property and livelihoods, as well as compensation, assistance and allowances. The LFDC will execute the following tasks:

i. Issue Notice of Land Acquisition when the project will be formally approved;

ii. Inform AHs about Detailed Measurement Survey process;

iii. Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey;

iv. Prepare AHs database;

v. Prepare compensation plans in line with RP;

vi. Prepare individual “AH Compensation Forms” which detail all types of losses with its corresponding established compensation rates. This will also include all types of relocation and rehabilitation assistance.

vii. Inform AHs regarding payment schedule at least two (2) weeks in advance.

viii. Present proposed compensation amounts to AHs and explain in detail the AH’s rights and entitlements based on Project policies and explain how compensation amounts were calculated.

ix. If compensation payments are acceptable to AHs, process payment and inform AHs of exact date of release of payment.

x. Effect compensation payment. Copies of compensation payment documents will be provided to AHs. Copies will also be provided to the Implementation and Support Consultants and agency for monitoring and reporting.

xi. Review grievances in consultation with main stakeholders and HH who raised grievances. Submit recommendation to solve grievance to District and Province PC;
xii. Prepare and update regularly a database and lists of AHs, including information regarding disbursement dates for monitoring purposes

D. Commune level

104. The CPC will assist the LFDC in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the CPC will be responsible for the following:
   
i. In co-operation with District level and with commune level local mass organizations, mobilize people who will be acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to approved RP;
   
ii. To co-operate with LFDC and Working groups to communicate the reason for acquisition to the people whose land is to be acquired; To notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance and resettlement which are approved by DPC;
   
iii. Assign Commune officials to assist PMU in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
   
iv. Coordinate with stakeholder to identify replacement land for affected households;
   
v. Assist in the resolution of grievances; and
   
vi. Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

E. Local mass organisations

105. Mass organizations relevant to the various AH profiles, needs and impacts will participate in the development and implementation of assistance measures for AHs. Mass organizations in Viet Nam are types of community-based organizations. Such organizations would include the Fatherland Front, Women’s Union, Farmer’s Union and.

F. Project implementation consultants

106. PISC will include safeguard specialists (environment, gender and resettlement), in which a resettlement and ethnic minority specialist is responsible for assisting and supervising all social and resettlement activities. Their specific responsibilities are bellows:
   
i. Work closely with PMU, LFDC, local authorities at all levels on all resettlement-related activities;
   
ii. Assist in the conduct of the information campaigns, public consultation and community participation;
   
iii. Assist the verification of census, inventory of losses and detailed measurement survey activities;
   
iv. Check the accuracy of the AH database prepared and provide improvements if necessary;
   
v. Assist in the preparation of an updated RP;
   
vi. Assist and improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
   
vii. Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly, and that grievance redress mechanism is functioning well;
   
viii. Provide necessary training on grievance if needed;
   
ix. Establish and implement liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to PMU, local administrative authorities, resettlement committees and concerned government departments;
   
x. Establish and implement procedures for on-going internal monitoring;
xi. Design and deliver capacity development activities for all relevant agencies, as needed, in the areas of ADB resettlement policy; participation and communication; gender and development; and livelihood restoration.
XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

107. The resettlement implementation for the subproject is shown in the following table and includes some major activities: (i) updating of RP; and (ii) implementation of RP. Internal monitoring will be implemented from starting the detailed measurement survey until finishing the compensation, resettlement and site clearance for the contractor to implement construction activities.

108. The implementation of the RP so as to meet the current status in the locality and set schedule. PMU will be responsible for tracking and monitoring the implementation schedule as well as quality of the compensation and resettlement for the subproject. The implementation schedule of the forthcoming resettlement activities for the Subproject is presented in the Error! Reference source not found.

Table 15. Implementation schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public consultations and DMS implementation</td>
<td>April/ 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement consultation meetings, socio-economic survey, RCS for RP preparation</td>
<td>April/ 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP preparations</td>
<td>April/ 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of RP by Bac Giang province and ADB</td>
<td>May/ 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approve compensation plans to all AHs</td>
<td>May/ 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of compensation and site clearance</td>
<td>May/ 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction commencement</td>
<td>May/June 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring the implementation of RP</td>
<td>From having DMS results until completion of all resettlement activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

109. The implementation of the updated RP will be monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address the project’s adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, internal resettlement monitoring will be carried out through affected community as well by the PMU.

A. Community monitoring

110. Community-based monitoring (CBM) is a form of public oversight, ideally driven by local information needs and community values, to increase the accountability and quality of social services or to contribute to the management of ecological resources. Within the CBM framework, members of a community affected by a social program or environmental change generate demands, suggestions, critiques and data that they then feed back to the organization implementing the program or managing the project. People in the subproject area will be invited to monitor the implementation of the RP.

B. Internal monitoring

111. The objectives of internal monitoring and evaluation is to assess:
   i. Compliance with the agreed RP;
   ii. The availability of resources and the efficient, effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities;
   iii. That resettlement institutions are well-functioning during project implementation;
   iv. Resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the RP;
   v. To identify problems, if any, and remedial actions.

112. Primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with the PMU as the project implementing agency. The PMU will be responsible for overseeing the formation, function, and activities of each of the provincial and district bodies responsible for resettlement. The PIU will ensure that information on resettlement progress flows from CFLD. The CFLD will submit monthly progress reports to the PMU. The PMU will consolidate all provincial reports into the project performance monitoring system, which will be used to prepare regular progress reports to submit to ADB on quarterly basis.

113. Periodic monitoring reports will be uploaded on the project website and disclosed to the key stakeholders. All data will be gender and ethnicity disaggregated and made available to the independent monitoring organization.

114. The PMU will develop an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, procedures and reporting requirements for subproject. Indicators will include but not limited to:
   i. Payment compensation to affected persons in accordance with the agreed RP;
   ii. Coordination completion of land acquisition, compensation and, as required resettlement activities commencement of civil works;
   iii. Adherence to public information dissemination consultation procedures, and report on activities;
   iv. Adherence to grievance redress procedures, and report of activities. Sample indicators to be monitored regularly.
   v. Capacity of affected households to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected households and vulnerable households focusing on achieving project objectives of improving socio-economic status of vulnerable households;
vi. Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
vii. Targets proposed in the gender action plan;
viii. Activities mainstreamed in subproject ones for ethnic minority development;
ix. Participation of APs in RP updating and implementation.

C. **External monitoring**

115. **Independent monitoring consultant (IMC).** For the subproject, an individual consultant is expected to be mobilized in April 2022 to implement independent monitoring in addition to internal monitoring results. In addition, the subproject will establish a program for external monitoring and evaluation that includes the following specific objectives

i. To verify that the RP has been implemented in an accurate and timely manner, in accordance with the approved RP.

ii. To assess whether and to what degree the AP be able to restore their livelihoods, incomes and standards of living to levels equal to, if not better than that before the subproject.

iii. To identify problems or potential problems and methods of mitigating problems in a timely manner.

iv. IMC consultant will be recruited by the PMU and commence work soon after the RP is approved. The IMC will continue to carry out quarterly independent reviews of the implementation of the updated RP to determine whether intended goals are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed.

116. IMC carried out independent resettlement monitoring review on the implementation of the updated RPs, RP on quarterly basis. Quarterly reports prepared by the IMC will be submitted to PMUs for review and acceptance which will then be submitted to ADB for review and acceptance.

117. IMC will conduct final independent resettlement monitoring assessment within 6-12 months after the completion of the updated RPs, REMDP (both the original project and additional works of loan validity extension). Final independent resettlement monitoring report will also be submitted to ADB/ PMUs for review and acceptance.
XIV. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Consultation and Participation Document
Annex 2. Picture at sites
Annex 3. Legal documents
Annex 3: Consultation and Participation Document

Consultation meeting at Tran Phu ward People Committee

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
INDEPENDENT – FREEDOM – HAPPINESS

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Bac Giang, dated April 15 2022

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING
SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUB REGION CORRIDOR TOWNS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Sub-project: Bac Giang
Component: Construction of A Lu bridge and Western access road
Ward: Tran Phu

I. Participants:
- Mr Than Quy Binh Position: Chairman of ward PC
- Mr Le Foan Trong Position: Head of A Lu residential zone
- Mr Nong Bang Son Position: Vice Director of PMU
- Mr Luong Van Thuy Position: Staff of ODA department of PMU
- Ms Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh Position: Social safeguard expert

(List with full name, function, signature of participants)

II. Meeting contents
1. Inform about the loan extension:
2. Inform about location and characteristic of the A Lu bridge
3. Scope of land acquisition and location of resettlement sites
4. Discuss about site clearance and work plan
5. Rapid assessment about suitable activities related to LRP.

III. Discussion contents
- Local authorities and people support the implementation of A Lu bridge. The subproject will contribute to improve the transportation of local people and develop local socio-economic conditions;
- Affected households want to have fully information on process of site clearance and project should be implemented soon;
- Affected households PMU/LFDC and local authorities provide compensation and assistance policy publicly and clearly.

3. The meeting ended at 11h30 on the same day, the minutes went through signed by representatives of relating parties and established in ... copies./.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Representative of PMU</th>
<th>Representative of community</th>
<th>Consultant</th>
<th>Representative of Ward PC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nong Bang Son</td>
<td>Le Doan Trong</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh</td>
<td>Than Quy Binh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consultation meeting at My Do ward People Committee

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
INDEPENDENT – FREEDOM – HAPPINESS

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Bac Giang, dated April 15 2022

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING
SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUB REGION CORRIDOR TOWNS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Sub-project: Bac Giang
Component: Construction of A Lu bridge and Western access road
Ward: My Do

IV. Participants:
- Mr Do Minh Quyen Position: Chairman of ward PC
- Mr Nong Bang Son Position: Vice Director of PMU
- Mr Ngo Manh Cuong Position: Staff of ODA department of PMU
- Ms Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh Position: Social safeguard expert

(List with full name, function, signature of participants)

V. Meeting contents
1. Inform about the loan extension:
2. Inform about location and characteristic of the A Lu bridge
3. Scope of land acquisition and location of resettlement sites
4. Discuss about site clearance and work plan
5. Rapid assessment about suitable activities related to LRP.

VI. Discussion contents
- Local authorities and people support the implementation of A Lu bridge. The subproject will contribute to improve the transportation of local people and develop local socio-economic conditions;
- Total 10 AHs of residential zone No 3 and No 4 will have be affected by construction of A Lu bridge;
- Relocation households agree with location of resettlement site because it is located in same ward and the infrastructure works are available;

3. The meeting ended at 16h30 on the same day, the minutes went through signed by representatives of relating parties and established in ... copies./.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Representative of PMU</td>
<td>Nong Bang Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative of community</td>
<td>Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative of Ward PC</td>
<td>Do Huy Quyen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Bê Ðồng, Ngày 15 tháng 10, năm 2022

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN CÁC ĐÔ THỊ HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG SÔNG

MÈ CÔNG (GMS) LẦN THỨ 2

Tiêu dự án... Bến... Ha

Hạng mục... Cầu... A... B... C... D... E... F... G... H... I... J... K... L... M... N... O... P... Q... R... S... T... U... V... W... X... Y... Z...

Phường/Xã... Kê... Phúc...

I. Thành phần tham dự

- Ông... Phí... Trường... Vĩnh... Bình... Chức vụ... Chủ tịch... HĐQT...
- Ông... Bá... Lê... Đức... Trong... Chức vụ... Phó... Trưởng... TĐA...
- Ông... Bá... Nguyễn... Bằng... Sơn... Chức vụ... Phó... Giám... đốc... CĐ...
- Ông... Bá... Lương... Văn... Thanh... Chức vụ... Phó... Trưởng... phòng... P.Q.T...
- Ông... Bá... Nguyễn... Thanh... A... Chức vụ... Phó... Giám... đốc... Công... ty...
- Ông... Bá... Chánh... Hành... Chức vụ... Hơn...

- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng:... người (ghi tên xem demt sắc đỏ kẽm)

II. Nội dung tham vấn

1. Giới thiệu TDA Bầu ta bỏ sung

2. Giới thiệu vị trí tuyến, địa điểm công trình.

3. Các tác động đến liên quan đến công tác thu hồi đất

4. Thỏa thuận về công tác giải phóng mặt bằng: thu tiền và khoán tiền

5. Xác định các hoạt động phù hợp với địa phương để xây dựng chương trình phù hợp thu nhập
III. Yêu cầu giải phố

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản được giao

- Chú thích việc thu hồi đất đưa vào diện giao công trình, công trình tiêu dùng. Việc này sẽ giúp cải thiện vị trí địa lý của Dự án, giúp tối ưu hóa việc bố trí đường và giao thông, phát triển thể chế xã hội
- Việc cải tổ đất và thu hồi đất để hợp lý hóa việc sử dụng đất, phát triển kinh tế, xã hội
- Việc giải tỏa và thu hồi đất để xây dựng các công trình giao thông, phát triển kinh tế, xã hội

IV. Quyết định của Ban QL Đầu tư

- Quyết định của Ban QL Đầu tư quy định việc cơ sở tiền đề để thực hiện quỹ đất và cơ sở tiền đề, quỹ đất dự phân phối, phân phối cho các dự án và cơ sở tiền đề.
III.2 Đề xuất hỗ trợ đính đổi với Chương trình phúc lợi thu nhập

III.3 Kết luận

[Signatures and stamps]
CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hành phúc

Hồ Quảng, ngày 1 tháng 6 năm 2022

DU LỊCH VĂN HÓA

DU LỊCH VĂN HÓA

I. Thành phần tham dự
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………
- Ông/ Bà…………………………………………………... Chức vụ………………………………………………

II. Nội dung tham vấn
1. Giới thiệu TDA Đầu tư bổ sung
2. Giới thiệu vị trí tuyển, địa điểm công trình.
3. Các tác động dự kiến liên quan đến công tác thu hồi đất
4. Thảo luận về công tác giải phóng mặt bằng: thuận lợi và khó khăn
5. Xác định các hoạt động phù hợp với địa phương để xây dựng chương trình phục hồi thu nhập
III. Y kiến thảo luận

III.1 Về các vấn đề thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất

Về công tác kiến thiết, hàng năm 10 tổ dân tại Mê Linh,

người dân xóm đồng hợp lý, thực hiện đúng
theo đúng tướng. Thực hiện linh hoạt, tạo điều kiện cho chúng ta
thường xuyên làm việc với các tổ dân có
thành công nhất, không để đất đai bị tác động,

tàn tính nhất trong việc thực hiện các dự án. Hãy nhớ,

khi chúng ta bỏ qua các vấn đề, vì thế mà

vì việc này sau hết trước, phơi sáng

thường xuyên để người dân thì đi thay đổi tổ chức và

xây dựng xã hội mới.
III.3 Kết luận

Dai dien Chu dau tu   Dai dien cong dong   Dai dien tu van

Nguyen Van Quy

Chu tich

Danh bang
Annex 4: Picture at sites

*Picture on community consultation in 2 wards of My Do and Tran Phu*
Decision No. 1904/QD-UBND of Bac Giang PPC dated September 16, 2021 approving the adjustment and supplementation of the feasibility study report of Second Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development” – Bac Giang subproject, Bac Giang province, funded by ADB loan
d) Kết cấu mặt đường:
Thiết kế kết cấu đường lên cấp A1 (22TCN21146); móng được
điểm lên cao 55m sau: Bé tổng như chất C12.5, dày 5cm; móng như chất
0,5kg/m²; bé tổng như chất C19 dày 7cm, móng như chất bê tông
1.0kg/m²; cấp phía đá dán loại I, dày 17cm; cấp phía đá dán loại II, dày 30cm.

c) Hệ thống, bố trí, quy hoạch:
- Hệ thống: Lập đề hoạch, dự án là lớp xốp nhựa dạng 2cm và lớp bê
tông màu 150, dày 8cm.
- Bộ vỏ: Bộ vỏ hệ thống sử dụng cấp từ vị trí bê tông mức 200, kích
thước 23x260x100cm (độ cung cấp bia và cọc khung 28x265x100cm); bộ vỏ
đai phân cách sử dụng cấp từ bê tông mức 200, kích thước 18x5x100cm;
- Hệ thống: Phần bên bờ bæk của mức 200, hưởng lọc các cổ hố
thu trên tiền tỷ.

6. Hợp đồng thi công:
Hợp đồng thi công mà được bố trí do 2 bên
đâu đằng ở phần Tây bắc cùng với BYT ĐH chia đặn giới để công
bằng BTĐK được xác mức 200 đặn ngắn nhất nhà bố đường.

2.2.3. Hệ thống điện chiếu sáng, an toàn giao thông:
- Trang cụ và đường đằng bã trù chỉ sao bạng 2 hạng cột điện, khoảng
cạnh trung bình giữa các cột 60m; các bảng hiệu nằm ngang sao 15m,
- Trang cụ cỡ 22, độ vuông 1.5, điện LED chiếu sáng công suất 150W.
- Thiết kế hệ thống an toàn giao thông gồm: Cầu cỏ, giao thông, cọc
tiền thay, biển báo... theo Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật quốc gia về bảo hiểm đường bộ QCVN
41:2019/BGTTVT.

3. Thời hạn sử dụng của công trình chiếu:
Thời hạn sử dụng theo thiết kế Cầu A1.0: 100 năm.

4. Tổng mức đầu tư và sự điều chỉnh, bố sung:
4.1. Gía trị điều chỉnh, bố sung: 344,659,889.000 đồng; trong đó:
- Chi phí xây dựng: 254.895.000.000 đồng
- Chi phí thiết bị: 36.650.000.000 đồng
- Chi phí GPMB: 3.644.999.000 đồng
- Chi phí QLĐA: 12.723.958.000 đồng
- Chi phí quỹ: 6.213.215.000 đồng
- Chi phí dự phòng: 31.322.717.000 đồng

4.2. Tổng mức đầu tư sau điều chỉnh, bố sung: 887,498,899.000 đồng;
trong đó:
- Chi phí xây dựng: 465.684.498.000 đồng
- Chi phí thiết bị: 240.455.465.000 đồng
- Chi phí GPMB: 75.958.240.000 đồng
- Chi phí QLĐA: 8.704.999.000 đồng
- Chi phí quỹ: 55.250.982.000 đồng
- Chi phí khác: 10.652.670.000 đồng
- Chi phí dự phòng: 31.332.717.000 đồng

5. Nguyên văn:
Nguyên văn đề thực hiện hằng mục điều chỉnh, bổ sung
được sử dụng từ vốn vay Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á và vốn đội ứng ngân
sách thành phố.


7. Các mục đích:
- Theo các Quyết định số 1709/QĐ-UBND ngày 16/9/2015; 1052/QĐ-
UBND ngày 02/6/2021 của Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh; Báo cáo thẩm định số
2452/SXD-GNDQQL ngày 10/9/2021 của Sở Xây dựng và Hợp sở dự án được
thẩm định.

- Vê phòng an kềm nơi cung cấp A.1.0 với đặn số sông Trường: UBND thành phố
Bắc Giang tổ chức nghiêm chỉnh từng vị và quy hoạch tài kỳ nước, tạo điểm nhóm
kly thông của công trình chiếu A.0.1 tại bước thiết kế BTVT và thực hiện dự án
thường diễn lên cầu cỏ kinh定向 đặn đảm bảo kết nối giao thông theo tiêu gap của
A.1.0 và đặn số sông Trường.

Điều 2. UBND thành phố Bắc Giang và các cơ quan, đơn vị có liên quan
cố trách nhiệm tổ chức thực hiện đảm bảo tiến kém, cấp xuất và tổ chức các
quy định hiện hành của Nhà nước.

Điều 3. Thủ tướng các cơ quan: Văn phòng UBND tỉnh, Sở Kế hoạch và
Đầu tư, Sở Xây dựng, Sở Tài chính, Sở Giáo dục và THPT; Thị trưởng, Thị
nghị và Mitar chuyên có chức năng tổ chức thực hiện các quy định thi hành của
Nhà nước.

Nơi địa:
- Nơi: lê 3:
  - Thượng tướng Tìm tỷ;
  - Thượng tướng UBND tỉnh;
  - Cục tắc; các BCT UBND tỉnh;
  - Văn phòng UBND tỉnh;
  - LĐVP, T.K, KT, NTK;
  - Lãm: VN, KT, NTK.
The notice of Bac Giang city PC dated November 26, 2021 on land acquisition to implement project “Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development” – Bac Giang subproject, component: Construction of A Lu bridge and Western access road.
Decision No 1643/QD-UBND of Bac Giang city PC dated April 08, 2022 on approving specific land prices for compensation calculation, land fund of resettlement and allocation price of resettlement plot when State acquires land to implement project “Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development” - Bac Giang subproject, component: Construction of A Lu bridge and Western access road

2

The project will be implemented in Eastern Bac Giang Province, in the town of Bac Giang City

3

CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ: Vị trí 1: 5.500.000m²; vị trí 2: 4.000.000m².

2.1. Tài đấu cơ cho các bồn địa phương MĐ:

a) Tổng số lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

b) Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

c) Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

2.2. Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

d) Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

2.3. Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

2.4. Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.

2.5. Lãi suất tiền tỷ: 44 tỷ đồng.