

# Resettlement Planning Document

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Resettlement Plan for (Thua Thien Hue)  
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## VIE: Central Region Transport Networks Sector Project

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

**CENTRAL REGION TRANSPORT NETWORK PROJECT (ADB5)**

**THUA THIEN HUE  
UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**November 2007**

## Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 THUA THIEN HUE SUBPROJECTS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	1
<b>4 PROJECT COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 OBJECTIVE .....	3
4.2 PRINCIPLES .....	3
4.3 ELIGIBILITY .....	4
4.4 PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE .....	4
4.5 RESOLVING INCONSISTENCIES ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT .....	5
4.6 PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS .....	5
<b>5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1.1 Ministry of Transport (MOT).....	6
5.1.2 Project Management Unit No1 (PMU1).....	7
5.1.3 Provincial People's Committee (PPC):.....	7
5.1.4 Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) under Provincial department of Transport (PDOT) (Resettlement Project Manager assigned by PPC).....	8
5.1.5 District People's Committee .....	9
5.1.6 District Resettlement Committee (DRC).....	10
5.1.7 Commune People's Committee (CPC).....	11
5.1.8 Affected Persons .....	11
5.1.9 Consultant.....	12
<b>6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS AND RESOLUTION MECHANISM .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>15</b>
7.1.1 Internal Monitoring.....	16
7.1.2 External Monitoring .....	16
<b>8 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
8.1 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE DURING RP PREPARATION .....	18
8.2 UPDATED RP DISCLOSURE .....	18
8.3 NOTIFICATION TO APs ABOUT COMPENSATION PAYMENT AND PROCEDURES .....	18
<b>9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES) AND DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS) .....</b>	<b>19</b>
9.1 RESULTS OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES) .....	19
9.2 GENERAL INFORMATION .....	19
9.3 SOCIAL - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF AFFECTED PEOPLE.....	20
9.4 RESULTS OF DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS) .....	28
a. Residential Land Assets.....	29
b. Productive Land Assets .....	30
c. Loss of Crops .....	31
d. Loss of Trees.....	31
e. Loss of Principal Structures.....	32
f. Loss of Secondary Structures.....	33
<b>10 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ISSUES .....</b>	<b>35</b>
10.1 SEVERELY AFFECTED PEOPLE (SAPs) .....	35
10.2 OPTIONS AND PREFERENCES FOR COMPENSATION .....	36
10.3 VERY POOR AND VULNERABLE AFFECTED PEOPLE.....	36
10.4 ETHNIC MINORITY .....	36
10.5 NON-TITLED APs .....	37

10.6	RESETTLEMENT COST.....	37
10.6.1	<i>Compensation for Affected Households.....</i>	37
10.6.2	<i>Compensation for Community Assets .....</i>	38
10.6.3	<i>Rehabilitation Assistance and Bonus.....</i>	39
10.6.4	<i>Summary of Compensation Costs .....</i>	39
10.6.5	<i>Flow of Fund .....</i>	39
<b>11</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>1</b>
12.1	PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE .....	1
12.2	CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES .....	1
12.3	RESETTLEMENT SUPERVISION MILESTONES .....	2
12.4	DETAILED RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
12.4.1	<i>Subproject TL2 in Phu Vang District.....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
12.4.2	<i>Subproject TL4 and HL5 in Phong Dien District.....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
12.4.3	<i>Subproject TL4 and HL5 in Quang Dien District .....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
12.5	PROJECT SURVEY FORMS .....	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>
12.5.1	<i>SES Form.....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
12.5.2	<i>DMS Form .....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
12.5.3	<i>DMS Form - Public Utilities .....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>

### List of Tables

Table 1 : Summary Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts .....	i
Table 2 : Summary Entitlement Matrix.....	ii
Table 3 : Implementation Schedule .....	iii
Table 4 : Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.....	15
Table 5 : Classification of Affected Households .....	20
Table 6 : Affected Household Classifying by Age and Gender of the Head .....	20
Table 7 : Education in Communes - Academic Level of Head of the Households .....	21
Table 8 : Education in communes – Academic level of members in the households .....	21
Table 9 : The Main Income Maker in the Households .....	23
Table 10 : Assets Ownership of Affected Households.....	24
Table 11 : Energy source for cooking .....	25
Table 12 : Water Supply – Main Source .....	26
Table 13 : Sanitation Condition.....	26

### List of Figures

Figure 1 : Map of Subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province .....	1
Figure 1 : Corridor of Impact (COI) .....	2
Figure 2 : Grievance Resolution Process .....	14
Figure 4 : Education by Commune .....	21
Figure 5 : Education by Age .....	22
Figure 6 : Employment of HH Heads .....	22
Figure 7 : Employment of Other HH Members .....	23
Figure 8 : Sources of Incomes.....	24
Figure 9 : Monthly HH Income and Expenses .....	24
Figure 10 : Impacts of the Project.....	27

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
COI	Corridor of Impact
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
CRTNP	Central Region Transport Network Project
DRCC	Development Research and Consultancy Center
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
Km	Kilometer
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, 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 Network 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		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.
Land acquisition	-	means the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Marginally affected person	-	means an AP who will lose (i) less than 10 percent of his/her total agricultural land holding; (ii) less than 10 percent of his/her total income sources; and/or (iii) less than 50 percent of his/her main residential and/or commercial structure and will be able to rebuild on viable remaining residential plot.
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. (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

		<p>registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Houses and other structures: The replacement value equals a) the current fair market prices for new building materials and labour 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 labour 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>
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.
Sub-project	-	means a network of roads under the Project that are brought forward for implementation, starting with feasibility studies, preliminary and final design. Each sub-project is subject to the Policy Framework and guidelines.
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 Network Project (CRTNP) will improve the road transport network 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.

**Thua Thien Hue Updated Resettlement Plan.** A Resettlement Plan was prepared and approved in 2005 based on preliminary design. In January 2007, Thua Thien Hue PPC has approved detailed designs for all three subprojects: (i) Road TL2 (0604); (ii) Phong Hien - Quang Thai District Road (HL5) (0606), and Road TL4 (0607).

PPMU then in coordination with PMU1 and relevant agencies, with assistance from consultants, carried out staking and cadastral measurement. In March 2007, public meetings were carried out, 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 Policy Framework and agree on implementation procedures and schedule.

After ratification of land use legality as well as grade and classification of acquired lands, DRCs in collaborate with Consultant and PPMU valuated losses due to land acquisition and preparation of compensation chart and submitted to PPC for approval. Compensation Charts have been approved by the PPC at the Decision No.1380/QD-UBND dated 2 July 2007, Decision No. 1968/QD-UBND dated 7 September 2007 and Decision No. 2060/QD-UBND dated 14 September 2007 for TL2 in Phu Vang District, TL4 and HL5 in Quang Dien District and TL4 and HL5 in Phong Dien District respectively.

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, a total of 737 affected persons or APs will be affected. These are 676 affected households and 61 community assets.

None of them are severely affected. Affected households are generally losing small pieces of land (less than 50 m<sup>2</sup> for more than 80% of the total affected households). The table below **Error! Reference source not found.** presents the scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

**Table 1 : Summary Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**

Impacts	Number of APs	Area (sq.m.)
Number of APs	737	n/a
Affected agricultural land	143	23,971.8
Affected residential land	524	12,815.3
Affected fish pond	3	450.2
Affected houses/shops	279	2,587.82
Affected secondary structures	274	N/A
Affected trees	469	41,785
Affected crops	172	50,647.6
Affected graves	274	N/A

**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 Plan approved in 2005 covers detailed project entitlements for various types of losses. However, based on the actual impacts identified following DMS, the entitlements as shown in Table 2 below summarizes each type of impact and corresponding entitlement derived from the approved Resettlement Plan. It should also be noted that in consultation with affected households, cash compensation is preferred to compensate for all their losses as they found the impacts to be not significant.

**Table 2 : Summary Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Entitlement
1. Marginal loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement value of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled households are not entitled to compensation for land, but will receive compensation payment for non-land assets on affected land (structures, crops and trees)</li> </ul>
2. Marginal loss of residential land and non-agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement value of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled households are not entitled to compensation for land, but will receive compensation payment for non-land assets on affected land (structures, crops and trees)</li> </ul>
3. Loss of crops, trees and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All affected households regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at current market prices.</li> </ul>
4. Impacts on main/secondary structures and graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All affected households regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at full replacement value for affected structures, with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials.</li> <li>Compensation for removal of graves will be paid directly to affected households, including costs of new graves, exhumation and transport of remains, reburial and all other reasonable costs. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways</li> </ul>
5. 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. For residential land, the rent will be negotiated with affected households. The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.</li> </ul>

**Consultations and Disclosure.** Consultations with APs were carried during the preparation of this updated RP and will continue throughout the various stages of the Project. The following disclosure activities are done: (i) the distribution of a Public Information Brochure (PIB) in Vietnamese (March 2007); and, (ii) placement of copies of the RP in Vietnamese and English in provincial, district and commune offices (2004); iii) Placement of compensation charts in Vietnamese in district and commune offices (Sep 2007). This updated RP has been placed in Vietnamese and English in provincial, district and commune offices. 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 2007 to May 2007.

**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 three affected districts of Phong Dien, Quang Dien and Phu Vang. PPMU have been coordinating with consultants, DPCs, DRCs and CPCs to carry out resettlement activities and prepare this updated RP.

**Grievance Mechanism.** The Project will ensure that affected households 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 affected households 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 Center (DRCC), has been selected by PMU1, to conduct external monitoring and evaluation, focusing on the social impacts of the Project and whether affected households 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 costs and ii) operation costs. Total costs approved by the PPC for all three subprojects in three districts are VND 3,035,387,281 (189,712 USD), in which VND 1,138,446,665 (71,153 USD); VND 1,460,197,350 (91,262 USD) and VND 436,743,266 (27,296 USD) are for Phu Vang, Phong Dien and Quang Dien District.

**Implementation Schedule.** Table 3 below summarizes the steps involved in the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the Thua Thien Hue subprojects.

**Table 3 : Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Schedule
Consultation, DMS, SES and Disclosure	January 2007 – October 2007
Approval of updated RP by ADB	November 2007
Award of civil works contracts	December 2007
External monitoring	November 2007
Clearance of acquired land	January 2008
Handover of site to contractors, start of civil works	January 2008
Internal and External Monitoring	January 2007 – until end of construction activities
Post Evaluation by independent monitoring agency	6-12 months after completion of construction activities

# 1 Introduction

The Viet Nam Central Region Transport Network 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:

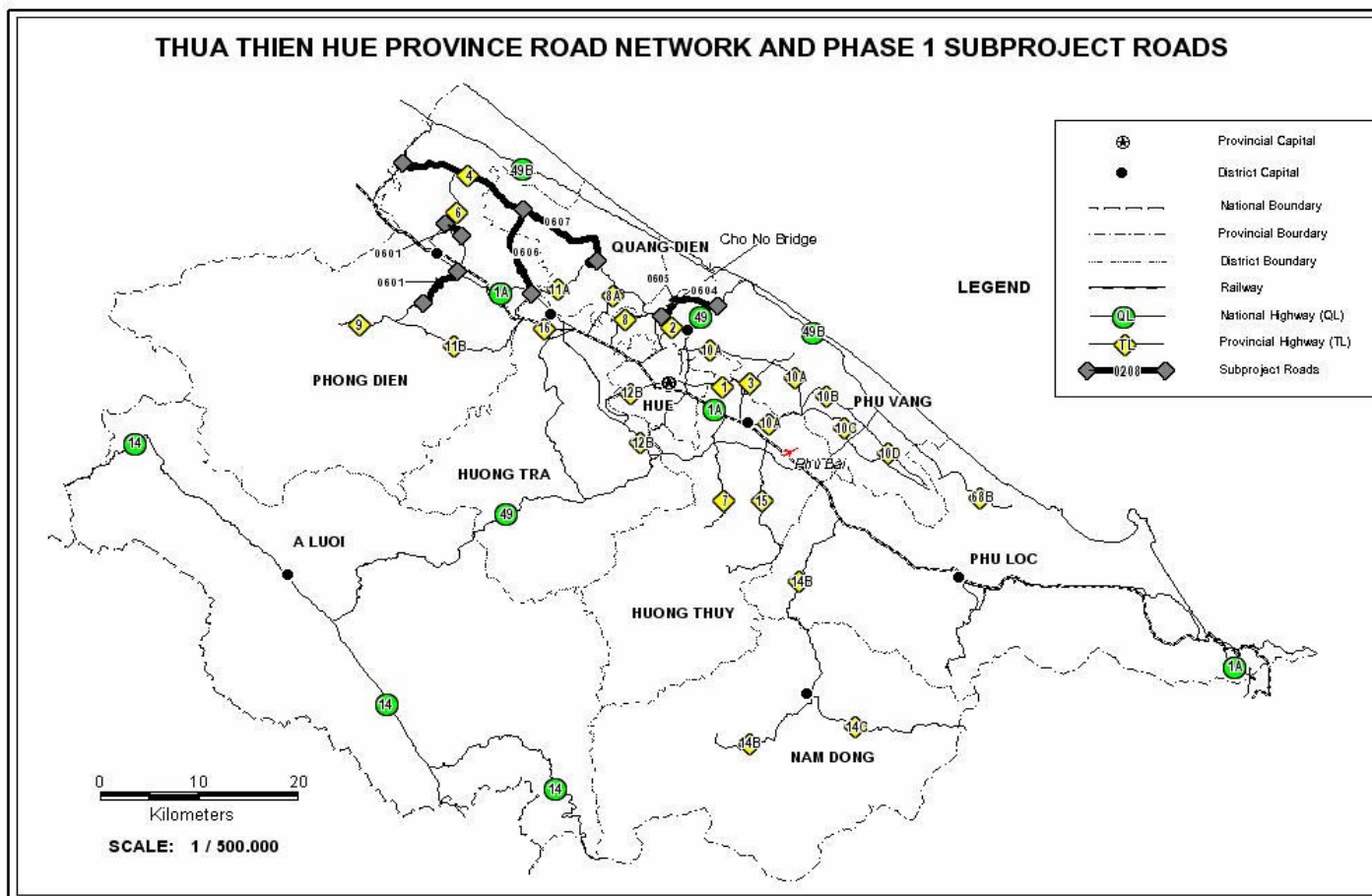
- (i) Phase 1: Nghe An, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Thuan and Lam Dong.
- (ii) Phase 2: Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Ninh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong
- (iii) Phase 3: Thanh Hoa, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Kon Tum and Gia Lai;

## 2 Thua Thien Hue Subprojects

The Central Region Transport Network Project (ADB5) in Thua Thien Hue includes the following subprojects

- **TL2 (0604):** 5889.90m. Start point Km 3+965.70, End point Km 9+855.60 at the T-junction with the National Highway No49B. The road passes Phu Thanh and Phu Tan Communes in Phu Vang District. The subproject is proposed to upgrade to Class V road with 6.5m embankment and 3.5m carriageway, shoulders 2x1.5m (paved shoulders 2x1.0m); DBST, excavating slope 1/1, filling slope 1/1.5; 80x40x20 cm opened side drainage. The road follows the existing alignment.
- **Phong Hien - Quang Thai District Road (HL5) (0606):** 10535.54m. Start point Km0+000.00 at An Lo Market, Phong Hien Commune, Phong Dien District. End point Km10+535.54 at the T-junction with Provincial Road No.4 in Quang Thai Commune, Quang Dien District. The subproject is proposed to upgrade to Class V road with 6.5m embankment and 3.5m carriageway, shoulders 2x1.5m (paved shoulders 2x1.0m); DBST, excavating slope 1/1, filling slope 1/1.5; 40x50x165 cm opened side drainage. The road follows the existing alignment.
- **TL4 (0607):** 20,021.61m. Start point Km21+400.00. End point Km41+386.87. The road passes Quang Phuoc, Quang Loi, Quang Thai Communes in Quang Dien District and Phong Chuong, Phong Binh Communes in Phong Dien District. The subproject is proposed to upgrade to Class V road with 6.5m embankment and 3.5m carriageway, shoulders 2x1.5m (paved shoulders 2x1.0m); AC, excavating slope 1/1, filling slope 1/1.5; 40x40x120 cm opened side drainage. The road follows the existing alignment with minor realignment.

Figure 1 : Map of Subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province



### 3 Resettlement Policy Framework

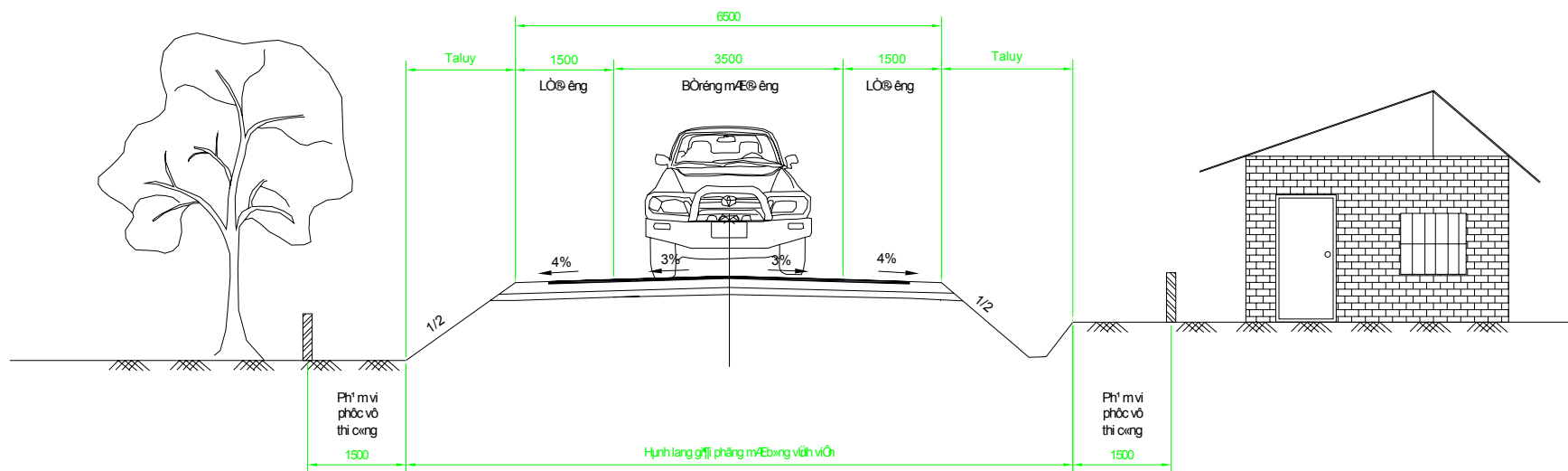
#### 3.1 Legal Framework

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:

- The ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995)
- The 2003 Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11 adopted by the National Assembly on 26 November 2003 and effective as of 1 July 2004.
- Decree No181/2004/ND-CP dated 29 October 2004 on Land Law implementation guidance
- Decree No 17/2006/ND-CP dated 27 January 2006 on amendment and supplement of decrees on Land Law implementation guidance.
- Document No 7760/TC-QLCS by Ministry of Finance dated 14 July 2004 on Land Law Implementation
- Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated 03 December 2004 regulates compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovered by the Government.
- Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP dated 16 November 2004 by the Government establishes a price framework for various categories of land.
- Decree No.186/2004/ND-CP dated 05 November 2004 on management and protection of road infrastructures.
- Circular No. 116/2004/TT-BTC dated 07 December 2004, from the Ministry of Finance, that guides the implementation of Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP.
- Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC dated 26 November 2004, from the Ministry of Finance, that guides the implementation of Decree No.188/2004/ND-CP.
- Circular No. 13/2005/TT-BGTVT dated 7 November 2005 by Ministry of Transport on guidance for implementation of Decree No 186/2004/ND-CP dated 5 November 2004 in relevant to management and protection of road infrastructure facilities.
- Document No. 6267/BGTVT-CGĐ by Ministry of Transport on official approval of the Resettlement Policy Framework of the Central Region Transport Network Project (ADB5)
- Law on Grievance and Accusation of Citizen dated 02 May 1991
- Decree No 38/HDBT dated 28 January 1992 on Implementation of Grievance Right of Citizen
- Decision No 3037/QĐ-BGTVT of Ministry of Transport dated 14 October 2003 on regulation and guidance on resettlement implementation procedures for transport infrastructure facilities.
- Current regulations of project PPCs on land acquisition and resettlement within the project provinces.

### Typical Cross Section of Corridor of Impact



**Figure 2 : Corridor of Impact (COI)**

## 4 Project Compensation and Entitlement Policy

### 4.1 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.

### 4.2 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 APs 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) APs 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 based 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 labour 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 of any 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.

### **4.3 Eligibility**

For the Project, the cut-off-date for eligibility for entitlement is defined as the completion of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). For this sub-project the DMS has been completed in May 2007. 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.

### **4.4 Project Affected People**

In Viet Nam, the types of land users who may be APs include:

- (i) Legal and legalizable APs are those land users or occupants who possess a Land Use Right Certificate (LURC) issued by competent State authorities, or are eligible to obtain a LURC. The status of land use or occupancy will be demonstrated by means of the LURC or application for LURC; or, by one or more means of evidence as stipulated in the regulations to the Land Law. In the absence of these, the status of land use or occupancy may be established simply by being listed in the DMS.
- (ii) APs with temporary or lease rights are persons, households, firms or organizations that occupy agricultural, residential and/or other non-agricultural land temporarily allocated to them by local authorities, for which they possess written permission or a signed contract.

- (iii) Non-titled APs are those land users or occupants who are unable to prove legal or legalizable status prior to the cut-off date. They will be provided with economic rehabilitation assistance in lieu of compensation for land. They will also be compensated at full replacement cost for affected structures, crops, trees and other affected assets.

Resettlement assistance to non-titled affected people may also include replacement land although there is no entitlement to this for such APs. The resettlement package may include measures to ensure that such APs are able to find alternative sites or income sources, depending on their losses.

- (iv) Organizations that have paid land use or land transfer charges for land allocated by the State, and the funds for the charges were not from the State budget; and/or, that have investments on State-allocated land and the investments were not paid from the State budget.

Other organizations that do not pay land use or transfer charges, or that use State funds to pay these fees are not eligible for land compensation. They are, however, eligible for compensation for investments made on affected land, if those investments are not paid from State funds. In addition, following acquisition of affected land, they may request the State to allocate or lease alternate land to meet their needs.

#### 4.5 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 Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plans prepared in 2005, 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*".

#### 4.6 Project Entitlements

Following detailed design and conduct of detailed measurement survey, the actual impacts have been identified for the TT Hue subprojects. It should be noted that detailed project entitlements for all types of impacts are reflected in the approved 2005 Resettlement Plan. Since the actual impacts are finally identified, the entitlement matrix below have been revised to reflect only the actual impacts and corresponding project entitlements which were derived from the approved Resettlement Plan of 2005.

Type of Impact	Entitlement
1. Marginal loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APs (legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations) are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled households are not entitled to compensation for land, but will receive compensation payment for non-land assets on affected land (structures, crops and trees)</li> </ul>
2. Marginal loss of residential land and non-agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APs (legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations) are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled households are not entitled to compensation for land, but will receive compensation payment for non-land assets on affected land (structures, crops and trees)</li> </ul>

Type of Impact	Entitlement
3. Loss of crops, trees and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APs (legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations) regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at current market prices.</li> <li>Annual crops: APs will be given two 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, APs will be compensated at replacement value for the loss of the unharvested crops. Replacement value is based on the average production over the last three years multiplied by the current market prices for agricultural products</li> <li>Perennial crops and trees: APs will be compensated at full replacement cost for the loss of perennial plants (e.g., coffee, pineapple, sugarcane) 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. APs will receive 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. Impacts on main and secondary structures and Impacts on graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for affected portion, to be paid in materials, cash or a combination of both, and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials.</li> <li>Compensation for removal of graves will be paid directly to APs, including costs of new graves, exhumation and transport of remains, reburial and all other reasonable costs. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways</li> </ul>
5. 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. For residential land, the rent will be negotiated with affected households. The land will be restored to its pre-project condition.</li> </ul>

## 5 Institutional Arrangements

Based on the Resettlement Policy Framework of the Central Region Transport Network Project (ADB5) approved by Ministry of Transport with agreement from ADB, relevant ministries and PPCs at the Document No. 6267/BGTVT-CGD dated 10 October 2005; Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP dated 03 December 2004; Decision No.2057/QĐ-BGTVT dated 6 October 2006 by the Ministry of Transport on approval of addendum to project management mechanism of the Central Region Transport Network Project (ADB5), which replaces Decision No 4181/QĐ-BGTVT dated 7 November 2005; and Document No.1665/TTg- CN dated 17 October 2006 by Prime Minister and Document No. 8186/BGTVT-CGD dated 27 December 2006 by Ministry of Transport on guidance on implementation of the Document No.1665/TTg-CN; the institutional arrangements of the Project is revised as below:

### 5.1.1 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.

### 5.1.2 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 project management team at PMU-Middle that will report back to PMU-1 and its Project Management Division 1. Land acquisition and resettlement activities in Thua Thien Hue province will be delegated to PMU-Middle Region (PMUM) who will report back to PMU-1 and its Project Management Division 1.

Under the instruction and guidance of MOT, the main responsibilities of project management teams at PMU-1 include:

- (i) Provide project documents and schedule, ensuring coordination and supervision RP preparation and implementation as well as implementation of tasks and responsibilities of the project manager towards the project manager of the resettlement subproject assigned by the PPC (PPMU or Consultant or RCs at all levels)
- (ii) Determine the corridor of impact of the Project, and collaborate with provinces in public disclosure, land acquisition and land allocation for the Project as required.
- (iii) Ensure adequate fund for provinces to pay resettlement compensation and assistance timely. Be responsible for inclusion of final costs of resettlement subprojects paid by provinces into the project cost.
- (iv) Ensure provision of additional budget for resettlement in cases where the budget approved by the MOT differs to actual costs.
- (v) Acts as project manager in oversee and supervise resettlement activities to ensure resettlement implementation schedule.
- (vi) Establish project-wide procedures for the establishment and maintenance of AP databases for all sub-projects at PPMUs, and ensure that regular reports are provided by PPMUs and RCs to PMU-1 and make all data available to the external monitoring organization.
- (vii) Approve contracts for research institutes, consultants and/or NGOs to carry out monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and ethnic minority development components of the RPs.
- (viii) Regularly report to MOT and ADB on resettlement activities.

### 5.1.3 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:

- a) Instruct, organise, make notifications, mobilise all organisations, individuals on compensation, assistance, resettlement and site clearance policies in correct conformity with the land recovery decision of competent State agencies.
- b) Instruct agencies, departments and DPCs to:
  - Establish management unit for resettlement subproject as regulated by the Government (PPMU)
  - Establish or delegate to DPC to establish DRCs
  - Develop projects for resettlement, for resettlement areas in service of land recovery.
  - Approve or authorise the district People's Committee to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement schemes/charts.
  - 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 authorise 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.

#### **5.1.4 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.

PPMU under PDOT has following responsibilities

- i) Assist PPC to prepare detailed plans on measures, procedures and schedule to implement resettlement activities and instruct implementation of the plans timely.
- ii) PPMU under PDOT assign staff to regularly check the implementation of resettlement activities in term of quality and time and ensure regular coordination among relevant agencies: consultant, staking consultant, cadastral measurement consultant. Provide relevant documents for staking out and cadastral measurement such as approved detailed design drawings, etc.
- iii) Sign contract and coordinate with authorized bodies to measure or extract information from cadastral maps on the acquired land, which will be used as a basis for DMS, IOL, and RP preparation. Set up procedures to submit to related functional provincial departments, and the PPC to issue decisions on land acquisition as needed.
- iv) Guide, oversee and participate into the RCs to conduct SES and DMS following detailed designs and establish database of APs to report to PMU1.
- v) Report to PPC and collaborate with RCs to establish, implement and maintain public information campaigns and stakeholder consultation programs with affected households and communities, ensuring that all APs are fully informed about their rights and entitlements, timeframes and procedures for land acquisition and resettlement. Ensure that all disclosure activities are carried out according to the Resettlement Policy framework, including distribution of the public information brochures (PIB) to all APs and the placement of resettlement plans in commune offices.
- vi) Monitor and participate with the RCs, and other relevant parties in the implementation of the land acquisition, resettlement components of the RP, ensuring that all eligible APs have been identified with sufficient information from the RCs; and, that they have been provided with their respective entitlements according to the RP and Resettlement Policy Framework.

- vii) Coordinate with relevant departments and agencies to prepare unit rate of land and structures, and submit it to PPC for approval.
- viii) Coordinate with consultant to compile materials to provide guidance on DMS procedures.
- ix) Compile guidance document and be responsible for giving instructions to Districts on the identification of legal status of land, and assets based on the current RPF and Vietnamese Law and Regulations
- x) Review and endorse compensation, assistance cost charts and RPs prepared by PPMU, RC and consultants before submit RPs to relevant departments for appraisal and PPC for approval.
- xi) Announce through mass media and send letters to infrastructure management agencies/bodies to coordinate in doing inventory of affected infrastructures and review relocation proposals of the infrastructure management agencies/bodies before submit PPC for approval.
- xii) PPMU and RCs are responsible for accurateness and validity of inventory, measurement, legality of land, assets, compliance with RPF and approved compensation plans.
- xiii) Certify and record resettlement documents.
- xiv) PPMU is responsible for the accurateness and validity of inventory, measurement, legality of land and assets, compliance with RPF and approved compensation plans (updated RPs). The PPMU is a participant in the IOL and DMS process and will attest and record resettlement records.
- xv) Manage compensation budget in accordance with Vietnamese regulation. Once funded, PPMU should reallocate properly budgets at lower levels and is responsible for accounting balance as per Project regulations. PPMU should be audited by an auditor introduced by the PMU -1
- xvi) Ensure hand over of clear construction site on time. In case of delay, PPMU should report and propose solutions to PPC.
- xvii) PPMU is eligible to open a new bank account or using existing account and its stamp for the project.
- xviii) Review and sign resettlement completion documentation.
- xix) Coordinate with PDARD and other provincial agencies in implementation of agricultural extension programmes and assistances. Ensure proper implementation of rehabilitation measures and rural development support activities
- xx) Ensure a good coordination in implementation of resettlement, EMDP and construction.
- xxi) Report regularly to PPC and PMU1 on resettlement and construction activities.

#### **5.1.5 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.

#### **5.1.6 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 conduct measurement survey, DMS and SES, prepare compensation charts and RPs.
- (ii) Cooperate with land management agency to identify and be responsible for legality and classification of land based on current policies and regulations.
- (iii) Work with departments, agencies to sort out compensation, relocation, restoration and other resettlement issues.
- (iv) Review and certify resettlement documents ensuring compliance with Government regulations and project policies.
- (v) Organize compensation payment for APs.
- (vi) During implementation of resettlement, DRC will mobilize related commune members to participate in the preparation of RPs, updated RPs, and resolve obstacles in resettlement in communes.
- (vii) 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.
  - Announce the cut off date and ban on construction / development within the ROW (COI)
- (viii) Cooperate with the PPMU, consultant and other relevant parties, to announce to the public through mass media and prepare letters and documents to bodies who manage public structures and facilities to work together and agree on the minutes on the existing status and impact level of the affected structures.
- (ix) Cooperate with the PMU-1, PPMU and other relevant parties as requires, to stake out resettlement and ROW stakes in order to identify the accurate COI in accordance with plans or approved design; Cooperate with the PPMU and other bodies to measure or extract measurement from cadastral maps required information, as well as other technical documentation regarding APs. Cooperate in the identification of the exact number of households including the number of households and structures in the COI, number of households and structures directly outside of the COI, but affected by the project
- (x) Coordinate with CPCs and social political organisations, PPMU and consultant to conduct meetings with APs to inform the project resettlement policies and timeframe.
- (xi) Deliver, guide on filling and collect inventory forms to APs. CPC should attest on affected land origin, location and classification of affected land, number of persons in the affected household, quantity and state of affected assets, crops, tress on acquired land.
- (xii) Cooperate with related bodies to complete procedures on LURC for Households with changes in their land due to the Project.
- (xiii) Coordinate with Provincial departments to submit PPC documents on land acquisition and allocation for approval.
- (xiv) Open a bank account and use own stamp or use stamp of the Functional Division of the DPC during the resettlement process.
- xxii) Manage budgets for compensation in the district in compliance to the Project and Government policies. Following allocation of funds by PPC, organise 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.

- (xv) Submit monthly progress reports to DPC and PPMU.
- (xvi) 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.
- (xvii) Refer cases to the PPC for resolution as needed. Ensure enforcement of decisions as needed.
- (xviii) Directly review and sign all resettlement documents in the District according to current laws and regulations.
- (xix) Formulate resettlement completion documents and finalise accounting procedures of resettlement costs as regulated.
- (xx) Ensure hand over of clear construction sites on time. In case of delay, DRC should report to the DPC and PPC as needed.
- (xxi) Implement other tasks as assigned by DPC and PPC

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.

#### **5.1.7 Commune People's Committee (CPC)**

The **Commune People's Committee (CPC)** has the responsibility to:

- (i) Organize public information campaigns on the purposes of land acquisition, RPF, mobilize local organizations and individuals to accept and follow the RPF.
- (ii) Cooperate with the DPC and APs to choose the most appropriate location for construction of resettlement areas, if needed.
- (iii) Participate actively in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, rehabilitation assistance and social development support.
- (iv) Sign compensation and other resettlement documents of APs.
- (v) Coordinate with DRC to hold meetings with APs to ensure that grievances of APs are properly addressed.

#### **5.1.8 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



### 5.1.9 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.

## 6 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.

The PIB will also include information on the (a) rights of the APs to write a complaint directly to the Operations Department (i.e., Mekong Infrastructure Division, Mekong Department) and (b) the Consultation Phase of the ADB's Accountability Mechanism which allows APs to write to the Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OPSF) if they are still unsatisfied with the responses from the executing agency, project staff, and MKID. The OPSF aims to actively respond to the concerns of the affected people through fair, transparent and consensus-based approach.

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.

A four-stage procedure for redress of grievances is proposed:

Stage 1: Complaints from APs on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses are in the first instance lodged verbally or in written form with the Commune's People's Committee (CPC). The complaint will be discussed in an informal meeting with the AP and the CPC. It will be the responsibility of the CPC to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date the complaint is received.

Stage 2: If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or if no response is received from CPC within 15 days of registering the complaint, the AP can appeal to the District People's Committee (DPC) in the presence of the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). The AP must lodge the complaint within 30 days of registering the

original complaint and must produce documents that support his/her claim. The DPC will provide a decision within 1 month of receiving the appeal.

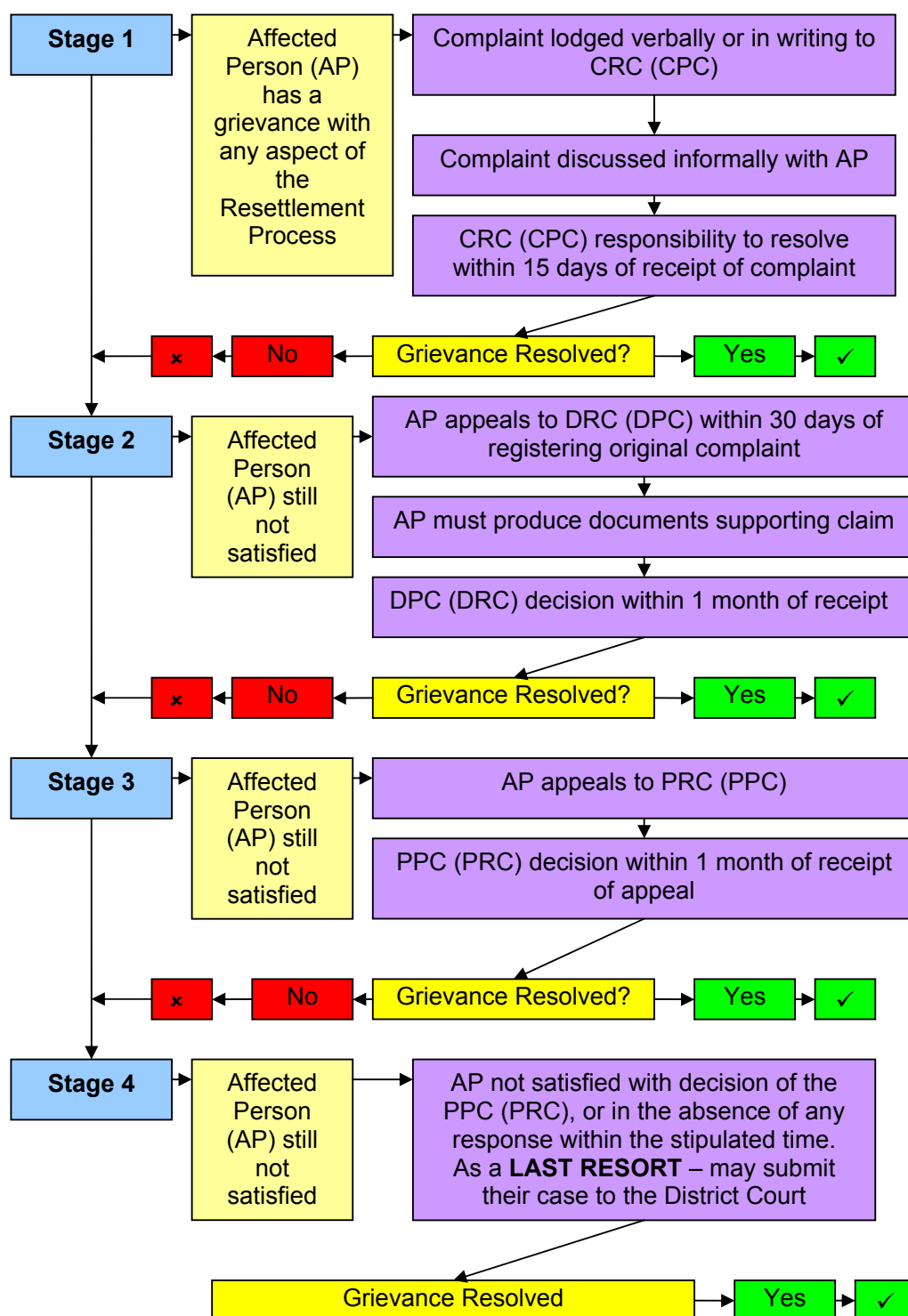
Stage 3: If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial People's Committee (PPC). The PPC together with the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) or PPMU will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day it is received by the PPC.

Stage 4: If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of PPC/ PPMU on appeal, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP as a last resort may submit his/her case to the District Court. Beyond this the AP may lodge their complaint to the Operations Department or the Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OPSF) as detailed above as per ADB Policy.

The procedure described in these four steps 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.

Figure 3 : Grievance Resolution Process



## 7 Monitoring and Evaluation Program

The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. The main purposes of the monitoring and evaluation program are to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties have been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the RP and the Policy Framework; and, as relevant, the provisions of the EMDP are implemented properly. External monitoring and evaluation, in particular, will focus on social impacts on APs and whether or not APs have been able to restore a standard of living equal to, if not better than, that which they had before the project.

The scope of the monitoring and evaluation program will include land acquisition, resettlement and, as relevant, ethnic minorities components, providing feedback to management on their implementation and identifying problems and successes as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are (i) to ensure that the standard of living of APs is restored or improved; (ii) to monitor whether the time lines are being met; (iii) to assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and social development support programs are sufficient; (iv) to identify problems or potential problems; and (v) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

The range of activities and issues that would therefore have to be recorded and checked, include:

- (i) land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- (ii) compensation payments;
- (iii) construction of replacement houses by displaced households;
- (iv) re-establishment of displaced households and business enterprises;
- (v) reaction of severely affected, very poor and other vulnerable APs to rehabilitation packages; and
- (vi) re-establishment of livelihoods and income levels.

Table 4 summarizes a range of indicators established to ensure the attainment of the RP and Policy Framework objectives. The various indicators and benchmarks will be monitored by means of two monitoring mechanisms:

- (i) ongoing internal monitoring of process and output indicators; and
- (ii) External monitoring by APs and an independent monitoring agency to assess the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives have been met.

**Table 4 : Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
<b>Process Indicator</b>	Staffing	Number of PDOT staff on Project, by road and job function Number of PMU-1 staff on Project, by road and job function Number of other line agency officials available for tasks
	Consultation, Participation and Grievance Resolution	Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by PMU-1 staff Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in project
	Procedures in Operation	Joint DMS and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Number of land transfers effected Coordination between PMU-1, PDOT and other line agencies
<b>Output Indicator</b>	Acquisition of Land	Area of cultivation land acquired by road section and sub-project Area of other private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Structures	Number, type and size of private structures acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired Number, type and size of government structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private crops and trees acquired Number and type of government/community crops and trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners Number of owners requesting assistance to purchase replacement land Number of replacement land purchases effected Number of entitlements delivered Number of entitlements used by APs Suitability of entitlements to APs as per RP objectives Number of non-titled APs receiving replacement land with lease/temporary rights Number of severely affected, very poor or other vulnerable APs receiving economic rehabilitation packages or other assistance
<b>Impact Indicator</b>	Household Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop Selling of cultivation land Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture and non-farm) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditures
	Changes to Status of Women	Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprises
	Changes to Status of Children	School attendance rates (male/female) Participation in road construction
	Settlement and Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of illegal settlers/encroachers

### 7.1.1 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 for review and approval.

PMU-1 will submit quarterly internal monitoring reports to ADB. These reports will summarize progress on land acquisition and resettlement for all sub-projects, and will notify ADB of MOT approval of changes to implementation of the RPs.

### 7.1.2 External Monitoring

PMU-1 has recruited an independent monitoring agency (IMA), Development Research and Consultancy Center (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.

The methods for external monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities include:

(i) The DMS and the SES carried out during RP preparation provide a database on APs in terms of their social and economic status, the nature and extent of losses, entitlements, compensation, etc. This database provides a baseline for monitoring project benefits, as well as being the basis for entitlements and compensation, and must be made available to the external monitoring agency to create their initial database.

(ii) Periodic participatory rapid appraisals (PRA) will permit the external monitoring agency to consult with various stakeholders such as local government, resettlement committees, PMU-1, implementing agencies, NGOs, community leaders, ethnic minority communities and APs. PRA will involve obtaining information, identifying problems and finding solutions through participatory means.

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.

Every six months, the independent monitoring agency will submit external monitoring reports summarizing its findings to the respective PPMUs and PMU-1, as well as directly to ADB. The reports will contain (i) a summary of the progress of RP implementation; (ii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; (iv) identification of specific ethnic minority issues, as relevant; and, (v) a report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous report. The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the monitoring agency, PMU-1 and implementing agencies held after submission of the reports. Necessary remedial actions will be taken and documented.

## **8 Public Disclosure and Consultation**

The main purposes of the participation and consultation process are to:

- i) provide complete and timely information to APs about the Project and related activities, and ensure that they are able to make fully informed decisions about matters that will directly affect their livelihoods, incomes and living standards;
- ii) obtain the cooperation and participation of APs and other stakeholders for resettlement planning and implementation – that is, gather information about the needs and priorities of APs regarding compensation, relocation and other activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement planning and implementation; and, obtain the reactions of APs and other stakeholders to proposed policies and activities; ensure that local authorities will be included in resettlement planning and decision-making and that APs working in collaboration with local authorities will take part in resettlement activities, e.g., property evaluation, compensation, resettlement monitoring;
- iii) reduce the potential for conflicts, as well as the risk of project delays; and

- iv) Enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program in a manner to fit the needs and priorities of APs.

### **8.1 Consultation and Disclosure during RP Preparation**

Prior to the conduct of the Socio-economic surveys (SES) and Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS), PMU1M, 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 12.1 has been delivered to APs in March 2007 and placed at commune offices.

Series of meetings with APs at village and commune level are conducted by DRCs and CPCs with participation of PMU1M, PPMU and Consultant in April 2007. Meetings provided APs with additional information about the Project and an opportunity for open discussion about resettlement policies and procedures. Minutes of meetings have been prepared. Appendix 12.2 summarizes the main content of these meetings.

### **8.2 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.

### **8.3 Notification to APs about Compensation Payment and Procedures**

The PPMU/DRC/CPC will issue a letter to each AP, informing about the time, location and procedures for compensation payments.

The procedures for payment of compensation are as follows:

- (i) DRC/PPMU will submit Sub-Project Compensation Chart to PPC/DPC
- (ii) PPC/DPC will approve Sub-Project Compensation Chart and will prepare and provide budget.
- (iii) Once the budget is allocated, PPMU will inform commune officials and District/Commune Resettlement Committees about the dates for compensation payment.
- (iv) PPMU will ensure that all representatives from PPMU and DRCs are present during payment to APs.
- (v) PPMU will submit all necessary documents such as Sub-Project Compensation Chart, and acknowledge receipt by PPC.

The responsibilities of the PPMU and DRCs for payment to APs include:

- (i) Inform APs regarding payment schedule at least two weeks in advance.
- (ii) Prepare list of APs and their corresponding entitlements and payment.
- (iii) Prepare 4 copies of all compensation forms and documents (copies for APs, DRC, PPMU and PPC).
- (iv) Prepare and regularly update the list of APs, including date of payment made, to the computerized database maintained at PPMU.
- (v) Submit weekly progress report to PPC/PMU1 attaching the list of APs and signed compensation forms documents for proper monitoring.

The responsibilities of APs include:

- (i) Bring necessary documents (land titles, ID, certifications, etc.).
- (ii) If the AP will not be available to claim compensation payment on the scheduled date, he/she will inform DRC/CRC immediately or send his/her representative, through a written authorization, to claim on his/her behalf. Alternately, the AP may request DRC/CRC to reschedule the date of payment.
- (iii) Review carefully all compensation documents and ask DRC/CRC for clarification or explanation if necessary.
- (iv) If the AP is not satisfied with the compensation payment or if there is disagreement between the AP and DRC/CRC, he/she can resort to grievance resolution committee for assistance.
- (v) If the AP finds the compensation documents in order, he/she will sign the said documents and acknowledge receipt of compensation payment. APs will receive 1 copy of all compensation forms.
- (vi) The AP will clear the area within the specified time provided by the Project in order for construction works to begin.

## 9 Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

SES and DMS were carried out from March to May 2007 by three teams in three districts at the same time. 676 affected households and 61 community assets were identified through DMS and 326 affected households were interviewed in SES.

### 9.1 Results of Social Economic Survey (SES)

The social-economic data were collected through social survey on affected households living in project site whose land and other assets will be affected. These data provide information on social – economic situation of affected households, including: i) Social – economic characters and inhabitants as well as other information related to head of households; ii) Living conditions of affected households; iii) Households' income sources; iv) Income and poverty situation; v) Assets ownership

The aims of social-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.

### 9.2 General Information

ADB5 Project implementing in Thua Thien Hue province consists of 3 subprojects namely TL2 (0604), TL4 (0607) and HL5: Phong Hien - Quang Thai (0606). The survey was conducted in 7 communes/towns: Thuan An town, Phu Thanh commune of Phu Vang district (Subproject 0604); Quang Thai commune of Quang Dien district, Phong Hien commune, Phong Dien district (Subproject 0606) and Quang Thai, Quang Loi communes of Quang Dien district, Phong Binh, Phong Chuong communes of Phong Dien district (Subproject 0607).

Total number of surveyed households are 326 (accounting for 44% of total affected households) or 1534 inhabitants, of which 70 households in Phu Thanh commune, 10 households in Thuan An town, 63 households in Quang Thai commune, 34 households in Quang Loi commune, 21 households in Phong Dien commune, 25 households in Phong Binh commune and 103 households in Phong Chuong commune.



Most of head of affected households are male account for 71.2% the total number of households (87.1% in Phu Thanh, 82.4% in Quang Loi, 80% in Thuan An town and over 60% in other communes). There is no ethnic minority household.

96 households (397 persons) are headed by women, accounting for 29.4% total number of affected households. 93 affected households are headed by elderly and women, 2 are poor<sup>1</sup>, 1 is the disabled.

**Table 5 : Classification of Affected Households**

Districts	Communes	Total number of surveyed households	Head of the households		Vulnerable households	Ethnic minority household
			Male	Female		
Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	70	61	9	19	0
	Thuan An town	10	8	2	3	0
Quang Dien	Quang Thai	63	41	22	16	0
	Quang Loi	34	28	6	4	0
Phong Dien	Phong Hien	21	16	5	7	0
	Phong Binh	25	16	9	8	0
	Phong Chuong	103	62	41	39	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>326</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>

Among 326 affected households, there are 228 households which heads are between the age of 30 - 60 (account for 70%), 5 heads below the age of 30 (1.5%) and 29 heads over the age of 60 (28.5%).

**Table 6 : Affected Household Classifying by Age and Gender of the Head**

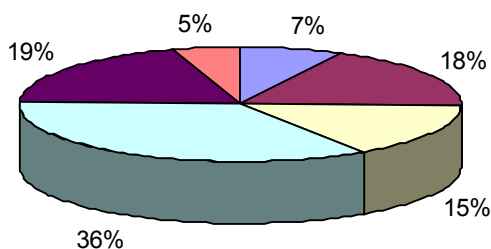
Districts	Communes	Total number of surveyed households	Age of head of household < 30 years old		Age of head of household between 30 - 60 years old		Age of head of household > 60 years old	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	70	0	0	52	2	9	7
	Thuan An town	10	0	0	6	1	2	1
Quang Dien	Quang Thai	63	2	0	32	14	7	8
	Quang Loi	34	2	0	20	5	6	1
Phong Dien	Phong Hien	21	0	0	11	3	5	2
	Phong Binh	25	1	0	12	4	3	5
	Phong Chuong	103	0	0	50	16	12	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>326</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>

### 9.3 Social - Economic Conditions of Affected People

#### a. Academic level

Academic level of affected people living in Thuan An town, Phu Thanh, Quang Thai, Quang Loi, Phong Hien, Phong Chuong and Phong Binh communes is fairly low. There are 25% affected people could not afford to go to school or not graduated from primary school, 15% graduated from primary school, 55% graduated from secondary school and high school and only 5% have gained college, university level or career learning.

<sup>1</sup> Based on SES interview, but not show the "poor household certificate" issued by CPC"



**Figure 4 : Education by Commune**

■ None                      ■ Primary - Not completed    ■ Primary - Completed  
 ■ Lower Secondary      ■ Upper Secondary           ■ Other

Regarding academic level of head of households only, there are 35% heads of household not go to school or not graduated from primary school, 17.5% graduated from primary school, 42.9% graduated from secondary school and high school, 4.6% graduated from college or university or career training school.

**Table 7 : Education in Communes - Academic Level of Head of the Households**

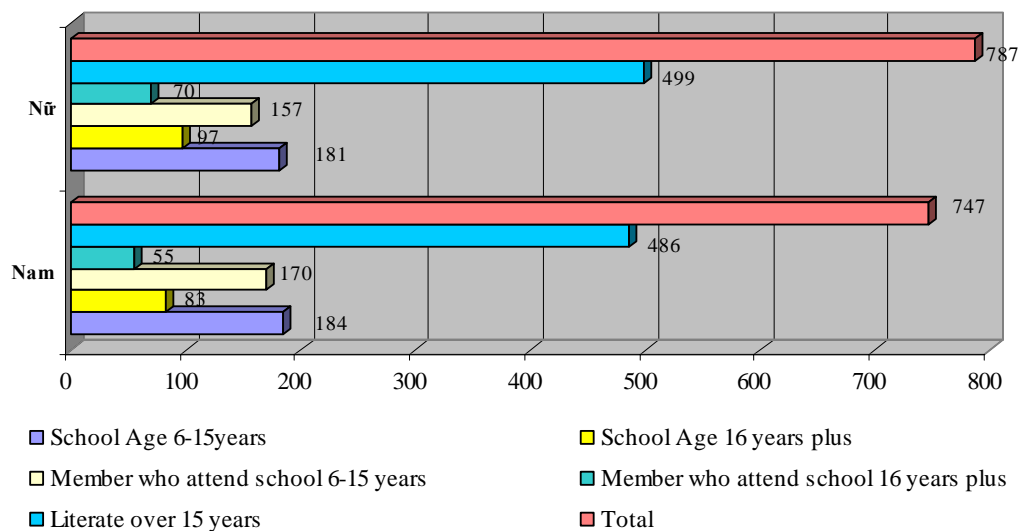
No	District	Communes	None	Primary- Not completed	Primary - Completed	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Others
1	Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	3	15	30	12	4	6
		Thuan An town	3	0	3	3	1	0
2	Quang Dien	Quang Thai	6	20	4	21	11	1
		Quang Loi	2	7	4	15	4	2
3	Phong Dien	Phong Hien	0	4	7	6	2	2
		Phong Binh	1	7	7	8	2	0
		Phong Chuong	8	38	2	39	12	4
Total			23	91	57	104	36	15

**Table 8 : Education in communes – Academic level of members in the households**

No	District	Communes	None	Primary- Not completed	Primary - Completed	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Others
1	Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	1	7	39	38	24	1
		Thuan An town	1	0	7	3	3	1
2	Quang Dien	Quang Thai	22	54	27	70	47	10
		Quang Loi	23	23	11	31	18	2
3	Phong Dien	Phong Hien	2	8	11	12	10	4
		Phong Binh	0	4	2	23	8	7
		Phong Chuong	2	27	6	62	22	9
Total			51	123	103	239	132	34

Comparing the rate of boy and girl going to school in affected households, we can see 93.5% boy at school age are allowed to go to school while this rate for girl is 87%. 89.6% school-

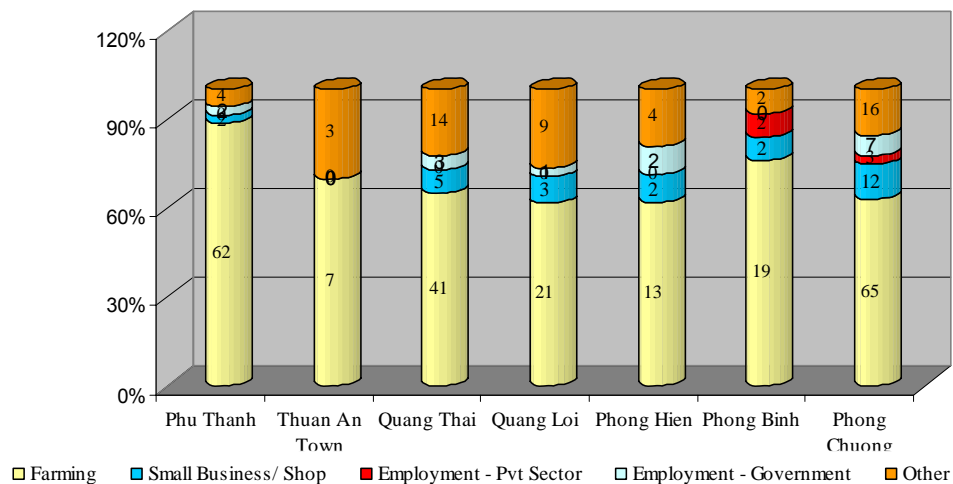
age children (boy and girl) over the age of 16 are allowed to go to school. Number of literate people who are over 15 years old account for 64.2% total investigated inhabitants.



**Figure 5 : Education by Age**

#### b. Employment and Income

Affected households in Thuan An town and 6 communes namely Phu Thanh, Quang Thai, Quang Loi, Phong Hien, Phong Chuong, Phong Binh mainly live on husbandry. Among 326 investigated households, there are 228 households which heads do husbandry work, account for 69,9% total number of households, 26 households do small business make up 8,6%.

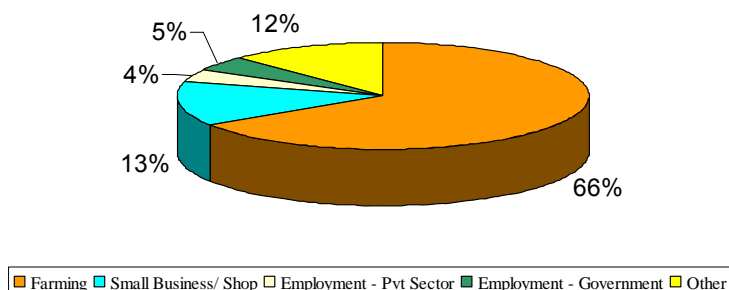


**Figure 6 : Employment of HH Heads**

Among 278 people at labour age in 7 communes are 170 people doing husbandry work, account for 61.2% total of labours, 55 people doing small business, make up 18% total of labours, 14 people working in State agencies, account for 5% total of labours, the rest doing

other works. There are no people at labour age who are jobless in communes implementing this project.

This is the basis for compensating and clearing the ground to recover the job for affected people and not to push them into being unemployed and impoverish.



**Figure 7 : Employment of Other HH Members**

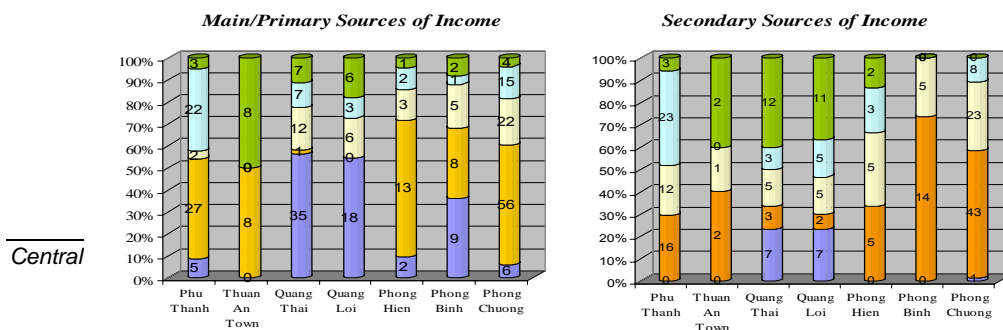
The survey on the main income maker in the households shows that 69% income of households are made by the head wife and husband, 18.1% by the head wife and husband and their grown-up children, only 19.1% by grown-up children in the family and others.

**Table 9 : The Main Income Maker in the Households**

Districts	Communes	HH Head Only	HH Head and Spouse	HH Head + Spouse + Adult children	Adult Children Only	Others	Total
Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	23	29	9	7	2	70
	Thuan An town	4	4	5	2	0	15
Quang Dien	Quang Thai	6	22	20	10	1	59
	Quang Loi	3	19	5	1	2	30
Phong Dien	Phong Hien	2	9	6	7	1	25
	Phong Binh	9	8	1	5	2	25
	Phong Chuong	16	51	13	20	2	102
Total		63	142	59	52	10	326

Affected households in 7 communes and towns are mainly doing husbandry work so their main income is from farm products.

Besides, they also have auxiliary income from irregular work of the members. The secondary income is from redundant farm products, domestic animal and cattle, small business or working for somebody.

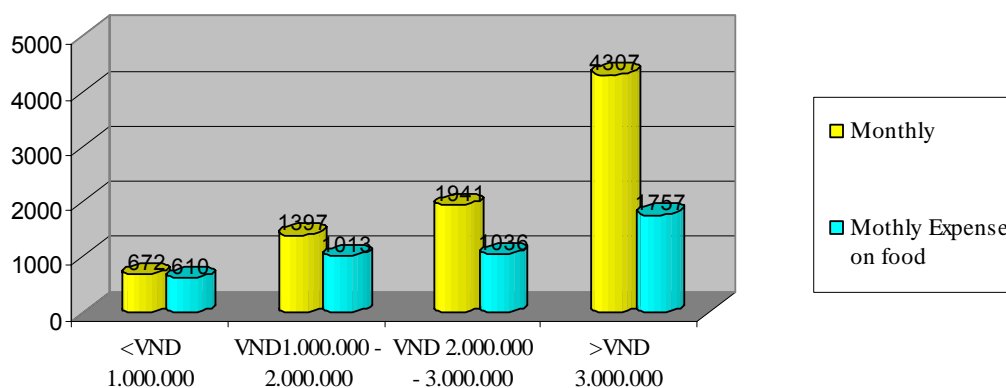


**Figure 8 : Sources of Incomes**

Total income of affected households is quite low. In all 7 communes and towns, with the average of 5 inhabitants per household, there are 42.0% households have income from VND 1 - 2 million. Only 8.6% households have income from VND 2 - 3 million, 4.9% households have income over VND 3 million, especially there are up to 44.5% households have low income of under VND 1 million/month.

MOLISA consider that anyone living in rural areas with a monthly income of less than VND 200,000 (around 1,000,000 VND/HH) is considered as poor in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the average eating and drinking cost of households is quite high in compare with their income, account for 80% total income of households with expenses under VND 2 million/month. Through evaluating food and drink cost out of total income of households, we can see that almost households with low income under VND 1 million/month have to spend most of their income (over 90%) on food and drink. Households with income between VND 1 - 3 million/month have to spend 53% their income on food and drink therefore the money left for other needs is low also. Households with income over VND 3 million/month although have more money left in excess (after minus eating and drinking costs) than households with low income, food and drink cost still accounts for 41% total income of the whole family.

**Figure 9 : Monthly HH Income and Expenses**

### c. Assets ownership

The survey on assets ownership of affected households showed that they mainly have the most necessary assets/tools for daily activities. The rate of motorbike and television per households is fairly high (over 80%). Besides, they almost do not have any assets for a higher quality of life. There is no family having washing machine, only 73/326 households having refrigerator. On average, each household have 2 electric fans. The rate of local people can access communication service is quite high. There is 1 telephone per 10 people; the number of mobile phone is fewer due to high cost of using in compare with the peasants' income at present (only 37 mobile phones/1534 people).

**Table 10 : Assets Ownership of Affected Households**

The whole affected households	Phu Vang district		Quang Dien district		Phong Dien district			Total
	Phu Thanh	Thuan An town	Quang Thai	Quang Loi	Phong Hien	Phong Binh	Phong Chuong	
Bicycle	78	13	74	49	32	34	126	406
Motorbike	52	9	40	27	19	19	85	251
Truck	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Car	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal cart	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Cart	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric generator	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Water pump	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Radio	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
Television	65	9	57	35	21	24	87	298
Telephone	30	5	20	12	14	12	54	147
Electric fan	124	22	102	54	48	55	179	584
Sewing machine	0	2	7	0	0	3	5	17
Refrigerator	1	2	13	4	5	10	38	73
Plough/puller machine	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Washing machine	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Mobile phone	2	0	6	1	2	6	20	37

#### d. Infrastructure

At present, all 326 households in the affected area of the project in 7 communes and towns of Thua Thien Hue province are using national electricity. This is a favourable condition for people living there.

There are up to 90.2% households in affected area of the project in 7 communes and towns of 3 districts namely Phu Vang, Phong Dien, Quang Dien using firewood for their cooking. The rate of using gas and electricity for cooking is very low, only about 9.6% of the total number of affected households, the rest 0.6% households using other sources or energy.

**Table 11 : Energy source for cooking**

Districts	Communes	Firewood	Petroleum	Gas	Electricity	Others
Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	63	0	7	0	0
	Thuan An town	7	0	2	0	1
Quang Dien	Quang Thai	60	0	3	0	0
	Quang Loi	32	0	2	0	0
Phong Dien	Phong Hien	18	0	3	0	0
	Phong Binh	22	0	3	0	0
	Phong Chuong	92	0	10	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

Regarding the water supply, there is only 35.8% affected households using tap water in their daily activities, 48.9% using drilled well-water and the rest using other sources of water. Only in Thuan An town and Phu Thanh commune of Phu Vang district there are 100% affected households using tap water, however they still using other auxiliary sources of water such as well-water and rain-water. 100% households in Quang Thai and Quang Loi communes of Quang Dien district cannot access tap water but water from dug or drilled wells in their daily activities.

There are only 48.3% households in affected communes of Phong Dien district using tap water in their daily activities, the others using water from dug or drilled wells.

**Table 12 : Water Supply – Main Source**

Districts	Communes	Piped Water	Pumped Water	Traditional Well	Rain-water	Spring, Stream or Pond	Others
Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	70	2	18	9	26	0
	Thuan An town	10	0	0	1	4	0
Quang Dien	Quang Thai	0	62	0	0	0	0
	Quang Loi	0	34	0	0	0	0
Phong Dien	Phong Hien	9	12	2	0	0	0
	Phong Binh	22	4	0	0	0	0
	Phong Chuong	42	95	4	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>153</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>

Among affected households in 3 districts of Thua Thien Hue province, there are 84 households which do not have toilet account for 25.8% total number of investigated households of which about 50% in Phong Chuong commune of Phong Dien district. However, among 326 affected households in 3 districts there are 28.5% households using autolysis latrine, approximately 9% using lavatory latrine, 36.8% using double-section latrine.

**Table 13 : Sanitation Condition**

District	Communes	In house Toilet	Pit Latrine	Septic Tank	None
Phu Vang	Phu Thanh	21	18	18	13
	Thuan An town	1	3	2	4
Quang Dien	Quang Thai	1	40	16	6
	Quang Loi	0	24	7	3
Phong Dien	Phong Hien	4	12	3	2
	Phong Binh	0	5	14	6
	Phong Chuong	2	18	33	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>84</b>

#### 9.3.1.1 Awareness about project

Affected households received information on the project from local authorities and were made aware that part of their land and/or assets will be affected and will be compensated as per approved Resettlement Plan. All affected households expressed their strong support towards the Project. They also concur with the findings of the DMS and corresponding compensation payment.

#### 9.3.1.2 Perception on Project Impacts

The survey on effect of the project on households' life on fields such as income before and after implementing this project, job, education and health care, transportation and social services accessibility shows that:

- All affected households believe that education, transportation and social services accessibility will be much better if the project is implemented.
- Income can be influenced but not much. Households in affected area think that their income will increase due to improved transportation, better commodity-accessed conditions and improved working conditions.
- All households in the project areas own plenty of land, therefore, partial impacts on their land will not severely affect their income.

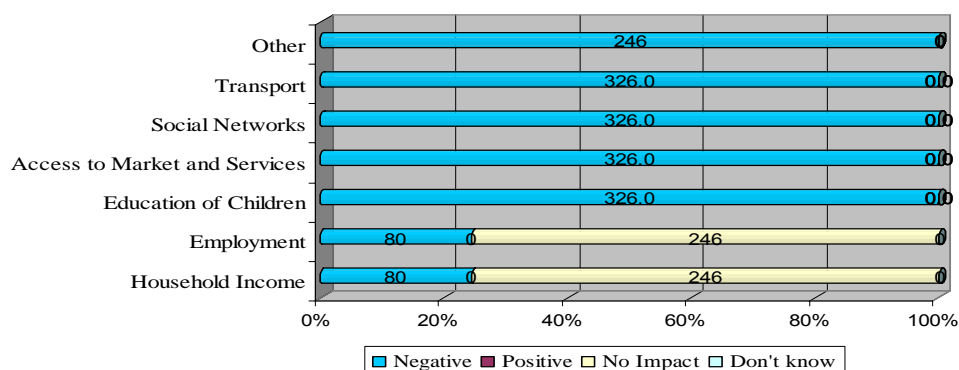


Figure 10 : Impacts of the Project

### 9.3.1.3 Gender issues

#### ■ Women head of household

According to the SES 96 households among 326 are headed by women, accounting for 29.4% total number of affected households. This is a significant number.

The survey team didn't notice differences in living standards between households headed by men and the one headed by women. However, generally, female headed households are slightly more vulnerable to any risks associated with land acquisition than male headed households. During monitoring these households will have to be visited in priority. Therefore, because the scope of land acquisition is very limited, few impacts on women head of household are anticipated.

#### ■ Education

Significant differences for the level of education, between men and women head of households, have been noticed. More than 70% of women head of households have no education or only finished their primary (20% for men). Women start to work early in the fields.

Table 15: Level of Education among Head of HH by Gender

	No education		primary not completed		primary complete		Lower secondary		Upper secondary		Other		Total
	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	
Total	23	100	91	100	57	100	104	100	38	100	8	100	326
Male	4	1.7	43	18.5	47	20.3	90	38.8	36	15.5	7	3.0	232
Female	19	20.2	48	51.1	10	10.6	14	14.9	2	2.1	1	1.1	94



The gender difference in education is also noticed in the rate of boy and girl going to school in affected households. 93.5% of the boys at school age effectively go to school while this rate for girl is 87%.

#### ■ **Income**

The average per capita income in the project area is 1 350 000 VND per month. Male income is 1,372,000 VND while women income is 1,225,000. The difference is however non significant. Most of the APs (70%) are working on agriculture.

**Table 16: Per Capita Income of Head of Household (VND)**

	< 1 Million		1 Mil. to 2 Mil.		2 Mil. to 3 Mil.		> 3 Millions		Total
	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	Nb	%	
Total	145	100.0	137		33		11		326
Male	94	40.5	106	45.7	23	9.9	9	3.9	232
Female	51	54.3	31	33.0	10	10.6	2	2.1	94

During resettlement implementation, attention will be paid to ensure women participation in information meetings, consultations and to ensure payments are paid directly or with presence of the women.

## 9.4 Results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

DMS was conducted from March to May 2007. In Thua Thien Hue, land acquisition will affect the assets of 737 APs, including 676 households and 61 community assets. Details of APs and losses are presented in Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.**

**Table 17: Summary of Affected People**

Subproject/Commune	APs	Affected Households	Community Assets
<b>TL2 (0604)</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Phu Vang District</b>			
Phu Thanh Commune	192	186	6
Thuan An Town	24	24	0
<b>HL5 (0606)</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Quang Dien District</b>			
Quang Thai Commune	34	32	2
<b>Phong Dien District</b>			
Phong Hien Commune	116	108	8
<b>TL4 (0607)</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Phong Dien District</b>			
Phong Binh Commune	79	61	18
Phong Chuong Commune	205	191	14
<b>Quang Dien District</b>			
Quang Thai Commune	40	36	4
Quang Loi Commune	47	38	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>61</b>

The losses will include agricultural land (143 APs), residential land (524 APs), fish pond (3 APs), houses or/and shops (279 APs) other structures (274 APs), crops (172 APs), trees (469 APs).

Table 18: Summary of Affected People by Type of Losses

Subproject	Number of Affected People							
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Agricultural Land	Fish Pond	Residential Land	House/Shop	Other Structures	Crops	Trees
<b>TL2 (0604)</b>								
<b>Phu Vang District</b>								
Phu Thanh Commune	192	13		118	116	176	48	87
Thuan An Town	24	4		21	18	2	5	10
<b>HL5 (0606)</b>								
<b>Quang Dien District</b>								
Quang Thai Commune	34			42	11	8		28
<b>Phong Dien District</b>								
Phong Hien Commune	116	77		40	38	33	66	64
<b>TL4 (0607)</b>								
<b>Phong Dien District</b>								
Phong Binh Commune	79	5	2	80	22	9	13	47
Phong Chuong Commune	205	2		179	51	46	4	171
<b>Quang Dien District</b>								
Quang Thai Commune	40	22	1	40	13	0	17	27
Quang Loi Commune	47	20		4	10	0	19	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>470</b>

**a. Residential Land Assets**

The loss of a total of 17,077.94m<sup>2</sup> of residential land affects 414 legal/legalizable households and 110 households with temporary/lease rights.

Subproject 0604 - TL2 affects 135 households. 100% are legal/legalizable land. Total acquired residential land for the subproject 0604 is 4,482.68m<sup>2</sup>.

Subproject 0606 - HL5 affects 76 legal/legalizable households with 2,273.7m<sup>2</sup> and 6 temporary/lease rights with 152.71m<sup>2</sup>.

Subproject 0607 – TL4 affects 193 legal/legalizable households with 6,058.95m<sup>2</sup> and 104 temporary/lease rights with 4,109.9 m<sup>2</sup> (accounting for 35% of APs of the Subproject 0607).

Table 19: Loss of Residential Land

Subproject	Legal/Legalizable		Temporary/Lease Rights	
	HH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	HH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>TL2 (0604)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>4,482.68</b>		
<b>Phu Vang District</b>				
Phu Thanh Commune	118	4,169.52		
Thuan An Town	21	313.16		
<b>HL5 (0606)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,273.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>152.71</b>
<b>Quang Dien District</b>				
Quang Thai Commune	42	1,319.8		
<b>Phong Dien District</b>				
Phong Hien Commune	34	953.9	6	152.71

<sup>2</sup> APs could suffer several type of losses

Subproject	Legal/Legalizable		Temporary/Lease Rights	
	HH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	HH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>TL4 (0607)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>6,058.95</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4,109.9</b>
<b>Phong Dien District</b>				
Phong Binh Commune	66	2,376.11	14	1,173.4
Phong Chuong Commune	89	2,455.84	90	2,936.5
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	<b>44</b>			
Quang Thai Commune	40	1,173		
Quang Loi Commune	4	54		
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>12,815.33</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4,262.61</b>

### b. Productive Land Assets

Losses of productive land in Thua Thien Hue include agricultural land and fish pond. All are permanent acquisition.

Agricultural land acquisition affects 143 households with 23,971.8m<sup>2</sup>. The most affected commune is Phong Hien in Phong Dien District along Subproject 0606 with 77 affected households (10,607.9m<sup>2</sup>), accounting for 53.85% of number of affected households and 44.25% of area of acquired agricultural land in the whole province.

There are 3 affected fish ponds with total acquired area of 450.2m<sup>2</sup>. In which, 2 fish ponds are located in Phong Binh Commune, Phong Dien District and the other is located in Quang Thai Commune, Quang Dien District. All these 3 fish ponds are on the Subproject 0607.

**Table 20: Loss of Productive Land**

Subproject	Agricultural Land		Fish Pond	
	HH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	HH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>TL2 (0604)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>379.2</b>		
<b>Phu Vang District</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>379.2</b>		
Phu Thanh Commune	13	303.8		
Thuan An Town	4	75.4		
<b>HL5 (0606)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>10,607.9</b>		
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>10,607.9</b>		
Quang Thai Commune	77	10,607.9		
<b>Phong Dien District</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
Phong Hien Commune				
<b>TL4 (0607)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12,984.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>450.2</b>
<b>Phong Dien District</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8,094.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>99.2</b>
Phong Binh Commune	5	4,063.3	2	99.2
Phong Chuong Commune	2	4,031.4		
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4,890.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>351</b>
Quang Thai Commune	22	781.0	1	351
Quang Loi Commune	20	4,109.0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>23,971.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>450.2</b>

**c. Loss of Crops**

The loss of crops will affect 169 affected households and 3 plots of land that belong to communes. Among the 169 affected households, 51 households are in Subproject 0604, 66 households in Subproject 0606 and 52 households in Subproject 0607. Paddy rice is lost most. A total<sup>3</sup> of 43,511.67 m<sup>2</sup> of rice of 118 affected households will be lost, as well as a variety of other crops such as sweet potato, cassava, bean, morning glory, etc.

**Table 21: Loss of Crops**

Type of Crops	Loss of Crops (m <sup>2</sup> )						
	TL2 (0604)		HL5 (0606)		TL4 (0607)		Total acquired areas (m <sup>2</sup> )
	HH	Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	HH	Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	HH	Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Rice	38	4684.6	51	13182.85	29	25644.22	43511.67
Bean	4	458.49	3	392.6	12	3606	4457.09
Sweet potato	4	225.8	2	90.4	4	181	497.2
Morning glory	5	715.2	2	62.5	2	96.5	874.2
Sả			2	12			12
Cassava			6	968.5	5	326.9	1295.4
<b>Total</b>	51		66		52		

**d. Loss of Trees**

Affected trees include banana, peach, papaya, coconut, star apple, jack fruit, Mung tree, longan, guava, timber trees, tree fence, etc.

A total of 41,785 trees of all types and 2,755 m<sup>2</sup> tree fences are lost, respectively 26,288 trees and 816 m<sup>2</sup> tree fences in Subproject 0604; 3,765 trees and 225.75 m<sup>2</sup> tree fence in Subproject 0606 and 11,732 trees and 1,712.75 m<sup>2</sup> tree fence in Subproject 0607.

**Table 22: Loss of Trees and Tree Fences**

Type of trees		TL2 (0604)		HL5 (0606)		TL4 (0607)		Total
		Trees	HH	Trees	HH	Trees	HH	
Mentha	>7 cm	25	11					25
Eucalyptus		16	6	7	1	64	8	87
Indian almond		1	1	7	5	32	21	40
Lagerstroemia		1	1					1
Styrax		2	2			3	3	5
Bougainvillea		1	1			5	1	6
Ceiba pentandra		6	5	1	1	1	1	8
Arecaceae	>7 cm	2	1	52	11	13	5	67
Timber		3	2	11	4	20	13	34
Musaceae	big	97	13	726	24	615	50	1,438
Persica vulgaris		1	1			5	1	6
Carica papaya		1	1	11	8	7	4	19
Cocos nucifera	big	22	9	1	1	14	7	37
Casuarinaceae	>7cm	2	2	1	1	69	13	72
Vegetation fence	m2	816.2	30	225.75	17	1,712.75	98	2,754.69
A kind of bamboo		24,565	59	510	7	5,317	34	30,392
Averrhoa carambola			1	5	4	5	4	10
Prunus mume		4	68					4
Annonaceae		2	2	6	1	11	3	19

<sup>3</sup> The total area of crops is larger than the total area of agricultural land because it includes crops on temporarily affected land.

Type of trees		TL2 (0604)		HL5 (0606)		TL4 (0607)		Total
		Trees	HH	Trees	HH	Trees	HH	
Tamarindus indica		2	1					2
Artocarpus heterophyllus		2	2	9	9	11	8	22
Mung tree		1	1	68	12	120	47	189
Euphoria longana		2	1			3	3	5
Psidium guajava		5	4	11	7	10	8	26
Meliaceae	>7 cm	26	14	128	37	404	113	558
Ficus glomerata	>7 cm	4	4	6	6			10
Ziziphus zizyphus		1	1					1
Cajuput		22	4	1,389	73	1,238	181	2,649
Bamboo	>7 cm	1,425	22	682	17	3,720	89	5,827
Muntingia calabura		17	14	26	17	10	9	53
Pouteria lucuma		2	2					2
Erythrina indica	big	26	5	2	2	12	10	40
Chrysophyllum cainito		2	2			4	3	6
Pumpkin				13	3	10	2	23
Ananas comosus				10	3			10
Mút tree				73	17			73
Mangifera indica				4	8	5	5	9
ornamental plant				6	8	4	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>trees</b>	<b>26,288</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>41,785</b>
	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>816.2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>225.75</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,712.75</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2,754.69</b>

#### e. Loss of Principal Structures

A total 2,587.82 m<sup>2</sup> of principal structures owned by 279 affected households will be affected by the subprojects. Subproject 0604 affects 50% of the cases (134 households) and almost 56% of acquired areas (1,476.5m<sup>2</sup>).

We should note that the affected structures are structures built in front of the main house/shop. These structures could be easily dismantled. The walls of the main structures/shops are not affected. Therefore, no reparation to the main structures is needed.

**Table 23: Loss of Principal Structures**

Subproject	HH	Affected Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>TL2 (0604)</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,476.5</b>
<b>Phu Vang District</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,476.5</b>
Phu Thanh Commune	116	1,349.2
Thuan An Town	18	127.3
<b>HL5 (0606)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>508.58</b>
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>132.58</b>
Quang Thai Commune	11	132.58
<b>Phong Dien District</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>376</b>
Phong Hien Commune	38	376
<b>TL4 (0607)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>643.94</b>
<b>Phong Dien District</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>508.1</b>
Phong Binh Commune	22	113
Phong Chuong Commune	51	395.1
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>135.84</b>
Quang Thai Commune	13	47
Quang Loi Commune	10	88.84

Subproject	HH	Affected Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>2,629.02</b>

**f. Loss of Secondary Structures**

Secondary structures affected include kitchen, temporary house, kiosk, house foundation, and other structures not attached to the main structure.

**Table 24: Loss of Secondary Structures**

Subproject	Loss of Secondary Structures				
	Type of Structure	Material	Unit	Amount	HH
<b>TL2 (0604)</b>					
<b>Phu Vang District</b>	Kitchen	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	76.96	6
	Temporary house	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	312	17
	Kiosk	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	103.5	9
	Culvert	Concrete, steel	m <sup>3</sup>	110.51	30
	Foundation	Brick, stone	m <sup>3</sup>	13.87	6
	Others		m <sup>2</sup>	705.96	48
<b>HL5 (0606)</b>					
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	Temporary house	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	132.3	6
	Kiosk	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	57.78	2
	Culvert	Concrete, steel	m <sup>3</sup>	0.4	1
	Others		m <sup>2</sup>	45.6	1
<b>Phong Dien District</b>	Kitchen	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	34.54	2
	Temporary house	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	269.2	23
	Kiosk	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	20.21	1
	Culvert	Concrete, steel	m <sup>3</sup>	1.27	2
	Others		m <sup>2</sup>	50.77	9
<b>TL4 (0607)</b>					
<b>Quang Dien District</b>	Kitchen	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	21	2
	Temporary house	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	98.84	13
	Kiosk	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	27	2
	Culvert	Concrete, steel	m <sup>3</sup>	4	2
	Well		m	6	1
	Others		m <sup>2</sup>	1	1
<b>Phong Dien District</b>	Temporary house	Brick, fibro roof, bamboo, cement floor	m <sup>2</sup>	407.35	45
	Culvert	Concrete, steel	m <sup>3</sup>	17.4	13
	Foundation	Brick, stone	m <sup>3</sup>	35.82	4
	Others		m <sup>2</sup>	47.57	11

**g. Graves**

Notably, 274 graves and 13 altars will be affected by subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province. These are spiritual structures and will receive proper compensation. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways.

#### 9.4.1.1 Community Assets

In addition to households' assets, land acquisition for subprojects in Thua Thien Hue province also affects to community assets of communes subprojects traverse. Losses of community assets include:

##### a. Impacts on Community Land

It is recorded that a total of 17,179.33 m<sup>2</sup> of community land will be acquired for subprojects, in which, residential land is 636, 11 m<sup>2</sup>, agricultural land is 16,444.02 m<sup>2</sup>, and 99.2 m<sup>2</sup> is fish pond.

**Table 25: Loss of Community Land**

Subproject	Affected Residential Land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected Agricultural Land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected Fish Pond (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Affected Land (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>TL2 - (0604)</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>292</b>		<b>347.9</b>
<b>Phu Vang District</b>				
Phu Thanh Commune	55.9	256		311.9
Thuan An Town		36		36
<b>HL5 - (0606)</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>4,056.1</b>		<b>4,064.91</b>
<b>Phong Dien District</b>				
Phong Hien Commune	8.81	4,056.1		4064.91
<b>TL4 - (0607)</b>	<b>571.4</b>	<b>12,095.92</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>12,766.52</b>
<b>Quang Dien District</b>				
Quang Loi Commune		3,970.5		3,970.5
<b>Phong Dien District</b>				
Phong Binh Commune	506	4,063.3	99.2	4,668.5
Phong Chuong Commune	65.4	4,062.12		4,127.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>636.11</b>	<b>16,444.02</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>17,179.33</b>

##### b. Loss of Crops and Trees

Two out of three subprojects (0606 and 0607) will have affects to 18,512.3 m<sup>2</sup> of community crops and 3,186 community trees.

Most of losses happen in Phong Dien District, with 16,268.3m<sup>2</sup> of crops and 3,186 trees along Subproject 0606 and 0607.

**Table 26: Loss of Community Crops and Trees**

Subproject	Loss of crops (m <sup>2</sup> )	Loss of trees (tree)
<b>HL5 - (0606)</b>	<b>4,056.1</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Phong Dien District</b>		
Phong Hien Commune	4,056.1	165
<b>TL4 - (0607)</b>	<b>14,456.2</b>	<b>3,021</b>
<b>Quang Dien District</b>		
Quang Thai Commune	2,244	
<b>Phong Dien District</b>		<b>3,021</b>
Phong Binh Commune	4,017.6	1,479
Phong Chuong Commune	8,194.6	1,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,512.3</b>	<b>3,186</b>

### c. Loss of Secondary Structures

Community other structures include concrete yard/parterre, concrete pier/pole, fence, wall, well. Level of impacts is insignificant.

**Table 27: Loss of Community Secondary Structures**

Subproject	Type of Assets	Unit	Amount
<b>TL2 - (0604)</b>			
<b>Phu Vang District</b>			
Phu Thanh Commune	Cement yard	m <sup>2</sup>	63.32
<b>HL5 - (0606)</b>			
<b>Quang Dien District</b>			
Quang Thai Commune	Concrete pier	m <sup>3</sup>	0.4
<b>Phong Dien District</b>			
Phong Hien Commune	Concrete pier	m <sup>3</sup>	0.32
<b>TL4 - (0607)</b>			
<b>Quang Dien District</b>			
Quang Thai Commune	Fence	m <sup>2</sup>	15
<b>Phong Dien District</b>			
Phong Binh Commune	Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	0.96
	Well	m	5
	Fence	m <sup>2</sup>	153.45
Phong Chuong Commune	Concrete pier	m <sup>3</sup>	7.496
	Wall	m <sup>2</sup>	13.62

### d. Other Structures

Further, land acquisition for subprojects will affect 2,227.99m<sup>3</sup> of irrigation canal in Phong Hien and Phong Chuong communes in Phong Dien District and 13.07m<sup>2</sup> of bridge, 9 culverts and 2 altars.

**Table 28: Loss of Community Other Structure**

Subproject	Type of Asset	Unit	Amount
<b>HL5 - (0606)</b>			
<b>Phong Dien District</b>			
Phong Hien Commune	Irrigation canal	m <sup>3</sup>	387.76
	Bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	13.07
<b>TL4 - (0607)</b>			
<b>Phong Dien District</b>			
Phong Binh Commune	Culvert	Unit	9
Phong Chuong Commune	Irrigation canal	m <sup>3</sup>	1,840.23
	Altar	Unit	2

## 10 Compensation and Resettlement Issues

### 10.1 Severely Affected Households

According to the project compensation policies, severely affected households are those 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.

DMS data shows that none of the affected households in Thua Thien Hue Province is considered severely affected households.



Due to the small amount of land acquisition in the corridor of impact, none of affected households are losing more than 10% of their productive land. Most of the affected households (83% are losing less than 50 m<sup>2</sup>).

No household will also need to be relocated or reorganized on the same plots.

The affected shops will also not be affected through loss of income.

## 10.2 Options and Preferences for Compensation

Since level of resettlement impacts of subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province is not significant, land for land compensation is not an option for affected households and 100% of affected households prefer compensation in cash.

## 10.3 Very Poor and Vulnerable Affected People

Affected vulnerable households 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.

This group of households is entitled to a special allowance or/and an economic rehabilitation package.

DMS shows that there are 120 affected households listed as potential vulnerable households. They are headed by women, by elderly and handicapped persons.

Verification was made at commune level and none of these 120 households have been identified in the commune as poor. The survey team indicated that no gap in term of social-economic living conditions has been noticed between these households and the average living standards of the affected population.

In addition, level of resettlement impact is very low (less than 30 m<sup>2</sup>) for these households).

The Project did not identify any affected households as poor or receiving special assistance

Therefore, rehabilitation assistance will not be necessary for these households. However, these households will be subject to priority monitoring by the IMA.

**Table 29: Affected Potentially Vulnerable HHs**

Subproject	District	Commune	No of Affected HHs	No of Affected Vulnerable HHs	Ratio (%)
<b>TL2</b>			<b>216</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13.4</b>
0604	<b>Phu Vang</b>	Phu Thanh	192	24	
		Thuan An	24	5	
<b>HL5</b>			<b>150</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17.3</b>
0606	<b>Quang Dien</b>	Quang Thai	34	11	
	<b>Phong Dien</b>	Phong Hien	116	15	
<b>TL4</b>			<b>371</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>17.5</b>
0607	<b>Quang Dien</b>	Quang Thai	40	10	
		Quang Loi	47	8	
	<b>Phong Dien</b>	Phong Chuong	205	31	
		Phong Binh	79	16	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>737</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>16.3</b>

## 10.4 Ethnic Minority

No ethnic minority group is recorded living in affected communes.

## 10.5 Non-titled APs

A total of 119 households along TL4 in Phong Chuong and Phong Hien Commune, Phong Dien District are not entitled to be compensated for acquired land. Majority of them (105 households) are using ROW land. 5 of them have lands which have not been appraised of LURC. 6 of them are leased residential land from the Commune. Two occupied illegally on private land.

Although 4,784.11 m<sup>2</sup> used by the 119 affected households will not be compensated, their assets on the acquired land will be compensated as stipulated in the Project Policy. We should note that the loss of land is very small (40 m<sup>2</sup> in average).

## 10.6 Resettlement Cost

The compensation costing is based on:

- Approved Project Compensation Policy
- Cadastral measurement and DMS data.
- Decision No 3721/2005/QD-UB dated 01 November 2005 by the Thua Thien Hue PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the Government acquires land within the province for national economic, security utilities, economic development and Decision No 2689/2006/QD-UBND dated 23 November 2006 by the PPC on revision of Decision No 3721/2005/QD-UB
- Decision No 1674/QD-UBND and No.1676/QD-UBND dated 31 July 2007 by Thua Thien Hue PPC on compensation for land acquisition for improvement of TL4 and HL5 under the CRTNP.
- Decision No 1848/QD-UBND dated 21 August 2007 by Thua Thien Hue PPC on compensation, assistance and resettlement for land acquisition for the CRTNP in Thua Thien Hue Province

A replacement cost survey was conducted in the project area. It was however difficult to evaluate the market price of agricultural land due to the very few transactions involving agricultural land; very few people are buying or selling land. It should also be noted that the part of productive land lost is very small and no households are losing more than 10% of their productive land and no households have to buy new agricultural land. No affected households complained about the price of agricultural land. The results of the RCS are as follows:

- Due to their position along the road the compensation rates for residential land was found close to current market rates.
- Compensation rates for structures also correspond to current market rates.
- **Although some affected households feel that the unit rates for trees were low, no official complaints were filed to local authorities.**
- For crops, prices were also close to current market rates. It should be noted that affected households will be allowed to continue to cultivate in the clear area within the RoW (1.5 m from the toe of the embankment).

### 10.6.1 Compensation for Affected Households

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

For land, unit rate varies by grade and location of land. All 83,448 m<sup>2</sup> of acquired land costs VND 1,184,389,153. Details are given in Table 30: Compensation Costs for Land.

**Table 30: Compensation Costs for Land**

Type of Land	TL2 - (0604)		HL5 - (0606)		TL4 - (0607)		Total	
	m2	VND	m2	VND	m2	VND	m2	VND
<b>Agricultural land</b>	<b>6,703.7</b>	<b>17,359,211</b>	<b>25,179.2</b>	<b>105,041,150</b>	<b>36,966.6</b>	<b>155,029,864</b>	<b>68,849.55</b>	<b>277,430,225</b>
Paddy	379.2	4,929,600	10,607.9	85,906,230	11,967.4	122,651,860	<b>22,954.48</b>	<b>213,487,690</b>
Annual Cropland	6,324.5	12,429,611	14,571.4	19,134,920	24,999.2	32,378,004	<b>45,895.07</b>	<b>63,942,535</b>
<b>Residential land</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>190,457,797</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>155,107,050</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>561,394,082</b>	<b>14,598.78</b>	<b>906,958,928</b>
Dwelling Land	1,664	171,370,523	2,426	155,107,050	9,658	525,158,450	<b>13,748.38</b>	<b>851,636,023</b>
Garden	319	19,087,274			531	36,235,632	<b>850.40</b>	<b>55,322,906</b>
<b>Total VND</b>	<b>8,686.8</b>	<b>207,817,007</b>	<b>27,605.6</b>	<b>260,148,200</b>	<b>47,155.9</b>	<b>716,423,946</b>	<b>83,448.33</b>	<b>1,184,389,153</b>
<b>Total USD</b>		<b>12,989</b>		<b>16,259</b>		<b>44,776</b>		<b>74,024</b>

For crops and trees, total cost for compensation of crops and trees in all three subprojects is VND 155,428,800, in which VND 37,131,850, VND 32,051,600 and VND 86,245,350 is for TL2, HL5 and TL4 respectively.

**Table 31: Compensation Costs for Crops and Trees**

Item	TL2 - (0604)	HL5 - (0606)	TL4 - (0607)	Total
	VND	VND	VND	VND
Food Crops	7,959,000	11,032,200	15,690,500	34,681,700
Industrial Crops	410,000	13,578,000	30,338,500	44,326,500
Trees and Tree Fence	28,762,850	7,441,400	40,216,350	76,420,600
<b>Total VND</b>	<b>37,131,850</b>	<b>32,051,600</b>	<b>86,245,350</b>	<b>155,428,800</b>
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>9,714</b>

A total of VND 1,426,297,979 is needed for compensation of acquired structures. Table 32 summarizes these costs by type of structures and by subproject.

**Table 32: Compensation Costs for Structures**

Item	TL2 - (0604)	HL5 - (0606)	TL4 - (0607)	Total
	VND	VND	VND	VND
Principal Structure	399,501,655	193,702,738	189,409,362	782,613,754
Secondary Structure	322,257,466	235,200,203	86,226,557	643,684,225
<b>Total VND</b>	<b>721,759,120</b>	<b>428,902,940</b>	<b>275,635,919</b>	<b>1,426,297,979</b>
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>45,110</b>	<b>26,806</b>	<b>17,227</b>	<b>89,144</b>

### 10.6.2 Compensation for Community Assets

On all subprojects, there are community assets acquired for widen roads. These assets belong to schools, commune health care station, CPC office, commune land and properties on that land, etc.

The total cost of compensation of community assets is VND 703,125,402 with a summary as in Table .

**Table 33: Compensation Costs for Community Assets**

Item	TL2 - (0604)	HL5 - (0606)	TL4 - (0607)	Total
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	VND	VND	VND	VND
Agricultural land	23,670,400	40,013,200	122,651,860	<b>186,335,460</b>
Fish pond			843,200	<b>843,200</b>
Residential land	22,059,300		62,111,000	84,170,300
Wall	26,976,318		1,489,950	28,466,268
Culvert			1,239,750	1,239,750
Well			1,233,750	1,233,750
Crops	258,840	4,980,360	33,117,564	38,356,764
Trees		3,345,000	11,949,250	15,294,250
Altars	50,584,660	15,500,000	362,250	66,446,910
Irrigation canal		167,617,670	63,204,600	230,822,270
Yard/parterre/court	4,239,274		1,201,200	5,440,474
Concrete pier	9,350,989	269,586	9,237,659	18,858,234
Other structures	25,367,772		250,000	25,617,772
<b>Total VND</b>	<b>162,507,553</b>	<b>231,725,816</b>	<b>308,892,033</b>	<b>703,125,402</b>
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>10,157</b>	<b>14,483</b>	<b>19,306</b>	<b>43,945</b>

### 10.6.3 Rehabilitation Assistance and Bonus

As the impacts on the affected households are not significant, none of the affected households in Thua Thien Hue Province is subject to any allowances as per project entitlements.

### 10.6.4 Summary of Compensation Costs

Table below present a summary of the costs for compensation of land and assets on three subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province.

**Table 34: Summary of Compensation Costs**

Item	TL2 - (0604)	HL5 - (0606)	TL4 - (0607)	Total
	VND	VND	VND	VND
Agricultural land	4,929,600	85,906,230	136,852,610	227,688,440
Residential land	335,551,210	155,107,050	498,081,882	988,740,142
Crops and Trees	49,561,461	51,186,520	125,695,214	226,443,195
Structures	611,176,753	245,515,685	198,617,960	1,055,310,398
Loss of income from fish pond			843,200	843,200
Community assets	114,821,641	183,164,655	140,330,159	438,316,455
<b>Sub –t Total VND</b>	<b>1,116,040,665</b>	<b>720,880,140</b>	<b>1,100,421,025</b>	<b>2,937,341,830</b>
<b>Operation costs</b>	<b>22,406,000</b>	<b>55,028,000</b>	<b>20,580,000</b>	<b>98,014,000</b>
<b>Total VND</b>	<b>1,138,446,665</b>	<b>1,460,197,350</b>	<b>436,743,266</b>	<b>3,035,387,281</b>
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>71,153</b>	<b>91,262</b>	<b>27,296</b>	<b>189,712</b>

### 10.6.5 Flow of Fund

PMU1 will be responsible for channelling funds for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to the PPC in Thua Thien Hue. The PPC will be responsible for or delegate to its lower level for payment directly to APs with respect to affected land, structures, crops and trees.

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

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

## 11 Implementation Schedule

Table 36 summarizes the steps remaining for the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities in Thua Thien Hue subprojects.

ADB shall not approve of any 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.

**Table 36: Implementation Schedule**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Consultation, DMS, SES and Disclosure	January 2007 – October 2007
Approval of updated RP by ADB	November 2007
Award of civil works contracts	December 2007
External monitoring	November 2007
Clearance of acquired land	January 2008
Handover of site to contractors, start of civil works	January 2008
Internal and External Monitoring	January 2007 – until end of construction activities
Post Evaluation by independent monitoring agency	6-12 months after completion of construction activities

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## 12 Appendix

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### 12.1 Public Information Brochure

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

**Answer:** The Central Region Transport Network 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 labour) 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?**

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**Answer:** Affected crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences will be compensated in cash at current market prices. Compensation for unharvested 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 labourers 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

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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.

## PROVINCE INFORMATION

The Central Region Transport Network Project (ADB5) in Thua Thien Hue includes the following subprojects

**1. Provincial Road No. 2 (0604):** 5889.90m. Start point Km3+965.70, End point Km9+855.60 at the T-junction with the National Highway No49B. The road passes Phu Thanh and Phu Tan Communes in Phu Vang District. The subproject is proposed to upgrade to Class V road with 6.5m embankment and 3.5m carriageway, shoulders 2\*1.5m (paved shoulders 2\*1.0m); DBST, excavating slope 1/1, filling slope 1/1.5; 80\*40\*20 cm opened side drainage. The road follows the existing alignment.

**2. Phong Hien - Quang Thai District Road (HL5) (0606):** 10535.54m. Start point Km0+000.00 at An Lo Market, Phong Hien Commune, Phong Dien District. End point Km10+535.54 at the T-junction with Provincial Road No.4 in Quang Thai Commune, Quang Dien District. The subproject is proposed to upgrade to Class V road with 6.5m embankment and 3.5m carriageway, shoulders 2\*1.5m (paved shoulders 2\*1.0m); DBST, excavating slope 1/1, filling slope 1/1.5; 40\*50\*165 cm opened side drainage. The road follows the existing alignment.

**3. Provincial Road No.4 (0607):** 20,021.61m. Start point Km21+400.00. End point Km41+386.87. The road passes Quang Phuoc, Quang Loi, Quang Thai Communes in Quang Dien District and Phong Chuong, Phong Binh Communes in Phong Dien District. The subproject is proposed to upgrade to Class V road with 6.5m embankment and 3.5m carriageway, shoulders 2\*1.5m (paved shoulders 2\*1.0m); AC, excavating slope 1/1, filling slope 1/1.5; 40\*40\*120 cm opened side drainage. The road follows the existing alignment with minor realignment.

## IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE



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Staking out, Cadastral Measurement, DMS and SES:	February - April 2007
Preparation of Compensation Charts and RPs:	April 2007
Approval of Compensation Charts and RPs :	May 2007
Compensation Payment and Site Clearance:	May - June 2007
Site Handover and Award of Contracts:	June 2007

## **CONTACT ADDRESS**

### **Thua Thien Hue Provincial People's Committee (PPC)**

Telephone: 054.822.584      Fax: 054.822.803  
Address: 14 Le Loi Street, Hue city, Thua Thien Hue Province

### **Thua Thien Hue Provincial Department of Transport (PDOT)**

Telephone: 054.823.046      Fax: 054.848.949  
Address: 10 Phan Boi Chau, Hue city, Thua Thien Hue Province

### **Thua Thien Hue Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)**

Telephone: 054.823.267      Fax: 054.821.890  
Address: 10 Phan Boi Chau, Hue city, Thua Thien Hue 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

### **Phong Dien District People's Committee**

Telephone: 054.551.221      Fax: 054.551.668  
Address: Phong Dien Town, Phong Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province

### **Phu Vang District People's Committee**

Telephone: 054.869.052      Fax: 054.869.682  
Address: Phu Da Commune, Phu Vang District, Thua Thien Hue Province

### **Quang Dien District People's Committee**

Telephone: 054.554.483      Fax: 054.555.059  
Address: Sia Town, Quang Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province

## 12.2 Consultation and Disclosure Activities

ID	Commune	Content	Time	Venue	Participant	Note
<b>I. Phú Vang District:</b>						
1	Phú Thanh	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues.	16/4/2007	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.	
2	Thuận An		23/4/2007	CPC office		
<b>II. Quảng Điền District:</b>						
1	Quảng Thái	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues.	5/4/2007	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.	
2	Quảng Lợi		6/4/2007	CPC office		
<b>III. Phong Điền District:</b>						
1	Phong Chương	To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues.	15/4/2007	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.	
2	Phong Hiền		13/4/2007	CPC office		
3	Phong Bình		16/4/2007	CPC office		

Beside above meetings, local authorities 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.

## 12.3 Resettlement Supervision Milestones

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agencies	Completion Deadline	Status
<b>1.</b>	<b>Disclosure (PPTA Stage)</b>				
1.1	Information booklet distributed to APs	# of copies	PMU-1/PRC	31 Oct 2004	
1.2	RP placed in commune offices	# of copies	PMU-1/PRC	31 Oct 2004	
1.3	RP posted on ADB website		ADB	31 Oct 2004	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Updated Resettlement Plan &amp; Budget</b>				
2.1	Establish DRCs		DPC	Mar 2007	
2.2	Demarcation of road ROW		PPMU	Jan 2007	
2.3	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	# of APs	PPMU, DRC, Consultant	Apr-May 2007	
2.4	Approval of compensation rates		PPC	Sep 2007	
2.5	Approval of RP & budget		PMU-1/MOT	Sep 2007	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Notification and Consultations</b>				
3.1	Published list of eligible APs		DRC	Mar 2007	
3.2	Public Information Meeting	# of APs	DRC, PPMU, Consultant	Mar-May 2007	
3.3	Consultations with severely affected APs, women, vulnerable APs	# of APs	DRC, PPMU, Consultant		
3.4	Notification to APs about compensation payment	# of APs	DRC	Oct 2007	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Detailed Rehabilitation Measures</b>				
4.1	Rehabilitation measures for severely affected households), if applicable	# of APs	DRC	NA	
4.2	Rehabilitation measures for very poor APs, if applicable	# of APs	DRC	NA	
4.3	Assistance for other vulnerable APs, if applicable	# of APs	DRC	NA	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Disclosure of Updated Resettlement Plan</b>				
5.1	Information booklet distributed to APs	# of copies	PPMU/DRC	Mar 2007	
5.2	Updated RP placed in commune offices	# of copies	PPMU/DRC	Oct 2007	
5.3	Updated RP posted on ADB website		ADB	Oct 2007	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Implementation Capacity</b>				
6.1	PMU-1 & PPMU resettlement staff	# of staff	PMU-1/PPMU		
6.2	Training of PMU-1 & PPMU staff	# of staff	Consultant	Mar 2006	
6.3	Setting up grievance redress committees	# of staff	PPMU, DRC	Mar 2007	
6.4	Documentation as grievances	As required	PPMU, DRC		
<b>7.</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	Sample	IMA	Sep 2007	
7.2	Set-up internal supervision	As per RP	PMU-1/PPMU	Mar 2007	
7.3	Contract external monitor	As per RP	PMU-1		
7.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	PMU-1/PPMU		
7.5	External monitoring reports	Semi-annual	IMA	August 2007 (start)-bi-annual review	
7.6	Post-resettlement evaluation		IMA	Oct 2008	
<b>8.</b>	<b>Flow of Funds / Compensation / Land Acquisition</b>				
8.1	Disbursement of funds to PPC		PMU-1/PPMU	Jan 2007	
8.2	Compensation payments	# of APs	PPMU, DRC	Nov 2007	
8.3	Rehabilitation allowances, if applicable	# of APs	PPMU, DRC	n/a	
8.4	Land acquisition	# of m <sup>2</sup>	PPMU, DRC	Nov 2007	