

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT  
DIRECTORATE FOR ROADS OF VIETNAM  
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT 3  
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COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND  
RESETTLEMENT POLICY  
PROPOSED FOR  
VIET NAM ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
(VRAMP)



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## ABBREVIATION

DCRC	District Compensation Assistant Resettlement Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NH	National Highway
RNIP	Road Network Improvement Project
OP	Operational Policy
PC	Public Consultation
PCC	Provincial Compensation Committee
PDOT	Provincial Department of Transport
PID1	Project Implementation Division 1
PMU3	Project Management Unit No 3
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROW	Right-of-way
USD or \$	United States Dollars
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WB	World Bank (including IDA)

## GLOSSARY

Project impact	means any consequence immediately related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.
Displaced people	refers to individuals, organizations or businesses that are directly affected socially and economically by Bank-funded projects caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. In addition, displaced person is one for whom involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that result in adverse impacts on livelihoods also.
Cut-off-date	The date of completion of inventory of losses during preparation of the RP. Displaced Persons and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each project component, and that anyone moving into the Project Area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.
Eligibility	means any person who at the cut-off-date was located within the area affected by the project, its sub-components, or other sub-project parts thereof, and would have their: (i) standards of living adversely affected, (ii) rights, titles, or claim in any land (agricultural, grazing or forest), house or structure (be it residential, commercial permanent or temporary), or (iii) production assets such as business, occupation, place of work, residence, or habitat, or (iv) access to assets adversely affected (e.g. fishing rights).
Replacement cost	is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services, and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement house/structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected house or structure, or to repair a partially affected house/structure, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees

plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of houses/structures and assets should not be taken into account. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement assistance to be provided.

Resettlement	in Bank terminology, covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning-physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons (DPs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.
Vulnerable groups	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) women headed household (single, widow, disabled husband) with dependents, (ii) disables (loss of working ability), the elderly alone, (iii) poor people according to the criteria issued by the MOLISA, (iv) the landless, and (v) ethnic minority groups.
Livelihood	Livelihood is defined as a set of economic activities including freelance and salaried work by using endowments (both human and material) in order to meet the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly.

## 1. Introduction

The Government of Viet Nam expects to have a credit from the World Bank for the implementation of Viet Nam Road Asset Program (VRAMP). The purposes of the project is to establish a financial basis, sustainable institutional arrangements in order to manage and upgrade the road system, develop for the economy in the North and Central regions of Viet Nam.

The project would be implemented in Thai Binh, Hai Duong and Hung Yen Provinces and include of four components:

### Component A: Road Asset Management

This component aims to setting-up of the road database framework, development of comprehensive road asset management system.

### Component B: Road Asset Preservation.

The Project will finance for the road preservation program including NH 2, NH 5, NH 6, NH 18, and NH 48 with diversified contract forms including Traditional maintenance Contracts, Performance-based maintenance Contracts. Some Performance-based maintenance Contracts have been implemented in the Road Network Improvement Project (RNIP). The project also finance for completion of PBC legal framework and comparing the effectiveness of maintenance methods.

### Component C: Road Asset Improvement

The project will finance the improvement of some key national highways in the north including NH38, NH39, NH39-1 and 04 bridges of over 25m on NH38B those have already been in the investment list under RNIP but have not been implemented due to a shortage of funds. Comprehensive investment on these bridges will help to increase the effectiveness of routes that have been upgraded through RNIP.

### Component D: Institutional Strengthening Program.

Component D will finance the necessary technical assistances for the reforms and renovation of human resource for DRVN, Implementation of Road Fund, and Development of standard drawings on infrastructure facilities. This component also includes audit services for the project.

In which, the component C - Road Asset Improvement would require land acquisition for the project construction, other components would not require land acquisition.

Resettlement Policy for VRAMP is prepared to implement compensation, assistance, resettlement and livelihood restoration for affected people by project. The objective of Resettlement Policy is reconciliation of regulations on compensation, support and resettlement of Vietnam Government and WB policies on involuntary resettlement. This Resettlement Policy is based on summary resettlement policy OP 4.12 of the WB and Laws,

Decrees, Guideline Circulars on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Vietnam Government, with reference to the results on social impact assessment and stakeholder consultation during project preparation.

This Resettlement Policy will be applied to all subprojects in VRAMP required land acquisition, compensation and resettlement (as defined above).

## 2. Legal basis

Compensation, assistance and resettlement policy proposed for the VRAMP is based on Laws, Decrees, Guideline Circulars and Decision of compensation and resettlement of the Vietnam Government and involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank OP 4.12.

### 2.1. Laws, Decrees, Circulars and Decision of compensation and resettlement of the Vietnam Government

Laws, juridical documents of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Decisions of Project provinces People's Committee applied are as follows:

- Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated April 15, 1992;
- Land law dated November 26, 2003;
- Decree No.181/2004/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated October 29, 2004, guiding the implementation Land Law;
- Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated November 16, 2004, on methods of determining land prices and land price framework;
- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated December 03, 2004 on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land;
- Decree No. 198/2004/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated December 03, 2004 on collection of of land use fee;
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP dated April 23, 2013 of the Government, on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors, replacing Decree No.131/2006/ND-CP dated November 09, 2006;
- Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated May 25, 2007 on additional regulations on granting land-use rights certificates; land acquisition; implementing land-use rights; settling land claims; and orders and procedures for compensation and resettlement when the State acquires land;
- Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated July 27, 2007 on amendment and supplement of a number of articles in Decree No. 188/2004 on Nov 16, 2004 on determination methods of land prices and land price frame;
- Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP of the Vietnam Government dated August 13, 2009 on additional regulations on land use planning, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement;

- Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC of the Finance Ministry dated November 26, 2004 on guidelines on Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP of Nov 16, 2004 on identification methods of land prices and land price frame;
- Circular No. 06/2007/TT - BTNMT issued on June 15, 2007 of the Ministry of Natural Sources and Environment on the implementation guidelines of Decree No.84/2007N -CP issued on 25th May 2007 regarding additional regulations on granting land using certificate, land acquisition, implementation of land using, procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land and redress grievances about land acquisition;
- Circular No.145/2007/TT-BTC dated December 6, 2007 guiding on the implementation of Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dated November 16, 2004 on methods of determining land prices and land price frame;
- Circular No.14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated January 10, 2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, regulating detailed regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement and procedures of land acquisition, land allocation and land lease;
- Decree No.11/2010/ND-CP dated 24 February 2010 of the Government on the management and protection for the roads.
- The Prime Minister's Document No.1665/TTg-CN, dated 17/10/2006 on the implementation of the management of site clearance and demining to serve traffic construction projects.
- Policies of the project provinces (Thai Binh, Hai Duong and Hai Hung) on Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement.

## 2.2. The World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The experience of the World Bank shows that impact of involuntary resettlement under development projects are not minimized, it often cause severe impacts on economy, society and environment such as destroying production system, damages on material and immaterial assets (i.e.: building, land, forest resource, cultural destinations, economic assets and cultural and social activities). Such impacts may be permanent or temporary. Therefore, the WB's policy OP 4.12 and the guidelines include safeguard measures to resolve and minimize these risks.

The overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project

benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

### 2.3. Gap Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures

Because there are main gaps between the WB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Viet Nam's legislation, Project summarized and analyzed the different between policies with participation of project provinces, and proposed measures to address the differences, are outlined in Table 1 below.

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Table 1: MAIN GAPS BETWEEN COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT'S AND WORLD BANK'S AND PROPOSED POLICIES FOR PROJECT.

Policy	World Bank 's Policy (OP 412)	GoV's Policy	Proposed policy for the Project	Comments of People's Committee of Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen Province	Notes
Land/ Property					
Policy objectives	DP (Displaced People) should be assisted to restore or improved their living standards to the pre-project levels.	Resettlement site and its infrastructure should have equal or better development conditions than the existing one. (Article 35, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).	Livelihood, income sources and assets are restored to equal or better than before the project.	People's Committee of Hai Duong province: Unable to accomplish Income restoration and Rehabilitation assistance policy.	Comments of Hai Duong PPC will be not meet objectives of WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12.
Treatment of informal or not legal land users	Rehabilitation assistance to all displaced persons to achieve the policy objective.	In case of land is not eligible to compensation, PPC will consider to assist. (Article 6, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).	Rehabilitation assistance to all DPs, regardless of their legal status.	People's Committee of Hung Yen province: Affected informal or not legal land users will be not compensated for land, but will be compensated or assisted for assets on land and supported life stabilization. Models of assistance will be identified after preparing resettlement plan and consulting affected households.	According to WB's Policy (OP 4.12): Rehabilitation assistance to all DPs to achieve policy objectives.

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Policy	World Bank 's Policy (OP 412)	GoV's Policy	Proposed policy for the Project	Comments of People's Committee of Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen Province	Notes
Compensation for illegal structures	Compensation at replacement cost for all structures regardless of legality status.	Depending on the severity and legality of land, houses and buildings to be compensated, the maximum assistance by 80% of the compensation cost as stipulated in Article 19 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP (Article 20, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP)	Assistance at replacement cost for all structures, and provided regardless of legal status.	<p>People's Committee of Thai Binh province: Recommend applying the current policy of Vietnam on compensation, assistance for illegal structures on land.</p> <p>People's Committee of Hai Duong province: Recommend applying local evaluation for compensation (demolished structures), easy to implement and ensure the rights of DPs.</p> <p>Compensation for trees, crops and assets on land: Recommend to apply compensation rates by 100% as unit price enacted by the province.</p> <p>People's Committee of Hung Yen province: Recommend applying the Gov's Policy.</p>	<p>Comments of Thai Binh PPC are not meet WB's requirement.</p> <p>Comments of Hai Duong PPC are not meet WB's requirement.</p> <p>Comments of Hung Yen PPC are not meet WB's requirement on Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12.</p> <p>According to Decree No.38/2013/ND-CP dated 23 April 2013 of the Government, if there is gaps between policies, the agencies managing the project must report such to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.</p> <p>After approved proposed policy, the Client and Safeguard Consultant will coordinate with local authorities to train, guide and check compliance when implement this policy.</p>

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Policy	World Bank 's Policy (OP 412)	GoV's Policy	Proposed policy for the Project	Comments of People's Committee of Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen Province	Notes
Compensation					
Methods for determining compensation rates	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement cost.	Compensation for lost land is calculated at price close to transferring the land use right in the market. (Article 11, Decree 69/2009/ND-CP).	Independent appraiser identifies market price as a reference for PPC to define compensation price.	<p>People's Committee of Thai Binh province:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interviewing people to replacement cost survey on agricultural land will not give accurate results, because most of the transfer of agricultural land to be used for agricultural purposes is very little (mainly to other purposes).</li> <li>2. Recommend to apply unit price enacted by PPC on compensation, assistance for agricultural land.</li> <li>3. Recommend to define by regulations assistance for agricultural land acquisition, in which classified into two levels: acquiring from 10% to 30% and acquiring more than 30% of total agricultural landholdings.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acknowledged comments of Thai Binh province and added definitions: replacement costs for the agricultural land is transfer price for the same purpose.</li> <li>2. Compensation at replacement cost is required in WB's policy OP4.12. Appraiser will identify market price and PPC will appraise before carrying out compensation.</li> <li>3. In OP 4.12 there are acquiring 10% or less and acquiring more than 10% of agricultural land area. Project proposed two levels: lose 20% (10% for vulnerable group) or less and more than 20% (10% for vulnerable group) of agricultural land.</li> </ol>

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Policy	World Bank 's Policy (OP 412)	GoV's Policy	Proposed policy for the Project	Comments of People's Committee of Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen Province	Notes
				<p>People's Committee of Hung Yen province: Recommend applying unit price enacted annually by PPC on compensation, assistance for agricultural land; recommend supporting life stabilization for individual households losing 10% or more of agricultural land.</p>	
Compensation for income loss	All income losses should be compensated.	Income loss is assisted only for registered business. (Item 2, Article 20, Decree 69/2009/ND-CP and Item 2, Article 28, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP).	All income losses are to be compensated and restored.	<p>People's Committee of Hai Duong province: Impacts on income and business: Recommend to apply local regulations.</p>	<p>Comments of Hai Duong PPC will be not meet objectives of WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12; Item 2, Article 1, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP specified: Where the international agreements which Vietnam has signed or acceded to contain provisions different from those of this Decree, the provisions of such international agreements shall apply and provisions in Decree No.38/2013/ND-CP dated April 23, 2013 of the Government on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors, replacing Decree No.131/2006/ND-CP dated November 09, 2006.</p>

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Policy	World Bank 's Policy (OP 412)	GoV's Policy	Proposed policy for the Project	Comments of People's Committee of Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen Province	Notes
Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures taking	It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.	It is not addressed.	Social assessment undertaken and measures taken to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.		
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided. Not a follow up for full livelihood restoration after resettlement completion.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.		
Consultation and disclosure	Stakeholders participate in planning and implementation specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance and access to Grievances Mechanisms.	Is limited mostly to information sharing and disclosure. (Article 30 and 31, Decree 69/2009/ND-CP).	Participation designed and implemented to achieve policy objectives		

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Policy	World Bank 's Policy (OP 412)	GoV's Policy	Proposed policy for the Project	Comments of People's Committee of Thai Binh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen Province	Notes
Grievance and redress mechanisms	Grievance and redress mechanisms should be independent	The same body makes decisions on compensation, resettlement and initial handling of grievances. (Article 40, Decree 69/2009/ND-CP).	Independent grievance and redress mechanisms to be established. Stakeholders will be provided enough information and documents on independent grievance and redress mechanisms.		
Monitoring & Evaluation	Internal and External independent monitoring are required.	There is no explicit requirement on monitoring, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring.	Both internal and external monitoring are defined.		

3. Entitlement matrix for the affected persons under VRAMP.

The Entitlement matrix for the affected persons under VRAMP is shown in the Table 2 below.

Table 2: An Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact/Loss	Eligibility/ application		Entitlement
1. LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND	1.1 Owners of land with (i) LURC or (ii) in the process of acquiring LURC or (iii) are eligible to obtain LURC	The affected land is less than 20% of the total land area or less than 10% for vulnerable group.	(i) Cash compensation for their acquired land at 100% replacement cost. (ii) Compensation for affected assets at 100% replacement cost. (iii) Cash assistance per m2 as set out in PPC's policies.
		The affected land is from 20% of total land or from 10% for vulnerable group.	(i) As priority, compensation "land for land" with equivalent productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs, or, if requested by the DPs, or if "land for land" is not available, cash compensation for the lost land at replacement cost. (ii) Compensation for affected assets at 100% replacement cost. (iii) Cash assistance per m2 as set out in PPC's policies. (iv) Receive income restoration assistance and other assistances.
	1.2. Land user are not eligible to legalize	(i) Will not be compensated for land but will be compensated for loss of assets on land such as structures, crops and trees at 100% replacement cost. (ii) If DP is mainly earning income from agriculture, local authorities could consider allocating land for the DP based on the conditions of locality.	
1.3. Agricultural lands that are rented between households or individuals.	Compensation for land will be paid to Land use owner but compensation at 100% replacement cost of the assets will be paid to the land-users.		

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Type of Impact/Loss	Eligibility/ application		Entitlement
2. LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL LAND	2.1. Owners of land with (i) LURC or (ii) in the process of acquiring LURC or (iii) are eligible to obtain LURC:	Fully affected (Includes DPs whose remaining area is not enough for reconstruct of their houses).	(i) Relocation options are to be provided to DPs: - Self-relocate: Beside of compensation for acquired land at replacement cost, DPs are entitled to receive an allowance for preparing and levelling ground floor at the new resettled place as regulated in Decree 69/2009/ND-CP or - Allocated land in the resettlement sites with full infrastructure. (ii) Compensation for affected assets at 100% replacement cost. (iii) Provision of allowances due to relocation of house, as regulated in item 9 below.
		Partially affected (DPs whose remaining area is enough to rebuild the house)	(i) Cash compensation for their acquired land at 100% replacement cost. (ii) Compensation for affected assets at 100% replacement cost.
	2.2. Land users are not eligible for compensation (illegal land users).		(i) Compensation for affected assets at 100% replacement cost. (ii) If the land-user is not eligible for compensation and has no other place to reside, the user will be assisted to buy a plot or an apartment in a tenement house or with cash equivalent.
3. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES	Regardless of ownership/usage conditions.  Impact on Houses and building facilities and Impact on other structures.		(i) DPs will be compensated for their affected structures by 100% replacement cost without deduction of salvage material or depreciation. (ii) The compensation prices are calculated based on the actual affected areas. Each structure should be evaluated individually.
4. COMPENSATION TO LOSS OF RENTAL STATUS	Renters of Project affected houses and land		- A transportation allowance provided to tenants. - Assistance in finding a new rental house if required will be provided Whenever possible, DPs should be given choices among several options.
	Renters of State or organization's houses		- Provided with new apartment for rent, if possible, or - Assisted at 60% of replacement cost for the market value of the rented land and houses

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Type of Impact/Loss	Eligibility/ application	Entitlement
5. GRAVES/TOMBS	Households whose graves/tombs are affected by the Project.	DPs are fully compensated for the moving expenses, reburial and other related costs.
6. AFFECTED CROPS/TREES	Persons having crops/trees damaged.	Compensation is paid to DPs currently in cultivation at the market price of crops/trees and/or at the replacement cost of damaged crops/trees.
7. IMPACTS ON INCOME AND BUSINESS	Eligible owners of registered business	<p>(i) Compensation for loss of income for business registered will be at 50% of income after tax of one year (equivalent 100% of income after tax of six months) according to average income in previous 03 years.</p> <p>(ii) To provide a support equal to 70% of the basic salary for permanent laborers for economic establishments, production and households. The period to calculate support must not exceed 6 months.</p> <p>(iii) To provide compensation for the loss of business structures, production materials at full replacement costs of the structures, excluding depreciation.</p>
	Eligible owners of non-registered business	Compensation for loss of income for business registered will be at 50% of income after tax of six months (equivalent 100% of income after tax of three months) according to average income in previous 03 years.
8. TEMPORARY IMPACTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	DPs having residential land temporarily affected.	<p>(i) To compensate for all affected assets attached to land at the replacement cost</p> <p>(ii) To restore the land to its original condition.</p>
	DPs having agricultural land temporarily affected.	<p>(i) To compensate for a crop of crops/ plants at the full market price.</p> <p>(ii) To compensate for loss of income for the next crops during the time land is temporarily affected</p> <p>(iii) To restore the land to its original condition or improve land quality to equal or better levels prior to the project implementation.</p>

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Type of Impact/Loss	Eligibility/ application	Entitlement
	Business householders temporarily affected.	<p>(i) To compensate and support for lost income of collectives, private or individual enterprises if they are directly affected during construction stage.</p> <p>(ii) To compensate for affected assets attached to land at the replacement cost.</p>
9. AFFECTED PUBLIC ASSETS	Communes, wards, administrative units having public housing, structures, schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads, wastewater systems, and irrigation systems damaged.	<p>To restore or repair depending on each circumstance and the community do not have to pay for the expenses.</p> <p>For cultural structures, churches, communal dwelling houses, pagodas, hermitages, shrines under the local governance that need to be relocated, the Provincial People’s Committee shall make decisions based on proposals of the Resettlement and compensation Council and opinions of local authority and community in areas where there are affected structures.</p>
10. ALLOWANCE AND RESTORATION SUPPORT	All relocating households	<p>(i) Assistance for moving/resettlement: Relocated HHs will receive cash assistance for moving to the new place as per PPC’s regulation.</p> <p>(ii) Assistance for life stabilization: Relocated HHs will receive life stabilization support in cash, equivalent to 30kg of rice per person per month, at average market price at compensation time notified by Financial Department.</p> <p>Assistance for a period of 6 months for relocating to other places, and 3 months for reorganizing on the remaining land or repairing the remaining house.</p> <p>(iii) Assistance for renting house will be provided as per Provincial People’s Committee regulations.</p> <p>(iv) Assistance for Self-Relocation: DPs are entitled to receive an allowance for preparing and leveling ground floor at the new resettled place as regulated in Decree 69/2009/ND-CP. The amount will be provided as per Provincial People’s Committee regulations.</p>

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Type of Impact/Loss	Eligibility/ application		Entitlement
	Loss of Income/Livelihood due to loss of productive land	All DPs	All affected households are entitled to monetary support for job retraining equivalent from 1.5 to 5 time of agricultural land price of recovered agriculture land. The amount will be provided as per Provincial People’s Committee regulations
		DPs that lose 20% or more productive land holding (or from 10% for vulnerable group)	(i) DPs will be entitled to receive Life stabilization assistance as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Losing from 20% to 70% (or from 10% to 70% for vulnerable group).                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months if not relocating</li> <li>• 30 kg of rice per person per month for 12 months if relocating</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Losing more than 70%                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 kg of rice per person per month for 12 months if not relocating</li> <li>• 30 kg of rice per person per month for 24 months if relocating</li> </ul> </li> </ul> (ii) Other rehabilitation measures will be provided such as assistance with seeds or improved young animals, agricultural extension training, services, plant protection or veterinary services, technical assistance for business or non-farm production. The type of rehabilitation measures will be identified during the implementation of the RP in consultation with the DPs.
	Affected vulnerable groups		Vulnerable households will receive life stabilization of 30 kg of rice/ person / month for 24 months at the time of compensation.
	Bonus for timely handover of land for all DPs.		Households who hand-over their affected properties on time (partially or totally affected land) will be provided with bonus allowance. The amount will be in conformity with the locality's actual conditions.