

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT  
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT No.1**

**CENTRAL REGION TRANSPORT NETWORKS IMPROVEMENT  
SECTOR PROJECT (ADB5)**

**GIA LAI  
UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**October 2009**

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
COI	Corridor of Impact
CRTNP	Central Region Transport Networks Improvement Sector Project
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRCC	Development Research and Consultancy Centre
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
HHH	Head of Household
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
Km	Kilometer
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalid and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
PDOT	Provincial Department of Transport
PMU1	Project Management Unit No. 1
PMU1M	Project Management Unit No. 1 Middle Region
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
Project	Viet Nam Central Region Transport Networks Improvement Sector Project
PSC	Project Supervision Consultants
PPC/DPC/CPC	Provincial/District/Commune People's Committees
DRC	District Resettlement Committees
RC	Resettlement Committee
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROW	Right-of-Way
SES	Socio-Economic Survey

## Definition

Affected person (AP)	-	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.
Affected Household (AH)		In the case of <u>affected household</u> , 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.
Common property resources	-	mean all resources or assets that are held in communal or village ownership and include (but are not limited to) graves, burial grounds, wells, hand pumps and other affected drinking water sources, specimen trees, pagodas, churches and temples, shrines, religious symbols or sites, village ponds or community fishponds, schools, markets, community forest, community grazing land, irrigation canals and facilities, roads, paths, water supply lines and facilities, electricity lines and poles, and communication lines.
Compensation	-	means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project.
Cut-off date	-	means the date of completion of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for each sub-project, and establishes the eligibility for compensation for physical assets affected by a sub-project of the Project. Affected people and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each sub-project. People moving into the area impacted upon by the sub-project after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.
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.
Rehabilitation	-	means assistance measures provided under this Policy Framework other than compensation for acquired assets, and refers to the process of re-establishing incomes, livelihoods and living and social systems.
Relocation	-	means rebuilding housing assets, including productive land and public infrastructures in another location.
Replacement Cost	-	means the method of valuing assets at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of land markets, the Provincial People's Committee will establish a compensation structure that enables APs to restore their livelihoods to levels equivalent to or better than those maintained at the time of land acquisition and/or resettlement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Agricultural land: The replacement value of agricultural land will be based on a) its productive potential or, where applicable, the current market value of the land; plus b) the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and, c) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</li> <li>(ii) Residential and non-agricultural land: The replacement value equals a) the current market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure and services in the vicinity of the affected land; and b) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) Houses and other structures: The replacement value equals a) the current fair market prices for new building materials and labor to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure; plus b) the costs of transporting building materials to the construction site; c) the costs of any labor or contractors' fees; and, d) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement value of structures, no deductions are to be made for a) depreciation of the asset; b) the value of salvage materials; or, c) the value of benefits to be derived from the project.</li> <li>(iv) Annual crops: The replacement value for annual crops is equivalent to the average production over the last three years multiplied by the current market prices for agricultural products at the time of compensation.</li> <li>(v) Perennial plants and trees: The replacement value for perennial plants and trees is equivalent to current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the plants and/or trees.</li> <li>(vi) Other assets (community, cultural, aesthetic): Compensation will be calculated on the basis of the current market costs at time of compensation for repairing and/or replacing assets; or, the costs of mitigation measures. For example, compensation for the relocation of a gravesite will include all expenditures for excavation and construction of a new grave of similar type; exhumation and transport of remains to new grave; and, other reasonable costs.</li> </ul>
Resettlement effects	-	mean all negative situations directly caused by the Project, or any of its phases or sub-projects, including loss of land, structures, trees and crops, other immovable properties, income generation opportunities, and cultural assets.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	-	is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected person	-	means APs who will (i) lose more than 10 percent of their total agricultural land holding; (ii) relocate and/or lose more than 50 percent of their main residential and/or commercial structure; and/or (iii) lose more than 10 percent of their total income sources due to the Project.
Viable		means an area of adjoining residential and garden land sufficient for the reconstruction of a house large enough to provide the AP with acceptable living conditions. The minimum plot for determining reorganization will be equal to, or more than, the legal standard plot size for each town. It also refers to the stability of the structure itself, after the proportion of the structure is acquired for the Project.
Vulnerable persons, households or groups	-	are defined as distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects, including (i) those falling below the poverty line as defined by MOLISA, as well as any household earning up to 15% above the official poverty line; (ii) ethnic minority and other households living in remote, isolated areas or in communes with special difficulties as classified under Programme 135; or (iii) disadvantaged persons or households requiring "social protection" such as landless, disabled, handicapped, orphaned, vagrant, homeless, destitute, or lonely and elderly persons.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction.** The Viet Nam Central Region Transport Networks Improvement Sector Project (CRTNISP) will improve the road transport Networks in the central region of Viet Nam. This project is funded by the ADB and aims at assisting the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) to implement its poverty reduction strategy and to stimulate economic development through improvement of provincial and district roads in 19 poor provinces in central region.

**Gia Lai Updated Resettlement Plan.** The CRTNISP's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared and approved in August 2006 by the Bank and Vietnam Government. According to the ADB requirements towards the project, in its implementation stage, based on the approved RPF, it has to prepare and submit to ADB for approval updated resettlement plans<sup>1</sup> of its Phase 2's and Phase 3's subprojects, which should include the final data on subprojects' APs, the scale of their land acquisition and resettlement impacts, and final compensation options before delivery of compensation and assistances allowances to the APs and the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

The Resettlement Plans, RPs, would be prepared according to the CRTNISP's approved Resettlement Policy Framework, ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), and Operations Manual (OM) F2, (issued September 2006) following the requested project process. The RPs shall be based on a full census and detailed measurement survey of lost assets of 100 % of the APs (Detailed Measurement Survey, DMS), Socioeconomic Survey (SES) of at least 20 % of SAP's and 10% of marginally affected HHs, assessment of the replacement costs of all assets, and stakeholders' consultations about proposed entitlements and options for compensation and resettlement and income restoration.

PPMU in coordination with PMU1 and relevant agencies, with assistance from consultants, carried out staking and cadastral measurement. From March 2009 to June 2009, public meetings were carried out in the subprojects' affected communes, SES and DMS were undertaken, and copies of public information booklets have been distributed to all affected persons (APs). Meetings also were held to clarify the Project Resettlement Policies and agree on implementation procedures and schedule.

The objectives of the updated RP is to ensure that all people affected by land acquisition and resettlement in the affected communes are adequately compensated for lost assets and that sufficient measures are taken to ensure that they are able to restore pre-project living standards.

**Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** Based on the approved design and detailed measurement survey carried out, DMS, a total of 334 HHs, out of which there were 25 households will be severely affected (21 will lose 10% or more of their productive land, 4 businesses will have to reorganize on remaining land, and 1 house will be totally affected and will move back on remaining land.

**Compensation and Entitlement Policy.** The Project compensation and entitlement policy is designed to cover compensation for lost assets and assistance to restore or enhance livelihoods of all APs. The Resettlement Policy Framework approved in 2006 covers full range entitlements for various types of losses. Land and non-land assets are compensated at replacement cost. In addition to the agreed project entitlement matrix, the PPC of Gia Lai also applied additional allowances for affected households.

It should also be noted that in consultation with affected households, cash compensation is preferred as mode of compensation for all their losses as they found the impacts to be not significant.

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<sup>1</sup> For Gia Lai subprojects, no RP was prepared before this one



**Consultations and Disclosure.** Consultations with APs were carried out during the preparation of this updated RP and will continue throughout the various stages of the Project. The following disclosure activities were conducted: (i) the distribution of a Public Information Brochure (PIB) in Vietnamese (December 2008); and (ii) Placement of compensation charts in Vietnamese in district and commune offices (March and April 2009). This updated RP has been placed in Vietnamese and English in provincial, district and commune offices in May 2009. It will be uploaded on the ADB resettlement website immediately upon ADB approval. Series of meetings with APs at commune and village level have been conducted during preparation of this updated RP from March 2009 to June 2009.

**Implementation Arrangements.** The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Executing Agency for the Project, with responsibility for planning and implementation delegated to the Project Management Unit No. 1 (PMU1) and the Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU). To speed up project implementation, the Government recently has separated resettlement as an independent subproject and delegate management and implementation of resettlement subprojects to provinces. The PMU1 is responsible to work with relevant ministries to get budget for resettlement allocated adequately and transferred timely to project provinces. Provincial People Committee (PPC) delegates PPMU to be project manager of the resettlement subproject. DRC have been established in four affected districts. PPMU have been coordinating with consultants, DPCs, DRCs and CPCs to carry out resettlement activities and prepare this updated RP.

**Grievance Mechanism.** The Project has and continues to ensure that APs have clear and accessible mechanisms and procedures to address complaints and grievances about any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. A four-step process will permit APs to submit grievances to the Commune People's Committee (CPC) and, if not satisfied with the decision, appeal successively to the People's Committees at district and provincial levels and, finally, to the District People's Court.

**Monitoring.** The Project will ensure internal and external monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities. PMU1 is responsible for internal monitoring, in close collaboration with PPC, PPMU, DPC, DRC and CPC. An independent monitoring agency, the Development Research and Consultancy Centre (DRCC), has been selected by PMU1, to conduct external monitoring and evaluation, focusing on the social impacts of the Project and whether APs are able to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity. Monitoring will be carried out bi-annually during implementation of the RP, as well as post-evaluation 6-12 months after completion of all resettlement activities.

**Updated Resettlement Plan Budget.** Resettlement budget are made of i) compensation and rehabilitation costs and ii) operation costs. Total costs approved by the PPC for the subprojects are VND 2,111,843,599 or US\$ 124,226, in which VND 1,681,142,194 (98,891USD) for Subproject 670 in three district namely Mang Yang, Dak Doa and Chu Pah and VND 430,701,405 (25,335 USD) for Phu Tuc to Dat Bang road in Krong Pa Districts.

### **Implementation Schedule (Table 3A) and Implementation Milestones (Table 3B)**

These tables are set out below; they describe and summarize the steps involved in the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the Province

**Table 3 A: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Schedule
Consultation, DMS, SES and Disclosure	July 2008 – Aug.,2009
Submit updated RP to ADB for approval	1 <sup>st</sup> week Nov., 2009
Approval of updated RP by ADB	1 <sup>st</sup> week Nov , 2009
Compensation payment	2 <sup>nd</sup> week Nov., 2009
Award of civil works contracts	3rd week Nov., 2009
Clearance of acquired land	4 <sup>th</sup> week Nov., 2009
Start of civil works	1st Week Dec., 2009
Internal and External Monitoring	Oct., 2009 – until end of construction activities
Post Evaluation by independent monitoring agency	6-12 months after completion of construction activities

In Table 3 B below, resettlement supervisory milestones are depicted.

**Table 3 B: Resettlement Supervision Milestones**

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agencies	Completion Deadline	Status
<b>1.</b>	<b>Disclosure (PPTA Stage)</b>				
1.1	RPF posted on ADB website		ADB	8 / 2006	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Updated Resettlement Plan &amp; Budget</b>				
2.1	Establish DRCs		DPC	3/ 2008	
2.2	Demarcation of road ROW		PPMU	12/ 2008	
2.3	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	# of APs	PPMU, DRC, Consultant	1-5 /09	
2.4	Approval of compensation rates		PPC	8/2009	
2.5	Approval of RP & budget		PMU-1/MOT	9/2009	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Notification and Consultations</b>				
3.1	Published list of eligible APs		DRC	3/2009	
3.2	Public Information Meeting	# of APs	DRC, PPMU, Consultant	3-4/2009	
3.3	Consultations with severely affected HHs, women, vulnerable HHs	# of HHs	DRC, PPMU, Consultant	4/2009	
3.4	Notification to HHs about compensation payment	# of HHs	DRC	6/2009	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Detailed Rehabilitation Measures</b>				
4.1	Rehabilitation measures for severely affected people (SAHs), if applicable	# of AHs	DRC	8/2009	
4.2	Rehabilitation measures for very poor AHs, where applicable	# of HHs	DRC	8/2009	
4.3	Assistance for vulnerable HHs, where applicable	# of HHs	DRC	8/2009	

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agencies	Completion Deadline	Status
<b>5.</b>	<b>Disclosure of Updated Resettlement Plan</b>				
5.1	Information booklet distributed to APs	# of copies	PPMU/DRC	8/ 2008	
5.2	Updated RP placed in commune offices	# of copies	PPMU/DRC	3/ 2009	
5.3	Updated RP posted on ADB website		ADB	10/ 2009	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Implementation Capacity</b>				
6.1	PMU-1 & PPMU resettlement staff	# of staff	PMU-1/PPMU	9/2009	
6.2	Training of PMU-1 & PPMU staff	# of staff	Consultant	9/2008	
6.3	Setting up grievance redress committees	# of staff	PPMU, DRC	9/2008	
6.4	Documentation as grievances	As required	PPMU, DRC	9/2008	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	Sample	IMA		
7.2	Set-up internal supervision	As per RP	PMU-1/PPMU		
7.3	Contract external monitor	As per RP	PMU-1	9/2009	
7.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	PMU-1/PPMU	7/09 –2/11	
7.5	External monitoring reports	Semi-annual	IMA	9/2009 (Starting)-every 6 months	
7.6	Post-resettlement evaluation		IMA	6-12 months after the completion of construction	
<b>8.</b>	<b>Flow of Funds / Compensation / Land Acquisition</b>				
8.1	Disbursement of funds to PPC		PMU-1/PPMU	12/2008	
8.2	Compensation payments	# of APs	PPMU, DRC	9/2009	
8.3	Rehabilitation allowances	# of APs	PPMU, DRC	9/2009	
8.4	Land acquisition	# of m <sup>2</sup>	PPMU, DRC	8/2009	

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Viet Nam Central Region Transport Network Improvement Sector Project will improve the road transport network in the central region of Viet Nam. The objective of the Project is to assist the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) to implement its poverty reduction strategy and to stimulate economic development in poor provinces. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Executing Agency for the Project, with delegated responsibility to Project Management Unit No.1 (PMU-1). The Project has been approved by the Prime Minister at the Decision No 1435/TTg-CN dated 23/9/2005 and by the Ministry of Transport at the Investment Decision No 3674/QĐ-BGTVT dated 3/10/2005. The scope of the Project includes:

- i) Investments to rehabilitate provincial and district roads in 19 provinces; and,
- ii) Institutional strengthening for management of provincial road networks.

The Project will be prepared and implemented in three phases:

- (i) Phase 1: Nghe An, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Thuan and Lam Dong.
- (ii) Phase 2: Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Ninh Thuan, Dak Lak (1) and Dak Nong
- (iii) Phase 3: Thanh Hoa, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Kon Tum and **Gia Lai** and Dak Lak (2);

## 2. GIA LAI SUBPROJECTS

### 2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

The Central Region Transport Network Improvement Sector Project (ADB5) in Gia Lai includes 02 subprojects: PR670 (sub-project code 1601) and Phu Tuc – Dak Bang Road (subproject code 1603) (see Map below).

#### 2.1.1 Gia Lai Province – Road 1601 - PR 670:

##### - Description of the existing Terrain, Road and Land Occupation

Not linking specific villages

Road Class: Class V- Mountainous (TCVN 4054-05).

Road length: 45.4 km

Design speed: 30 kph

Existing embankment: 6.0 to 6.5 m

Existing pavement: No pavement except for two short sections with bituminous pavement

Pavement condition: Poor

Designed carriageway: 3.5 m – 1 lane

Designed shoulders: 1.5 m

Designed surfacing: DBST

The road passes through mountainous terrain over the largest part of the alignment but parts of the alignment are flat (5.8 km out of 45.4). The road does not go through any village with a

population density sufficient to require the use of an urban cross-section, with covered and lined side ditches.

The existing embankment width is not sufficient for the new standards and will require extensive widening.

There is no existing pavement except for a 15 – 35-cm thick layer of laterite lying on the existing ground. Two short sections (Km 0+000 to 0+700 and 45+300 to 45+400) have been paved with asphalt concrete on a crushed aggregate base lying on the subgrade. The laterite layer is in a poor condition and its elastic modulus varies from 350 to 4540 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The existing box and circular culverts are made of reinforced concrete. Most, if not all of them, shall be replaced.

Many junctions, including a few important ones, will require upgrading works. Stretches of electricity and telephone cables will require relocation because of the road widening or slight re-alignment.

#### **- ROAD DESIGN**

It was decided to apply standards for mountainous terrain to this road during the meetings held during the month of August 2007 in Da Nang.

The road alignment is mostly following the existing road and complies with the standards used. The vertical alignment gradients are complying with the standards.

Many deep cuts and one high embankment exist along the alignment.

The pavement structure complies with the standards and special requirements:

- Crushed stone aggregate sub-base and base.
- DBST surfacing.

The structure of the shoulders is the same as that of the pavement.

The drainage is based on the 25-year return flood.

Many of the existing cement concrete culverts will be lengthened and re-used. The new culverts are made of reinforced concrete.

Materials sources for fill materials, sand and crushed stone have been identified in the vicinity of the sub-project

### **2.1.2 Gia Lai Province – Road 1603 - Phu Tuc to Dak Bang:**

#### **- Description of the existing Terrain, Road and Land use**

Linking Phu Tuc to Dak Bang

Road Class: Class V- Mountainous (TCVN 4054-05).

Road length: 29.4 km

Design speed: 30 kph

Existing embankment: 6.0 to 6.5 m

Existing pavement: No pavement except for short sections with bituminous pavement

Pavement condition: Poor

Design carriageway: 3.5 m – 1 lane

Design shoulders: 1.5 m

Design surfacing: DBST.

The road passes through flat terrain and goes through one village with a population density sufficient to require the use of an urban cross-section, with covered and lined side ditches.

The existing embankment width is generally 6.0 to 6.5 metres wide but has been widened up to 15 metres in places. It will however generally not be sufficient for the new standards and will require extensive widening.

There is no existing pavement, except for short stretches with a bituminous pavement (3 sections totalling 2.1 km). The existing ground is in a poor condition and its elastic modulus varies from 550 to 900 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Many junctions, including a few important ones, will require upgrading works. Stretches of electricity and telephone cables will require relocation because of the road widening or slight re-alignment.

### **- Road Design**

It was decided to apply standards for mountainous terrain to this road during the meetings held during the month of August 2007 in Da Nang.

The road alignment is mostly following the existing road and complies with the standards used. The vertical alignment gradients are complying with the standards.

The pavement structure complies with the standards and special requirements:

- Crushed stone sub-base and base.
- DBST surfacing.

The structure of the shoulders is the same as that of the pavement.

From km 3+000 to km 4+000, a 22-cm thick cement concrete pavement is designed, lying on a sand bed 5-cm thick and crushed stone sub-base 15 cm thick. The section is occasionally flooded.

The drainage is based on the 25-year return flood.

Many of the existing circular and box culverts will be re-used and lengthened. The new culverts are made of reinforced concrete.

Materials sources for crushed stone have been identified in the vicinity of the sub-project.

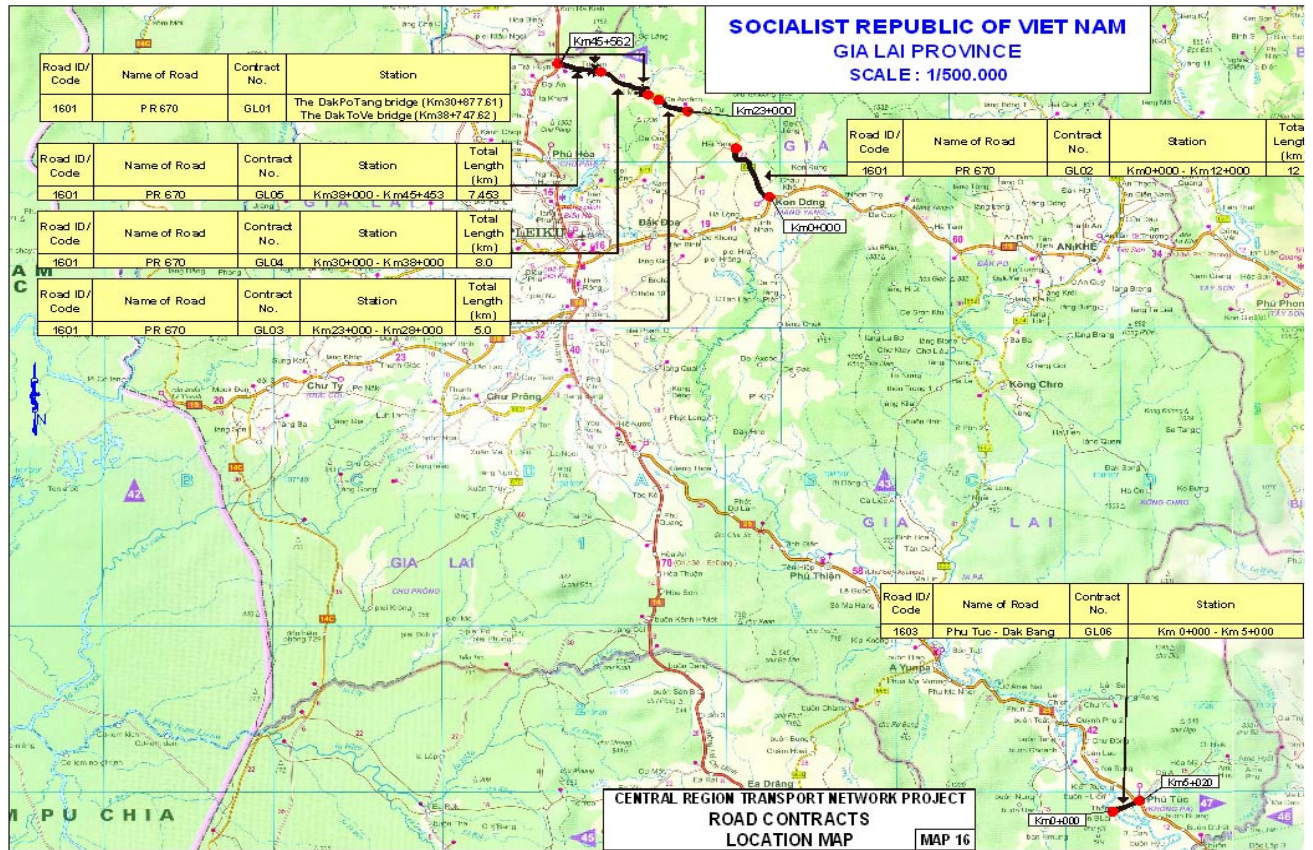


Figure 1: Map of Sub-Project

## **2.2 CORRIDOR OF IMPACTS**

Corridor of Impact of resettlement of the Project includes permanent and temporary acquired lands:

- i) Permanent acquired land: to toe of new road and/or edge of side drainage. All houses, structures, trees and crops will be removed for road.
- ii) Temporary acquired land: 1.5 m each side from toe of new road or/and edge of side drainage will be acquired temporary for construction implementation as follow:
  - Agricultural land: compensate loss of crops and trees during construction time.
  - Residential land: where houses, structures and other public facilities exist, contractors are required to have appropriate implementation approaches not to affect to houses and structures.



# Typical Cross Section of Corridor of Impact

## PR 670 & PHU TUC – DAK BANG ROUTE

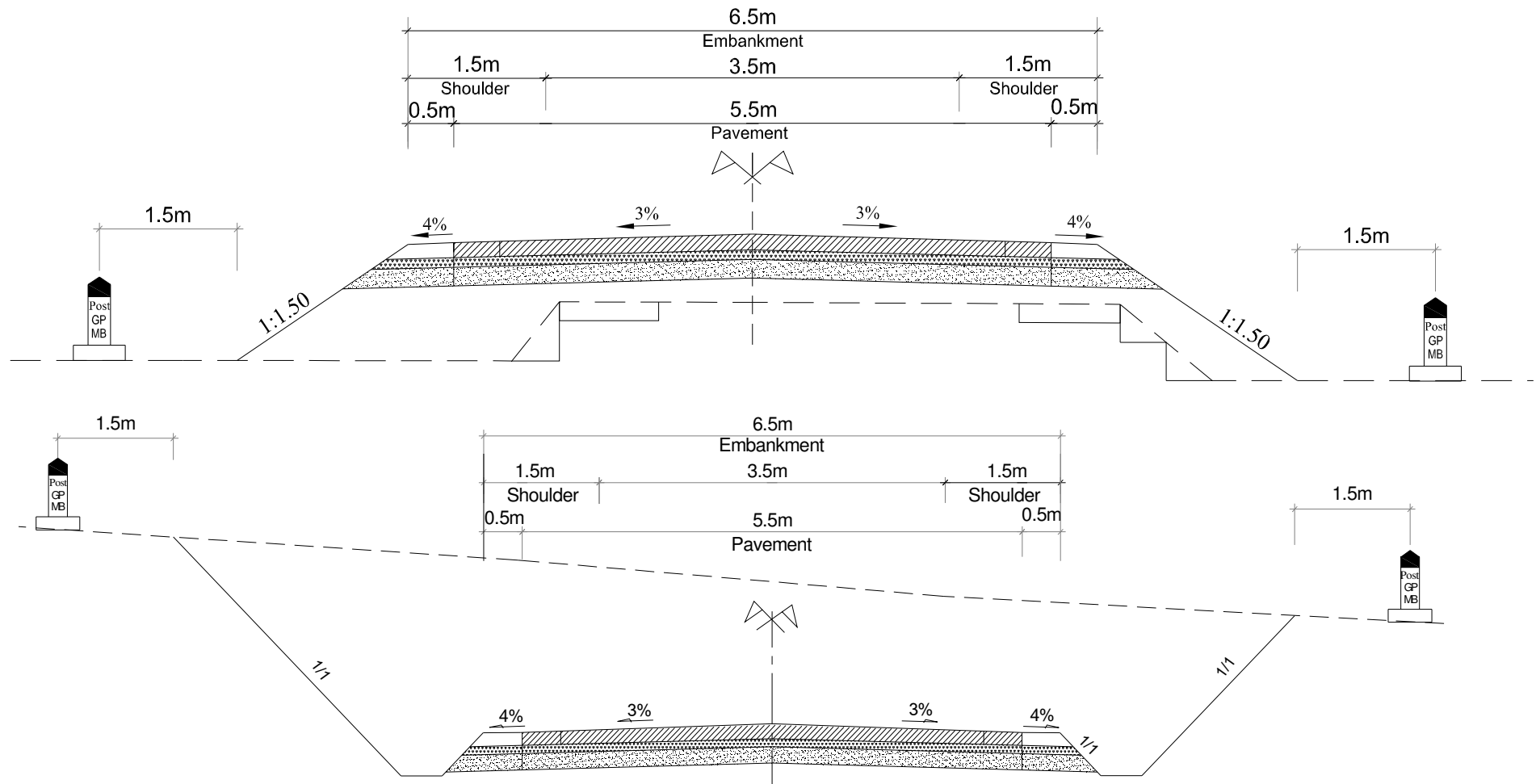


Figure 2: Corridor of Impact (COI)



### 3. RESETTLEMENT POLICY

#### 3.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal and policy framework for compensation and resettlement under the Project is defined by the relevant laws of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*. In cases where there are differences between the ADB Policy and GOV Regulation, this policy will take precedence. The principal documents include ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and relevant decrees and circulars issued by the Government of Vietnam. Specific to Gia Lai Province, the following decisions were issued for the subproject roads.

- Current regulations of Gia Lai PPC on land acquisition and resettlement within the province, including:
  - Decision No. 13/QĐ-UBND, issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 10 January 2009 on regulating compensation prices for houses and structures when State recovers land, applied within Gia Lai province
  - Decision No. 55/QĐ-UBND issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 26 February 2009 on regulating compensation prices for various trees and crops within Gia Lai province
  - Decision No. 82/2008/QĐ-UBND, issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 23 December 2008 on regulating compensation prices for various lands within Mang Yang district, Gia Lai province
  - Decision No. 76/2008/QĐ-UBND, issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 23 December 2008 on regulating compensation prices for various lands within Đắk Đoa district, Gia Lai province
  - Decision No. 84/2008/QĐ-UBND, issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 23 December 2008 on regulating compensation prices for various lands within ChưPăh district, Gia Lai province
  - Decision No. 74/2008/QĐ-UBND, issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 23 December 2008 on regulating compensation prices for various lands within Krông Pa district, Gia Lai province
  - Decision No. 25/2008/QĐ-UBND, issued by Gia Lai PPC, dated 15 May 2009, promulgating policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement when State recovers land, applied within Gia Lai province

#### 3.2 PROJECT COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

##### 3.2.1 Objective

The overall objective of the compensation and entitlement policy for the Project is to ensure that all people affected by the Project and its sub-projects are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-project living standards and income-earning capacity through compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures.

##### 3.2.2 Principles

The following principles have been adopted for the Project to guide the compensation and entitlement policy:

- (i) The acquisition of land and other assets and the relocation of affected people will be minimized as much as possible by exploring all viable options.

- (ii) All APs are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for their lost assets, incomes and businesses, including temporary losses or impacts.
- (iii) Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to severely affected people and other vulnerable groups to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.

Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poorest people and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, landless households, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minorities. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

- (iv) Affected people that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.
- (v) Lack of legal title to affected assets will not bar APs from entitlement to compensation and assistance to achieve the stated objectives of this Resettlement Policy Framework.
- (vi) As a priority, loss of agricultural land will be compensated with alternative land of equal size and productive capacity. If suitable replacement land is not available and/or at the “informed request” of APs, compensation will be paid in cash at replacement value base on current market prices for agricultural land of the same category (or productive capacity) as the affected land.
- (vii) Replacement land for agriculture, residential purposes and businesses will be provided with secure tenure status; all fees, sales taxes or other surcharges associated with transfer of land title will be waived.
- (viii) Compensation for permanent houses and other structures will be determined according to replacement value for materials and labor to rebuild similar structures, at current market prices in the locality. In determining replacement costs, depreciation of assets and salvage value of materials will not be taken into account.
- (ix) In the determination of compensation for movable structures including houses, where the structures can be moved easily, relocation and repair allowances will be calculated. An assessment of material replacement will be made, based on the condition of materials, with valuations calculated based on market prices.
- (x) In the case of the relocation of APs, replacement houses and/or agricultural land will be located as close as possible to the assets that were lost, and at locations acceptable to APs. Relocated APs will receive relocation and transition subsistence allowances.
- (xi) Efforts shall be made to maintain, to the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettled people and host communities.
- (xii) APs will be fully consulted and will participate in the preparation and implementation of RPs for each sub-project. The comments and suggestions of affected people and communities will be taken into account during the design and implementation phases of resettlement activities.
- (xiii) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during resettlement planning for each sub-project and the overall Project. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed for each sub-project and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the sub-project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xiv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent monitoring agency.

- (xv) Detailed RPs will be translated into Vietnamese or, where necessary, the local language and placed in the commune offices for the reference of APs as well as other interested groups.
- (xvi) ADB shall not approve award of civil works contract for any sub-project to be financed from the loan proceeds unless the Resettlement Plan following detailed design and based on detailed measurement survey has been submitted to and approved by ADB. The Ministry of Transport shall ensure that civil works contractors are not issued a notice of possession of site for construction works with respect to any specific section of a road unless, for that section, MOT has (i) satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the approved RP, compensation payment and relocation to new sites; and (ii) ensured that required rehabilitation assistance is in place and the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.

### **3.2.3 Eligibility**

For the Project, the cut-off-date for eligibility for entitlement is defined as the completion of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected land. For this sub-project the land DMS has been completed in May 2009. People who move into the sub-project area and/or who construct assets after the sub-project cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. They will be given sufficient advance notice, and requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. However, their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not have to pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.

### **3.2.4 Resolving Inconsistencies on Involuntary Resettlement**

With the promulgation of Decree 197/2004/ND/CP (3/12/2004) and relevant decrees stated above, the policies and practices of the Government have become more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, as per approved in 2006 Resettlement Framework, provisions and principles adopted in this updated RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 131/2006/ND-CP (November 2006), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

*It should also be noted that as per Decree 197/2004, Article 32, it states "Apart from the supports prescribed in Articles 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of this Decree, basing themselves on the local realities, the provincial-level People's Committee presidents shall decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons who have land recovered; special cases shall be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision".*

## **4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **4.1.1 Ministry of Transport (MOT)**

The MOT is the Executing Agency, responsible for approving project documents, providing funds and guidance to PMU-1 and for the overall implementation and coordination of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement and EMDP activities.

### **4.1.2 Project Management Unit No1 (PMU1)**

PMU-1 is the acting representative of the MOT for the Project. Within PMU-1, the Project Management Division 1 is responsible for implementation and ongoing management of Project activities, including land acquisition and resettlement. Selected Project activities will be delegated to a PMU-1 and its Project Management Division 1. Land acquisition and resettlement activities in Gia Lai province will also be delegated to o PMU-1 and its Project Management Division 1.

### 4.1.3 Provincial People's Committee (PPC):

The Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the principal authority at the provincial level assigned by the Government for preparation and implementation of RPs for the Project. The responsibilities of the PPC include:

- Instruct, organize, make notifications, mobilize all organizations, individuals on compensation, assistance, resettlement and site clearance policies in correct conformity with the land recovery decision of competent State agencies.
- Instruct PDOF, PDOC, PDONRE and PPMU (resettlement project manager) to provide PPC with advice so as to enable the issue of decisions on replacement costs for land, structures, crops and trees, regulations on supports and allowances, resettlement plans, trainings, land classification, and urban and rural land quotas. Instruct on procedures for appraisal of compensation plans as part of updated resettlement plans (RPs).
- Assign PPMU and DPCs to instruct DRCs to collaborate with authorized bodies to measure and extract information from cadastral maps on the acquired land, which will be used as a basis for DMS, IOL and RP preparation. At the same time, PPC issue decisions on allocation and / or acquire land to construct roads, resettlement areas proposed by the Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management.
- Assign CPCs and DPCs to protect resettlement stakes, ROW stakes from any encroachment within the ROW and its safety corridor.
- Instruct relevant agencies to settle complaints, denunciations from citizens on compensation, assistance and resettlement under authorities provided by law. Ensure objectivity and fairness when compensation, assistance and resettlement are considered and decided when the State recovers land under authorities provided in this Decree. Decide or authorize the district People's Committee to take coercive measures regarding cases of people who deliberately refuse to implement the State's land recovery decision under authorities.
- Instruct, examine and deal with violations in cases of compensation, assistance and resettlement.

### 4.1.4 Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) under Provincial department of Transport (PDOT) (Resettlement Project Manager assigned by PPC)

PPMU under PDOT coordinates with RCs to implement resettlement procedures including DMS, land use right ratification, land classification to prepare RPs for APs; Compensates and relocates public facilities within Project COI.

### 4.1.5 District People's Committee

The **District People's Committee (DPC)** has the responsibility to:

- (i) Lead public information campaign to mobilize all affected peoples on RPF and resettlement implementation following the land acquisition decision.
- (ii) Appoint members to the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). Instruct the DRC to prepare and implement RPs; appraise and approve RPs as delegated by the PPC.
- (iii) Collaborate with provincial departments and project manager to carry out construction of resettlement site as delegated by the PPC.
- (iv) Redress grievances on resettlement compensation and support as decentralized by the PPC. Determine resettlement enforcement activities as decentralized by the PPC, coordinate with functional agencies to implement enforcement.
- (v) Direct district departments to appraise RPs submitted by DRC and submit to PPC for approval or approved if delegated.

#### 4.1.6 District Resettlement Committee (DRC)

The **District Resettlement Committee (DRC)** has the responsibility to:

- (i) Plan, organize and implement resettlement activities in the district on behalf of the DPC. Coordinate with consultant and PPMU to stake out the ROW, conduct measurement survey, DMS and SES, prepare compensation charts, RPs and progress reports.
- (ii) Cooperate with land management agency to identify and be responsible for legality and classification of land based on current policies and regulations.
- .
- (iii) Coordinate with relevant communes to carry out public information campaign on COI, Project compensation and entitlement policies, purpose and significance of the resettlement and other matters as required and announce the cut off date and ban on construction / development within the ROW (COI)
- (iv) Cooperate with related bodies to complete procedures on LURC for Households with changes in their land due to the Project.
- (v) Open a bank account and use own stamp or use stamp of the Functional Division of the DPC during the resettlement process.
- i) Manage budgets for compensation in the district in compliance to the Project and Government policies. Following allocation of funds by PPC, organize payments for APs timely, and is responsible for accounting balance as per Project regulations. PPMU should be audited by an auditor introduced by the PPMU.
- (vi) Hear and resolve AP grievances regarding resettlement policies and entitlements that have been appealed from CPC, appointing inspectors to review the circumstances of specific complaints.
- (vii) Ensure hand over of clear construction sites on time. In case of delay, DRC should report to the DPC and PPC as needed.

The DRC are formed of the following members:

- Head of the DRC: President or Vice President of DPC
- Standing Deputy Head: Leader of District Finance Division
- Standing member: Representative from PPMU
- Members include: heads of relevant divisions (District Transport Division, Construction Division, Natural Resources and Environment Division, Agriculture Division), president or vice president of CPCs and 1 or 2 representatives of the APs.
- Task Team include: experts of PPMU, DRCs (transport, land administration, finance, construction, etc) and representative from Consultant.

#### 4.1.7 Commune People's Committee (CPC)

The **Commune People's Committee (CPC)** has the responsibility to: Organize public information campaigns on the purposes of land acquisition, RPF, mobilize local organizations and individuals to accept and follow the RPF; Cooperate with the DPC and APs to choose the most appropriate location for construction of resettlement areas, if needed; Participate actively in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, rehabilitation assistance and social development support; Sign compensation and other resettlement documents of APs; and Coordinate with DRC to hold meetings with APs to ensure that grievances of APs are properly addressed

#### **4.1.8 Affected Persons**

During implementation of RPs and the updating of RPs, APs and their representatives will participate in the following activities:

- (i) SES, IOL and DMS data collection, asset valuation and agreements.
- (ii) Consultation meetings
- (iii) Resettlement locations as needed.
- (iv) Construction of houses and other technical assistance as required
- (v) Removal and relocation of affected assets

#### **4.1.9 Consultant**

The consultants are tasked to guide and assist during RP updating and implementation. The activities include consultation and disclosure activities, SES, DMS, design appropriate rehabilitation measures or programs, finalization of RP budget. The consultants are also tasked to assess capacity of project staff and provide trainings and appropriate capacity building activities.

The consultants will work closely with the concerned agencies to ensure accurateness and validity of DMS and SES data and compliance with RPF and RPs. Ensure that the updated RPs are disclosed to APs prior to submission to ADB for review and approval.

## **5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS AND RESOLUTION MECHANISM**

A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to address AP grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. All APs will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed procedures for filing grievances and an appeal process will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress mechanism and appeal procedures will also be explained in the PIB that will be distributed to all APs.

APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement requirements; compensation policy, entitlements, rates and payment; and, strategies and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance programs. AP complaints can be made verbally or in written form. In the case of verbal complaints, the committee hearing the complaint will be responsible to make a written record during the first meeting with the AP. APs who present their complaints to the CPC, DPC or PPC will be exempt from all administrative fees incurred. In addition, APs who lodge complaints and appeals to district courts will be provided with free legal representation.

For the purposes of grievance redress and resolution, the RCs at commune, district and provincial levels will also serve as the Grievance Redress Committees. The Commune Grievance Redress Committee will make all reasonable attempts to settle AP issues at the commune level through community consultation; and, as required, the involvement of NGOs, mediators and facilitators, as well as social and resettlement experts. Moreover, to avoid a redress process, grievances will be prevented to the extent possible through careful sub-project design and implementation. Effective strategies include full and frank participation and consultation with APs; establishing a rapport between the affected communities and the implementing agencies; and, frequent interactions, transparency and monitoring.

The procedure described in the four steps below is consistent with the legal process for resolution of disputes in Viet Nam. However, the system is oriented primarily towards disputes between people, as opposed to between people and government. Therefore, as part of the Project internal monitoring and evaluation, each PPC and PMU-1 will keep a written record of



all grievances and complaints brought forward by APs, as well as their final resolution. The independent monitoring agency contracted for external monitoring and evaluation will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The independent agency may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances.

The PMU-1 and the PPC will be responsible to ensure that the grievance redress procedures and timeframes are explained clearly to each level of People's Committees

## **6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM**

### **6.1.1 Internal Monitoring**

The Project Management Division 1 of PMU-1 and its delegates at PMU-Middle are responsible for internal monitoring of RP implementation. In particular, the Resettlement Specialists in the project management teams at PMU-1 and PMU-Middle, with assistance from the PSC and in collaboration with PRCs/PPMUs, will supervise and monitor the implementation of RP; and, prepare and submit quarterly monitoring reports to PMU-1.

The monitoring reports will summarize land acquisition and resettlement progress against monitoring indicators; and, where necessary, recommend changes to ensure that the implementation of the RP conforms to the objectives and procedures in the RP. PMU-1 will submit recommendations for change to MOT and ADB for review and approval.

### **6.1.2 External Monitoring**

PMU-1 has recruited an independent monitoring agency (IMA), Development Research and Consultancy Centre (DRCC), to conduct external monitoring for the Project in August 2007. The monitoring agency has been mobilized, and will carry out independent bi-annual reviews of RP and, as relevant, EMDP implementation to determine whether intended goals are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed.

A Post-Resettlement Evaluation will be carried out 6-12 months after completion of all resettlement activities, using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during monitoring activities.

The external monitoring agency will maintain databases of resettlement and, as relevant, ethnic minority monitoring information that will be updated every six months. All monitoring databases will be fully accessible to implementing agencies and PMU-1.

The independent monitoring agency will carry out a replacement cost survey to verify and update the PPC compensation rates and ensure that the current market rates are applied and are acceptable as replacement values to both APs and PPC/PPMU

## **7. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION**

## 7.1 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE DURING RP PREPARATION

Prior to the conduct of the Socio-economic surveys (SES) and Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS), PMU1, PPMU requested DPC and CPC to inform all APs about the proposed project, potential impacts, RP preparation activities, project entitlements (i.e., compensation payment based on current market rates) and schedule of DMS and SES.

The Public Information Brochure (PIB) in Vietnamese with content presented in Appendix 10.2 has been delivered to APs in August 2008 and placed at commune offices.

Series of meetings with APs at village and commune levels were conducted by DRCs and CPCs in conjunction with Consultant and participation of PPMU during DMS and SES activities from March 2009 to May 2009. Meetings provided APs with additional information about the Project and an opportunity for open discussion about resettlement policies and procedures. Interviews and focus group discussions with severely affected households as well as with local competent authorities/agencies were also held by PMU and consultant to identify APs' needs, priorities and proposed measures for restoration of their income and living standards.

## 7.2 UPDATED RP DISCLOSURE

As soon as Compensation Charts are approved by PPC, they are placed at the CPC office. It is regulated that placement of approved compensation charts should be done at least 7 days prior to start of payment.

Copies of this updated RPs in Vietnamese have been made available at PPC, DPC and CPC offices. The updated RP will be uploaded on the ADB website immediately upon ADB approval.

# 8. SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES) AND DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS)

## 8.1 RESULTS OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES).

SES and DMS were carried out from January 2009 to the end of May 2009 in the affected Districts. The DMS indicate that 334 households were affected. There is also 25 severely affected HHs. A total of 328 affected households were interviewed for the SES. The objectives of the socio-economic analysis are to determine issues related to compensation and site clearance; provide basis to evaluate and monitor the ability of recovering living standards for affected households after implementing resettlement.

## 8.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

Most of the head of affected households are male, accounting for 88 % of the total number of affected households. The percentage of households headed by females account for 12 % of the households or 41 households. Along the two different roads – PR 670 and PR Phu Tuc – Dat Bang, the figures were the same, 88 % and 12 % respectively. There are 155 HHs of ethnic minority,

The average age of the affected population surveyed is 44 years. Most of the HHHs, some 40 % are below 40 years of age, and some 9 % being older than 60 years of age. In 13 % of the HHs, a woman is the HHHs. See Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Affected Household Classified by Age and Gender of Household Heads**

Sub-project/ Location		a) Numbers of HHs Surveyed (HH)	b) Gender of Head of AHHS (person)		c) Average age of surveyed HHHS	c) HHHS by age (pers.)					
			Male	Female		No. Of HHHS giving response	<=30 age	31 - 40 age	41 - 50 age	51 - 60 age	>60 age
Gia Lai Sub-project		328	287	41	43.8	292	38	79	104	45	26
%		100.0	87.5	12.5		100.0	13.0	27.1	35.6	15.4	8.9
1. PR 670		233	203	30	42.8	197	33	50	74	23	17
		100.0	87.1	12.9	18.4	84.5	14.2	21.5	31.8	9.9	7.3
1. Mang Yang Dist.	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	9	8	1	45.9	9	0	2	6	1	0
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	41	31	10	43.1	41	4	17	15	1	4
2. Dak Doa District	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	26	26	0	48.7	26	0	7	9	6	4
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	10	10	0	38.1	10	3	3	3	0	1
3. Chu Pah District	3.1. Dak To Ver Comm.	93	81	12	41.4	65	17	11	24	7	6
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Comm.	54	47	7	41.2	44	9	10	16	8	1
II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang		95	84	11	45.6	94	5	29	29	22	9
		100.0	88.4	11.6	48.0	98.9	5.3	30.5	30.5	23.2	9.5
1. Krông Pa District	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	30	26	4	47.7	29	1	7	9	9	3
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	48	43	5	45.7	47	2	16	15	8	6
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	17	15	2	41.8	16	2	6	3	5	0

## 8.3 SOCIAL - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

### 8.3.1 Academic level

Academic level of the surveyed affected HHs is 6.9 grade, which around the average in this part of Vietnam. Some 23 % has attained upper secondary school and 27 % only primary school. Lower secondary school has been attained by 41 %. Some 6 % of the head of households were illiterate. There are no households who went to university. The surveyed HH's members, had a lower academic grade of 5.6 . Among the HHs, there were 14 persons or 5.6 % which were illiterate, whilst for the HH members, there were 43 persons or 1.3 % which are illiterate. Some 94 % of the HHs can read and write or have a formal education. Among the HHs members, it is very similar. Among the HHs members, there are some 15 % which have attended Upper Secondary School, and 3 persons which have attended University. There are 33 children in eligible ages which for some reasons do not attend school. For further details, please see Table 2 and 3.

**Table 2: Academic level of surveyed Household Heads**

Sub-project/ Location	Heads of HH res- pondin g (pers)	Average age of HHH (y.o./HH H)	Academic levels of affected Heads of HH						
			Average level (Grade / person )	a) illiterate %	b) Can read and write (%)	c) primary school (%)	d) Lower secondary (%)	e) Upper secondary (%)	f) University and college (%)
Gia Lai Sub-project	251	43.8	6.9	5.6	4.4	26.7	40.6	22.7	0.0
1. PR 670	168	42.8	6.4	7.7	6.0	31.0	38.1	17.3	0.0

<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	9	45.9	9.0				77.8	22.2	
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	41	43.1	7.2		14.6	22.0	29.3	34.1	
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	26	48.7	6.5			38.5	50.0	11.5	
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	8	38.1	3.9		12.5	75.0	12.5		
<b>3. Chu Pah District</b>	3.1. Dak To Ver Comm.	49	41.4	4.7	26.5	4.1	30.6	36.7	2.0	
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commu.	35	41.2	7.6	0.0	2.9	34.3	37.1	25.7	
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	25	47.7	9.1		4.0	4.0	40.0	52.0	
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	41	45.7	7.6	2.4		26.8	36.6	34.1	
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	17	41.8	7.2			17.6	76.5	5.9	

**Table 3: Education – Academic Level of Members among Surveyed Households**

Sub-project/ Location		Number of affected persons giving responses (pers)	Average age of HHs (y.o./ HHs)	Education composition of HHHs surveyed members (person)							
				Average level (Grade/person)	a) illiterate	b) Can read and write	c) primary school	d) Lower secondary	e) Upper secondary	f) University and college	g) Children not old enough to go to school
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>416</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>1. PR 670</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	28	29.2	8.7	0	0	4	12	12	0	0
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	60	26.9	5.3	1	1	40	12	5	0	1
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	23	27.2	7.0	0	1	7	8	5	0	2
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	26	17.2	4.8	0	0	15	2	1	0	8
<b>3. Chu Pah District</b>	3.1. Dak To Ver Comm.	128	25.0	4.0	31	1	57	25	4	0	10
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commu.	28	30.5	5.4	2	0	16	8	2	0	0
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	50	28.0	7.1	2	3	11	9	20	3	2
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	56	21.1	5.7	6	2	19	13	9	0	7
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	17	24.4	7.4	1	0	3	6	4	0	3

### 8.3.2 Employment and Income

Most of the 327 affected HHHs are engaged in agriculture, amounting to 282 HHs or 86 % of the total. Only 16 affected HHHs are in the commercial and service sector. There are also

some 7 HHHs, who are employed as teachers. Finally, there are 8 Affected HH, in which the Head of HH is retired. Thus, the affected households are predominantly farming households. See Table 4.

**Table 4: Main Occupation of surveyed HHHs**

Sub-project/ Location		Number s of Head of HHS Surveye d (Person )	Of which, by main occupation						
			Farmer (perso n)	Trader (perso n)	Service s (person )	Gov. Employee (person)ers )	Teache r (perso n)	Retired/ Elderly(perso n)	Others (perso n)
Gia Lai Sub-project		327	282	14	2	14	7	8	0
%		100.0	86.2	4.3	0.6	4.3	2.1	2.4	0.0
1. PR 670		232	208	7	2	9	2	4	0
1. Mang Yang Dist.	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	0
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	41	40	1	0	0	0	0	0
2. Dak Doa District	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	26	19	3	1	3	0	0	0
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	11	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
3. Chu Pah District	3.1. Dak To Ver Comm.	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commu.	92	85	0	0	3	1	3	0
II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang		95	74	7	0	5	5	4	0
1. Krông Pa District	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	30	23	1	0	3	2	1	0
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	48	35	6	0	1	3	3	0
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	17	16	0	0	1	0	0	0

According to MOLISA, in rural areas the poverty line is defined as when per capita income is below 220,000 VND per month (or 1 million VND per household).

The average per capita income of the surveyed HHs – 80 - equals 574,000 VND per month for Gia Lai project as a whole. Some 31 % of the surveyed HHs is in the average income group with income from 401,000 to 700,000 VND/person/month. The above average income group (with income of 701,000 -1,500,000 VND/person/month) accounts for 29 %, and the highest – more than 1,500,000 VND - income group counts for 6 % of the surveyed HHs. The poorer income group with a per capita income, varying between 200,000 to 400,000 VND per month, accounts for 29 %. The poorest group with income below the poverty line consists of 5 % of the total number of surveyed HHs. Further details are in Table 5 below.

In the Subproject areas, the Chu Drang Commune had the lowest – 311,000 VND – average, and the Phu Tuc town the highest average – 658,000 VND.

**Table 5: Distribution of Households by Income Group**

Sub-project/ Location	No. of surveyed	HHs by income groups (1000 VND/person/month) HH
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		HHs (HHs)	Average per capita income (1000 vnd/person/month)	<=201	201 - 400	401 - 700	701 - 1000	1001 - 1500	>1500
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. PR 670</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	5	398	0	2	3	0	0	0
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	10	439	0	6	2	0	2	0
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	5	503	0	1	3	1	0	0
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	5	436	1	2	1	0	1	0
<b>3. Chu Păh District</b>	3.1. Dăk To Ver Comm.	24	781	1	0	6	9	6	2
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commu.	7	816	0	1	2	1	1	2
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	11	658	0	4	4	2	0	1
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	9	307	1	6	2	0	0	0
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	4	311	1	1	2	0	0	0

### 8.3.3 Assets ownership

The most common asset owned by the households was bicycles. Next comes the motorbike, with 96 owned by 80 HHs. Television sets and mobile phones were found in around 74 % and 68 % of the HHs, respectively. One HH had a car and 65 had ricecookers. See Table 6 below for further details..

**Table 6: Assets Ownership of Affected Households**

Local/ Sub-project		Total Surveyed AHHs (HHs)	Bicycle (Unit)	Motorbike (Unit)	Car (unit)	Washing Machine (Unit)	Valuable furniture (Unit)	TV (Unit)	Home telephone (Unit)	Cell phone (Unit)	video (Unit)	Computer (Unit)	Rice Cooker (Unit)	Machinery (unit)
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Binh quan/ho (Unit/HHs)</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1. PR 670</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Binh quan/ho (Unit/HHs)</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	5	7	9				5	5	10	5		5	
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	10	15	12				10	2	13	5		3	
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	5	8	6		1		6	3	5	5		7	
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	5	8	7		1		5	1	2	5		5	
<b>3. Chu Păh District</b>	3.1. Dăk To Ver Comm.	24	37	22			1	20		13	17		23	10
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commu.	7	9	7			1	7	1	3	3		7	2

<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Binh quan/ho (Unit/HHs)</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	11	16	17	1		1	9	4	12	9	1	9	1
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	9	10	11				8	3	5	4		3	2
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	4	4	5				4	1	5	3		3	

### 8.3.4 Infrastructure

All 56 HHs who provided information on access to infrastructure shows that all are connected to the national grid and have access to electricity. All HHs – 100 % - view themselves as having access to safe drinking water. All had dug wells. A substantial amount of the respondents – 61 % - do not have private toilettes and uses the free space – paddy fields and the forest. Very few have private toilettes such as pit latrines and septic tanks. Some 41 % have a kind of bathroom. Almost all HH – 84 % - use electricity for cooking, but some also use other sources of energy such as gas – 30 % of the HHs. Further details are shown in the Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Living Conditions and Energy source for Cooking**

Living Condition		I. PR 670					II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang		Total	
		Sub-total		Mang Yang Dist.	Dak Doa Dist.	Chu Pah Dist.	Krong Pa District			
		HH	%	HH	HH	HH	HH	%	HH	%
Total number surveyed HH		56	100	15	10	31	24	100	80	100
Have Electricity	No	0					0		0	
	Yes	56	100	15	10	31	24	100	80	100
Safe water sources	No	0					0		0	
	Yes:	56	100	15	10	31	24	100	80	100
	Tap water	0					10	42	10	13
	Dug well	56	100	15	10	31	14	58	70	88
	Other	0					0		0	
Have Private and type of toilette	No:	34	61	7	5	22	14	58	48	60
	Free space, rice field, canal, bank	29	52	7		22	14	58	43	54
	Forest	7	13	1	5	1	0	0	7	9
	Other	0					0		0	
Have Private and type of toilette	Yes:	22	39	8	5	9	10	42	32	40
	Flush/pit latrine and septic-tank	13	23	8	5		7	29	20	25
	Bucket	4	7			4	3	13	7	9
	Temporary	5	9			5	0	0	5	6

Private bathroom: <b>No:</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	6	5	22	<b>14</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>
Type of bathroom	<b>Yes :</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	9	5	9	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>
	Brick with shower and heater	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
	Low standard bathroom	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	8	5	1	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>
	Simple roof	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	1		8	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Source of energy for cooking	Wood	<b>54</b>	<b>96</b>	13	10	31	<b>20</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>93</b>
	Coal	<b>0</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	Electricity	<b>47</b>	<b>84</b>	6	10	31	<b>22</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86</b>
	Gas	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	8	2	9	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>

### 8.3.5 HHs perception towards Project Impacts

Affected households were informed by the PPMU and local authorities on the project and its resettlement policies applied for their lost assets. They were made aware of their entitlements described in the RPF and the Subproject Resettlement Plan. All the HHs expressed their strong support towards the Project, expecting that it could bring great benefits for their communities and themselves. They believed that investment of the road will radically improve their traffic conditions, creating favorable conditions for communication, marketing local products, exchanges of goods, facilitate travelling to school for children etc..

All of the interviewed people considered that the road development would improve their transport standard. Access to the market was also viewed as an advantage, coming out from the upgraded road. Most of them do not believe that the upgraded road would improve their incomes. Likewise, the road would not improve the availability to work. However, education would benefit from the upgraded road. Some 94 % of the surveyed HHs expected that the project would improve conditions for education of their children.

According to discussions between the HHs and the Province, the subproject would connect with the other parts of the Province and this will be viewed as the main road. This is very much supported and will develop culture and economic in the areas.

There is a big need to improve the road, and this is very much supported by the HHs. This will ensure the safe and faster transportation of materials, goods and people. The benefit from the new road is higher than the negative consequences such as resettlement and relocation. They do also believe that their income will increase, because of better access to the market.

The condition of the existing road is very bad and is difficult to use in the rainy season. During the dry season, the road gets very dusty. The bad condition of the road causes problems for the children to go to school during rainy season. Heavy traffic cannot use the road during rainy season. The improved road can be used over the full season. Cost and time spent for transportation will be lower, and the children can go to school, irrespective of weather.

### 8.3.6 Gender aspects

- **Education**

The results of socio-economic survey showed that there is no gender discrimination in schooling or education. Almost all school-aged boys and girls of affected HHs go to school. However, previously the women were disadvantaged in the education sector, compared to the males. Thus, average education of male HHs is equal 6.9 grade/HH, compared to the same average for female HH. According to the Province Officer, women above 30 years of age,



have less education as compared to the young generation. The gender gap in academic level tends to reduce among the young generation. Among the members of the HHs, females have a higher grade than the men. See Table 8 below..

**Table 3: Academic level of surveyed Household Heads and HH's members, disaggregated by Gender**

Unit: grade/person

Sub-projects/ Locations		Average Academic levels of affected Heads of HH (Grade/ person)			Average academic level of HH's members (Grade/ person)		
		Male	Female	Average level	Male	Female	Average level
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>1. PR 670</b>		<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Commune	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.4	10.0	8.7
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	7.4	6.8	7.2	5.4	4.0	5.3
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Commune	6.5	-	6.5	7.2	6.0	7.0
	2.2. Dak Somei Commune	3.9	-	3.9	4.9	4.0	4.8
<b>3. Chu Pah District</b>	3.1. Dak To Ver Commune	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commune	7.4	9.0	7.6	5.4	-	5.4
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>1. Krong Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	9.2	8.3	9.1	7.6	6.7	7.1
	1.2. Phu Can Commune	7.8	5.7	7.6	5.9	5.2	5.7
	1.3. Chu Drang Commune	7.3	6.0	7.2	7.7	6.3	7.4

### Division of Labour

According to results of focus group discussions with women, there is no gender discrimination in employment opportunities. The males and females are more or less equal to each other in the localities. Females receive an equivalent income as men for the same type of work. More physical works are done by men rather by women. Men also used to be ready to help women in their hard, heavy or difficult works. However, at home, the most of household works are done by female. That's why local women considered that the project road investment would benefit them. They think that it may improve their living and working conditions differently from men. Women think they will benefit more than the men from the project. Women believe that the improved road could reduce the burden of their housework with the reduced dust in the house. Therefore, less cleaning and washing will be necessary. Women and children have also often health problems associated with poor road conditions (respiratory problems). These problems will be certainly reduced. Women could have more time and be more healthy to attend more public and women activities, including training courses and agricultural extension, organized in different localities, while traveling will be cheaper and will require much less energy and time.

### Occupation and Income

Gender disaggregated data of SES revealed that the local females are less diversified in terms of their main occupation than the male HHHs. Thus, among the total surveyed 41

female HHHs, majority (36 of these households) work in agriculture. The rest includes trader, one person, and teacher, also one person.

The average income of female HHHs is lower than that of male ones. The average income per capita in the project area, among the HHs included in the SES, is 2,016,000 VND per capita per month. This is above the poverty line as defined by MOLISA. In the Dak To Ver Commune, the income is higher than in the other Communes, amounting to 3,396,000 VND whilst in Chu Drang Commune, the average income is reported to be 675,000 VND. See Table 10 below.

In Gia Lai Subprojects, the HHs have an average income per capita of 574,000 VND, which is above the poverty line according to MOLISA.

### **Living conditions**

All surveyed HHs have access to electricity as well as regard themselves as having access to safe drinking water. The HHs use electricity and firewood interchangeable as most of them have the facilities for both.

For ensuring gender equality, during resettlement implementation, attention has been made to involve women participation in all related resettlement activities, such as information meetings and public consultations. Also, the project will ensure that the women are guaranteed that compensation payments will be paid at their full awareness and control.

### **Gender Strategy**

The following points will be part of the gender strategy for the project:

#### **General measures**

- Presence of women at the time of compensation payment. Husband and wife will jointly receive compensation payment from RC and local PPMU.
- Attention to complaints and grievances made by women.
- The external monitoring should include specific follow up through gender-specific PRA after the resettlement process has been finalised.

## **8.3.7 Ethnic Minority Groups**

### **Population**

The ethnic minorities represent 47 % of the total HHs, that is, there are 153 EM HHs and 175 Kinh HH in the Gia Lai Subproject. Most of the EMs are located in the Dak To Ver and the La Khuoi Commune. The different ethnic groups are, with their percentage of the total in bracket, the Ba Na (15.5 %) and the Jarai (42.1 %). The Kinh constitute 53 % of the total HHs. For details, please see Table 12 below.

**Table 4: HHs by ethnicity in Gia Lai Subproject**

Sub-project/ Location	Total Sub-project	HHs by Ethnic (HHs):
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		Total Gia Lai affected HHs (HHs)	Of wh.: Collective/ public properties	Total Gia Lai Served HHs (HHs)	HHs headed by women (HHs)	Average age of HH Heads (age/pers.)	Average academic level HHs (grade/pers.)	Kinh (HH)	Ethnic minority (HHs)			
									Ba Na	Jarai	Other	Total
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>334</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>41</b>	43.8	6.9	<b>175</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>			<b>53.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>46.6</b>
<b>1. PR 670</b>		<b>239</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>%</b>					<b>12.9</b>			<b>42.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>
<b>Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Commune	9	0	9	1	45.9	9.0	9	0	0	0	0
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	41	0	41	10	43.1	7.2	33	8	0	0	8
<b>Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Commune	27	1	26	0	48.7	6.5	26	0	0	0	0
	2.2. Dak Somei Commune	10	0	10	0	38.1	3.9	3	7	0	0	7
<b>Chư Păh District</b>	3.1. Dăk To Ver Commune	94	1	93	12	41.8	4.7	5	6	82	0	88
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commune	58	4	54	7	41.2	7.6	23	15	16	0	31
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>%</b>				<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>			<b>80.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	30	0	30	4	47.7	9.1	22	0	8	0	8
	1.2. Phu Can Commune	48	0	48	5	45.6	7.6	37	0	11	0	11
	1.3. Chu Drang Commune	17	0	17	2	42.0	7.2	17	0	0	0	0

## Education

Historically most of the ethnic minorities HHs were less educated and poorer than Kinh. The level of education, income and living standards of ethnic minorities has been improved. However, there are still certain differences in education level between ethnic minorities, and the Kinh. As can be seen in Table 14 below, the average academic grade for the EM is lower than those for the Kinh.

**Table 14: Academic Level of surveyed Population Disaggregated by Ethnic Groups**

Sub-project/ Location	Average academic level of HHHs	Average academic level of HH's member	By ethnic group and gender (grade/pers)			
			Kinh group	Minority ethnic group		
				Average	Male HHHs	Female HHHs
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>	6.9	5.6	8.1	4.5	4.4	5.4
<b>1. PR 670</b>	6.4	5.2	8.1	4.1	4.1	3.0
1. Mang Yang Dist.	7.6	6.4	8.4	4.2	4.2	4.0
2. Dak Doa District	5.9	6.0	7.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
3. Chư Păh District	5.9	4.3	8.2	4.0	4.1	-
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>	8.0	6.5	8.2	5.6	5.4	6.0

## Employment and Income

Of the 54 households who responded on employment, , some 89 % are faremrs, with 4.4 % being Government employee and 3.8 % studying. See Table 15 below.

**Table 15: Main and secondary occupation of Ethnic minority HH's members**

Unit: %

Sub-project/ Location		No. of surveyed HH (HHs)	TOTAL number of labour s (pers)	Composition of main occupation (%)					
				Gov. employee	Retired	Farmer	Trader	Non-titled Non-stable occupation	Studying in Carrer Traning Center
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>I. PR 670</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	7	33			100.0			
<b>2. Dak oa Distric t</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.	1	1			100.0			
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	4	8			100.0			
<b>3. Chur Päh Distric t</b>	3.1. Dăk To Ver Comm.	22	73			100.0			
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Comm.	5	19			100.0			
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa Distric t</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	8	24	29.2	8.3	33.3		4.2	20.8
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.	7	24	4.2		83.3	4.2		8.3
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The average per capita income of ethnic minority is lower than the one of the Kinh. One reason could be that ethnic minority HHs are more involved in agriculture where incomes are lower while Kinh are more involved in higher income activities. The average monthly income per capita for the Kinh group was 645,000 VND and the corresponding figure for EM is 545,000 VND. Among those earning less than 400,000 VND, the difference is not very large and it is almost the same percentage of the HHs for both the Kinh and the EM. See Table 16 below for further details.

**Table 16: Distribution of Households by Income Group and by Ethnic Groups**

Sub-project/ Ethnic	No. of surveyed HHs (HHs)	Average monthly income (1,000VND/ pers)	Distribution by income group (HHs; 1000VND)					
			<=201	201 - 400	401 - 700	701 - 1,000	1001 - 1,500	>1,500
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Kinh</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>3.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Minority ethnic</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>5.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>

## Living Conditions

All surveyed EM households are connected to the national electric Networks. They use electricity for lighting and firewood for cooking. They also have have access to safe water, using water from dug wells. Only 40% of surveyed EM HHs have their own toilets and separate bathroom, but both are very simple. The rest uses open space as toilet. Some 90 % have TV sets; 70% EM HHs, which are HHs have telephone, either table or mobiles, or both. Motorbikes are common transport..

## Impacts

Out of the total of 328 affected HHs, there are 25 HHs who are severely affected. Among them, 20 are EM. Nineteen of these EM households will lose 10% or more of their agricultural land and one shop will have to reorganize on remaining land. See Table 17.

**Table 5: Comparative Impacts on Ethnic Minority and Kinh**

Sub-project/ Locations	Total number of AHHs			Of which: severely affected		By type of Severely impacts							
						Reorganized on remaining land		Relocated to new site		Having business income impacted		Losing more than 10% of agr.land	
	Total	Kinh	EM	Kinh	EM	Kinh	EM	Kinh	EM	Kinh	EM	Kinh	EM
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>I. PR 670</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang District</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3. Chu Păh District</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang/ Krong Pa District</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The 19 EM which are losing more than 10 % of the land will totally lose 104,434 m2. Average loss of land is about 811 sq.m compared to Kinh who will lose an average of about 431 sq.m. as shown in Table 18 below.

**Table 6: Comparative land acquisition Impacts on SAHs between Ethnic Minority and Kinhs**

Ethnic Groups of HHHs	Number of Agricultural SAPs (HH)	Total agricultural land (m2)	Average land holding (m2/HH)	Per capita agricultural land holding (m2/pers)	Maximal loss of land (m2/HH)	Average loss of land (m2/HH)
<b>Minority Ethnic of HHHs</b>	19	104,434	5,497	878	2,197	811
<b>Kinh (Viet) of HHHs</b>	2	3,769	1,885	628	642	431
<b>Total (indiv HHs):</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>108,203</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>775</b>

**Specific actions**

Members of the ethnic minority groups are generally poorer and have a lower living standard than other HHs. However, they will be not more disadvantaged than the rest of the population. Some specific actions are indicated below to ensure ethnic minority inclusiveness during the next steps of the project resettlement implementation (compensation, clearance of land and monitoring):

- Compensation for ethnic minorities will be carried out with respect for their language, cultural values and specific needs.
- All forms of information dissemination (pamphlets, posters, announcements, public meetings) will be delivered in Kinh and local ethnic languages where required.
- Relocation, reorganization and rehabilitation of incomes of EM will have to take into account their specific needs and values. The local national front will assist them during reorganization and during any negotiation with contractors.
- Specific attention will be paid to complaints and grievances made by ethnic minority households.
- Monitoring and evaluation indicators (see Table 6) is disaggregated by ethnic groups

## 8.4 RESULTS OF DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS)

The DMS was conducted from January 2009 (starting with detailed land measurement) to May 2009 (by the completion of DMS on other assets).

### 8.4.1 Land Acquisition

Gia Lai Subprojects will acquire 43,906 m<sup>2</sup> (or 4.4 ha) of land in total, of which 22,095 will be permanent loss and the remaining 21,811 m<sup>2</sup> will be temporary loss. All HHs have legal/legalizable rights on their land. The agricultural land acquired amounts to 43,732 m<sup>2</sup> amongst 312 HHs. There is no forest land acquired. Temporary acquired land is mainly agricultural land, amounting to 21,811 m<sup>2</sup> and there are 21 HH losing more than 10 % of the agricultural land. See Tables 19 below.

**Table 7: Summary of Affected Households land losses**

Sub-project/ Communes		Total land Acquired				Type of land					
		Total		Type		Residential Land		Agricultural Land		Forest Land	
		HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	Permanent acquisition (m <sup>2</sup> )	Temporary acquisition (m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>313</b>	<b>43,906</b>	<b>22,095</b>	<b>21,811</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>43,732</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1. PR 670</b>		<b>220</b>	<b>34,485</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>15,169</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>34,312</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	1.1. Dak Djang Commune	9	1,014	0	1,014	0	0	9	1,014		
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	40	804	161	643	3	73	40	731		
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	2.1. Hai Yang Commune	14	1,171	610	561	0	0	14	1,171		
	2.2. Dak Somei Commune	8	3,361	1,410	1,951	0	0	8	3,361		
<b>3. Chu Pah District</b>	3.1. Dak To Ver Commune	94	21,660	14,144	7,516	0	0	94	21,660		
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Commune	55	6,475	2,991	3,484	1	100	55	6,375		
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>9,421</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>9,421</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	28	1,603	379	1,224	1	0.4	27	1,603		
	1.2. Phu Can Commune	48	5,760	1,762	3,998	0	0	48	5,760		
	1.3. Chu Drang Commune	17	2,058	638	1,420	0	0	17	2,058		

### 8.4.2 Loss of Crops

All loss of crops will be compensated, disregarding whether the land is legal or not. This includes compensation for crops planted in the affected agricultural land whether it is temporarily or permanently acquired.

The loss of crops will affect 51 HHs, and some 8,891 m2. Casava and rice are the major crops affected. For details, see Table 20 below.)

**Table 8: Loss of Crops**

Type of crops	PR 670		Phủ Túc - Đất Bằng Road		Total	
	HH	Unit (m2)	HH	Unit (m2)	HH	Unit (m2)
1. Rice (m2)	13	2,675	2	140	15	2,815
2. Potato (m2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Casava (m2)	9	5,121	5	644	14	5,765
4. Maize (m2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Ground nut (m2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Vegetable (m2)	10	151	0	0	10	151
7. Other kind of vegetable (tomato, chilly tree)	10	61	0	0	10	61
8. Other vegetable (bush)	1	21	0	0	1	21
9. High Productive Grass (m2)	1	160	3	0	4	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>8,891</b>

### 8.4.3 Loss of Trees

Affected trees include a wide range of fruit and forest trees, some industrial trees and trees for timber. A total of 5,535 trees and 1,310 meters of industrial tree/live fence will be lost. Most trees are trees for timber and bamboo amounting to 3,650 trees. Some industrial trees e.g. tobacco are measured in m2 and some other trees such as pine aple or banana are measured as “bush”. Table 21 below contains further details.

**Table 9: Loss of Trees**



Sub-project/ Location		Industrial tree				Fruit tree			Timber tree, Bamboo			Decorative tree		Green fence			
		HH	Qty (m2)	Qty (bush)	Qty (tree)	HH	Qty (bush)	Qty (tree)	HH	Qty (bush)	Qty (tree)	HH	Qty (tree)	H H	Qty (m2)	HH	
<b>Gia Lai Sub-project</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>238</b>	
<b>%</b>		<b>30.7</b>				<b>60.1</b>			<b>70.2</b>			<b>13.9</b>		<b>1.3</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
<b>PR 670</b>		<b>57</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>183</b>	
<b>%</b>		<b>31.1</b>				<b>54.1</b>			<b>85.2</b>			<b>12.0</b>				<b>100.0</b>	
<b>1. Mang Yang Dist.</b>	Đắk Đrăng commune	4		6	101	2		4	9	30	331	2	38			9	
	Kon Dong district town	9		60	19	18	4	47	20		118	3	16	2	14	29	
<b>2. Dak Doa District</b>	Hai Yang commune	2		30	6	0		0	8		18	1	1			11	
	Dak So Mei commune	6		92	5	4		26	5		217	1	1			7	
<b>3. Chư Păh District</b>	Đắk Tơ Ver commune	25			619	50		363	70	109	1,422	9	26			80	
	Ia Khuol commune	11			191	25		253	44	123	1,523	6	10			47	
<b>PR Phu Tuc-Dat Bang</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	
<b>%</b>		<b>29.1</b>				<b>80.0</b>			<b>20.0</b>			<b>20.0</b>		<b>1.8</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	Phu Tuc district town	1		8	0	16	11	58	3	1	3	1	8		0	18	
	Phu Can commune	10	1,251		7	17	12	51	4		4	5	1	1	45	24	
	Chu Drang commune	5			6	11	6	22	4		14	5	6			13	

#### 8.4.4 Impact on Houses and secondary structures

##### ▪ Main houses and secondary structures

One house will have to reorganize on remaining land. While other houses will be partially affected. No houses have to relocate to new sites. There are further details in Table 22 below.

Table 10: Loss of Houses and Structures

Affected structures	Unit	PR 670	Phú Túc-Đất Bằng Road	Total
<b>I/ House</b>		<b>128.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128.4</b>
- House grade 4C	m2	106.9	0	106.9
- Temporary house	m2	21.5	0	21.5
<b>II/ Secondary structure</b>		<b>3.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
- Warehouse	m2	4	0	4
<b>III/ Animal shed</b>	<b>m2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>

<b>IV/ Structure</b>				
<b>1. Power poles:</b>				
- Woodend power poles	unit	3	0	3
- Concrete post	unit	4	0	4
- Anchor	wire	2	0	2
<b>2. Gate, concrete block:</b>				
- Steel gate	m2	5	21	25
- Concrete block	m3	1	0	1
<b>3. Floor, slab, shadow roof:</b>				
- Concrete yard, brick yard	m2	353	0	353
- Shadow roof	m2	56	34	90
- Concrete slab	m3	6	0	6
<b>4. Wells:</b>				
- Earthen well	m	7	0	7
- Water tank	m3	183	0	183
<b>5. Fence:</b>				
- wooden fence	m	6,000	1,434	7,435
- Green fence	m	74	0	74
- Grid fence with concrete block	m	222	66	288
- Brick wall, cement motared wall	m	16	19	35
<b>6. Other structure:</b>				
- Culvert	m	67	0	67
- Water pipe	m	18	0	18
- Curb of access road to house	m3	2	0	2
<b>7. Removal of medium tension power line and optic cable</b>				
- Medium tension post (removal)	unit	3	0	3
- Optic cable post	unit	7	0	7
<b>V/ Graves</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

▪ **Impacts on graves**

There is no impact on graves in this Subproject.

## 9. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

### 9.1 PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS

Following detailed design and conduct of detailed measurement survey, the actual impacts have been identified for the Gia Lai subprojects. Since the actual impacts of the Gia Lai subprojects are finally identified, the Entitlement Matrix below reflects only the actual ones and corresponds to the entitlements described in the CRTNISP's approved Resettlement Framework of 2006.

**Table 23: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Entitlement
1. Loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable<sup>2</sup> households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled and/or non-legalizable land users: no compensation for affected land, but compensation for attached assets ( structure, trees, crops)</li> </ul>
2. Loss of residential land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled and/or non-legalizable land users: no compensation for affected land, but compensation for attached assets ( structure, trees, crops)</li> </ul>
3. Loss of tree and crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at current market prices.</li> <li>Annual crops: 3 months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be recovered and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops cannot be harvested within the timeframe of the notice, households will be compensated at replacement value for the loss of the unharvested crops. Replacement value is based on the average production over the last 3 years multiplied by the current market prices for agricultural products</li> <li>Perennial crops and trees: Full replacement cost for the loss of perennial plants and fruit and timber trees. Replacement value is equal to current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops or trees. Cash compensation at current market prices for any unharvested crops that are near or ready to harvest at the time of land acquisition.</li> </ul>
4. Lose ≥10% of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsistence allowance : 30kg of rice/person/month for 6 months for all members (current market price is 10,000 VND/kg);</li> <li>Allowance for changing new career equiv to 30kg rice/labour/month for 6 months (for all members those are at labor ages)</li> <li>Attend the provincial economic improvement program to rehabilitate income;</li> <li>Special allowance for vulnerable household: 2,000,000VND/hh (including poor households, HH headed by women, war wounded soldier, martyr HH, revolution contributor);</li> </ul>
5. Severely Affected Business: (4 HHs have to reorganize on remaining land )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorganized within the remaining land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Allowance for removal: 3,000,000 VND./case;</li> <li>ii) Income rehabilitation allowance for business stoppage: 30kg rice/person/month for 3 months (market rate is 10,000 VND/kg of rice).</li> <li>iii) <b>Assistance for building infrastructure for business shop: 5% of total compensation cost for affected business shop</b></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Partially affected: (have to reorganize/ marginally affected):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv) i) <b>Allowance for repairing: 1,000,000VND/shop grade 1,2 and 3; 500,000 VND/shop grade 4 and temporary shop.</b></li> <li>v) <b>Income rehabilitation allowance for business stoppage: 30kg rice/person/month for 3 months (market rate is 10,000 VND/kg of rice).</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. Reorganized HHs/ on Reorganized remaining land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation allowance: 3,000,000 VND/HH (moving within the Province);</li> <li>Subsistence allowance equal current market price of 30kg rice/</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup>“ Legalizable” refers to property at present not being formally owned. During the resettlement process, the ownership would be treated as formally owned for the sake of calculating compensation

Type of Impact	Entitlement
(01 HH )	<p>persons/ month for 6 months (market rate is 10,000 VND/kg of rice);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House renting: 3,000,000đ VND/household;</li> <li>Allowance for reconnecting electric line, water pipe, telephone (if any): 1,000,000VND/case;</li> <li>Allowance for building infrastructure in new house: 5% of compensation for house , structure affected.</li> </ul>
6. Impacts on main houses / secondary structures and other structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor, without depreciation and deduction of salvage materials.</li> <li>Assistance for repairing affected portion: 1,000,000 VND/house grade 1,2 and 3; VND 500,000 for house grade 4 and temporary house)</li> </ul>
7. Temporary impacts during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental in cash which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption for productive land.</li> <li>The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.</li> </ul>
8. Vulnerable HHs. (180 HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable HHs: 2,000,000VND/HH (including poor households, HH headed by women, war wounded soldier, martyr HH, revolution contributor).</li> </ul>
9. Progress Bonus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress bonus equal 5% of total compensation value of house and other structure but not exceed 5,000,000 VND/HH.</li> </ul>

## 9.2 OPTIONS AND PREFERENCES FOR COMPENSATION

Since level of resettlement impacts of subprojects in Gia Lai Province is not significant for the most of the HHs, land for land compensation is not an option and 100% of them opt for compensation by cash. There are 25 severely affected households or SAHs. One reorganizing household and 4 business units that will also be required to reorganize and 21 SAHs losing more than 10 % of their land. There are only 2 households headed by women whose business shops have to reorganize. Those 2 HHs will receive special assistance amounting to 2,000,000 VND/HH since they are under vulnerable group. See Table 24 below.

**Table 24: Summary of Affected people by Severity of Impacts (HHs)**

Sub-project/ Location		Number of SAP (HHs)		Types of Severely AHHs			
		Total	Female headed households	Reorganized on remaining land	Relocated to new site	Having business income impacted	Losing more than 10% of agr.land
Gia Lai Sub-project		25	2	1	0	4	21
%		100.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	16.0	84.0
I. PR 670		23	1	1	0	2	21
%		100.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	8.7	91.3
1. Mang Yang Dist.	1.1. Dak Djang Comm.						
	1.2. Kon Dong Town	1	1			1	
2. Dak Doa District	2.1. Hai Yang Comm.						
	2.2. Dak Somei Comm.	1				1	

<b>3. Chư Păh District</b>	3.1. Dăk To Ver Comm.	19					19
	3.2. Ia Khuoi Comm.	2		1			2
<b>II. PR Phu Tuc - Dat Bang</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1. Krông Pa District</b>	1.1. Phu Tuc Town	2	1			2	
	1.2. Phu Can Comm.						
	1.3. Chu Drang Comm.						

### 9.2.1 Relocating Housheolds and Businesses (Shops)

There is only one household have to reorganize on their remaining land and 4 business premises affected which have to reorganize on remaining land. None of main house or business premises which have to relocate to other place. All the SAHs are entitled to subsistence allowance, house renting and transportation assistance. Besides, assistances for reconnect electricity, water supply or telecommunication lines will be given to the SAHs wherever applicable.

### 9.2.2 HHs losing agriculture land

All HHs losing agriculture land will receive income rehabilitation assistance in addition to compensation for land at replacement cost. In Gia Lai, there are 130 HHs which loose on a permanent basis 22,095 m2 of agricultural land.

### 9.2.3 HHs losing more than 10% of their productive land

There are 21 HHs which will lose more than 10 % of their agricultural land. Those SAHs will receive the subsistence allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month x 6 months, allowance for changing new career equivalent to 30kg rice/labour/month for 6 months (for all members those are at labor ages). Besides, HH losing land for rice, cereal and annual industrial trees will get additional assistance allowance. For more detail, see table 23 above.

### 9.2.4 Business affected.

A total of 4 SAHs have commercial structures impacted, and have to reorganize on remaining land. All the SAHs will receive an allowance of 3,000,000 VND/household and business assistance allowance for building infrastructure for new shops equivalent to 5% of total compensation cost for affected business shop. HHs having business shop partially affected will be entitled for repairing allowance amounts to 1,000,000 VND for shop Grade 1 to Grade 3 and VND 500,000 for temporary one. All SAHs will be given an income rehabilitation allowance of 300,000 VND/person/month x 3 months.

### 9.2.5 Poor and Vulnerable Affected People

Vulnerable HHs are defined as a distinct group of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects, including (i) those falling below the poverty line as defined by MOLISA, as well as any household earning up to 15% above the official poverty line; (ii) ethnic minority and other households living in remote, isolated areas or in communes with special difficulties as classified under Programme 135; or (iii) disadvantaged persons or households

requiring “social protection” such as landless, disabled, handicapped, orphaned, vagrant, homeless, destitute, or lonely and elderly persons.

As the project mainly brings benefits to the local population, the fair compensation policy of the project could allow marginally impacted HHs to quickly restore their assets and improve their living standards. There are many on-going development programs such as regular agricultural extension, poverty reduction programs, and career and job creations, health care programs etc. in all project affected communes, from which most HHs could benefit. The project’s special rehabilitation assistance should pay special attention to vulnerable SAHs, who experience severe impacts and may have to face more hardness in the process of rehabilitation. A List of SAHs and Vulnerable Persons is in Annex 1. The total number of SAP and vulnerable HHs amounts to 182, out of which SAP constitute 25 HHs. The vulnerable group constitutes 180 (they do overlap with SAP) and have been divided into several subgroups. EM constitute 153 HHs of those; poor HHs number 42; there are 5 single/elderly/handicapped; there are 36 poor and EM and 18 HHs headed by females. In this province, HHs headed by women is considered vulnerable and will receive special allowance of 2,000,000VND/HH.

### 9.3 NON-TITLED APs

All of the affected HHs has legal/legalizable rights to their affected land and other assets.

### 9.4 RESETTLEMENT COST

Compensation costs of Gia Lai Subprojects were based on the following:

- Approved Project Compensation Policy
- Cadastral measurement and DMS data.
- Results of Rapid assessment of replacement cost, conducted by PPMU in July – August 2009

***The results of the Replacement cost assessment showed as follows:***

- Compensation rates for agricultural land indicates that it reflects their market prices,
- Compensation rates for residential land and attached garden land was found to reflect their market prices. Compensation rates for structures also correspond to current market rates.
- Unit rates for trees and crops are generally reflecting their replacement costs
- For crops, prices were also close to current market rates. It should be noted that APs will be allowed to continue to cultivate in temporary acquisitioned land and the clear area within the RoW (1.5 m from the toe of the embankment).

#### ***RCS (Resettlement Compensation Survey) Approach and Methodology***

##### 1. Methodology

- a) To survey, collect and record the successful transaction of the local people in the district regarding houses, land, trees, crops, etc.
- b) To interview the local people in the district on compensation items that has not been transacted in the market.

Notes:

- (i) Some HHs (APs or not) along the road interviewed to collect their opinions and check prices when they sold the land to other households.

- (ii) Some local people interviewed about market prices in the area; if there is buying and selling.
- (ii) Some HHs interviewed to get their opinion on the applied compensation rate if there is no active land market in some communes.

2. Survey quantity

- a) House: 01-02 households
- b) Residential land: 01-02 households
- c) Some types of trees according to the list to be compensated of the district 03-04 types.

3. Surveyor

- a) Resettlement Officer of the District will survey and sign the survey result table
- b) Respondent (affected person and not-affected households) must have sufficient information as per format/tables: Full name, Residence, Identity Card Number (if any)

**REPORT ON REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY RESULT (Mang Yang District)**

Sub-project/ Location	Type of Land and Houses	PPC rates as PPC Decision No.13 and 55/2009	Replacement Cost Survey	Project Rates Applied	No. of HHs interviewed (within the commune)		
					AP	Resident	
<b>I/ PR 670</b>							
<b>I. Mang Yang district</b>							
<b>Communes</b>							
a) Kon Dong Town	Residential	500,000	500,000	500,000		Tran Thi Hau- the buyer	
	Agriculture				Byonh - Seller		
	House grade 4C	802,230		802,230	No market prices. The APs agreed with compensation consider the compensation should be enough for a new house		
	Coffee 11 years	139,640	130,000	139,640		Nguyen Lang - the seller	
	Pepper pole	340,000	340,000	340,000	Bri		
	Other trees				The AP fully agree with applied compensation rates		
b) Dak Djang	Homestead	9,500	9,500	9,500		Phan Cong An - the seller	
	Jack fruit 4 years	170,000		170,000	No market prices. The APs agreed with compensation consider the compensation meets their expectation		
	Annona 3 years	30,000		30,000			
	Longan 4 years	140,000		140,000			
	Eucaliptus	8,050	8,000	8,050	Ngo The Phuong - Seller	Tran Van Can - Seller	

Surveyor

Team Leader

Nguyen Dinh Khanh

Tran Thi Hong Hanh

## REPORT ON REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY RESULT (Dak Doa District)

<b>II. Dak Doa district</b>							
<b>Communes</b>							
a) Hai Yang	Land for long-term trees	40,000	20,000 to 40,000	40,000	Vu Van Huyen - Buyer	Vu Thi Van - Buyer	
	Land for annual trees	4,000	4,000	4,000	Nguyen Van Phuc - Seller	Le Quoc Dat - Buyer	
	Coffee 5 years	96,154	60,000	96,154		Nguyen Hoan - the seller	
	Jack fruit 3 years	48,000	45,000	48,000		Ho Vinh Lai - the seller	
	Productive rubber	124,000	100,000	124,000		Nguyen Thi Dong - the seller	
b) Dak So Mei	Residential	120,000	100,000	120,000		Vo Van Tra - the buyer	
	House grade 4C	943,800		943,800	No market prices. The APs agreed with compensated consider the compensation should be enough for rebuilding house		
	Mango 5 years	140,000	140,000	140,000		Nhuyen Hung - the seller	
	Litsea glutinosa 3 years	36,000	35,000	36,000		Le Van Sau - the buyer	
	Mohur 2 years	35,000	35,000	35,000		Tran Thi Ha - the buyer	

Surveyor

Team Leader

Bui Anh Khoa

Diep Dai Quoc

## REPORT ON REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY RESULT (Chu Pah District)

<b>III. Chu Pah district</b>							
<b>Communes</b>							
a) Dak To Ve	Residential	40,000	40,000	40,000		Ha Thi Hoa - the buyer	
	House Grade 4C	943,800	750,000	943,800		Tran Van Can - the seller	
	Coffee 5 years	96,154	95,000	96,154		Do Van Ly - the seller	
	Jack fruit 6-16 years	250,000	240,000	250,000		Ho Van Lan - the seller	
b) Ia Khuol	Homestead	4,500	4,000	4,500		Pham Tien Dan - the seller	
	annona 7 years	480,000	475,000	480,000		Nguyen Hoang - the seller	
	annona 5 years	132,000	130,000	132,000		Nguyen Thi Van - the seller	
	Lagerstroemia speciosa 5 years	50,000	50,000	50,000		Do Thi Vui - the buyer	



Surveyor

Team Leader

**Huynh Dang Khoa**

Nguyen Hoa

### REPORT ON REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY RESULT (PR Phu Tuc - Dak Bang Road)

<b>IV. Krong Pa district</b>							
<b>Communes</b>							
a) Phu Tuc dist. Town	Residential	300,000	200,000	300,000		Vo Van Loi - the buyer	
	Coconut 6-16 years	660,000	600,000	660,000		Le Van Lac - the seller	
b) Phu Can	Homestead	4,500	4,500	4,500		Hoang Son - the seller	
	House Grade 4C	943,800	800,000	943,800		Le Hoang - the seller	
	Jack fruit 6-16 years	250,000	240,000	250,000		Ho Van Nam - he seller	
	Mango 6-16 years	670,000	650,000	670,000		Nguyen San -the seller	
	Longan 5 years	120,000	120,000	120,000		Le Van Hung - the byuer	
	Productive cashew	240,000	200,000	240,000		Tran Van Tra - the buyer	
c) Chu Drang Commune							
	Homestead	4,500	4,500	4,500	Nguyen Van Le - Buyer	Le Thi Hoa - the seller	
	Blue Dragon 4 years	42,000	43,000	42,000	Dinh Khac Man - - buyer	Nguyen Lang – Seller	
	Mango 3 years	103,500	100,000	103,500		Tran Van Can - Seller	
	Productived Guava Trees	180,000	100,000 to 180,000	180,000	Vu Ngoc Cap - Seller	Nguyen Long – Buyer Tran Van Can - Buyer	

Surveyor

Team Leader

**Huynh A Minh**

**Le Ngoc Son**

## 9.4.1 Compensation for Affected Households

Compensation for affected households includes productive land, residential land, crops and trees and structures.

### 9.4.1.1 Land Compensation.

For land, unit rate varies by grade and location of land. Total land area, mainly agricultural land, is 22,095.4 m<sup>2</sup> and total compensation cost is 378,808,000 VND or 22,283 USD. The categories for land are Residential land; Agricultural land and forest land. Compensation for land does not include Rehabilitation Assistance...

Details on compensation cost for affected land by land types and by subproject are given in Table 25 below

**Table 25: Compensation Costs for Land and areas, m<sup>2</sup>,** Unit 1000 VND

Item	PR 670		Phu Tuc-Dat Bang Road		Total	
	Quantities (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (VND)
<b>Compensation for Land</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>185,472,250</b>	<b>2,779.4</b>	<b>193,335,750</b>	<b>22,095.4</b>	<b>378,808,000</b>
1. Residential Land	173	33,450,000	0.4	200,000	173	33,650,000
2. Agricultural land	19,143	152,022,250	2,779.0	193,135,750	21,922	345,158,000
3. Forest Land	0		0		0	0
<b>Total (VND)</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>185,472,250</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>193,335,750</b>	<b>22,095.4</b>	<b>378,808,000</b>
<b>Total (USD) (1U\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>		<b>10,910</b>		<b>11,373</b>		<b>22,283</b>

### 9.4.1.2 Compensation for crops and trees

The total compensation costs for crops and trees lost are 326,742,326 VND or 19,220 USD. See Table 26 below for details.

**Table 26: Compensation Costs for Crops and Trees**

Description	PR 670	Phu Tuc-Dat Bang Road	Total
Total AHHs	183	55	238
<b>Total (VND)</b>	261,592,563	65,149,763	326,742,326
<b>Total (USD) (1U\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>	15,388	3,832	19,220

### 9.4.1.3 Compensation for houses and secondary structure

The compensation cost for houses and structures affected by Gia Lai Subprojects is 527,296,783 VND or 31,017 USD. See Table 27 below for further details.

**Table 27 : Compensation Costs for Houses, Secondary Structures**

Type	PR 670		Phu Tuc-Dat Bang Road		Total	
	Quantity (m2)	(VND)	Quantity (m2)	(VND)	Quantity (m2)	(VND)
<b>I/ House</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>106,810,103</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>106,810,103</b>
- House grade 4C	106.9	95,741,903	0	0	106.9	95,741,903
- Temporary house	21.5	11,068,200	0	0	21.5	11,068,200
<b>II/ Secondary structure</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,439,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,439,938</b>
- Warehouse	4	2,439,938	0	0	4	2,439,938
<b>III/ Animal shed</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11,922,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11,922,808</b>
<b>IV/ Structure</b>	<b>7,029</b>	<b>359,156,520</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>46,967,414</b>	<b>8,602</b>	<b>406,123,934</b>
<b>1. Power poles:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28,580,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28,580,000</b>
Woodend power poles (unit)	3	300,000	0	0	3	300,000
Concrete post (unit)	4	8,080,000	0	0	4	8,080,000
Anchor (wire)	2	20,200,000	0	0	2	20,200,000
<b>2. Gate, concrete block:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,670,589</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,191,955</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,862,544</b>
Steel gate (m2)	5	214,200	21	6,191,955	25	6,406,155
Concrete block (m3)	1	1,456,389	0	0	1	1,456,389
<b>3. Floor, slab, shadow roof:</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>45,156,943</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8,610,525</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>53,767,468</b>
- Concrete yard, brick yard	353	31,619,961	0	0	353	31,619,961
- Shadow roof	56	8,384,607	34	8,610,525	90	16,995,132
Concrete slab (m3)	6	5,152,375	0	0	6	5,152,375
<b>4. Wells:</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>7,637,327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>7,637,327</b>
Earthen well (m)	7	1,119,888	0	0	7	1,119,888
Water tank (m3)	183	6,517,439	0	0	183	6,517,439
<b>5. Fence:</b>	<b>6,313</b>	<b>68,358,481</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>32,164,934</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>100,523,415</b>
- wooden fence	6,000	61,137,606	1,434	12,054,470	7,435	73,192,076
- Green fence	74	1,588,488	0	0	74	1,588,488
- Grid fence with concrete block	222	1,759,507	66	15,467,760	288	17,227,267
- Brick wall, cement motared wall	16	3,872,880	19	4,642,704	35	8,515,584
<b>6. Other structure:</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>65,984,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>65,984,180</b>
Culvert (m)	67	61,650,000	0	0	67	61,650,000
Water pipe (m)	18	4,307,688	0	0	18	4,307,688
Curb of access road to house (m3)	2	26,492	0	0	2	26,492
<b>7. Removal of medium tension power line and optic cable</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>141,769,000</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>141,769,000</b>
<b>V/ Graves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total (VND)</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>480,329,369</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>46,967,414</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>527,296,783</b>
<b>Total (U\$D)</b>		<b>28,255</b>		<b>2,763</b>		<b>31,018</b>

#### 9.4.1.4 Compensation for graves

There are no graves affected.

### 9.4.2 Compensation for public and collective assets

There are various electrical installations which are affected by the Subproject. The total costs amounts to 141,769,398 VND or 8,339 USD. See Table 28 below for further details.

**Table 28. Compensation Costs for Collective/Public Properties**

*Unit: 1000 VND*

Sub-project/ Location	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
<b>Total sub-project</b>			<b>141,769,398</b>
<b>Mang Yang District (PR 670)</b>			<b>141,769,398</b>
<b>I. Removal of power post</b>			<b>57,074,085</b>
<b>1) Re - installing the medium tension power line</b>			<b>49,516,749</b>
- Power post	post	3	
- Anchor	each	3	
- Foundation	each	3	
- Joint	each	6	
- Slope protection	location	2	
<b>2) Other</b>			<b>7,557,336</b>
<b>II. Removal of optic cable</b>			<b>84,695,313</b>
<b>1) Re-installing the cable line</b>			<b>76,995,739</b>
- Post	post	7	
- Supporting wire	each	2	
- cable	Linear meter	600	
- Extension joint	each	2	
- Excavation, removal, re-assemble	m	500	
<b>2) Other</b>			<b>7,699,574</b>

(\*) Only Mang Yang District having public property affected

### 9.4.3 Rehabilitation Assistance

As described above, rehabilitation assistance is given to severely affected HHS, reorganized and relocated HH and vulnerable HHS.

The total value of rehabilitation assistances to different types of HHS 740,838,497 VND or 43,579 USD. In Table 29 below is specified the different categories more in detail.

**Table 29: Rehabilitation assistances to severely affected and vulnerable HHS,**

Type	PR 670	Phu Tuc - Dat Bang Road	Total
Transportation allowance	3,000,000		3,000,000
House rental allowance	3,000,000		3,000,000
Relocating electricity meter	1,000,000		1,000,000
Re-insatalling telephone	1,000,000		1,000,000
Building infrastructure for new house (5% of compensation cost for affected house/structure)	4,184,000		4,184,000
Reorganizing business shop	6,000,000		6,000,000
Income rehabilitation allowance	15,390,000	10,260,000	25,650,000
Building infrastructure for new shop (5% of compensation cost for affected shop)	2,592,747		2,592,747
House Repair Allowance		2,000,000	2,000,000
Subsistance allowance	226,400,000		226,400,000
Allowance for changing new carrer for HH losing more than 10 % of agri. land	91,800,000		91,800,000
Allowance for HH losing land for rice, maize and tobaco		10,811,750	10,811,750
Special assistance for vulnerable households	286,000,000	74,000,000	360,000,000
Progress bonus	3,400,000		3,400,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>643,766,747</b>	<b>97,071,750</b>	<b>740,838,497</b>

#### 9.4.4 Summary of Compensation Costs

The project resettlement implementation cost includes compensation for land, assets, rehabilitation assistances and implementation costs. Table 39 below presents a summary of the resettlement implementation cost of Subprojects. The project total resettlement cost is 2,111,843,599 VND or 124,226 USD.

**Table 39: Summary of Compensation Costs**

Unit: 1000VND

	Items	PR 670	Phú Túc-Đất Bằng Road	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation of affected land/assets and allowance</b>			
<b>I/</b>	<b>Compensation for land</b>			
1	Land	185,472,250	193,335,750	378,808,000
2	Assets/structures	338,560,369	46,967,414	385,527,783

3	Crops and trees	261,592,563	65,149,763	326,742,326
4	Public properties	141,769,000		141,769,000
	<b>Sub-total compensation (VND):</b>	<b>927,394,182</b>	<b>305,452,927</b>	<b>1,232,847,109</b>
		<b>643,766,747</b>	<b>97,071,750</b>	<b>740,838,497</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Allowance</b>			
	<b>Sub-total for compensation and allowance (VND)</b>	<b>1,571,160,929</b>	<b>402,524,677</b>	<b>1,973,685,606</b>
	<b>Sub-total for compensation and allowance (USD)</b>	<b>92,421</b>	<b>23,678</b>	<b>116,099</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Implementation cost (2%)</b>	31,423,219	8,050,494	39,473,712
	<b>Contingency cost (5%)</b>	78,558,046	20,126,234	98,684,280
<b>C</b>	<b>Total (VND)</b>	<b>1,681,142,194</b>	<b>430,701,404</b>	<b>2,111,843,599</b>
	<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>98,891</b>	<b>25,335</b>	<b>124,226</b>

(\*) It includes the project specific assistances added to the existing PPC rehabilitation assistance policy

#### 9.4.5 Flow of Fund

PMU1 will be responsible for channeling funds for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to the PPC in Gia Lai. The PPC will be responsible for or delegate to its lower level for payment directly to HHs with respect to affected land, structures, crops and trees.

It is noted that this total cost doesn't include:

- i) cost for external monitoring paid by PMU1 in the overall budget for the 19 project provinces
- ii) cost for staking out paid by PMU1 from Government counterpart fund as a part of the resettlement budget
- iii) Cost for cadastral measurement paid by PPMU from Government counterpart fund as a part of the resettlement budget.

## 10. APPENDIX

### 10.1 IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLECTION

Tables 3A and 3B summarizes the steps remaining for the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities in Gia Lai Subprojects.

Land acquisition and relocation of affected households cannot commence until the updated RP has been reviewed and approved by ADB. PPMU will not allow construction activities in a specific district until compensation payment and reorganization have been satisfactorily completed, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and that the specific area is free of all encumbrances

### 10.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE

#### **Question 1: What is the Central Region Transport Networks Sector Project?**

**Answer:** The Central Region Transport Networks Sector Project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Viet Nam to upgrade provincial and district roads in 10 provinces in the Central Region. The overall objective of the Project is to assist the Government to implement its poverty reduction strategy and to stimulate economic development in poor provinces. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Executing Agency for the Project, with delegated responsibility to Project Management Unit No. 1 (PMU-1).

#### **Question 2: how will the central region transport network project affect the local population?**

**Answer:** The upgrading of provincial and district roads will require some land acquisition along these roads. However, the road design will attempt to avoid or at least to minimize the negative impacts on households and communities. The final road alignments will be selected after public consultations have been carried out.

If land acquisition is necessary, the Project affected people will be properly compensated for their affected land, houses, structures, crops and/or trees. Relocation and income restoration assistance will also be provided to Affected Persons (APs) who will be severely affected by the Project. Details are included in a Resettlement Plan that is available at your commune office. Please also refer to other relevant Public Information Brochures.

#### **Question 3: What is the main objective of resettlement plan?**

**Answer:** The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure that all Affected Persons will be at least as well-off, if not better-off, than they would have been in the absence of the Project.

#### **Question 4: What if my land is affected by the project?**

**Answer:** If land is available, your affected land will be replaced with land of equal area and productive capacity and at a location suitable and acceptable to you; or if, after being fully informed about your options, you prefer cash, compensation can be paid in cash at replacement value at current market prices, or a compensation partly in cash and partly in land might be possible.

#### **Question 5: Do we need to have a land title in the order to be compensated?**

**Answer:** No, lack of formal legal rights to land does not prevent any Affected Persons (APs) from receiving compensation, allowances and rehabilitation assistance. Those APs who possess a land use rights certificate (LURC) or any other form of written or verbal agreement to utilize the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land as well as assets on the land. Those APs who do not have legal/legalizable or temporary/lease rights for land will still be compensated for the assets on the land, such as any structures, crops and trees.

**Question 6: Is the compensation applied for affected houses and structures?**

**Answer:** Yes. Compensation will be applied for all affected assets including houses, shops and other structures as well as other fixed assets at replacement value at current market prices (including material and labor) without any deductions for building depreciation or salvageable building materials. This will ensure that the Affected Persons are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before.

**Question 7: What about affected crops and trees?**

**Answer:** Affected crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences will be compensated in cash at current market prices. Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the average production in the past 3 years multiplied by current market prices. Compensation for trees will be based on the type, age and productivity of trees. A Replacement Cost Survey will be conducted during detailed design of the Project to establish market prices for compensation. If there are delays in paying compensation, prices will be updated to take inflation into consideration.

**Question 8: Besides the compensation, how can the project help?**

**Answer:** In addition to compensation for loss of land and other assets, the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to eligible Affected Persons (APs) to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved after the Project. Eligible APs for rehabilitation assistance include:

**Severely affected households:** Households that lose more than 10% of their total productive landholdings will receive an economic rehabilitation package consisting of i) a transition subsistence allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per person per month for six months and ii) income restoration assistance such as agricultural extension assistance to intensify use of existing land, access to existing credit programs or project-related employment.

**Households that relocate:** Households that must relocate to new residential land will receive a transition subsistence allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per person per month for six months for during transition; a transportation allowance of between VND 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 in cash or assistance from the District Resettlement Committee; and, an incentive bonus of VND 5,000,000 if APs demolish their affected houses or structures in a timely manner.

**Business owners that lose income while they relocate or rebuild their shops/businesses:** Households with small, unregistered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to the provincial minimum wage for six months. Owners of registered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to their monthly after-tax revenues for six months.

**Employees and hired laborers who lose their jobs:** will receive cash compensation for lost salary/wages for each month they cannot work, if the loss is temporary; or, if the loss is permanent, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial minimum wage for six months or cash compensation for remaining contract period whichever is higher.

**Very poor households:** Households that are not severely affected but whose monthly income is below the poverty level of MOLISA will receive an economic rehabilitation package consisting of a transition subsistence allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per person per month for six months, and income restoration assistance.



**Question 9: does that mean that anybody in our community can claim for compensation?**

**Answer:** No. Entitled Affected Persons (APs) are those persons or households that are surveyed during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) activities. The APs and local authorities will be informed of the cut-off date (the date of DMS) for the sub-project. Anyone moving into the Project area after cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

**Question 10: What if I have been told to move but was not included in the survey?**

**Answer:** During the detailed design of the Project, some minor changes may occur. This could affect the results of original inventory of losses. These APs will be entitled to the same compensation as all other APs. Once the actual position and alignment of the road are known, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted in the presence of APs to inventory the losses for compensation and rehabilitation.

**Question 11: How will APs be consulted and informed?**

**Answer:** A consultation and public information program will be organized in your commune to ensure that APs receive complete and timely information about the Project. APs will be provided information on project components, impacts, their rights and entitlements, grievance mechanism, rights of participation and consultation, resettlement activities, responsibilities of institutions and implementation schedule. APs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and they will also be consulted on the following issues: a) resettlement options according to their entitlement, b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations, c) other project aspects.

This program will enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program to meet the needs of APs, and help APs to make informed decisions about compensation and relocation. Consultations with APs and local authorities will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays, and maximize the economic and social benefits of the Project.

**Question 12: If there are any disagreements or problems about land acquisition, compensation or other general disputes during project implementation, do APs have the right to voice their complaints?**

**Answer:** Yes, Affected Persons (APs) can voice their complaints (in verbal or written form) to responsible local authorities and resettlement committees. Their complaints can be filed first at the ward or commune level, and can be elevated to the district and provincial level and taken to district court if the APs are not satisfied with the decision of lower levels. APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees. All complaints of APs on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and implementation will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner.

**Question 13: as a resident in the project area, how can I help?**

**Answer:** We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other project related activities in order to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted. Your active participation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and implementation will allow us to determine measures to mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potentials problems and to identify ways of responding immediately to solve these problems.

**Question 14: How will you know if the objectives of this project are met?**

**Answer:** PMU-1 will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities. In addition, PMU-1 will engage an independent external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring of resettlement activities during Project implementation. Every 6 months, the independent monitoring agency will submit a

report to PMU-1 and ADB on resettlement implementation progress. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will assess whether negative impacts have been mitigated adequately and pre-project standards of living of APs have been restored as a result of resettlement and the Project.

## **10.3 PROVINCE INFORMATION**

### **Gia Lai Provincial People's Committee (PPC)**

**Telephone: 059.3824406      Fax: 059.3824711**

**Address: 1 Hai Ba Trung street, Pleiku City, Gia Lai Province**

### **Gia Lai Provincial Department of Transport (PDOT)**

**Telephone: 059.3824248      Fax: 059.3824241**

**Address: 10 Tran Hung Dao, Pleiku City, Gia Lai Province**

### **Gia Lai Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)**

**Telephone: 059. 3875644      Fax: 059.3875644**

**Address: 10 Tran Hung Dao, Pleiku City, Gia Lai Province**

### **Project Management Unit No1 (PMU1) under Ministry of Transport (MOT)**

**Telephone: 04.8.628.990      Fax: 04.8.628.993**

**Address: 308 Minh Khai, Hai Ba Trung District, Ha Noi city**

### **Project Management Unit No1 - Branch Office in Central Region**

**Telephone: 0511.642.242      Fax: 0511.643.611**

**Address: Floor No4, Transport Projects Building  
Road to Tuyen Son Bridge, Hoa Cuong Nam Ward  
Hai Chau District, Da Nang city**

### **UBND/DPC Krông Pa District**

**Telephone: 059.3853062      Fax: 059.3853410**

**Address: Phú Túc Town, Krông Pa District, Gia Lai Province**

### **UBND/DPC Mang Yang District**

**Telephone: 053.3839310      Fax: 059.3839302**

**Address: Kon Dông Town, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province**

### **UBND/DPC Đăk Đoa District**

**Telephone: 059.3894549      Fax: 059.3831843**

**Address: Đăk Đoa Town, Đăk Đoa District, Gia Lai Province**

### **UBND/DPC Chư Păh District**

**Telephone: 059.3845526      Fax: 059.3845767**

**Address: Phú Hoà Town, Chư Păh District, Gia Lai Province**

## 10.4 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES

ID	Commune	Content	Time	Venue	Participant	Note
I. Phu Tuc - Dat Bang Subproject						
1	Phú Túc Commune	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	07/01/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.	
2	Phú Cản Commune		08/01/2009	CPC office		
3	Chư Đăng Commune		12/01/2009	CPC office		
II. Provincial road 670						
1	Kon Dơng Commune	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	26/11/2008	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs	
2	Đăk Dơng Commune		6/05/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs	
3	Ia Khơl Commune	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	20/3/2009 and 23/3/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs	
4	Đăk Tơ Ver Commune		24/3/2009 and 25/3/2009	CPC office		
5	Hải Yang Commune	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	14/5/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs	
6	Đăk Sơm Commune		15/5/2009	CPC office		

Beside above meetings, local authorities and consultant have held series of meetings with either individual or group of APs to explain further about the Project Resettlement Policies and response to APs enquiries when APs required.