

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

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

**THANH HOA  
UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**October 2009 (Rev08)**

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### **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 Centre
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
Km	Kilometre
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 (AH)	In the case of <u>affected household</u> , it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Common property resources	- mean all resources or assets that are held in communal or village ownership and include (but are not limited to) graves, burial grounds, wells, hand pumps and other affected drinking water sources, specimen trees, pagodas, churches and temples, shrines, religious symbols or sites, village ponds or community fishponds, schools, markets, community forest, community grazing land, irrigation canals and facilities, roads, paths, water supply lines and facilities, electricity lines and poles, and communication lines.
Compensation	- means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project.
Cut-off date	- means the date of completion of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for each sub-project, and establishes the eligibility for compensation for physical assets affected by a sub-project of the Project. Affected people and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date for each sub-project. People moving into the area impacted upon by the sub-project after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Rehabilitation	- means assistance measures provided under this Policy Framework other than compensation for acquired assets, and refers to the process of re-establishing incomes, livelihoods and living and social systems.
Relocation	- means rebuilding housing assets, including productive land and public infrastructures in another location.
Replacement Cost	- means the method of valuing assets at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of land markets, the Provincial People's Committee will establish a compensation structure that enables APs to restore their livelihoods to levels equivalent to or better than those maintained at the time of land acquisition and/or resettlement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Agricultural land: The replacement value of agricultural land will be based on a) its productive potential or, where applicable, the current market value of the land; plus b) the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and, c) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</li> <li>(ii) Residential and non-agricultural land: The replacement value equals a) the current market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure and services in the vicinity of the affected land; and b) the costs of any registration and transfer taxes.</li> <li>(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</li> </ul>

		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.
	(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.
	(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.
	(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.
Resettlement effects	-	mean all negative situations directly caused by the Project, or any of its phases or sub-projects, including loss of land, structures, trees and crops, other immovable properties, income generation opportunities, and cultural assets.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	-	is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected person	-	means APs who will (i) lose more than 10 percent of their total agricultural land holding; (ii) relocate and/or lose more than 50 percent of their main residential and/or commercial structure; and/or (iii) lose more than 10 percent of their total income sources due to the Project.
Viable		means an area of adjoining residential and garden land sufficient for the reconstruction of a house large enough to provide the AP with acceptable living conditions. The minimum plot for determining reorganization will be equal to, or more than, the legal standard plot size for each town. It also refers to the stability of the structure itself, after the proportion of the structure is acquired for the Project.
Vulnerable persons, households or groups	-	are defined as distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects, including (i) those falling below the poverty line as defined by MOLISA, as well as any household earning up to 15% above the official poverty line; (ii) ethnic minority and other households living in remote, isolated areas or in communes with special difficulties as classified under Programme 135; or (iii) disadvantaged persons or households requiring "social protection" such as landless, disabled, handicapped, orphaned, vagrant, homeless, destitute, or lonely and elderly persons.

## Executive Summary

**Introduction.** The Viet Nam Central Region Transport 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.

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

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

PPMU in coordination with PMU1 and relevant agencies, with assistance from consultants, carried out staking and cadastral measurement. From December 2008 to April 2009, public meetings were carried out in the subprojects' affected communes, SES and DMS were undertaken, and copies of public information booklets have been distributed to all affected persons (APs). Meetings also were held to clarify the Project Resettlement Policies and agree on implementation procedures and schedule.

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

**Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** Based on the approved design and detailed measurement survey carried out, a total of 2,735 affected households and 22 community assets will be affected. Most of affected households are marginally affected, generally losing small pieces of their garden land. There are total of 72 HHs belong to SAP, in which 68 HHs have to relocate their houses on their own remaining land and 4 APs will be severely affected by losing more than 10% of their affected productive land. See Table 1 below.

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<sup>1</sup> For Thanh Hoa subprojects, no RP was prepared before this one



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

Impact	Number of APs	Quantities	
		m2	Other Units
<b>Total numbers of APs, of which:</b>	2,757		
+ Households	2,735		
+ Collective/Public properties	22		
<b>Total SAPs</b>	72		
<b><i>Residential Land</i></b>	334	8,613.50	
+ Households	334	8,613.50	
<b><i>Affected Agricultural Land, of which</i></b>	895.0	63384.0	
+ Households	883	52534.9	
+ Collective/Public properties	12	10849.2	
<b><i>Affected Forest Land (Households)</i></b>	0	0	
<b><i>Affected Houses, Kiosks (Households)</i></b>	72	2029.1	
<b><i>Affected Secondary structures. (Households)</i></b>	58	745.0	
<b><i>Affected Structures</i></b>	1,698		
+ Households	1,681		
+ Collective/Public properties	17		
<b><i>Affected Trees and Crop</i></b>	1422		
+ Households	1,416		
+ Collective/Public properties	6		
<b><i>Affected Graves</i></b>	1		
+ Households	1		
+ Collective/Public properties	0		

**Compensation and Entitlement Policy.** The Project compensation and entitlement policy is designed to cover compensation for lost assets and assistance to restore or enhance livelihoods of all APs. The Resettlement Policy Framework approved in 2006 covers full range entitlements for various types of losses. 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 as mode of compensation for all their losses as they found the impacts to be not significant.

**Table 2: Summarized Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Entitlement
1. Marginal loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable<sup>2</sup> households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Land assistance allowance at rate equal 40% of lowest price of residential land to affected land that are located on road sides or within urban or rural settlement area.</li> </ul>
2. Loss of residential land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled and/or non-legalizable land users: no compensation for affected land, but compensation for attached assets at full replacement costs;</li> </ul>
3. Relocated APs or reorganized APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For HH with partially affected: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials</li> <li>For households relocate to new site: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; Allowance for transportation, subsistence allowance, house rental and infrastructure</li> </ul>
4. Loss of crops, and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at current market prices.</li> </ul>
5. 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 entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials regardless of LURC</li> <li>Allowance for house repair if partially affected.</li> <li>Compensation for removal of graves will be paid directly to households, including costs of new graves, exhumation and transport of remains, reburial, transportation assistance and all other reasonable costs. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways</li> </ul>
6. Affected commercial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income rehabilitation allowance due to business stoppage</li> </ul>
7. Temporary impacts during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land</li> <li>Rental in cash for the land temporarily acquired.</li> <li>Cash compensation at current market prices or replacement costs for all affected crops and/or trees,</li> <li>Land to be restored to the pre-project condition</li> </ul>
8. Vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special allowance amounting 2,000,000 VND/HHs for vulnerable HH; poor HHs, HHs under "social policy".</li> </ul>
9. Progress bonus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of total compensation but not exceed 5,000,000 vnd/house for timely removal.</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 were conducted: (i) the distribution of a Public Information Brochure (PIB) in Vietnamese (November 2008); and (ii) Placement of compensation charts in Vietnamese in district and commune offices (March and April 2009). This updated RP has been placed in Vietnamese and English in provincial, district and commune offices in June 2009. It will be uploaded on the ADB resettlement website immediately upon ADB approval. Series of meetings with APs at commune and village level have been conducted during preparation of this updated RP from December 2008 to April 2009.

**Implementation Arrangements.** The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Executing Agency for the Project, with responsibility for planning and implementation delegated to the Project Management Unit No. 1 (PMU1) and the Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU). To speed up project implementation, the Government recently has separated resettlement as an

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

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independent subproject and delegate management and implementation of resettlement subprojects to provinces. The PMU1 is responsible to work with relevant ministries to get budget for resettlement allocated adequately and transferred timely to project provinces. Provincial People Committee (PPC) delegates PPMU to be project manager of the resettlement subproject. DRC have been established in four affected districts. PPMU have been coordinating with consultants, DPCs, DRCs and CPCs to carry out resettlement activities and prepare this updated RP.

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

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

**Updated Resettlement Plan Budget.** Resettlement budget are made of i) compensation and rehabilitation costs and ii) operation costs. Total costs approved by the PPC for the three subprojects in the four districts are VND 13,357,086,992 (785,711 USD with exchange rate 1 USD = 17,000 VND), in which VND 8,637,102,875 (508,065 USD) for PR508 and VND 878,706,683 (51,689 USD) for PR518, and VND 1,848,347,721 (108,726 USD) for PR506, and VND 1,992,929,713 (117,231 USD) for PR514.

**Implementation Schedule.** Table 3 below summarizes the steps involved in the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities and Implementation milestones for the Thanh Hoa subprojects.

**Table 3: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Schedule
Consultation, DMS, SES and Disclosure	7/ 2008 - 6/ 2009
Submit updated RP to ADB for approval	2 <sup>nd</sup> week October 2009
Approval of updated RP by ADB	4 <sup>th</sup> week October 2009
Compensation payment	1 <sup>st</sup> week November 2009
Award of civil works contracts	2 <sup>nd</sup> week November 2009
Clearance of acquired land	Mid November 2009
Start of civil works	3 <sup>rd</sup> week November
Internal and External Monitoring	November 2009 - until end of construction activities
Post Evaluation by independent monitoring agency	6-12 months after completion of construction activities

## Resettlement Supervision Milestones

Table 3 B: Resettlement Supervision Milestones

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agencies	Completion Deadline	Status
<b>1.</b>	<b>Disclosure (PPTA Stage)</b>				
1.1	RPF posted on ADB website		ADB	8/2006	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Updated Resettlement Plan &amp; Budget</b>				
2.1	Establish DRCs		DPC	5/2008	
2.2	Demarcation of road ROW		PPMU	8/2008	
2.3	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	# of APs	PPMU, DRC, Consultant	4/2009	
2.4	Approval of compensation rates		PPC	5/ 2009	
2.5	Approval of RP & budget		PMU-1/MOT		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Notification and Consultations</b>				
3.1	Published list of eligible APs		DRC	5/2009	
3.2	Public Information Meeting	# of APs	DRC, PPMU, Consultant	12/2008	
3.3	Consultations with severely affected APs, women, vulnerable APs	# of APs	DRC, PPMU, Consultant	5/2009	
3.4	Notification to APs about compensation payment	# of APs	DRC	10/2009	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Detailed Rehabilitation Measures</b>				
4.1	Rehabilitation measures for severely affected people (SAPs), if applicable	# of APs	DRC	10/2009	
4.2	Rehabilitation measures for very poor APs, where applicable	# of APs	DRC	10 /2009	
4.3	Assistance for vulnerable APs, where applicable	# of APs	DRC	10 /2009	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Disclosure of Updated Resettlement Plan</b>				
5.1	Information booklet distributed to APs	# of copies	PPMU/DRC	12 /2008	
5.2	Updated RP placed in commune offices	# of copies	PPMU/DRC	12/2008	
5.3	Updated RP posted on ADB website		ADB		
<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	8/2008	
6.3	Setting up grievance redress committees	# of staff	PPMU, DRC	10 /2009	
6.4	Documentation as grievances	As required	PPMU, DRC	10 /2009	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	Sample	IMA		
7.2	Set-up internal supervision	As per RP	PMU.1/PPMU	11/2009	
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	Every 6 months	
7.6	Post-resettlement evaluation		IMA		
<b>8.</b>	<b>Flow of Funds / Compensation / Land Acquisition</b>				
8.1	Disbursement of funds to PPC		PMU-1/PPMU	11 /2009	
8.2	Compensation payments	# of APs	PPMU, DRC	11/2009	
8.3	Rehabilitation allowances	# of APs	PPMU, DRC	11 /2009	
8.4	Land acquisition	# of m <sup>2</sup>	PPMU, DRC	6/2009	

# 1 Introduction

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

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

The Project will be prepared and implemented in three phases:

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

## 2 Thanh Hoa Subprojects

### 2.1 Description of the subproject

The Central Region Transport Network Improvement Sector Project (ADB5) under Phase 3 in Thanh Hoa includes 04 subproject: PR506 (sub-project code 0102); PR508 (sub-project code 0107); PR514 (sub-project code 0103) and PR518 (sub-project code 0104) (see Map below).

#### 2.1.1 Thanh Hoa Province – Road 0102 - PR 506:

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

Linking Cau Quan to Tho Xuan

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

Road length: 25.7 km

Design speed: 40 kph

Existing embankment: 5.5 to 7.0 m

Existing pavement: 3.5 m – penetration macadam

Pavement condition: Poor

Design carriageway: 3.5 m

Design shoulders: 1.5 m - Strengthening shoulder: 1.0 m

Design surfacing: DBST

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

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

The existing pavement is approximately 3.5 metres wide and made of penetration macadam, generally some 20 to 30 cm thick, lying on subgrade materials. The pavement is in a poor condition and its elastic modulus varies from 450 to 600 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The existing culverts are box and circular culverts made of reinforced concrete. They are considered sufficient for the drainage purposes and will require only occasional widening. Many junctions, including a few important ones, will require upgrading works. Short stretches of electricity and telephone cables will require relocation because of the road widening or slight re-alignment.

#### - Road Design

The standards for mountainous terrain, class V is used to design this road. The road horizontal and vertical alignments are essentially following the existing road. The horizontal and vertical alignments are complying with the geometric standards. The gradients are complying with the standards.

The embankment width is to be widened to 10.5 metres in the urban area from Km16+500 to 18+700. Lined and covered side drains are also designed in this area, in conformity with the urban planning.

The design is making use of the existing penetration macadam pavement, which is kept in its entirety at sub-grade level and widened with the addition of crushed aggregates.

The pavement structure complies with the standards and special requirements and is making use of:

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

The drainage has been based on the 25-year return flood.

The new culverts are made of reinforced concrete.

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

#### 2.1.2 Thanh Hoa Province – Road 0107 - PR 508:

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

Link to NH1

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

Road length: 13.9 km

Design speed: 40 kph

Existing embankment: 6.0 to 6.5 m

Existing pavement: 3.5 m – penetration macadam

Pavement condition: Generally poor

Design carriageway: 3.5 m

Design shoulders: 1.5 m – Strengthening shoulder: 1.0 m

Design surfacing: DBST

The road passes through two villages, one at each end, with a population density sufficient to require the use of an urban cross-section, with covered and lined side ditches.

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

The existing pavement is approximately 3.5 metres wide and made of penetration macadam, generally some 15 to 20 cm thick, lying on subgrade materials. The pavement is in a poor condition and its elastic modulus varies from 450 to 800 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The existing culverts are mostly box culverts, with one circular culvert, made of reinforced concrete. A total of 52 culverts will be replaced out of the 57 existing ones.

Many minor junctions will require upgrading works. Stretches of electricity and telephone cables will require relocation because of the road widening or slight re-alignment.

#### - Road Design

The road has been designed according to the standards for mountainous terrain, on the basis of the decisions taken during the meetings held in Da Nang during the month of August 2007.

The road horizontal and vertical alignments are mostly following the existing road and comply with the standards used. One short re-alignment has been introduced close to Km 24+350 where the road is crossing irrigation channels. The gradients are complying with the standards.

The pavement structure complies with the standards and special requirements. It is making use of:

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

The drainage has been based on the 25-year return flood.

The existing circular culverts will be lengthened and re-used. The new slab culverts will be made of reinforced concrete.

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

### **2.1.3 Thanh Hoa Province – Road 0103 - PR 514:**

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

Linking Cau Thieu to Thuong Ninh

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

Road length: 18.5 km

Design speed: 40 kph

Existing embankment: 6.0 to 8.0m

Existing pavement: 3.5 to 8.0 m – crushed stone or penetration macadam or asphalt concrete

Pavement condition: Poor for crushed stone, fair for bituminous layers

Design carriageway: 3.5 m

Design shoulders: 1.5 m – Strengthening shoulder: 1.0 m

Design surfacing: DBST.

The road is divided into two sections: one is passing through flat terrain (km 4+000 to 10+400) and goes through one village with a population density sufficient to require the use of an urban cross-section, with covered and lined side ditches. The second section passes through mountainous terrain (km 21+000 to 33+200) without important villages or towns.

The existing embankment width is usually sufficient for the new standards and will require only occasional widening.

In the flat section, the existing pavement is 10.5 m wide in the urban area and 3.5 m wide in the other sections. It is made of asphalt concrete (5cm) on penetration macadam (12cm) lying on subgrade. This pavement is in a fair condition and its elastic modulus is in the range of 820 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

In the mountainous section, the pavement is 6.0 to 8.0 metres wide and made of crushed stone. The pavement is in a poor condition and its elastic modulus is in the range of 525 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The existing culverts are box and circular culverts made of reinforced concrete. They are considered sufficient for the drainage purposes and will require only occasional widening.

#### **- Road Design**

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

The road horizontal and vertical alignments are mostly following the existing road and comply with the standards used. The gradients are complying with the standards. High embankments and deep cuts are found along the alignment.

The pavement structure complies with the standards and special requirements. It is making use of:

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

The drainage has been based on the 25-year return flood.

The new culverts are made of reinforced concrete.

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

#### **2.1.4 Thanh Hoa Province – Road 0104 - PR 518:**

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

Not linking specific villages

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

Road length: 7.5 km

Design speed: 34 kph

Existing embankment: 5.5 m

Existing pavement: 3.5 m – penetration macadam

Pavement condition: Poor

Design carriageway: 3.5 m

Design shoulders: 1.5 m – Strengthening shoulder: 1.0 m

Design surfacing: DBST

The road passes through flat terrain and no village with a population density sufficient to require the use of an urban cross-section, with covered and lined side ditches, exists along the road.

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

The existing pavement is approximately 3.5 metres wide and made of penetration macadam, in a very poor condition, lying on subgrade materials. The pavement elastic modulus is in the range of 400 daN/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The existing culverts are box and circular culverts made of reinforced concrete. They are considered sufficient for the drainage purposes and will require only occasional widening.

Three important junctions will require upgrading works.

##### **- Road Design**

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

The road horizontal and vertical alignments are mostly following the existing road and comply with the standards used. The vertical alignment gradients are complying with the standards.

The pavement structure complies with the standards and special requirements. It is making use of:

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

The drainage has been based on the 25-year return flood.

The new culverts are made of reinforced concrete.

No bridges exist along the alignment.

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



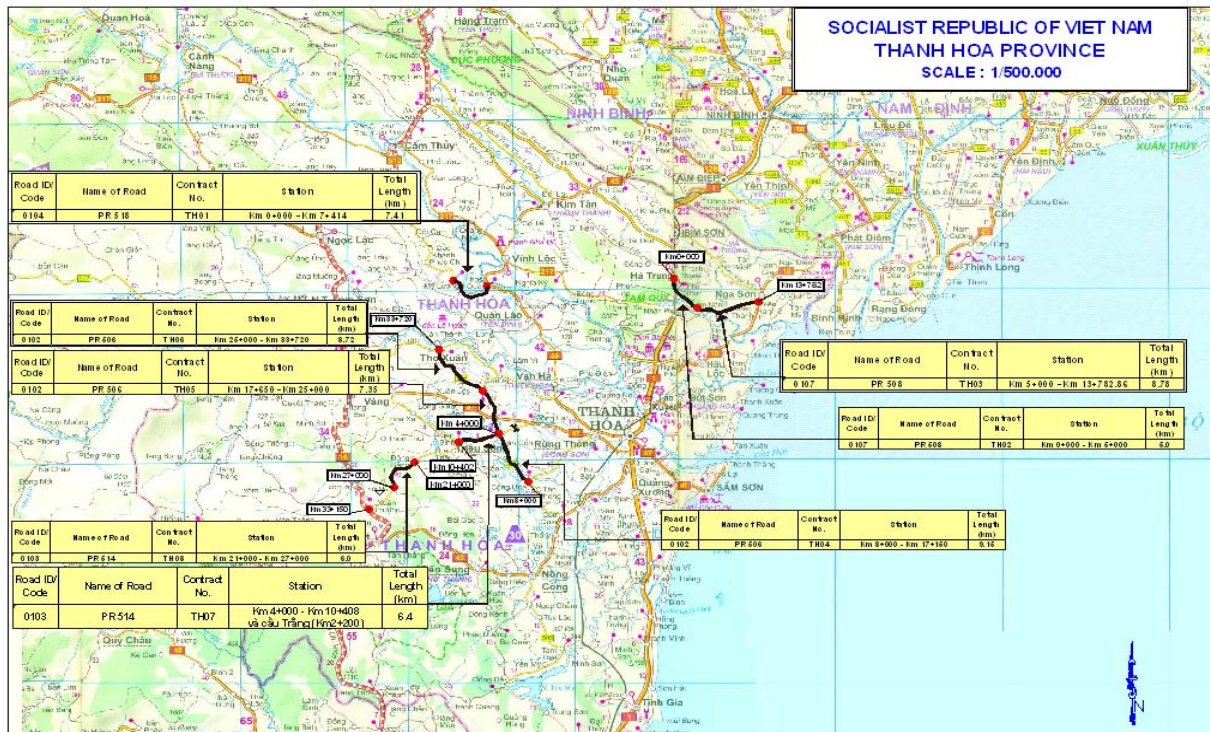


Figure 1

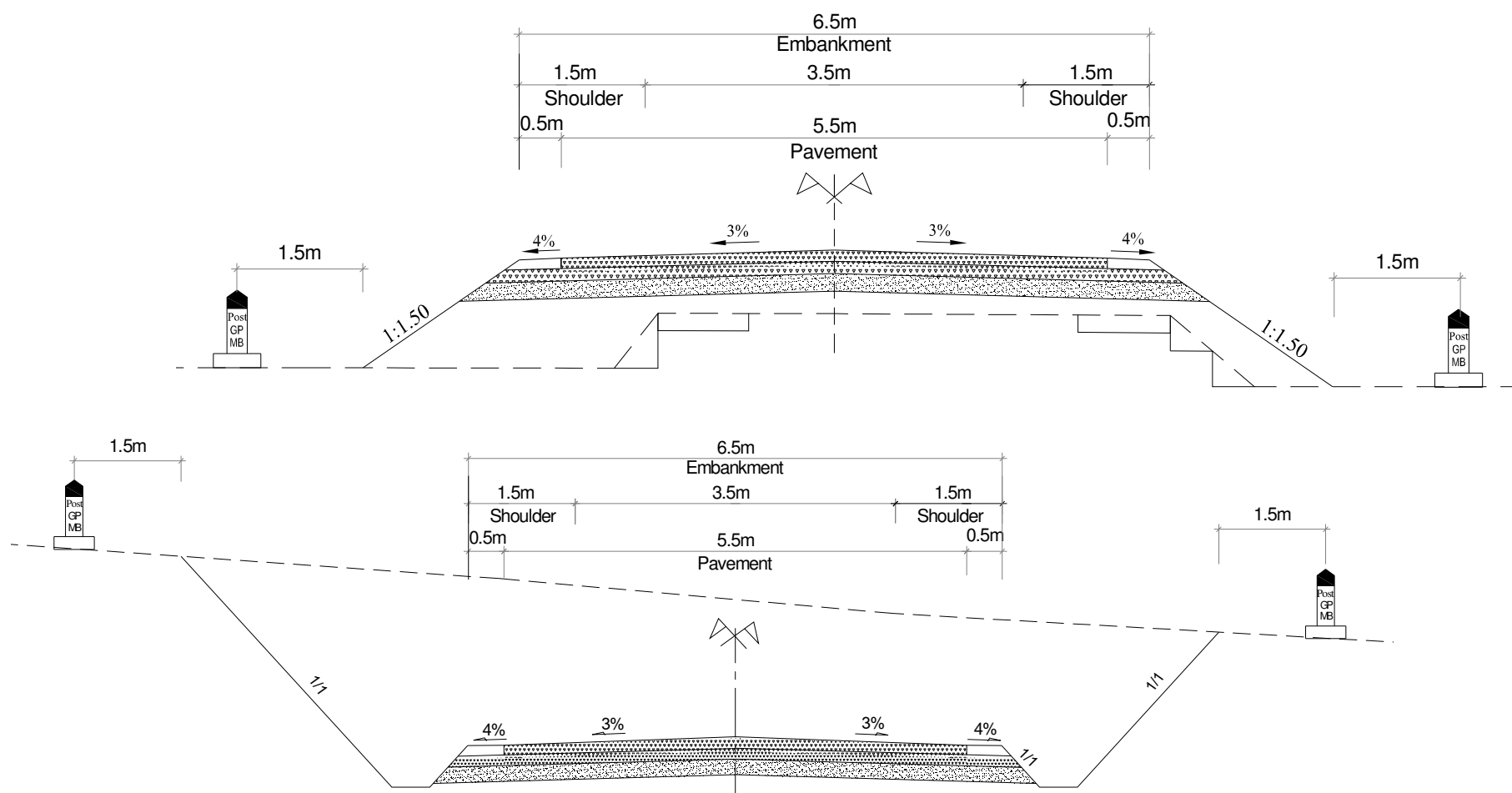
## **2.2 Corridor of Impacts**

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

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

# Typical Cross Section of Corridor of Impact

PR 514, PR 518, PR 506 & PR508



## 3 Resettlement Policy

### 3.1 Legal Framework

The legal and policy framework for compensation and resettlement under the Project is defined by the relevant laws of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and the ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*. In cases where there are differences between the ADB Policy and GOV Regulation, this policy will take precedence.

The principal documents include:

#### **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 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25 May 2007 amending provisions of land use right certificates, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedures and sequencing of compensation, assistance and resettlement when State recover land, and solving land grievances.
- 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 69/2006/TT-BTC by MOF, dated on Feb. 18<sup>th</sup> 2006, amending the Circular No116/2004/TT-BTC on guidelines for implementation of Decree 197/2004/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.
- Decree No.123/2007/ND-CP dated 27 July 2007 amending some provisions of Decree 188/2004/ND-Cp on methods evaluating land prices and price frameworks for various categories of land.
- 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 Networks Improvement Sector Project (ADB5)
- Law on Grievance and Accusation of Citizen dated 02 December 1998. Laws amending Law of grievance and Accusation, dated on June, 15th 2004 and November, 29th 2006.
- Current regulations of Thanh Hoah PPC on land acquisition and resettlement within the province, including:
  - Decision No. 1575/2008/QĐ-UBND, issued by Thanh Hoa PPC, dated 4 June 2008 on delegation for approval payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement when State recovers land for projects, applied within Thanh Hoa province.

- Decision 1048/2008/QD-UBND, issued by Thanh Hoa PPC, dated 22 April 2008 on regulating compensation prices for houses, structures, trees and crop when State recovers land, applied within Thanh Hoa province.
- Decision 4302/2008/QD-UBND, issued by Thanh Hoa PPC, dated 31 December 2008 on regulating compensation prices for land when State recovers land, applied within Thanh Hoa province.
- Decision 135/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Nga Son (Thanh Hoa) District People Committee (DPC), dated 6 February 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Ha Trung District for the year 2009.
- Decision 43/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Ha Trung (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 21 January 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Ha Trung District for the year 2009.
- Decision 747/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Yen Dinh (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 22 June 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Yen Dinh District for the year 2009.
- Decision 457/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Trieu Son (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 16 March 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Trieu Son District for the year 2009.
- Decision 200/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Nhu Thanh (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 27 February 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Nhu Thanh District for the year 2009.

## **3.2 Project Compensation and Entitlement Policy**

### **3.2.1 Objective**

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

### **3.2.2 Principles**

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

- (i) The acquisition of land and other assets and the relocation of affected people will be minimized as much as possible by exploring all viable options.
- (ii) All APs are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for their lost assets, incomes and businesses, including temporary losses or impacts.
- (iii) Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to severely affected people and other vulnerable groups to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.  
Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poorest people and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, landless households, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minorities. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (iv) Affected people that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.
- (v) Lack of legal title to affected assets will not bar APs from entitlement to compensation and assistance to achieve the stated objectives of this Resettlement Policy Framework.

- (vi) As a priority, loss of agricultural land will be compensated with alternative land of equal size and productive capacity. If suitable replacement land is not available and/or at the “informed request” of APs, compensation will be paid in cash at replacement value base on current market prices for agricultural land of the same category (or productive capacity) as the affected land.
- (vii) Replacement land for agriculture, residential purposes and businesses will be provided with secure tenure status; all fees, sales taxes or other surcharges associated with transfer of land title will be waived.
- (viii) Compensation for permanent houses and other structures will be determined according to replacement value for materials and 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 award of civil works contract for any sub-project to be financed from the loan proceeds unless the Resettlement Plan following detailed design and based on detailed measurement survey has been submitted to and approved by ADB. The Ministry of Transport shall ensure that civil works contractors are not issued a notice of possession of site for construction works with respect to any specific section of a road unless, for that section, MOT has (i) satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the approved RP, compensation payment and relocation to new sites; and (ii) ensured that required rehabilitation assistance is in place and the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.

### 3.2.3 Eligibility

For the Project, the cut-off-date for eligibility for entitlement is defined as the completion of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected land. For this sub-project the land DMS has been completed in May 2009.

People who move into the sub-project area and/or who construct assets after the sub-project cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

They will be given sufficient advance notice, and requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. However, their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not have to pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.

### 3.2.4 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.

### 3.2.5 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 in 2006 Resettlement Framework, provisions and principles adopted in this updated RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 131/2006/ND-CP (November 2006), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

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

### 3.2.6 Project Entitlements

Following detailed design and conduct of detailed measurement survey, the actual impacts have been identified for the Quang Binh subprojects. Since the actual impacts of the Thanh Hoa subprojects are finally identified, the Entitlement Matrix below reflects only the actual ones and corresponds to the entitlements described in the CRTNP's approved Resettlement

Framework of 2006. It should be noted that all households losing agricultural land, regardless of severity of impacts, will receive additional cash allowances (income rehabilitation allowances). This is an improvement in comparison with the proposed resettlement framework (See Table 4)

**Table 4: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Entitlement
1. Marginal loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable<sup>3</sup> households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Land assistance allowance at rate equal 20%-50% of lowest price of residential land to affected land that are located on road sides or within urban or rural settlement area.</li> </ul>
2. Loss of residential land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled and/or non-legalizable land users: no compensation for affected land, but compensation for attached assets at full replacement costs;</li> </ul>
3. Relocated APs or reorganized APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For HH partially affected: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials</li> <li>For households relocated to new site: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; Allowance for transportation, subsistence allowance, house rental and infrastructure</li> </ul>
4. Loss of crops, and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at current market prices.</li> </ul>
5. 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 entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials regardless of LURC</li> <li>Allowance for house repair if partially affected.</li> <li>Compensation for removal of graves will be paid directly to households, including costs of new graves, exhumation and transport of remains, reburial, transportation assistance and all other reasonable costs. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways</li> </ul>
6. Affected commercial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income rehabilitation allowance due to business stoppage</li> </ul>
7. Temporary impacts during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land</li> <li>Rental in cash for the land temporarily acquired.</li> <li>Cash compensation at current market prices or replacement costs for all affected crops and/or trees,</li> <li>Land to be restored to the pre-project condition</li> </ul>
8. Vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special allowance amounting 2,000,000 VND/HHs for vulnerable HH; poor HHs, HHs under "social policy".</li> </ul>

## 4 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/NĐ-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

<sup>3</sup>“ Legalizable” refers to property at present not being formally owned. During the resettlement process, the ownership would be treated as formally owned for the sake of calculating compensation



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:

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

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

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

PMU-1 is the acting representative of the MOT for the Project. Within PMU-1, the Project Management Division 1 is responsible for implementation and ongoing management of Project activities, including land acquisition and resettlement. Selected Project activities will be delegated to a 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 Quang Binh 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.

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

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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).
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Assign CPCs and DPCs to protect resettlement stakes, ROW stakes from any encroachment within the ROW and its safety corridor.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Instruct, examine and deal with violations in cases of compensation, assistance and resettlement.

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

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

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.

#### **4.1.5 District People's Committee**

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

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

#### 4.1.6 District Resettlement Committee (DRC)

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

- (i) Plan, organize and implement resettlement activities in the district on behalf of the DPC. Coordinate with consultant and PPMU to stake out of the ROW, conduct measurement survey, DMS and SES, prepare compensation charts, and RPs and progress reports.
- (ii) Cooperate with land management agency to identify and be responsible for legality and classification of land based on current policies and regulations.
- (iii) 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 and.
  - 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.

#### **4.1.7 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, and.
- (v) Coordinate with DRC to hold meetings with APs to ensure that grievances of APs are properly addressed.

#### **4.1.8 Affected Persons**

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

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

#### **4.1.9 Consultant**

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

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

## 5 Grievance Redress and Resolution Mechanism

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

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.

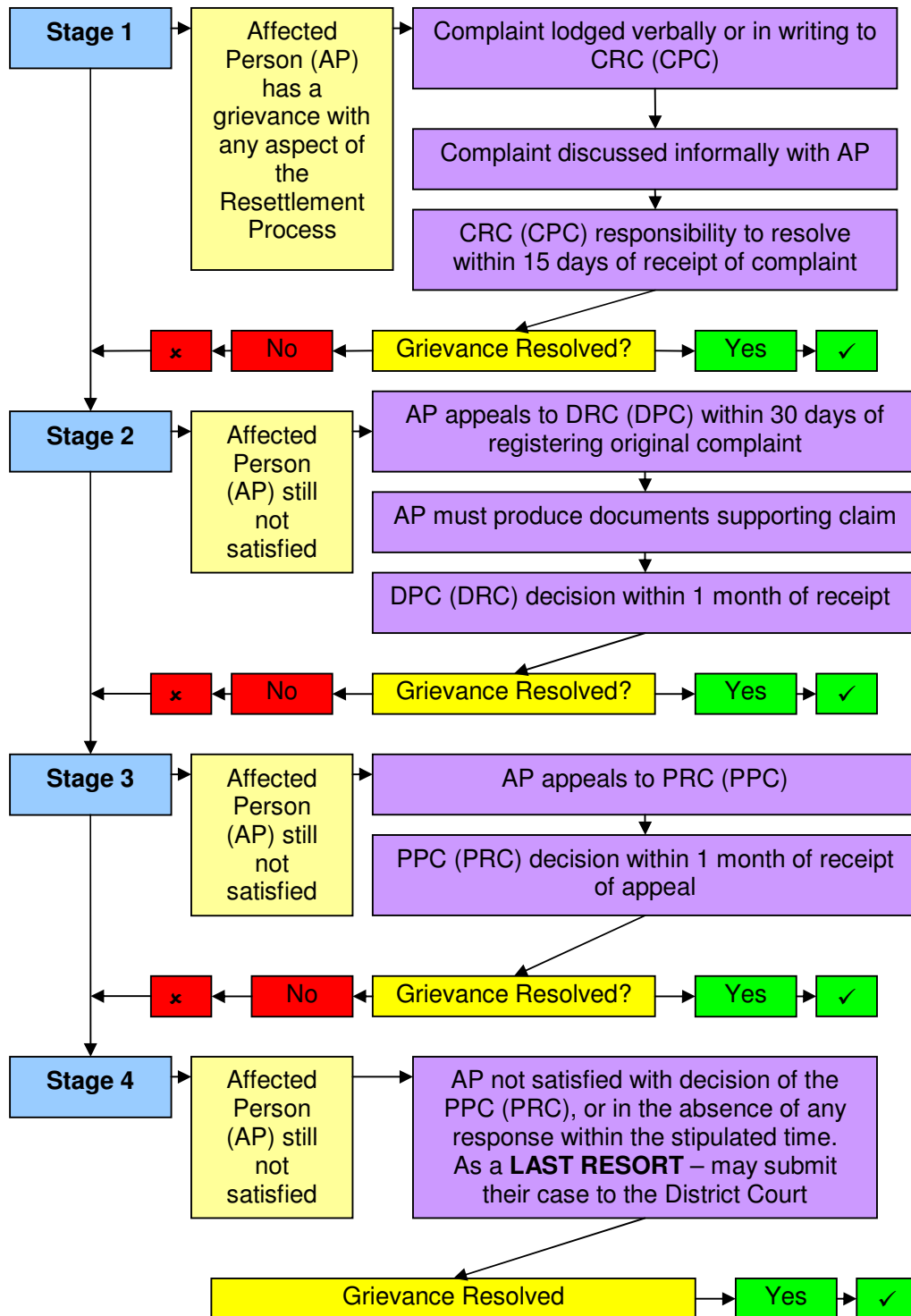
Stage 3: If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial People's Committee (PPC). The PPC together with the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) or PPMU will provide a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day 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 1 : Grievance Resolution Process





## 6 Monitoring and Evaluation Program

The Project has already established 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 or specific actions are implemented properly. External monitoring and evaluation, in particular, will focus on social impacts on affected households and whether or not affected households 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 will 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 5 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 5: 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

	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

### 6.1.1 Internal Monitoring

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

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

### 6.1.2 External Monitoring

PMU-1 has recruited an independent monitoring agency (IMA), Development Research and Consultancy Centre (DRCC), to conduct external monitoring for the Project in August 2007.

The monitoring agency has been mobilized, and will carry out independent bi-annual reviews of RP and, as relevant, EMDP implementation to determine whether intended goals are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed.

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.

## 7 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.

### 7.1 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 10.1 has been delivered to APs in November 2007 and placed at commune offices.

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

## **7.2 Updated RP Disclosure**

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

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

## **7.3 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.

## 8 Social Economic Survey (SES) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

### 8.1 Results of Social Economic Survey (SES).

SES and DMS were carried out from March 2009 to the end of May 2009 in the affected Districts. The DMS indicate that 2,735 households and 21 public properties were affected. 424 affected households were interviewed in the SES. 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.

Total number of surveyed households is 424 accounting for 15.40 % of total affected households (including all severely affected households), of which 166 households in PR508, 64 households in PR514 and 144 households in PR506 and 50 households in PR518 Subprojects.

### 8.2 General Information

Most of the head of affected households surveyed are male (2,115 HHs), accounting for 79 % of the total number of affected HHs. The female headed households account for 21 % of the households or 571 HHs. The average age of the APs is 50.2 years. In the four different subprojects: PR508, PR514, PR506 and PR518, the female-headed households are 258, 61, 213 and 39 respectively.

**Table 6: Affected Household Classified by Age and Gender**

Province		Number of affected households giving responses	b) HHHs Gender		c) Average age of surveyed HHHs	HHHs by age:					
			Male	Fe - male		No. Of HHHs giving response	<30 age	30 - <40 age	40 - <50 age	50 - <60 age	≥60 age
1		2	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
Total:		2,681	2,115	571	50.2	2,681	63	505	814	645	659
%			79	21		100	2.35	18.80	30.31	24.01	24.53
1. Subproject PR508		475	374	101	53.6	475	1	53	152	129	140
1.1. Ha Trung District		713	503	210	52.4	713	7	84	218	184	220
Commune	Hà Hải	51	36	15	51		5	17	15	14	27
	Hà phú	255	212	43	255	1	37	87	67	63	38
	Hà Lâm	221	130	91	221	2	9	57	56	97	
	Hà Ninh	148	105	43	148	3	27	42	38	38	
	Hà Toại	15	10	5	15	1	3	5	3	3	
	Hà Trung Town	23	10	13	23		3	10	5	5	75
1.2. Nga Son District		235	187	48	51.2	235	1	36	83	66	49
Commune	Nga Mỹ	90	70	20	50.2	90	1	17	25	30	17
	Nga Văn	22	18	4	55.8	22			6	9	7
	Nga Thắng	38	33	5	47.4	38		11	14	7	6
	Nga Lĩnh	85	66	19	51.4	85		8	38	20	19
2. Subproject PR518		323	262	61	49.1	323	13	73	90	85	62
2.1. Yen Dinh District		323	262	61	49.1	323	13	73	90	85	62
Commune	Yên Trường	84	57	27	49.2	84	3	21	16	27	17
	Yên Tâm	51	46	5	46.9	51	3	12	15	15	6
	Yên Bái	112	89	23	47.3	112	7	30	30	28	17
	Yên Trung	76	70	6	52.9	76		10	29	15	22
3. Subproject PR506		1119	906	213	53.5	1119	23	238	328	248	282

Province		Number of affected households giving responses	b) HHHs Gender		c) Average age of surveyed HHHs	HHHs by age:					
			Male	Fe - male		No. Of HHHs giving response	<30 age	30 - <40 age	40 - <50 age	50 - <60 age	≥60 age
3.1. Tho Xuan District		204	142	62	57.3	204	1	12	48	60	83
Commune	Thọ Lộc	109	70	39	56.7	109		11	23	36	39
	Nam Giang	52	37	15	57.9	52			15	14	23
	Bắc Lương	32	26	6	58.9	32			8	9	15
	Tây Hồ	11	9	2	55.5	11	1	1	2	1	6
3.2. Trieu Son District		915	764	151	49.7	915	22	226	280	188	199
Commune	Tân Ninh	66	57	9	53.8	66	0	12	18	17	19
	Minh Châu	15	12	3	51.5	15	0	2	3	7	3
	Thái Hòa	120	106	14	48.1	120	4	26	42	25	23
	Nông Trường	31	27	4	49.7	31	1	6	10	7	7
	Vân Sơn	9	9	0	52	9	0	1	4	2	2
	An Nông	18	15	3	45.8	18	0	9	2	2	5
	Minh Sơn	15	12	3	49.3	15	0	3	4	4	4
	Thọ Phú	120	94	26	48.3	120	7	28	34	20	31
	Dân Lực	150	126	24	48.2	150	3	45	44	30	28
	Thọ Vực	155	135	20	46.3	155	3	47	60	19	26
	Xuân Lộc	37	23	14	54.9	37	0	5	9	12	11
Giắt Town	179	148	31	48.6	179	4	42	50	43	40	
4. Subproject PR514		296	257	39	46.6	296	19	74	95	62	46
4.1. Nhu Thanh District		135	125	10	43.2	135	15	46	38	22	14
Commune	Xuân Thọ	135	125	10	43.2	135	15	46	38	22	14
4.2. Trieu Son District		161	132	29	49.9	161	4	28	57	40	32
Commune	Minh Sơn	40	30	10	48.6	40	1	10	10	10	9
	Hợp Thắng	72	61	11	53.3	72	1	6	26	20	19
	Hợp Thành	32	25	7	41.6	32	2	10	14	5	1
	Giắt Town	6	5	1	54.3	6		2	2		2
	Minh Châu	2	2	0	53.0	2				2	
	Minh Dân	9	9	0	48.7	9			5	3	

## 8.3 Social - Economic Conditions of Affected People

### 8.3.1 Academic level

Academic level of affected respondents is very high. Around 52.2 % has attained upper secondary school and 10.4 % primary school. Lower secondary school has been attained by 36 %. Some 1.2 % of the head of households were illiterate. There total 6 or 0.2% heads of household has attained university or college. See Table 7 below.

Academic level of the surveyed affected HHHs is 9.6 grades, which is rather high in this part of Vietnam. Around 52.20% has attained upper secondary school and 10.40 % primary school only. Lower secondary school has been attained by 36 %. There are about 33 of the head of households were illiterate. Six HHHs – 0.20 % of the total - had attained university or college. For the members of the HHs, encompassing 1,584 persons in the survey, the average academic grade was little lower than for the HHHs, around 9.2. Among these strata, there are also 13 illiterate persons, comprising 0.8 % of the total. Some 53.50 % of this group had attained upper secondary school.

More details on academic level of affected HHHs and of the HH members in the surveyed households are given in Table 7 and 8 below.

Results of survey showed that there are no gender differences in terms of education: Almost all school-age children surveyed, both boys and girls, of affected households, are attending school. Little differentiation between surveyed adult males and females in their academic levels could be observed. Results also revealed that the education of the young generation has improved, and has become gender more neutral – that is, boys and girls attend the school on equal terms.

**Table 7: Academic level of surveyed Household Heads**

Thanh Hoa Province		Numbers of Heads of HHs Surveyed (Person)	Average age of Head of HHs Surveyed	Academic Level of Heads of Affected Household						
				Average Academic Level	a) illiterate %	b) Literate %	c) Primary School %	d) Lower secondary %	e) Upper secondary School %	f) University, college %
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province	Persons	2,686	50.2	9.6	1.2	0.1	10.4	36.0	52.0	0.2
1. Subproject PR508		948	51.8	9.3	2.1	0.2	9.6	37.7	50.2	0.2
1.1. Ha Trung District		713	52.4	8.7	4.2	0.5	13.7	30.7	50.6	0.5
Commune	51	53.3	10.6	0	0	7.8	23.5	66.7	2.0	2.0
	255	51.7	7.7	3.9	2.0	25.9	31.8	35.7	0.8	0.8
	221	59.4	6.6	13.6	0.9	17.2	41.6	26.7	0	0
	148	51.4	7.2	7.4	0.0	20.3	45.3	27.0	0	0
	15	48.9	10.8	0	0	6.7	20.0	73.3	0	0
	23	49.9	9.4	0	0	4.3	21.7	73.9	0	0
1.2. Nga Son District		163	235	51.2	9.9	0	0	5.4	44.8	49.8
Commune	Nga Mỹ	90	50.2	10.1	0	0	7.8	36.7	55.6	0
	Nga Văn	22	55.8	8.8	0	0	4.5	77.3	18.2	0
	Nga Thắng	38	47.4	11.4	0	0	0	15.8	84.2	0
	Nga Lĩnh	85	51.4	9.2	0	0	9.4	49.4	41.2	0
2. Subproject PR518		323	49.1	10.5	1.3	0.0	4.5	25.1	69.2	0
2.1. Yen Dinh District		323	49.1	10.5	1.3	0.0	4.5	25.1	69.2	0
Commune	Yên Trường	84	49.2	10.1	0	0	4.8	34.5	60.7	0.0
	Yên Tâm	51	46.9	11.4	0	0	2.0	9.8	88.2	0.0
	Yên Bái	112	47.3	10.9	0	0	7.1	12.5	80.4	0.0
	Yên Trung	76	52.9	9.6	5.3	0.0	3.9	43.4	47.4	0.0
3. Subproject PR506		1119	53.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	53.0	38.1	0.6
3.1. Tho Xuan District		204	57.3	9.0			6.8	75.1	18.1	0.0
Commune	Thọ Lộc	109	56.7	8.7			16.5	56.0	27.5	0
	Nam Giang	52	57.9	8.9			7.7	75.0	17.3	0
	Bắc Lương	32	58.9	8.8			3.1	87.5	9.4	0
	Tây Hồ	11	55.5	9.5			0	81.8	18.2	0
3.2. Trieu Son District		915	49.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	30.9	58.1	1.2
Commune	Tân Ninh	66	53.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	18.2	74.2	1.5
	Minh Châu	15	51.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	93.3	0.0
	Thái Hòa	120	48.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	20.8	74.2	1.7
	Nông Trường	31	49.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	54.8	35.5	9.7	0.0
	Vân Sơn	9	52.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	44.4	33.3	11.1
	An Nông	18	45.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	44.4	50.0	0.0
	Minh Sơn	15	49.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	26.7	66.7	0.0
	Thọ Phú	120	48.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0
	Dân Lực	150	48.2	9.1			11.3	49.3	39.3	0.0
	Tho Vực	155	46.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	94.2	0.0



	Xuân Lộc	37	54.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	13.5	70.3	16.2	0.0
	Giắt Town	179	48.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	32.4	63.1	0.6
<b>4. Subproject PR514</b>		<b>296</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>4.1. Nhu Thanh District</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Xuan Tho	135	43.2	7.5	3.0	0.0	33.3	41.5	22.2	0.0
<b>4.2. Trieu Son District</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Minh Son	40	48.6	11.1		0.0	0.0	15.0	85.0	0.0
	Hợp Thắng	72	53.3	10.3		2.8	4.2	20.8	72.2	0.0
	Hợp Thành	32	41.6	11.2		0.0	0.0	9.4	90.6	0.0
	Giắt Town	6	54.3	9.8		0.0	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0
	Minh Châu	2	53.0	12.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
	Minh Dân	9	48.7	9.6		0.0	11.1	44.4	44.4	0.0

Among the members of the 1,584 surveyed HHs, there are 13 (0.8 %) which are illiterate. Some 39 or 24.6 % had attained Lower Secondary School and 848 or 53.5% Upper Secondary School. There total 7 had attained a University or College degree. See Table 8 below for further details.

More details on academic level of affected HHHs and of the HH members in the surveyed households are given in Table 7 and 8 below.

**Table 8: Education – Academic Level of Members among Surveyed Households**

Thanh Hoa Province		Numbers of Heads of HHs Surveyed (Person)	Average age of Head of HHs Surveyed	Academic Level of member of Affected Household							
				Average Academic Level	a) illiterate %	b) Literate %	c) Primary School %	d) Lower secondary %	e) Upper secondary School %	f) University, college %	g) Children Pre-school %
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Province	Persons	1,584	34.4	9.2	13	39	214	390	848	7	73
	%	100			0.8	2.5	13.5	24.6	53.5	0.4	4.6
1. Subproject PR508		652	33.6	8.8	1.1	2.3	12.2	24.4	53.8	0.0	6.2
1.1. Ha Trung District		489	34.4	8.6	2.3	2.8	13.1	25.3	49.7	0.0	6.8
Commune	Hà Hải	24	39.2	10.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	79.2	0.0	8.3
	Hà phú	137	32.6	6.4	2.9	4.4	35.8	24.1	26.3	0.0	6.6
	Hà Lâm	124	37.3	9.1	6.5	0.0	6.5	28.2	56.5	0.0	2.4
	Hà Ninh	177	35.1	7	0	8.5	16.4	26.0	37.3	0.0	11.9
	Hà Toại	10	30.3	9.5	0	0	10	50	40	0	0
	Hà Trung Town	17	31.8	9.3	0	0	5.9	23.5	58.8	0.0	11.8
1.2. Nga Son District		163	32.9	9.0	0.0	1.8	11.2	23.5	57.8	0.0	5.6
Commune	Nga Mỹ	87	32.5	8.9	0	0	13.8	28.7	51.7	0.0	5.7
	Nga Văn	14	36.7	10	0	7.1	7.1	7.1	78.6	0	0
	Nga Thắng	21	28	8	0	0	14.3	14.3	57.1	0.0	14.3
	Nga Lĩnh	41	34.2	9.1	0	0	9.8	43.9	43.9	0.0	2.4
2. Subproject PR518		217	36.6	10.3	0.0	1.1	8.2	20.4	69.5	0.0	0.8
2.1. Yen Dinh District		217	36.6	10.3	0.0	1.1	8.2	20.4	69.5	0.0	0.8
Commune	Yên Trường	48	39.8	10.3	0	2.1	4.2	22.9	70.8	0.0	0
	Yên Tâm	43	30.7	10.1	0	2.3	9.3	20.9	67.4	0	0
	Yên Bái	59	40.3	10.6	0	0	13.6	3.4	81.4	0.0	1.7
	Yên Trung	67	35.6	10.1	0	0	6.0	34.3	58.2	0.0	1.5
3. Subproject PR506		530	36.7	9.2	0.0	0.8	12.7	26.7	56.7	0.8	2.4
3.1. Tho Xuan District		152	40.1	10.0	0.0	0.3	7.1	25.2	65.8	0.7	0.9
Commune	Thọ Lộc	79	40.6	8.6	0	1.3	16.5	27.8	50.6	0.0	3.8
	Nam Giang	36	39.6	9.7	0	0	8.3	30.6	58.3	2.8	0
	Bắc Lương	27	40.6	10.6	0	0	3.7	22.2	74.1	0	0

	Tây Hồ	10	39.4	11	0	0	0	20	80	0	0
<b>3.2. Trieu Son District</b>		<b>378</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Tân Ninh	31	29.4	8.5	0	0	12.9	16.1	67.7	0.0	3.2
	Minh Châu	6	34	6.7	0	0	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	16.7
	Thái Hòa	48	29.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	33.3	50.0	4.2	8.3
	Nông Trường	10	32.5	8.2	0	0	10	50	30	0	10
	Vân Sơn	4	21.3	5.5	0	0	50	50	0	0	0
	An Nông	5	55.4	9.4	0	0	40	0	60	0	0
	Minh Sơn	6	32.2	9.5	0	0	16.7	16.7	66.7	0	0
	Thọ Phú	44	34.6	9.5	0	2.3	9.1	20.5	65.9	0.0	2.3
	Dân Lực	66	30.9	9.2	0	6.1	10.6	22.7	56.1	3.0	1.5
	Thọ Vực	69	29.1	9.5	0	0	11.6	21.7	65.2	0.0	1.4
	Xuân Lộc	11	41	7.7	0	0	27.3	54.5	18.2	0	0
	Giắt Town	78	29.8	8.8	0	6.4	10.3	19.2	57.7	2.6	3.8
<b>4. Subproject PR514</b>		<b>185</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>4.1. Nhu Thanh District</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Xuan Tho	66	27.0	6.9	0	0	24.2	39.4	24.2	0.0	12.1
<b>4.2. Trieu Son District</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Minh Sơn	31	33.4	10.3	0	0	9.7	16.1	74.2	0	0
	Hợp Thắng	48	34	10.1	0	2.1	4.2	16.7	75.0	0.0	2.1
	Hợp Thành	23	25.7	9.3	0	8.7	17.4	0.0	73.9	0	0
	Giắt Town	5	32.8	8.8	0	0	20	40	40	0	0
	Minh Châu	5	42.8	10.6	0	0	0	20	80	0	0
	Minh Dân	7	36.7	10	0	0	14.3	14.3	71.4	0	0

Results of survey showed that there are no gender differences in terms of education: All school-age children surveyed, both boys and girls, of affected households are attending school. Similarly, little differentiation between surveyed adult males and females in their academic levels could be observed<sup>4</sup>. Results also indicated that the education of the local young generation is improved, like the general situation of Vietnam, compared with the old one.

### 8.3.2 Employment and Income

Most of the 2,686 affected HHHs are engaged in agriculture, amounting to 1,954 HHs or 72.75 % of the total. Total of 377 HHs or 14.04% affected HHHs are in the commercial or service sector. There are 167 Affected HH, in which the Head of HH is retired. Thus, the affected households are predominantly farming households. See Table 9 below.

**Table 9: Occupation of Surveyed HHHs**

Thanh Hoa Province		Numbers of Heads of HHHs Surveyed (Person)	Occupation						
			1) Gov, Employee	2) Farmers	3) Retires	4) Business	5) Services	6) Specially supported	7) Other jobs
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No:	2,686	146	1,954	167	311	66	22	20
	%	100	5.4	72.7	6.2	11.6	2.5	0.8	0.7
1. Subproject PR508	No:	948	32	641	96	102	49	11	17
	%	100	3.4	67.6	10.1	10.8	5.2	1.2	1.8
1.1. Ha Trung District		713	30	433	89	84	49	11	17
Commune	Hà Hải	51	1	34	5	10	1		
	Hà phú	255	1	116	32	44	44	6	12
	Hà Lâm	221	7	182	28	1		3	

<sup>4</sup> Because of different compulsory education (10- and 12 grades) systems existed between before and after 80-s in Vietnam, the absolute average schooling year per surveyed adult member may be lower than the existing one.

	Hà Ninh	148	8	91	16	22	4	2	5
	Hà Toại	15	3	10	2				
	Hà Trung Town	23	10		6	7			
<b>1.2. Nga Son District</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Nga Mỹ	90	2	66	6	16			
	Nga Văn	22		19	1	2			
	Nga Thắng	38		38					
	Nga Lĩnh	85		85					
<b>2. Subproject PR518</b>		<b>No:</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2.1. Yen Dinh District</b>		<b>323</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>			
<b>Commune</b>	Yên Trường	84	4	68	8	4			
	Yên Tâm	51		18	3	30			
	Yên Bái	112	14	75	4	19			
	Yên Trung	76	4	69	1	2			
<b>3. Subproject PR506</b>		<b>No:</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>3.1. Tho Xuan District</b>		<b>204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Thọ Lộc	109		109					
	Nam Giang	52		46	6				
	Bắc Lương	32		31	1				
	Tây Hồ	11		10	1				
<b>3.2. Trieu Son District</b>		<b>915</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Tân Ninh	66	1	61	4				
	Minh Châu	15				15			
	Thái Hòa	120	2	81	11	20	5	1	
	Nông Trường	31		31					
	Vân Sơn	9	2	4	1	2			
	An Nông	18	1	16	1				
	Minh Sơn	15	5	5	3		1		1
	Thọ Phú	120	5	91	4	20			
	Dân Lực	150	9	107	3	20	7	4	
	Thọ Vực	155		155					
	Xuân Lộc	37		37					
	Giắt Town	179	53	38	13	68	1	6	
<b>4. Subproject PR514</b>		<b>No:</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>4.1. Nhu Thanh District</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Xuan Tho	135	2	124	0	7	0	0	2
<b>4.2. Trieu Son District</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Minh Sơn	40	3	32	5				
	Hợp Thắng	72		71		1			
	Hợp Thành	32	6	22		1	3		
	Giắt Town	6	3	1	2				
	Minh Châu	2		2					
	Minh Dân	9		9					

The average income of the surveyed HHs equals 865,000 VND/person per month for the Thanh Hoa project as a whole. Some 20.28% of the surveyed HHs has an income ranging from 401,000 to 700,000 VND/person/month. The above average income group (with incomes of 701,000 -1,500,000 VND/pers/month) accounts for 58.25%, and the high income group counts for 7.08 % of the surveyed HHs. The poorer income group with a per capita income varying

between 220,000 and 400,000 VND per month, accounts for 13.92%. The poorest group with income below the poverty line consists of 0.47 % of the total number of surveyed HHs.

In the project areas, the PR506 had the highest average income, amounting to 1,058,000 VND, whilst the PR518 the lowest average income of 741,000 VND. See Table 10 below.

**Table 10: Distribution of Households by Income Group**

Thanh Hoa Province		Numbers of Heads of HHs Surveyed (Person)	(vnd/per s/month)	HHs by income groups (1000 VND/person/month)					
				<221	221 - 400	401 - 700	701 - 1000	1001- 1500	>15000
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No:	424		2	59	86	151	96	30
	%	100	865,214	0.47	13.92	20.28	35.61	22.64	7.08
1. Subproject PR508	No:	166		2	51	40	46	24	3
	%	100	837,587	1.2	30.7	24.1	27.7	14.5	1.8
1.1. Ha Trung District	No:	125		2	51	36	22	13	1
	%	100	715,588	1.6	40.8	28.8	17.6	10.4	0.8
Commune	Hà Hải	6	770,833		1	2	2	1	
	Hà phú	34	733,942		9	8	9	8	
	Hà Lâm	34	469,758		16	14	2	2	
	Hà Ninh	43	410,169	2	25	12	3	1	
	Hà Toại	3	850,000				2	1	
	Hà Trung Town	5	1,058,824				4		1
1.2. Nga Son District	No:	41		0	0	4	24	11	2
	%	100	959,585	0	0	9.8	58.5	26.8	4.9
Commune	Nga Mỹ	21	1,059,770			1	11	7	2
	Nga Văn	4	935,714			1	2	1	
	Nga Thắng	5	942,857			1	3	1	
	Nga Lĩnh	11	900,000			1	8	2	
2. Subproject PR518	No:	64		0	1	13	43	7	0
	%	100	823,691	0	1.6	20.3	67.2	10.9	0
2.1. Yen Dinh District	No:	64		0	1	13	43	7	0
	%	100	823,691	0	1.6	20.3	67.2	10.9	0
Commune	Yên Trường	15	914,583			2	10	3	
	Yên Tâm	11	713,953		1	3	7		
	Yên Bái	22	879,661			2	16	4	
	Yên Trung	16	786,567			6	10		
3. Subproject PR506	No:	144		0	0	18	48	56	22
	%	100	1,058,300	0	0	12.5	33.3	38.9	15.3
3.1. Tho Xuan District	No:	42		0	0	12	18	12	0
	%	100	842,682	0	0	28.6	42.9	28.6	0
Commune	Thọ Lộc	22	954,430			5	11	6	
	Nam Giang	10	955,556			3	2	5	

	Bắc Lương	8	840,741			3	4	1	
	Tây Hồ	2	620,000			1	1		
<b>3.2. Trieu Son District</b>	<b>No:</b>	<b>102</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,273,917</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Tân Ninh	8	1,116,129			2	2	3	1
	Minh Châu	2	1,333,333					2	
	Thái Hòa	13	1,202,083				5	5	3
	Nông Trường	3	950,000			1	1	1	
	Vân Sơn	1	1,000,000				1		
	An Nông	2	1,900,000					1	1
	Minh Sơn	2	1,750,000					1	1
	Thọ Phú	13	1,238,636			1	5	3	4
	Dân Lực	17	1,319,697				4	10	3
	Thọ Vực	18	1,049,275			1	10	6	1
	Xuân Lộc	4	972,727				2	2	
	Giắt Town	19	1,455,128			1		10	8
<b>4. Subproject PR514</b>	<b>No:</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>741,280</b>						
<b>4.1. Nhu Thanh District</b>	<b>No:</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Xuan Tho	17	500,000		7	9	1		
<b>4.2. Trieu Son District</b>	<b>No:</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>982,561</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Commune</b>	Minh Sơn	8	1,219,355			2	2	2	2
	Hợp Thắng	14	1,037,500			2	6	5	1
	Hợp Thành	7	1,195,652				3	2	2
	Giắt Town	1	1,000,000				1		
	Minh Châu	1	700,000			1			
	Minh Dân	2	742,857			1	1		

### Assets ownership

The common asset owned by the households are Rice cooker and television sets. Almost HHs owned these 2 types of assets, having an ownership rating of the same 98%. This was followed by the bicycle, owned by 676 or 95.4 % of the surveyed HHs. Home telephones and cell phones were found among 72 % and 52 % of the surveyed HHs respectively. Motorbikes were a common asset, having an ownership rating of 87 %. There doesn't exist any clear difference of the possession of HH's assets between the affected districts. See Table 11 below.

**Table 11: Assets Ownership of Affected Households, units**

Location/ Sub-projects		Numbers of HHs Surveyed	Bicycle	Motorbike	Car	Air Condition	Washing Machine	Valuable Furniture	Television	Telephone	Mobile Phone	Video	Computer	Electrical Cooker	Other Machines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total for Province	No.	424	676	467	0	0	1	57	418	318	259	62	29	414	4
	%	100	95.4	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7	98.3	71.8	51.8	17.5	10.2	98.2	1.6
1. PR508	No.	166	241	137	0	0	1	57	157	108	96	23	4	155	0
	%	100	92	82.7	0	0	0.4	22.8	96.4	76.8	53.2	9.2	1.6	95.6	0
1.1. Ha Trung District	No.	125	157	91	0	0	1	57	116	67	78	23	4	114	0
	%	100	84	72.8	0	0	0.8	45.6	92.8	53.6	62.4	18.4	3.2	91.2	0
1.2. Nga Son District	No.	41	84	46	0	0	0	0	41	41	18	0	0	41	0
	%	100	100	92.6	0	0	0	0	100	100	43.9	0	0	100	0
2. PR518	No.	64	82	76	0	0	0	0	65	54	47	39	24	67	4
	%	100	96.9	92.2	0	0	0	0	100	84.4	73.4	60.9	37.5	100.0	6.3
2.1. Yen Dinh An District	No.	64	82	76	0	0	0	0	65	54	47	39	24	67	4
	%	100	96.9	92.2	0	0	0	0	100	84	73	61	38	100	6.3
3. PR506	No.	144	285	210	0	0	0	0	144	137	103	0	0	143	0
	%	100	97.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	58.2	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.0
3.1. Tho Xuan District	No.	42	69	40	0	0	0	0	42	37	19	0	0	41	0
	%	100	97.6	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	45.2	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0
3.2. Trieu Son District	No.	102	216	170	0	0	0	0	102	100	84	0	0	102	0
	%	100	97.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	71.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
4. PR514	No.	50	68	44	0	0	0	0	52	19	13	0	1	49	0
	%	100	95.5	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	33.1	22.5	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0
4.1. Nhu Thanh District	No.	17	23	11	0	0	0	0	17	3	2	0	0	17	0
	%	100	94.1	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.6	11.8	0	0	100	0
4.2. Trieu Son District	No.	33	45	33	0	0	0	0	35	16	11	0	1	32	0
	%	100	97.0	90.9					93.9	48.5	33.3	0.0	3.0	97.0	0

### 8.3.3 Infrastructure

All 424 HHs surveyed in the Subproject areas are connected to the national grid and have access to electricity. Virtually all HHs view themselves as having access to safe drinking water, except 2 HHs. More than 99 % of the respondents have dug wells and the remaining drilled wells or were using raining water. Some 4 % of the respondents use open space for toilette. Among the 96 % having private toilettes, 68 % use buckets, while 28 % have septic tanks. Except 2 HHs, Private bathrooms are the privilege for all and almost of them (74%) have no showers. Energy sources for cooking are diversified, in which electricity and firewood are prevail. A half of the respondents using fourth types including coal, gass, electricity and firewood have both, which means that they have access to all these sources for energy. Further details are shown in the Table 12 below.

**Table 12: Living Conditions and Energy source for Cooking**

Living Condition		PR508				PR518			PR506				PR514					
		Total for Sub-project		Ha Trung Dist	Nga Son Dis	Total for Sub-project		Yen Dinh Dist	Total for Sub-project		Tho Xuan Dist	Trieu Son Dist	Total for Sub-project		Nhu Thanh Dist	Trieu Son Dist		
		HH	%	HH	HH	HH	%	HH	HH	%		HH	HH	%			HH	%
Numbers of AHHS Surveyed		166	100.0	125	41	64	100.0	64	144	100.0	42	102	50	100.0	17	33	424	100
Access to electricity	Yes	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
		166	100.0	125	41	64	100.0	64	144	100.0	42	102	50	100.0	17	33	424	100.0
Safe water sources	Yes	2	1.2	2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0		0	0	0.0	0	0	2	0.5
	Yes, in which:	123	74.1	123		64	100.0	64	144	100.0	42	102	50	100.0	17	33	381	89.9

Living Condition		PR508				PR518				PR506				PR514			Total for Province	
		Total for Sub-project		Ha Trung Dist	Nga Son Dis	Total for Sub-project		Yen Dinh Dist	Total for Sub-project		Tho Xuan Dist	Trieu Son Dist	Total for Sub-project		Nhu Thanh Dist	Trieu Son Dist		
		HH	%	HH	HH	HH	%	HH	HH	%		HH	HH	%			HH	%
	Drilled Well	30	18.1	19	11	18	28.1	18	105	72.9	3	102	5	10.0	2	3	158	37.3
	Dug well Wells	143	86.1	104	39	64	100.0	64	39	27.1	39		49	98.0	17	32	295	69.6
	Rain water	0	0.0			0	0.0		0	0.0			0	0.0			0	0.0
Have Private and type of toilette	No	1	0.6	1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1	0.2
	Free space, rice field, canal, bank	0	0.0			0	0.0		0	0.0			0	0.0			0	0.0
	Forest	1	0.6	1		0	0.0		0	0.0			0	0.0			1	0.2
	Borrow neighbour's	0	0.0			0	0.0		0	0.0			0	0.0			0	0.0
Have Private and type of toilette	Yes	165	99.4	124	41	64	100.0	64	144	100.0	42	102	50	100.0	17	33	423	99.8
	Septic tank	77	46.4	73	4	15	23.4	15	22	15.3	2	20	6	12.0	5	1	120	28.3
	Bucket	73	44.0	36	37	48	75.0	48	122	84.7	40	82	44	88.0	12	32	287	67.7
	Temporary	15	9.0	15		1	1.6	1	0	0.0			0	0.0			16	3.8
Private bathroom: No:			1	0.6	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1
Type of bathroom	Yes:	165	99.4	124	41	64	100.0	64	144	100.0	42	102	50	100.0	17	33	423	99.8
	Masonry with showers	57	34.3	16	41	12	18.8	12	25	17.4	3	22	1	2.0		1	95	22.4
	Normal, no shower	97	58.4	97		52	81.3	52	119	82.6	39	80	47	94.0	15	32	315	74.3
	Temporary	11	6.6	11		0	0.0		0	0.0			2	4.0	2		13	3.1
Energy source for Cooking	Firewood	110	66.3	88	22	34	53.1	34	134	93.1	38	96	48	96.0	17	31	326	76.9
	Coal	30	18.1	8	22	43	67.2	43	127	88.2	37	90	31	62.0		31	231	54.5
	Electric	155	93.4	114	41	64	100.0	64	140	97.2	38	102	49	98.0	17	32	408	96.2
	Gas	35	21.1	35		40	62.5	40	118	81.9	17	101	14	28.0	11	3	207	48.8

### 8.3.4 APs perception towards Project Impacts

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

Some 70 % of the interviewed people considered that the road development would improve their access to external markets; 50 % considered that it could have positive impacts on their employment opportunities. Some 55 % of the surveyed APs expected that the project would improve conditions for education of their children.

According to discussions between the APs and the Province, the subproject would connect with the other parts of the Province and this will be viewed as the main road. This is very much supported and will develop culture and economic in the areas. There is a big need to improve the road, and this is very much supported by the APs. This will ensure the safe and faster transportation of materials, goods and people. The benefit from the new road is higher than the negative consequences such as resettlement and relocation. They do also believe that their income will increase, because of better access to the market.

The condition of the existing road is very bad and is difficult to use in the rainy season. During the dry season, the road gets very dusty. The bad condition of the road causes problems for the children to go to school during rainy season. Heavy traffic cannot use the road during rainy

season. The improved road can be used over the full season. Cost and time spent for transportation will be lower, and the children can go to school, irrespective of weather.

### 8.3.5 Gender aspects

#### ■ **Women headed households**

As mentioned above, among the 424 affected households surveyed, there are 132 households headed by women, accounting for 31 % of the total HHs. However, the number of APs with actual female heads could be lower. See Paragraph 9.5.6 for more detailed information.

Gender differentiation in living standards between households headed by men and by women is not significant. However, households headed by women are viewed as more vulnerable to any risks associated with land acquisition than male headed ones.

During construction, local women's union will ensure that the contractors are in compliance with the conditions set out for resettlement, in particular for female headed households.

#### ■ **Education**

The results of socio-economic survey showed that there is no gender discrimination in schooling or education. Almost all school-aged boys and girls of affected HHs go to school. However, previously the women were disadvantaged in the education sector, compared to the males

#### ■ **Division of labour**

There appears not to be any gender discrimination in employment opportunities. The males and females are more or less equal to each other in the localities. Females receive an equivalent income as men for the same type of work. More physical works are done by men rather than by women. Men also used to be ready to help women in their hard, heavy or difficult works. However, at home, the most of household works are done by female. That's why local women considered that the project road investment would benefit them greatly. They also think that it may improve their living and working conditions differently from men. Women think they will benefit more than the men from the project. Women believe that the improved road could reduce the burden of their housework with the reduced dust in the house. Therefore, less cleaning and washing will be necessary. Women and children have also often health problems associated with poor road conditions (respiratory problems). These problems will be certainly reduced. Women could have more time and be more healthy to attend more public and women activities, including training courses and agricultural extension, organized in different localities, while traveling will be cheaper and will require much less energy and time.

#### ■ **Occupation and Income**

Gender disaggregated data of SES revealed small differences. The local HHs headed by women are slightly less diversified in terms of their main occupation than the male HHs. Thus, among the total surveyed 132 female HHs, 67 % work in agriculture equal to the male's. Among the 132 female HHs, there are no HHs working in business, while it is 3 among the HH headed by male. The balance includes women who depend on social support and retired salary (See Table 14).

Average monthly income among HHs headed by women slightly higher for households headed by men, but the difference is marginal.

**Table 13: Main Occupation of surveyed HHH disaggregated by Sex**

Gender of	Numbers of	Average	Occupation of Heads of AHHs Classified by Gender (%)
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Head of AHHs	Head of AHHs (person) - Whole sub-project	Monthly Income (1000 VND/ person/ month)	Gov. Employee	Farmer	Business	Service	Other jobs	Retired, social assistance
<b>Household headed by men</b>								
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>857,245</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>64.73</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>8.56</b>
1.PR508	99	812,638	3.03	57.58	13.13	5.05	12.12	9.09
2. PR518	51	823,257	7.84	56.86	25.49	1.96	0	7.84
3.PR506	102	1,050,738	7.84	69.61	8.82	3.92	0	9.80
4. PR514	40	742,349	7.50	80.00	5.00	0	2.50	5.00
<b>Household headed by women</b>								
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>901,498</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>67.42</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>10.61</b>
1.PR508	67	925,388	5.97	58.21	13.43	0	4.48	17.91
2. PR518	13	813,301	15.38	69.23	0	0	0	15.38
3.PR506	42	958,716	14.29	76.19	9.52	0	0	0
4. PR514	10	908,586	10.00	90.00	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Thanh Hoa Subproject</b>								
<b>Grand-Total</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>879,372</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>6.573</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>11.56</b>
1.PR508	166	869,013	4.22	57.83	13.25	3.01	9.04	12.65
2. PR518	64	818,279	9.38	59.38	20.31	1.56	0	9.38
3.PR506	144	1,004,727	9.72	71.53	9.03	2.78	0	6.94
4. PR514	50	825,467	8	82	4	0	0	4

Along the PR506, the HHs headed by male have a higher per capita monthly income than the HHs headed by female. This is however the opposite case in the remaining Communes, where women tend to earn more than the men. However, the differences are rather small.

The average income per capita in the project area, among the HHs included in the SES, is 857,000 VND per capita per month. There are small differences between households headed by men and by women. This is also reasonably above the poverty line as defined by MOLISA.

**Table 14: Average Monthly Income of Household Members, aggregated by Gender of HHH**

Unit: 1,000VND/pers/month

Province	Numbers of AHHs Surveyed (HH)	Numbers of Persons Surveyed (person)	Monthly per capita Income		
			Average Monthly Income	HHs headed by Man	HHs headed by Woman
<b>Total for Province</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>879,372</b>	<b>857,245</b>	<b>901,498</b>
<b>1. PR 508</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>869,013</b>	<b>812,638</b>	<b>925,388</b>
<b>1.1. Hà Trung District</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>761,015</b>	<b>699,048</b>	<b>822,982</b>
Hà Hải Commune	6	24	770,833	916,667	625,000
Hà phú Commune	34	137	702,893	751,786	654,000
Hà Lâm Commune	34	124	498,035	388,462	607,609
Hà Ninh Commune	43	177	416,977	359,596	474,359
Hà Toại Commune	3	10	1,138,889	777,778	1,500,000
Hà Trung Town	5	17	1,038,462	1,000,000	1,076,923
<b>1.2. Nga Sơn District</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>977,011</b>	<b>926,228</b>	<b>1,027,795</b>
Nga Mỹ Commune	21	87	1,099,117	1,015,625	1,182,609
Nga Văn Commune	4	14	920,833	941,667	900,000

Nga Thắng Commune	5	21	957,143	914,286	1,000,000
Nga Lĩnh Commune	11	41	930,952	833,333	1,028,571
<b>2. PR 518</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>818,279</b>	<b>823,257</b>	<b>813,301</b>
<b>2.1. Yên Định District</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>818,279</b>	<b>823,257</b>	<b>813,301</b>
Yên Trường Commune	15	48	942,188	859,375	1,025,000
Yên Tâm Commune	11	43	671,667	743,333	600,000
Yên Bái Commune	22	59	882,197	897,727	866,667
Yên Trung Commune	16	19	777,066	792,593	761,538
<b>3. PR 506</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1,004,727</b>	<b>1,050,738</b>	<b>958,716</b>
<b>3.1. Thọ Xuân District</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>784,538</b>	<b>916,231</b>	<b>652,845</b>
Thọ Lộc Commune	22	79	859,690	978,000	741,379
Nam Giang Commune	10	36	898,462	1,026,923	770,000
Bắc Lương Commune	8	27	730,000	860,000	600,000
Tây Hồ Commune	2	10	650,000	800,000	500,000
<b>3.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,224,917</b>	<b>1,185,246</b>	<b>1,264,588</b>
Tân Ninh Commune	8	31	1,180,000	1,000,000	1,360,000
Minh Châu Commune	2	6	1,375,000	1,250,000	1,500,000
Thái Hòa Commune	13	48	1,121,499	1,270,270	972,727
Nông Trường Commune	3	10	1,000,000	750,000	1,250,000
Vân Sơn Commune	1	4	500,000	1,000,000	-
An Nông Commune	2	5	1,791,667	1,250,000	2,333,333
Minh Sơn Commune	2	6	1,750,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Thọ Phú Commune	13	44	1,161,471	1,302,941	1,020,000
Dân Lực Commune	17	66	1,436,806	1,179,167	1,694,444
Thọ Vực Commune	18	69	1,010,893	1,067,241	954,545
Xuân Lộc Commune	4	11	961,667	1,083,333	840,000
Giắt Town	19	78	1,410,000	1,570,000	1,250,000
<b>4. PR 514</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>825,467</b>	<b>742,349</b>	<b>908,586</b>
<b>4.1. Như Thanh District</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>856,452</b>	<b>512,903</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>
Xuân Thọ Commune	17	66	856,452	512,903	1,200,000
<b>4.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>794,483</b>	<b>971,794</b>	<b>617,172</b>
Minh Sơn Commune	8	31	1,203,788	1,240,909	1,166,667
Hợp Thắng Commune	14	48	1,072,236	1,008,108	1,136,364
Hợp Thành Commune	7	23	1,269,444	1,138,889	1,400,000
Giắt Town	1	5	500,000	1,000,000	-
Minh Châu Commune	1	5	350,000	700,000	-
Minh Dân Commune	2	7	371,429	742,857	-

**Table 15: Distribution of surveyed APs by Average Monthly Income, aggregated by Gender of HHHs**

Unit: 1,000 VND/pers/month

Gender of Head of AHHs	Numbers of AHHs Surveyed	Average per capita income (vnd/pers/month)	HH by income groups (1000 VND/Person/Month)				
			<221	221 – 400	401 - 700	701 - 1000	>1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HHS headed by Woman	132	901,498	2	19	31	41	39
HHS headed by Man	292	857,245	2	37	56	110	87
<b>Total Binh Dinh</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>879,372</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>126</b>

### ■ **Living conditions**

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

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

### ■ **Gender Strategy**

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

General measures

- Joint registration of land-use rights in the names of both husband and wife in instances where households are allocated alternative forestry, agriculture and/or residential land.
- Presence of women at the time of compensation payment. Husband and wife will jointly receive compensation payment from RC and local PPMU.
- Attention to complaints and grievances made by women.
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender and for various ethnic groups will be developed for the centralized resettlement/social management system.
- The external monitoring should include specific follow up through gender-specific PRA after the resettlement process has been finalised.

### **8.3.6 Ethnic Minority Groups**

According to the DMS and census data, 38 out of 2735 APs belong to ethnic minority group namely Muong and Thai, amounting to 1.4 %. Kinhs group consist the rest. All of the EM located in Xuan Thoi commune in Nhu Thanh District where PR514 through. They live and work with Kinhs and have the same benefit like Kinhs. The Thai and Muong groups in general and this particularly province annually maintain their own traditional culture customs with festivals. Female still wear their traditional clothes indicating that traditional culture is highly respected and EM has no difficulties in living style and integration with Kinhs. They married Kinhs and the two groups adopt both traditional and custom.

As other ethnic minorities in Viet Nam, Muong and Thai Cham benefited from many special ethnic minority preferential policies, assistance and development programs implemented by the Government. A special Ethnic Minority Development Plan has been prepared in accordance with ADB policy on Indigenous People, for the CRTNISP project. The Muong and Thai APs are among the main ethnic group benefiting from this plan.

This section of Ethnic Minority of the RP is mainly focused on the resettlement issues related to ethnic minority. The objective is to ensure that the Ethnic minority are treated in equitable way, with full respect to their cultures and customs. In accordance with ADB and Vietnamese

Government policies, they shall not be worse off, as a result of the project, but rather if possible have opportunities to improve their living standards, as compared to without the project.

### Education.

Members in the houses has obtain primary and lower secondary school which mean they can speak both Vietnamese and their own language. They have no difficulties in daily conversation neither social relation but can share the culture to improve their knowledge, access to the Gov. policies as well as other training in health, education. However, the average academic level of headed HHs among the EM is lower than Kinhs. See table 17 for more information.

**Table 17: Education - Academic Level of Head of HHs among Surveyed EM Households**

	Average age of Head of HHs Surveyed	d Average Academic level of members of HHs Surveyed	Classified by group (Class)						
			Kinh	Mường ethnic Minority			Thái ethnic Minority		
				Trung bình	Nam	Nữ	Trung bình	Nam	Nữ
PR 514									
Như Thanh Districty	7.5	8.4	8.0	6.5	7.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1
Total	7.5	8.4	8	6.5	7.2	5.9	6	5.9	6.1

### Employment and income

Like most of the APs in the province, all four EM households are engaging in agricultural operation amounting to 3% of total of 135 AP farmers. Thus their income is little bit lower than in comparison with Kinhs farmer. See table 18 for more information.

**Table 18: Distribution of Households by Income Group of Minorities**

Ethnic Minority Groups	Numbers of Head of HHs (person) - Whole sub-project	Average Monthly Income (1000 VND/ person/ month)	Monthly per capita Income classified by EM group				
			<221	221-<400	401-<700	700-<1000	≥1000
PR 514							
<b>Như Thanh District</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>500,000</b>					
Kinh	7	567,857		1	6		
Mường group	3	415,385		2	1		
Thái group	7	468,000		4	2	1	

### Living condition.

All APs are connected to national electric network and living in the house Grade 4 and Grade 3. Most of them have TV, video player, byke, motorbike, electrical cooker and other goods. They use electricity for lighting and firewood for cooking. Almost of them has access to safe water (dug well) and have their own toilet (with semi or septic tank). This indicates that living condition of EM is no lower than Kinhs.

### Impact

The impact on all 38 affected EM households are garden land agricultural land acquisition. Among them, none is considered as SAP due to loss more than 10% of agricultural land. Apart from compensation, each EM households get a subsistence allowance of 2,000,000 VND.

During the interview for EMS, affected EM households expressed their wish to get new road soon to stop the air pollution from the existing one and the new road could create a favorable condition for them to open business shop and much more easy for children to go to school or career training college for better job opportunities in future. According to them, the proposed road improvement can contribute to better conditions of communication and exchange of good encouraging them to diversify agricultural production and non-farm economic activities in the localities

## Specific Actions

Income and living standard of member of the ethnic minority group are almost the same with other APs. However, they will be not more disadvantaged than the rest of the population and would not be more adversely affected by the Project. APs belonging to ethnic minority group, living along the road, just like the majority Kinh, are primarily farmers and will benefit from increased trade and economic growth alongside of the project area.

Since the impact on the ethnic minority group is marginal and the member of the group is small in the subproject area. However, some specific actions are indicated below to ensure ethnic minority inclusiveness during the next steps of the project resettlement implementation (compensation, clearance of land and monitoring):

- Compensation for ethnic minorities will be carried out with respect for their language, cultural value and specific needs.
- All forms of information dissemination (pamphlets, posters, announcements, public meetings) will be delivered in Kinh and local ethnic languages where required.
- Relocation, reorganization and rehabilitation of incomes of EM will have to take into account their specific needs and values. The local national front will assist them during reorganization and during any negotiation with contractors.
- Income restoration strategies are not an anticipated requirement but should income restoration strategies be needed, options will address vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities and women.
- Specific attention will be paid to complaints and grievances made by ethnic minority households.
- Monitoring and evaluation indicator are disaggregated by ethnic groups.

## 8.4 Results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

The DMS was conducted from April (starting with detailed land measurement) to July 2009 (by the completion of DMS on other assets). In Thanh Hoa Province, land acquisition will affect 628 HHs. The total land acquired amounts to 85,278m<sup>2</sup>, out of which 66,767m<sup>2</sup> or 78 % is permanently acquired land. The agricultural land acquired amounts to 58,808 m<sup>2</sup> from a total of 585 HH. The average per HH amounts to 100 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the land acquired is located along the PR514, in the District of Tho Xuan. See Table 19 below.

**Table 19: Summary of Affected Households land losses**

Subproject /Commune	Total land Acquired				Type of land					
	Total		Types		Resid. Land		Agric. Land		Forest land	
	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	Permanent acquisition	Temporary acquisition	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs	Land acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>1. PR 508</b>	<b>437.0</b>	<b>16270.8</b>	<b>8833.0</b>	<b>7437.8</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>4924.1</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>11346.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1.1. Hà Trung District</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>7924.2</b>	<b>5741.9</b>	<b>2182.4</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>3729.4</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>4194.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Hà Hải Commune	1.0	46.8	46.8	0.0			1.0	46.8		
Hà phú Commune	92.0	4187.9	2005.5	2182.4	37.0	560.2	57.0	3627.7		
Hà Lâm Commune	115.0	1972.9	1972.9	0.0	48.0	1452.6	78.0	520.4		
Hà Ninh Commune	53.0	1716.6	1716.6	0.0	53.0	1716.6		0.0		
Hà Toại Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Hà Trung Town		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
<b>1.2. Nga Sơn District</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>8346.6</b>	<b>3091.2</b>	<b>5255.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>1194.7</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>7151.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Nga Mỹ Commune	50.0	1298.2	1298.2	0.0	50.0	1194.7	2.0	103.5		

Nga Văn Commune	20.0	1516.0	514.3	1001.7			20.0	1516.0		
Nga Thắng Commune	25.0	2108.0	0.0	2108.0			25.0	2108.0		
Nga Lĩnh Commune	81.0	3424.4	1278.7	2145.7			80.0	3424.4		
<b>2. PR 518</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>1855.2</b>	<b>1855.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>1003.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>2.1. Yên Định District</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>1855.2</b>	<b>1855.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>1003.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Yên Trường Commune	24.0	491.0	491.0	0.0	10	120.6	15.0	370.4		
Yên Tâm Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0						
Yên Bái Commune	23.0	668.8	668.8	0.0	23	668.8				
Yên Trung Commune	23.0	695.4	695.4	0.0	4	61.9	20.0	633.5		
<b>3. PR 506</b>	<b>469.0</b>	<b>27478.5</b>	<b>16829.7</b>	<b>10648.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>454.0</b>	<b>27322.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>3.1. Thọ Xuân District</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>8890.7</b>	<b>7862.9</b>	<b>1027.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>8890.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Thọ Lộc Commune	100.0	5360.7	5360.7	0.0			100.0	5360.7		
Nam Giang Commune	42.0	1906.5	1396.1	510.4			42.0	1906.5		
Bắc Lương Commune	34.0	1048.5	856.1	192.4			34.0	1048.5		
Tây Hồ Commune	10.0	575.0	250.0	325.0			10.0	575.0		
<b>3.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>283.0</b>	<b>18587.8</b>	<b>8966.8</b>	<b>9621.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>18431.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Tân Ninh Commune	51.0	2298.5	979.4	1319.1			48.0	2298.5		
Minh Châu Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Thái Hòa Commune	24.0	2512.7	1239.0	1273.7	1.0	31.3	18.0	2481.4		
Nông Trường Commune	29.0	1459.4	1459.4	0.0			29.0	1459.4		
Vân Sơn Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
An Nông Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Minh Sơn Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Thọ Phú Commune	43.0	2171.5	830.9	1340.6			43.0	2171.5		
Dân Lực Commune	42.0	2857.5	983.9	1873.6	6.0	125.3	36.0	2732.3		
Thọ Vực Commune	58.0	5397.7	2915.4	2482.4			58.0	5397.7		
Xuân Lộc Commune	36.0	1890.4	558.8	1331.6			36.0	1890.4		
Giắt Town		0.0	0.0	0.0						
<b>4. PR 514</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>33367.4</b>	<b>33292.4</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>2681.6</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>12862.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>17823.5</b>
<b>4.1. Như Thanh District</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>32264.1</b>	<b>32264.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>2465.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>11975.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>17823.5</b>
Xuân Thọ Commune	126.0	32264.1	32264.1	0.0	98.0	2465.6	101.0	11975.0	31.0	17823.5
<b>4.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1103.3</b>	<b>1028.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>887.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Minh Sơn Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Hợp Thắng Commune	30.0	758.3	758.3	0.0	2.0	6.0	29.0	752.3		
Hợp Thành Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Giắt Town		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Minh Châu Commune		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0		
Minh Dân Commune	3.0	345.0	270.0	75.0	2.0	210.0	1.0	135.0		
<b>Thanh Hoa Province</b>	<b>1,135.0</b>	<b>78,971.9</b>	<b>60,810.3</b>	<b>18,161.6</b>	<b>334.0</b>	<b>8,613.5</b>	<b>883.0</b>	<b>52,534.9</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>17,823.5</b>

Other losses associated with the upgrading of the road are illustrated in Table 19, 20 and 21, which indicates a summary of affected assets and also the scope of losses. Out of 2,735 HH, 845 HH will lose trees and crop; 713 HH will lose agricultural land and 18 kiosks and 30 secondary and 280 other structures will be lost. The latter is brick walls, fences, concrete entrances etc. For permanent acquisition, a total of 34,373 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land will be lost among 713 HHs and a total of 17,823 m<sup>2</sup> of forest land will be lost among 31 HHs.

**Table 20: Summary of Affected Assets**

Sub-projects/	Numbers	APs, by type of loss
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Commune	of AHHs	Residential/ Non- Agricultural Land	Agricultural Land	Forest Land	House/ Kiosk	Secondary structure	Other Structures	Trees + Crop	Graves
<b>1. PR 508</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1.1. Hà Trung District</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>0</b>
Hà Hải Commune	58		1				50	27	
Hà phú Commune	261	37	57		8	2	178	125	
Hà Lâm Commune	212	48	78		13	18	145	107	
Hà Ninh Commune	149	53			24	27	138	113	
Hà Toại Commune	15						12	8	
Hà Trung Town	25				2		25	16	
<b>1.2. Nga Sơn District</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0</b>
Nga Mỹ Commune	91	50	2		14	1	79	53	
Nga Văn Commune	22		20					21	
Nga Thắng Commune	38		25				7	35	
Nga Lĩnh Commune	117		80				34	88	
<b>2. PR 518</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2.1. Yên Định District</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>
Yên Trường Commune	73	10	15				52	23	
Yên Tâm Commune	51						50	2	
Yên Bái Commune	112	23					74	64	
Yên Trung Commune	48	4	20				24	13	
<b>3. PR 506</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3.1. Thọ Xuân District</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>0</b>
Thọ Lộc Commune	113		100				4	102	
Nam Giang Commune	64		42				1	52	
Bắc Lương Commune	39		34				1	34	
Tây Hồ Commune	12		10				1	10	
<b>3.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>0</b>
Tân Ninh Commune	66		48		1		18	50	
Minh Châu Commune	14						13	2	
Thái Hòa Commune	120	1	18		1		93	26	
Nông Trường Commune	32		29				2	29	
Vân Sơn Commune	9						9		
An Nông Commune	18						18		
Minh Sơn Commune	15						13	6	
Thọ Phú Commune	135		43			1	89	50	
Dân Lực Commune	155	6	36				117	53	
Thọ Vực Commune	155		58				83	77	
Xuân Lộc Commune	37		36					36	
Giắt Town	182				1		175	17	
<b>4. PR 514</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4.1. Như Thanh District</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>
Xuân Thọ Commune	135	98	101	31	4	9	58	110	1
<b>4.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>

Minh Sơn Commune	40						34	13	
Hợp Thắng Commune	72	2	29				39	38	
Hợp Thành Commune	33						32	8	
Giát Town	6						6		
Minh Châu Commune	2						2	2	
Minh Dân Commune	9	2	1				5	6	
<b>Thanh Hoa Province</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1</b>

#### 8.4.1 Land Acquisition

Thanh Hoa Subprojects will acquire 78,982 m<sup>2</sup> (or 7.9 ha) of land in total, of which 60,810 m<sup>2</sup> (or 6.08 ha) will be permanent loss and the remaining 18,161 m<sup>2</sup> (or 1.82 ha) will be temporary loss. All APs have legal/legalizable rights on their land. The acquired land includes residential land, garden land, agricultural and forest land. See Tables 21 and 22. Out of the permanent loss, 34,373 m<sup>2</sup> ha is agricultural land; 8,613 m<sup>2</sup> is residential land and 17,823 m<sup>2</sup> ha is forest land. For details regarding permanent and temporary land acquisition, see Table 21 and 22 respectively.

**Table 21: Scope of permanent Land Acquisition**

Sub-projects/ Communes	Permanent Acquisition		Permanent Land Acquisition by Types					
			Residential Land		Agricultural Land		Forest Land	
	Number of AHHs	m2	Number of AHHs	m2	Number of AHHs	m2	Number of AHHs	m2
<b>1. PR 508</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>8833.0</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>4924.1</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>3909.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1.1. Hà Trung District</b>	<b>246.0</b>	<b>5741.9</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>3729.4</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>2012.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Hà Hải Commune	1.0	46.8			1.0	46.8		
Hà phú Commune	77.0	2005.5	37.0	560.2	42.0	1445.3		
Hà Lâm Commune	115.0	1972.9	48.0	1452.6	78.0	520.4		
Hà Ninh Commune	53.0	1716.6	53.0	1716.6				
Hà Toại Commune		0.0						
Hà Trung Town		0.0						
<b>1.2. Nga Sơn District</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>3091.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>1194.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>1896.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Nga Mỹ Commune	50.0	1298.2	50.0	1194.7	2.0	103.5		
Nga Văn Commune	11.0	514.3			11.0	514.3		
Nga Thắng Commune		0.0						
Nga Lĩnh Commune	43.0	1278.7			43.0	1278.7		
<b>2. PR 518</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>1855.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>1003.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>2.1. Yên Định District</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>1855.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>851.3</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>1003.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Yên Trường Commune	24.0	491.0	10.0	120.6	15.0	370.4		
Yên Tâm Commune		0.0						
Yên Bái Commune	23.0	668.8	23.0	668.8				
Yên Trung Commune	23.0	695.4	4.0	61.9	20.0	633.5		
<b>3. PR 506</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>16,829.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>16,673.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>3.1. Thọ Xuân District</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>7,862.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>7,862.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Thọ Lộc Commune	100.0	5,360.7			100.0	5,360.7		
Nam Giang Commune	42.0	1,396.1			42.0	1,396.1		
Bắc Lương Commune	21.0	856.1			21.0	856.1		



Tây Hồ Commune	6.0	250.0			6.0	250.0		
<b>3.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>8,966.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>8,810.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Tân Ninh Commune	41.0	979.4			41.0	979.4		
Minh Châu Commune		0.0						
Thái Hòa Commune	19.0	1,239.0	1.0	31.3	18.0	1,207.7		
Nông Trường Commune	29.0	1,459.4			29.0	1,459.4		
Vân Sơn Commune		0.0						
An Nông Commune		0.0						
Minh Sơn Commune		0.0						
Thọ Phú Commune	20.0	830.9			20.0	830.9		
Dân Lực Commune	24.0	983.9	6.0	125.3	19.0	858.7		
Thọ Vực Commune	47.0	2,915.4			47.0	2,915.4		
Xuân Lộc Commune	27.0	558.8			27.0	558.8		
Giắt Town		0.0						
<b>4. PR 514</b>	<b>159.00</b>	<b>33,292.35</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>2,681.55</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>12,787.30</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>17,823.50</b>
<b>4.1. Như Thanh District</b>	<b>126.00</b>	<b>32,264.05</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>2,465.55</b>	<b>101.00</b>	<b>11,975.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>17,823.50</b>
Xuân Thọ Commune	126.0	32264.1	98.0	2465.6	101.0	11975.0	31.0	17823.5
<b>4.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1028.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>812.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Minh Sơn Commune		0.0						
Hợp Thắng Commune	30.0	758.3	2.0	6.0	29.0	752.3		
Hợp Thành Commune		0.0						
Giắt Town		0.0						
Minh Châu Commune		0.0						
Minh Dân Commune	3.0	270.0	2.0	210.0	1.0	60.0		
<b>Thanh Hoa Province</b>	<b>955.00</b>	<b>60,810.30</b>	<b>334.00</b>	<b>8,613.48</b>	<b>713.00</b>	<b>34,373.33</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>17,823.50</b>

Table 22: Summary of Temporary land acquisition

Sub-projects/ Communes	Permanent Acquisition		Temporary Land Acquisition by Types					
			Residential Land		Agricultural Land		Forest Land	
	Number of AHHs	m2	Number of AHHs	m2	Number of AHHs	m2	Number of AHHs	m2
<b>1. PR 508</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>7,437.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>7,437.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>1.1. Hà Trung District</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>2,182.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>2,182.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Hà Hải Commune								
Hà phú Commune	54.0	2,182.4			54.0	2,182.4		
Hà Lâm Commune								
Hà Ninh Commune	0.0							
Hà Toại Commune	0.0							
Hà Trung Town	0.0	0.0						
<b>1.2. Nga Sơn District</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>5,255.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>5,255.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Nga Mỹ Commune	0.0	0.0						
Nga Văn Commune	20.0	1,001.7			20.0	1,001.7		
Nga Thắng Commune	25.0	2,108.0			25.0	2,108.0		
Nga Lĩnh Commune	80.0	2,145.7			80.0	2,145.7		
<b>2. PR 518</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>2.1. Yên Định District</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Yên Trường Commune								
Yên Tâm Commune								
Yên Bái Commune								
Yên Trung Commune								
<b>3. PR 506</b>	<b>281.0</b>	<b>10,648.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>281.0</b>	<b>10,648.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>3.1. Thọ Xuân District</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>1,027.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>1,027.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Thọ Lộc Commune		0.0						
Nam Giang Commune	19.0	510.4			19.0	510.4		
Bắc Lương Commune	19.0	192.4			19.0	192.4		
Tây Hồ Commune	10.0	325.0			10.0	325.0		
<b>3.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>9,621.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>9,621.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Tân Ninh Commune	48.0	1,319.1			48.0	1,319.1		
Minh Châu Commune		0.0						
Thái Hòa Commune	15.0	1,273.7			15.0	1,273.7		
Nông Trường Commune		0.0						
Vân Sơn Commune		0.0						
An Nông Commune		0.0						
Minh Sơn Commune		0.0						
Thọ Phú Commune	42.0	1,340.6			42.0	1,340.6		
Dân Lực Commune	36.0	1,873.6			36.0	1,873.6		
Thọ Vực Commune	57.0	2,482.4			57.0	2,482.4		
Xuân Lộc Commune	35.0	1,331.6			35.0	1,331.6		
Giắt Town		0.0						
<b>4. PR 514</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>4.1. Như Thanh District</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Xuân Thọ Commune		0.0				0.0		
<b>4.2. Triệu Sơn District</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Minh Sơn Commune		0.0				0.0		
Hợp Thắng Commune		0.0				0.0		
Hợp Thành Commune		0.0				0.0		
Giắt Town		0.0				0.0		
Minh Châu Commune		0.0				0.0		
Minh Dân Commune	1.0	75.0			1.0	75.0		
<b>Thanh Hoa Province</b>	<b>461.0</b>	<b>18,161.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>461.0</b>	<b>18,161.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

#### 8.4.1.1 Impact on Productive Land:

The project acquires agricultural and forest land. The total permanent acquisition of productive land, that is agricultural and forest land, amounts to 52,197 m<sup>2</sup>, that is 5.22 ha.

Agricultural land alone amounts to 34,373 m<sup>2</sup> from 713 affected HHs, which is on average 48 m<sup>2</sup> per HH.

#### 8.4.1.2 Impact on residential Land

A total of residential land permanently acquired of 8,613 m<sup>2</sup> belongs to 334 households. There is no temporary acquisition of residential land. See Table 23 below.

### 8.4.2 Loss of Crops

All loss of crops will be compensated, disregarding whether the land is legal or not. This includes compensation for crops planted in the affected agricultural land whether it is temporarily or permanently acquired. See Table 23 for details.

**Table 23. Loss of Crops**

Type of Crops	PR508		PR518		PR506		PR514		Total	
	Number of AHHs	(m2)	Number of AHHs	(m2)	Number of AHHs	(m2)	Number of AHHs	(m2)	Number of AHHs	(m2)
1. Paddy Rice, maize	181	10,545.1			415	26154.6	58	4018.3	654	40,717.9
2. Tomato	25	483.0			4	492.6	13	366.5	42	1,342.1
3. Cassava	14	184.0					9	1555.4	23	1,739.4
4. Soybeans					9	374.0			9	374.0
5. Peanut	3	97.0					1	250.0	4	347.0
6. Vegetable	90	1,080.9	1	5	5	173.9	17	169.0	113	1,428.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>313.00</b>	<b>12,389.98</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>433.00</b>	<b>27,195.04</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>6,359.15</b>	<b>845.00</b>	<b>45,949.16</b>

### 8.4.3 Loss of Trees

Affected trees include a wide range of fruit and different trees such as industrial trees (could be sugar-canes for instance), timber trees and fruit trees. Some 16,000 trees will be lost. The number of timber trees, belonging to 217 HHs, amounts to 9,724. The number of fruit trees to be cut amounts to 6,318, belonging to 308 HHs. Table 24 below shows the losses for the different trees on a Subproject, District and Commune basis.

**Table 24: Loss of Trees**

Province	Industrial trees				Fruit trees		Timber trees		Decorative trees		Other						Total	
	HH	Qty	HH	Sugarcane (m2)	HH	Qty	HH	Qty	HH	Qty	HH	Qty (m2)	HH	Qty (Unit)	HH	Qty (bush)	HH affected	Qty
<b>1. PR 508</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5,768.0</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>768.00</b>	<b>86.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>191.0</b>	<b>3,517.0</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>5,768.0</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>768.00</b>	<b>86.00</b>	<b>500.0</b>
<b>1.1. Hà Trung District</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>4,745.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>496.00</b>	<b>74.00</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>3,207.0</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>4,745.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>496.00</b>	<b>74.00</b>	<b>480.0</b>
Hà Hải Commune			20.	303.00	10.00	20.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	62.00			20.00	303.00	10.00	20.00	1.00	1.00
Hà phú Commune	9.	201	44.	681.00	14.00	76.00	14.00	37.00	30.00	315.00	9.0	201.00	44.00	681.00	14.00	76.00	14.00	37.00
Hà Lâm Commune	5.	23.	88.	1,848.0	48.00	227.00	18.00	237.00	45.00	1,310.0	5.0	23.00	88.00	1,848.0	48.00	227.00	18.00	237.0
Hà Ninh Commune	4.	114	86.	1,787.0	32.00	171.00	34.00	197.00	72.00	1,504.0	4.0	114.00	86.00	1,787.0	32.00	171.00	34.00	197.0
Hà Toại Commune			6.0	115.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			6.00	115.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Hà Trung Town			4.0	11.00			6.00	7.00	11.00	15.00			4.00	11.00			6.00	7.00
<b>1.2. Nga Sơn District</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52.</b>	<b>1,023.0</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>272.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52.00</b>	<b>1,023.0</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>272.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>
Nga Mỹ Commune			45.	996.00	14.00	71.00	12.00	20.00	19.00	309.00			45.00	996.00	14.00	71.00	12.00	20.00
Nga Văn Commune					1.00	9.00									1.00	9.00		
Nga Thắng Commune			2.0	21.00	10.00	114.00							2.00	21.00	10.00	114.00		
Nga Lĩnh Commune			5.0	6.00	8.00	78.00			1.00	1.00			5.00	6.00	8.00	78.00		
<b>2. PR 518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75.</b>	<b>1,407.0</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>549.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>1,407.0</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>
<b>2.1. Yên Định District</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75.</b>	<b>1,407.0</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>549.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>1,407.0</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>
Yên Trường Commune			13.	217.00	11.00	63.00	3.00	6.00	13.00	99.00			13.00	217.00	11.00	63.00	3.00	6.00

Yên Tâm Commune									2.00	2.00								
Yên Bái Commune			55.	781.00	12.00	24.00	7.00	13.00	21.00	406.00			55.00	781.00	12.00	24.00	7.00	13.00
Yên Trung Commune			7.0	409.00	10.00	73.00	2.00	3.00	6.00	42.00			7.00	409.00	10.00	73.00	2.00	3.00
3. PR 506	3.	316	30.	1,087.0	13.00	67.00	11.00	26.00	36.00	64.00	3.0	316.70	30.00	1,087.0	13.00	67.00	11.00	26.00
3.1. Thọ Xuân District	-	-	13.	441.00	1.00	22.00	2.00	14.00	-	-	-	-	13.00	441.00	1.00	22.00	2.00	14.00
Thọ Lộc Commune			2.0	3.00									2.00	3.00				
Nam Giang Commune			11.	438.00	1.00	22.00	2.00	14.00					11.00	438.00	1.00	22.00	2.00	14.00
Bắc Lương Commune																		
Tây Hồ Commune																		
3.2. Triệu Sơn District	3.	316	17.	646.00	12.00	45.00	9.00	12.00	36.00	64.00	3.0	316.70	17.00	646.00	12.00	45.00	9.00	12.00
Tân Ninh Commune																		
Minh Châu Commune					1.00	4.00	1.00	3.00							1.00	4.00	1.00	3.00
Thái Hòa Commune			1.0	20.00					1.00	3.00			1.00	20.00				
Nông Trường Commune																		
Vân Sơn Commune																		
An Nông Commune																		
Minh Sơn Commune			2.0	43.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	16.00			2.00	43.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Thọ Phú Commune																		
Dân Lực Commune	2.	76.	10.	481.00	5.00	32.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	18.00	2.0	76.70	10.00	481.00	5.00	32.00	2.00	3.00
Thọ Vực Commune	1.	240	1.0	45.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	8.00	1.0	240.00	1.00	45.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00
Xuân Lộc Commune																		
Giát Town			3.0	57.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	14.00	19.00			3.00	57.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
4. PR 514	29	4.0	97.	5,941.0	96.00	10,827.0	32.00	148.00	58.00	11,771.	29.	4,028.	97.00	5,941.0	96.00	10,827.	32.00	148.0
4.1. Như Thanh	29	4.0	87.	5,739.0	78.00	10,541.0	25.00	135.00	41.00	11,730.	29.	4,028.	87.00	5,739.0	78.00	10,541.	25.00	135.0
Xuân Thọ Commune	29	4.0	87.	5,739.0	78.00	10,541.0	25.00	135.00	41.00	11,730.	29.	4,028.	87.00	5,739.0	78.00	10,541.	25.00	135.0
4.2. Triệu Sơn District	-	-	10.	202.00	18.00	286.00	7.00	13.00	17.00	41.00	-	-	10.00	202.00	18.00	286.00	7.00	13.00
Minh Sơn Commune			7.0	72.00	7.00	52.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	23.00			7.00	72.00	7.00	52.00	1.00	2.00
Hợp Thắng Commune			2.0	30.00	5.00	15.00			5.00	7.00			2.00	30.00	5.00	15.00		
Hợp Thành Commune					2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	7.00	8.00					2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Giát Town																		
Minh Châu Commune					1.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00					1.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
Minh Dân Commune			1.0	100.00	3.00	213.00	3.00	8.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	100.00	3.00	213.00	3.00	8.00
Thanh Hoa Province	50.0	4,682.70	502.0	14,203.0	280.00	11,822.00	141.00	696.00	327.00	15,901.0	50.00	4,682.70	502.00	14,203.0	280.00	11,822.00	141.00	696.00

#### 8.4.4 Impact on Houses and secondary structures

##### ■ Main houses

There are 68 HHs which will be affected through loss of main houses/kiosks (brick houses, Class 4, and temporary houses). No HHs along PR518 have houses/kiosks affected while 3 other sub-projects appeared. See Table 25 below.

##### ■ Loss of secondary Structures

A number of secondary structures are affected, including brick and concrete fences, amounting to some 6,488 meters, concrete courtyard foundation, amounting to some 9,594 m<sup>2</sup> etc. There are also 2 graves to be reallocated plus two masonry graves. For further details, please consult Table 25.

There are 241 m2 of kiosks and commercial shops which will be affected by the project. All are along the PR508. See Table 25.

**Table 25: Loss of Houses and Structures**

Affected structures	Unit	PR508	PR518	PR506	PR514	Total
<b>I/ Houses</b>						
1) Brick Houses (Class 4)	m2	1476.5		117.4	95.8	<b>1689.7</b>
2) Temporary Houses (wooden)	m2			17.5	81	<b>98.5</b>
<b>II/ Secondary structures</b>						
1) Kiosk/ Business store	m2	240.9				<b>240.9</b>
2) Kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, etc.	m2	237.2		8.5	9.5	<b>255.2</b>
3. Shed	m2	432.8			57	<b>489.8</b>
<b>III/ Other Structures</b>						
1) Wooden, Planting Tree Fences	linear meter	556.3				<b>556.3</b>
2) Brick, Concrete Walls	m2	5814.9	264.6	320.7	87.7	<b>6,487.9</b>
4) Concrete/masonry Poles	m3	101.1	7.24	2.6	1.0	<b>111.9</b>
5) Concrete/masonry Wells	linear meter	337.2		13.6		<b>350.8</b>
6) Concrete brick Courtyard, foundation	m2	6,860.2	274.9	1341.6	1118.0	<b>9,594.7</b>
7) Culverts	m3	80.6		63.0	17.8	<b>161.4</b>
8) Concrete road/lane	M3	121.7				<b>121.7</b>
9) Masonry bocks	M3	119.4	7.1	159.8	106.4	<b>392.7</b>
10) Concrete bocks	M3	62.3	0.78	296.9	25.2	<b>385.2</b>
11) Iron Wire Fences (b40)	m2	16.2		23.6		<b>39.8</b>
12) Concrete Slabs	M3	61.8				<b>61.8</b>
13) Eaves	M2	1,378.2	304.7	265.7	415.6	<b>2,364.2</b>
14) Other Structures						
<b>IV/ Graves</b>						
1) Earth Grave (Over 3 ages)	unit					
2) Masonry Graves					2	<b>2</b>
3) Concrete Graves						

In the Table 31 below is also indicated compensation for the various losses.

#### 8.4.5 Impacts on graves

The project will affect 2 earth graves, all of which are located along the PR514 Road. Graves with all their attached structures will be compensated fairly and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways. See Table 25 above.

## 9 Compensation and Resettlement Issues

### 9.1 Project Entitlements

Following detailed design and conduct of detailed measurement survey, the actual impacts have been identified for the Thanh Hoa subprojects. Since the actual impacts of the Thanh Hoa subprojects are finally identified, the Entitlement Matrix below reflects only the actual ones and corresponds to the entitlements described in the CRTNISP's approved Resettlement Framework of 2006. It should be noted that all households losing agricultural land, regardless of severity of impacts, will receive additional cash allowances (income rehabilitation allowances). This is an improvement in comparison with the proposed resettlement framework (See Table 4).

**Table 26: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Entitlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of agricultural land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable<sup>5</sup> households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>In addition to payment of land at replacement cost, PPC also issued its decision to provide additional cash assistance equivalent to 20% - 50% of the total cost of residential land for agricultural land adjacent to residential/semi-urban areas.</li> <li>In addition to payment of land at replacement cost, PPC also issued its decision to provide additional cash assistance equivalent to 5,400 VND/m<sup>2</sup>, 8,100 VND/m<sup>2</sup> and 10,800 VND/m<sup>2</sup> for HHs who lose their agricultural land up to 10% - 50%, 50% - 99% and 100% respectively.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of residential land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal/legalizable households and eligible organizations are entitled to cash at full replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>Non-titled and/or non-legalizable land users: no compensation for affected land, but compensation for attached assets at full replacement costs;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocated APs or reorganized APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For HH partially affected: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials</li> <li>For households relocated to new site: Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; Allowance for transportation, subsistence allowance, house rental and infrastructure</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of crops, and trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households regardless of land use rights are entitled to cash compensation at current market prices.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts on main and secondary structures and impacts on graves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labour for entirely affected houses/structures and/or the affected portion with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials regardless of LURC</li> <li>Allowance for house repair if partially affected.</li> <li>Compensation for removal of graves will be paid directly to households, including costs of new graves, exhumation and transport of remains, reburial, transportation assistance and all other reasonable costs. Graves will be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected commercial activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income rehabilitation allowance due to business stoppage equal to their earning in a period of 6 months .</li> <li>The particular registered business AP will receive business rehabilitation assistance of 270,000VND/person/month x six month. The non-registered business APs will be given a business assistance allowance of 500,000 VND per business HH for rehabilitation of income.</li> <li>The allowance of 1,000,000 VND/household for all the SAPs that have to remove and/or re-build shops or relocate in new sites.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary impacts during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land</li> <li>Rental in cash for the land temporarily acquired.</li> <li>Cash compensation at current market prices or replacement costs for all affected crops and/or trees,</li> <li>Land to be restored to the pre-project condition</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special allowance amounting 2,000,000 VND/HHs for vulnerable HH; poor HHs, HHs under "social policy".</li> </ul>

## 9.2 Options and Preferences for Compensation

Since level of resettlement impacts of subprojects in Thanh Hoa Province is not significant for the most of its APs, land for land compensation is not an option and 100% of them prefer compensation in cash.

### 9.2.1 Severely Affected Households.

According to the project compensation policies, severely affected persons are those APs who will (i) lose equal or more than 10 percent of their total agricultural land holding; (ii) relocate

<sup>5</sup>“ Legalizable” refers to property at present not being formally owned. During the resettlement process, the ownership would be treated as formally owned for the sake of calculating compensation

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. There are only severely affected households or SAPs. Of those, 68 are houses/kiosks and 4 HHs who lose more than 10% of agricultural land. There is no SAP is located along PR518. For other sub-projects, there are total of 72 SAP of which 63 located along PR508, 5 located along PR506 and 4 belongs to PR514. There are 24 female headed households among the SAPs. See Table 27 below.

Table 27: Summary of Severely Affected Persons, SAPs

Location		Numbers of Severely AHHs		Types of impact				
		Total	HHs headed by Women	Partially AHHs	Relocated to new site	AHHs who lost more than 10% of total Agricultural Land	Partially Affected Business	Relocated Business to new site
Total of Province		72		0	68	4	0	0
PR508		63		0	61	2	0	0
Ha Trung District	Sub-total	47		0	47	0	0	0
	Hà Hải	0						
	Hà phú	8			8			
	Hà Lâm	13			13			
	Hà Ninh	24			24			
	Hà Toại	0						
	Hà Trung Town	2			2			
Nga Son Dicstrict	Sub-total	16			14	2		
	Nga Mỹ	14			14			
	Nga Văn	0						
	Nga Thắng	0						
	Nga Lĩnh	2				2		
PR518		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR506								
Tho Xuan District	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thọ Lộc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nam Giang							
	Bắc Lương							
	Tây Hồ							
Trieu Son District	Sub-total	5		0	3	2	0	0
	Tân Ninh	1			1			
	Minh Châu	0						
	Thái Hòa	1			1			
	Nông Trường	0						
	Vân Sơn	0						
	An Nông	0						
	Minh Sơn	0						
	Thọ Phú	0						
	Thọ Vực	2				2		
	Xuân Lộc	0						
	Giắt Town	1			1			
PR514		4		0	4	0	0	0
Nhu Thanh District	Sub-total	4		0	4	0	0	0
	Xuan Tho	4			4			
Trieu Son District		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 9.2.2 Relocated and reorganized Households

There are 68 HHs which will be affected through loss of main houses/kiosks (brick houses, Class 4, and temporary houses). No HHs along PR518 have houses/kiosks affected while 3 other sub-projects appeared. See Table 25 above. All of them will be rebuild on their remaining land.

All the SAPs are entitled to subsistence allowance, house renting and transportation assistance. Besides, assistances for reconnect electricity, infrastructure, water supply or telecommunication lines will be given to the SAPs wherever applicable.

Relocated APs who opt for self-relocation will be entitled to relocation land assistance, based on square meters of residential land affected. According to results of the SES and replacement cost assessment, the value of compensation and such relocation assistance given to relocated APs were reported to be more than sufficient to re-organised their new accommodation/kiosks.

100% of the entitled APs have preferred to receive compensation and assistance in cash and resettle to new site by themselves.

### 9.2.3 APs losing agriculture land

All HHs losing agriculture land will receive income rehabilitation assistance in addition to compensation for land. In Thanh Hoa, there are 883 HHs which loose on a permanent basis 52,535 m<sup>2</sup> (5.25 ha) of agricultural land.

In addition, any agricultural land adjacent to the populated areas or traffic roads is entitled to an allowance amounting to 20% -50% of the lowest price for residential land in that rural area. This is in addition to compensation for land, irrespective whether the AP is severely affected or not.

### 9.2.4 APs losing more than 10% of their productive land

In Thanh Hoa, there are 4 HHs which loose more than 10% of their agricultural land. These HHs will be received an allowance amounting to 5,400 VND/m<sup>2</sup>, 8.100 VND/m<sup>2</sup> and 10.800 VND/m<sup>2</sup> for HHs who lose their agricultural land up to 10% - 50%, 50% - 99% and 100% respectively. These 4 HHs belong to first case with the allowance for rehabilitation of 5,400 VND/m<sup>2</sup>.

### 9.2.5 Business affected.

A total of 20 SAPs have commercial structures impacted. However, at the time of DMS none of them have business operated. They are all in PR508. All the SAPs that have to remove and/or re-build shops or relocate in new place will receive an allowance of 1,000,000 VND/household. The particular registered business AP will receive business rehabilitation assistance of 270,000 VND/person/month for a time of six months. The non-registered business APs will be given a business assistance allowance of 500,000 VND per business HH for rehabilitation of income.

### 9.2.6 Very Poor and Vulnerable Affected People

Vulnerable APs are defined as a distinct group of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects, including (i) those falling below the poverty line as defined by MOLISA, as well as any household earning up to 15% above the official poverty line; (ii) ethnic minority and other households living in remote, isolated areas or in communes with special difficulties as classified under Programme 135; or (iii) disadvantaged persons or households requiring "social protection" such as landless, disabled, handicapped, orphaned, vagrant, homeless, destitute, or lonely and elderly persons.

As the project mainly brings benefits to the local population, the fair compensation policy of the project could allow marginally impacted APs to quickly restore their assets and improve their living standards. There are many on-going development programs such as regular agricultural extension, poverty reduction programs, and career and job creations, health care programs etc. in all project affected communes, from which most APs could benefit. The project's special rehabilitation assistance should pay special attention to vulnerable SAPs, who experience



severe impacts and may have to face more hardness in the process of rehabilitation. A List of SAPs and Vulnerable Persons is in Annex 1. Table 28 below is an extract from the Compensation Matrix, specifically addressing SAPs and vulnerable SAPs.

### 9.3 Non-titled APs

Almost all of the affected HHs has legal/legalizable rights and other assets.,

**Table 28: Rehabilitation Assistances for SAPs and vulnerable Persons**

Type of impact	Allowances
Numbers of total relocated Households : 68 Households	Transportation allowance: 3,000,000 VND
	House rental allowance: 270,000VND/person/month x 6 months
	Subsistence allowance : 30kg rice/person x 3 months
	Assistance to restore the new replacement residential land: 22,000VND/m <sup>3</sup> x required quantities
	Infrastructure development allowance 5,000,000 VND
Households who move the kiosk / business	- Repair Allowance: 500,000 VND (If the business still exist)
	- Allowance for AHHs whose business was interrupted: 30kg rice/person x 6 months
Socially and economically vulnerable households	- Special assistance for vulnerable households : 2,000,000 VND
Progress bonus to households who move on time	- Hand-over the site within 20 days (starting from the date receiving land plot in the resettlement site): not exceed to 5,000,000 VND/AHH

### 9.4 Resettlement Cost

Compensation costs of Thanh Hoa Subprojects were based on the following:

Approved Project Compensation Policy

DMS data.

- Decision No. 1575/2008/QD-UBND, issued by Thanh Hoa PPC, dated 4 June 2008 on delegation for approval payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement when State recovers land for projects, applied within Thanh Hoa province.
- Decision 1048/2008/QD-UBND, issued by Thanh Hoa PPC, dated 22 April 2008 on regulating compensation prices for houses, structures, trees and crop when State recovers land, applied within Thanh Hoa province.
- Decision 4302/2008/QD-UBND, issued by Thanh Hoa PPC, dated 31 December 2008 on regulating compensation prices for land when State recovers land, applied within Thanh Hoa province.
- Decision 135/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Nga Son (Thanh Hoa) District People Committee (DPC), dated 6 February 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Ha Trung District for the year 2009.
- Decision 43/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Ha Trung (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 21 January 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Ha Trung District for the year 2009.
- Decision 747/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Yen Dinh (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 22 June 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Yen Dinh District for the year 2009.
- Decision 457/2009/QD-UBND, issued by Trieu Son (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 16 March 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Trieu Son District for the year 2009.

- Decision 200/2009/QĐ-UBND, issued by Nhu Thanh (Thanh Hoa) DPC, dated 27 February 2009 on regulating compensation prices for types of land when State recovers land, applied within Nhu Thanh District for the year 2009.

Results of Rapid assessment of replacement cost, conducted by PPMU in June - July 2009.

**Results of Replacement cost assessment is presented below.**

- Compensation rates for agricultural land indicates that it is corresponding its replacement costs
- Compensation rates for residential land and attached garden land was found to reflect current market prices.
- Compensation rates for structures also correspond to current market rates.
- Unit rates for trees and crops generally reflect or even higher than their replacement cost
- For crops, prices also reflect current market rates. It should be noted that APs will be allowed to continue to cultivate in temporary acquisition land and the clear area within the RoW (1.5 m from the toe of the embankment).

Results of Rapid assessment of replacement cost, conducted by PPMU and checked by the Consultant in August - September 2009

**Replacement Cost Study**

Results of Replacement cost assessment is presented below. Compensation rates for agricultural land indicates that it is corresponding its replacement costs

- (i) Compensation rates for residential land and attached garden land was found to reflect current market prices.
- (ii) Compensation rates for structures also correspond to current market rates.
- (iii) Unit rates for trees and crops generally reflect or even higher than their replacement cost
- (iv) For crops, prices also reflect current market rates. It should be noted that APs will be allowed to continue to cultivate in temporary acquisition land and the clear area within the RoW (1.5 m from the toe of the embankment).

**RCS Approach and Methodology**

**1. Methodology**

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

Please note, some other local people will also be interviewed to collect opinions to check whether they are paid the same rate and compensation policy outlined in the PPC approved Options.

**2. Survey quantity**

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

**3. Surveyor**

- a) Resettlement Officer of the District will survey and sign the survey result table
- b) Respondent (all affected person) must have sufficient information as per format/tables: Full name, Residence, Identity Card Number (if any)

**Acknowledge:**

It is difficult to find out exactly market prices. Most country side areas in Viet Nam, the transaction of residential land and assets can be divided to: (i) Transaction of land but in most cases the transmitted areas are estimated only; (ii) Transaction include land and assets (house and secondary structures); (iii) There is no separate business/ transaction for secondary structures; (iv) The situation is similar for most of trees.

It should be aware that the unite rates issued by PPC applied to compensate for houses, structures and others assets are little bit high. It is because that the price of most of material is reducing during the period of time from middle 2008 and during 2009.

## REPORT ON REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY RESULT

### REHABILITATION OF PROVINCIAL ROAD IN HOAI AN DISTRICT , THANH HOA PROVINCE UNDER ADB5 PROJECT - PHASE 3 IN CENTRAL REGION

**I. PR506 - (Period of time for survey: From 11 May 2009 to 22 May 2009)**

Province/ Locations	Types of Land/ House/ trees	PPC Rates as per PPC Decision 1048/2008	Replacem ent Cost Survey	Project Rates Applied	Name and No. of HHs interviewed - within the commune		
					AP	Resident	Others
1. Thọ Xuân District							
a) Nam Giang Commune	1 Land						
	1.1 Agricultural land	40,000	35,000	40,000	Lê Thị Lài - Seller		
	1.2 Other productive land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Trương Công Thắng - seller	
	1.3 Residential Land						
	2. Houses/ other sutructures				No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000				
2.2 Eaves	102,000	95,000	102,000				
2.3 Concrete court	45,000	45,000	45,000				
b) Bắc Lương Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Agricultural land	40,000	38,000	40,000	Lê Thanh Đồng Seller		
	1.2 Other productive lands	40,000	40,000	40,000		Trịnh Khắc Việt - Buyer	
	1.3 Residential Land						
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	750,000	956,000	Lê Đức Sơn - Buyer	No selling or buying. According to APs' opinion the applied rates are acceptable and enough for replacement with new ones	
	2.2 Eaves	102,000	90,000	102,000			
	2.3 Concrete court	45,000	45,000	45,000			
c) Thọ Lộc Commue							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Agricultural land	40,000	30,000	40,000		Nguyễn Văn Phú - Seller	
	1.2 Other productive lands	40,000		40,000		No Information collected	
	1.3 Residential Land						
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	9000,000	956,000	Lê Thị Hoà - Buyer (including secondary structures)		
	2.2 Eaves	102,000	95,000	102,000		No selling or buying. According to APs' opinion	

	2.3 Brick Walls	191,000	120,000 -180,000	191,000			
	2.3 Concrete court	45,000	45,000	45,000			
d, Tây Hồ Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Đinh Văn Thủy - Seller	Bùi Như Khoa - Buyer	
	1.2 Other productive lands	40,000	40,000	40,000	Lê Xuân Long - Buyer	Le Thanh Binh - Buyer	
	1.3 Residential Land						
2. Houses/ other sutructures						No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones	
	2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000			
	2.2 Eaves	102,000	95,000	102,000			
	2.3 Brick Walls	191,000	180,000	191,000			
	2.3 Concrete court	45,000	45,000	45,000			
Crop, trees (Collected information from APs and Residents within the district)							
	Longan	143,841	100,000 -150,000	143,841	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates		
	Mango	251,720	250,000	51,720			
	Custard - apple	32,878	30,000	32,878			
	Banana	35,958	25,000	35,958			
	Bamboo	6,472	6,000	6,472			
	Paddy Rice	2,800	2,800	2,800			
2. Triệu Sơn District							
a. Tân Ninh Commune							
	1 Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Nguyễn Thị Hạ		
			360,000			Hoàng Văn Hà - Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural Land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Lê Văn Quang		
			35,000			Nguyễn Văn Thắng- Buyer	
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	200,000	180,000		No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	1,100,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	125,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	420,000	416,000			
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	100,000	81,000			
b. Thái Hoà Commue							
	1 Land						
	1.1 Residential.	400,000	350,000	40,000	Lê Minh Tuấn - Seller		
			400,000			Trình Hữu Tài - Seller	
	1.2 Agricultural Land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Hoàng Bá Hùng - buyer		
		40,000	40,000			Hoàng Văn Tuấn - buyer	
	1.3 Other productive land		40,000	40,000		Phạm Thị Hường - Seller	
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000		No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones at current market prices	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000			

	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000			
<b>c. Nông Trường Commune</b>							
	<b>1. Land</b>						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Lê Đình Hoàn - Buyer		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Lê Tiến Dũng - Seller		
	1.3 Other productive lands	40,000	40,000	40,000		Nguyễn Ngọc Tú - Seller	
	...		40,000			Lê Huy Hùng - Seller	
	<b>2. Houses/ other structures</b>						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000			
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000			
<b>d. Văn Sơn Commune</b>							
	<b>1. Land</b>						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Lê Văn Hùng - Seller		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No information for actual market price. The APs agreed with the unit rates applied		
	1.3 Other productive land						
	<b>2. Houses/ other structures</b>						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000			
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000			
<b>e. An Nông Commune</b>							
	<b>1 Đất</b>						
	<b>1. Land</b>						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Trần Hữu Nội - Buyer	2. Nguyễn Văn Quang	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No information for actual market price. The APs agreed with the unit rates applied		
	1.3 Other productive land	40,000	40,000	40,000			
	<b>2. Houses/ other structures</b>						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000			
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000			
<b>f. Minh Châu Commune</b>							
	<b>1. Land</b>						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Hà Văn Quang - Buyer		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Trịnh Thị Thảo - Buyer	
	1.3 Other productive land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Nguyễn Thị ước - buyer		
	<b>2. Houses/ other structures</b>						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			

	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000		
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000		
g. Giát Town						
	1. Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Đặng Trọng Lâm - seller	
		400,000	400,000	400,000		Trịnh Xuân Sơn - buyer
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Trịnh Xuân Sơn - buyer
	1.3 Other productive land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Lê Thị Cúc - Seller	
2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000		
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000		
h. Dân Lực Commune						
	1. Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000		Nguyễn Văn Tài – Buyer
		400,000	400,000	400,000		Phạm Viết Mai – Seller
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Nguyễn Văn Ngọc - buyer
2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000		
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000		
i. Thọ Phú Commune						
	1. Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Lê Công Sáu – Seller	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Lê Nhật Nha - Buyer	Hoàng Thi Thu - Seller
	...		40,000		Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Buyer	
2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000		
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000		
j. Thọ Vực Commune						
	1 Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400000	Nguyễn Thị Lý - seller	Trần Văn Thanh - Buyer
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed with the project applied unit rates	
	1.3 Other productive land	40,000	40,000	40,000		
	...	40,000	40,000	40,000		
2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000		

	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	400,000	416,000			
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000			
<b>k. Xuân Lộc Commune</b>							
	<b>1 Land</b>						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400000	Lê Hữu Minh- Buyer	Phạm Viết Tuấn - seller	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No information for actual market price. The APs agreed with the unit rates applied		
	1.3 Other productive land	40,000	40,000	40,000			
	<b>2. Houses/ other sutructures</b>						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	195,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Concrete Court	416,000	380,000	416,000			
	2.5. Brick Walls	81,000	80,000	81,000			
<b>Crop, trees (Collected information from APs and Residents within the district)</b>							
	1. Longan	174,664	150,000 - 175,000	174,664	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates		
	2. Custard - apple	66,782	65,000	66,782			
	3. Grapefruit	174,664	175,000	174,664			
	4. Banana	39,555	20,000	39,555			
	5. Conconut	373,985	350,000	373,985			
	6. Star (fruit)	64,726	65,000	64,726			
	7. Paddy Rice	2,800	2,500-2800	2,800			
	8. Sweet Potato	4.523	4,000-4,500	4.523			

## II. PR508 (Period of time for survey: From 11 May 2009 to 18 May 2009)

Province/ Locations	Types of Land/ House/ trees	PPC Rates as per PPC Decision 1048/2008	Replacem ent Cost Survey	Project Rates Applied	Name and No. of HHs interviewed - within the commune		
					APs	residents	Others
1. Nga Son District							
a) Nga Linh Commune	1 Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	600,000	600,000	600,000	Vũ Thị Hào - Buyer		
			550,000			Nguyễn Văn Phúc - buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Nguyễn Văn Thuận- seller	
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business/ transaction		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	850,000	956,000	Lê Công Minh - Seller		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.4. Brick Walls	98,000	95,000	98,000			
b) Nga Mỹ Commune							
	1 Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	600,000	600,000	600,000	No information for actual market price. The APs agreed with the unit rates applied		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000			
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000- 180,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones.		

	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	750,000-950,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4. Brick Walls	98,000	100,000	98,000			
c) Nga Văn Commune							
	1 Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	600,000	600,000	600,000	Cao Xuân Bình - Buyer	1.Lê Văn Oai	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Trịnh Văn Đức - Seller	2.Vũ Văn Nghĩa	
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000-180,000	180,000	No business. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	750,000-950,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
d, Nga Thảng Commune							
	1 Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	600,000	600,000	600,000	Vũ Văn Phú - Seller		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No business/ transection		
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000-180,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	750,000-950,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
Crop, trees (Collected information from APs and Residents within the district)							
	1. Longan	251,720	200,000	251,720	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates		
	2. Mango	251,720	250,000	251,720			
	3. Banana	39,555	20,000	39,555			
	4. Jacpkfruit	308,231	300,000	308,231			
	5. Star-apple	83,447	80,000	83,447			
	6. Bamboo	7,190	6,500	7,190			
	7. Eucalyptus	10,150	10,000	10,150			
	8. Paddy Rice (m2)	3,670	3,000- 3,500	3,670			
2. Hà Trung District							
a) Hà Ninh Commune	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	350,000	350,000	350,000	Phạm Văn Nhi- Seller		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Bùi Văn Minh - Buyer	
	1.3 Aquiculture land	44,000	30,000	44,000	Vũ Đức Tính - Seller		
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000		Tạ Thị Nhì - Seller	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	850,000	956,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	95,000	102,000			
	2.4 Brick Wall	191,000	180,000	191,000			
2) Hà Lâm Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	350,000	300,000	350,000		Vũ Văn Nhất - Seller	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Cù Thị Lương- Seller		
	1.3 Aquiculture land	44,000	25,000	44,000		Tổng Quang Đam- Buyer	



	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	850,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	95,000	102,000			
	2.4 Brick Wall	191,000	180,000	191,000			
3) Hà Phú Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	350,000	350,000	350,000	Nguyễn Văn Phú- seller		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Lê Thị Ngọc – Buyer	
	1.3 Aquiculture land	44,000	25,000	44,000		Bùi Văn Minh - Buyer	
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	850,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	95,000	102,000			
	2.4 Brick Wall	191,000	180,000	191,000			
4) Hà Toại commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	350,000	320,000	350,000		Nguyễn Thị Hào - buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Lê Hải Hoà - seller	Nguyễn Cha Mi	
	1.3 Aquiculture land	44,000	25,000	44,000	Mai Xuân Huyền- buyer		
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	170,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4 Brick Wall	191,000	190,000	191,000			
	2.5. Masonry Block	261,000	260,000	261,000			
5) Hà Hải Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	350,000	350,000	350,000	Lê Bá Xuân - Buyer		
			300,000			Bùi Thị Cam - Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	Vũ Ngọc Thuý- Seller		
	1.3 Aquiculture land	44,000	25,000	44,000	Lê Văn Bình - Buyer		
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000			
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000			
	2.4 Brick Wall	191,000	190,000	191,000			
	2.5. Masonry Block	261,000	260,000	261,000			
6) Thị trấn Hà Trung							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	900,000	900,000	900,000	Mai Thị Ngọc- Buyer		
			800,000			Lê Thị Đào - Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No information for actual market price. The APs agreed with the unit rates applied		
	1.3 Aquiculture land	44,000	25,000	44,000			
	2. Houses/ other sutructures						

	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	160,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	800,000	956,000	
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	85,000	102,000	
	2.4 Brick Wall	191,000	190,000	191,000	
Crop, trees (Collected information from APs and Residents within the district)					
	1. Longan	251,720	250,000	251,720	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates
	2. Persimmon	174,664	170,000	251,720	
	3. Pomergranate	322,878	320,000	322,878	
	4. Banana	39,555	20,000	39,555	
	5. Jacqkfruit	308,231	300,000	308,231	
	6. Pear-tree	31,719	30,000	31,719	
	7. Bamboo	7,190	6,500	7,190	
	8. Bumpkin	19,978	18,000	19,978	
	9. Cassava (m2)	7,505	4,000	7,505	
	10. Eucalvotus	10,150	10,000	10,150	

## II. PR514 (Period of time for survey: From 27 April 2009 to 10 May 2009)

Province/ Locations	Types of Land/ House/ trees	PPC Rates as per PPC Decision 1048/2008	Replacem ent Cost Survey	Project Rates Applied	Name and No. of HHs interviewed - within the commune		
					APs	residents	Others
1. Nhu Thanh District							
a) Xuân Thọ Commune	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	70,000	60,000	70,000	Hà Văn Thức- Seller		
	1.2 Agricultural land	25,000	20,000	25,000	Hà Văn Chung- Seller		
	1.3 Aquiculture land	30,000	20,000	30,000	Lê Văn Công- Buyer		
	1.4 Forest Land	3,200	3,200	3,200	Lê Thị Hoà - Buyer		
			2,800			Hà Văn Châu- Seller	
			3,000			Bùi Văn Minh- Buyer	
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1. Temporary House	180.000	100.000	180.000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. House Grade 4	956.000	950.000	956.000			
	2.3. Eaves	102.000	100.000	102.000			
	2.4 Brick Wall	191.000	190.000	191.000			
	2.5 Concrete Court	45.000	45.000	45.000			
3. Trees/ Cropt							
	Longan	143.841	120.000	143.841	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates		
	Mango	251.720	200.000	251.720			
	Custard-apple	32.878	25.000	32.878			
	Banana	35.958	15.000	35.958			
	Bamboo	6.472	5.000	6.472			
2. Triệu Sơn District							
a. Hợp Thắng Commune							
	1. Land.						
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	380,000	400,000	1. Lê Thị Huy	1. Nguyễn Thế Cường	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40.000	40.000	2. Nguyễn Trọng Hiền	2. Hồ Ngọc Huy	

	2. Houses/ other structures					
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	215,000	180,000	Tào Văn Thành- Buyer	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000	Lê Hữu Hợi - Buyer	
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000	No business/ Transaction	
b. Hợp Thành Commune						
	1. Land.					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Đỗ Văn Thành- Buyer	
			400,000		Phạm Viết Ngọc- Seller	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	2.Lê Trọng Xuân	Phạm Viết Ngọc - Seller
	2. Houses/ other structures					
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	150,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.2. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Un-fired Brick Wall	81,000	75,000	81,000		
c. Minh Châu Commune						
	1.1 Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000		Nguyễn Văn Dương- Seller
		400,000	400,000	400,000	Trình Minh Tú - Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Trình Thị Huệ - Buyer
	2. Houses/ other structures					
	2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000		Hoàng Văn Hùng- Buyer
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	160,000	180,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Un-fired Brick Wall	81,000	75,000	81,000		
d. Minh Dân Commune						
	1. Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Trình Hữu Sơn- Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000		Hoàng Văn Ngọc- Buyer
	2. Houses/ other structures					
	2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.1. Temporary House	180,000	160,000	180,000		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Un-fired Brick Wall	81,000	75,000	81,000		
e. Minh Sơn Commune						
	1. Land					
	1.1 Residential land.	400,000	400,000	400,000	Đỗ Thị Hiếu - Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40,000	40,000	40,000	No Business/ Transaction	
	2. Houses/ other structures					
	2.1. House Grade 4	956,000	900,000	956,000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor	
	2.2 Temporary House	180,000	160,000	180,000		
	2.3. Eaves	102,000	100,000	102,000		
	2.4. Un-fired Brick Wall	81,000	75,000	81,000		
Crop, trees (Collected information from APs and Residents within the district)						
	1. Longan	174,664	150,000	174,664	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates	
	2. Custard-apple	66,782	65,000	66,782		

	3. Grape-fruit	174,664	170,000	174,664
	4. Banana	39,555	25,000	39,555
	5. Conconut	373,985	350,000	373,985

## II. PR518 (Period of time for survey: From 25 April 2009 to 5 May 2009)

Province/ Locations	Types of Land/ House/ trees	PPC Rates as per PPC Decision 1048/2008	Replacem ent Cost Survey	Project Rates Applied	Name and No. of HHs interviewed - within the commune		
					APs	residents	Others
1. Yen Dinh District							
a. Yên Trường Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	500.000	450.000	500.000	Trịnh Duy Hoan-Buyer		
			500,000			Nguyễn Văn Thái- Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40.000	40.000	40.000	Nguyễn Thị Liên- Buyer	3.Trịnh Thị Bảy	
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1. House Grade 4	180.000	100.000	180.000	Lê Thị Sinh - Buyer		
	2.2 Temporary House	956.000	950.000	956.000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.3. Eaves	102.000	100.000	102.000			
	2.4. Cocrete Foundation	45.000	45.000	45.000			
	2.5. Brick Foundation	28.000	25.500	28.000			
b. Yên Bái Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	500.000	450.000	500.000		Nguyễn Thị Hoa - Buyer	
			450,000		Trịnh Thị Hằng- Buyer		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40.000	40.000	40.000	Trình Đình Mộc- Buyer		
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1 Temporary House	180.000	120.000	180.000		Trịnh Văn Hùng - Buyer	
	2.2. N House Grade 4	956.000	900.000	956.000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.3. Eaves	102.000	100.000	102.000			
	2.4. Cocrete Foundation	45.000	45.000	45.000			
	2.5. Brick Foundation	28.000	28.000	28.000			
c. Yên Trung Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	500.000	500.000	500.000	Lại Văn Xuân- Seller		
			500,000			Hà Đình Thực - Buyer	
	1.2 Agricultural land	40.000	40.000	40.000		Trịnh Đình Thủy- Buyer	
2. Houses/ other sutructures							
	2.1 Temporary House	180.000	100.000	180.000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to buil the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. N House Grade 4	956.000	950.000	956.000			
	2.3. Eaves	102.000	100.000	102.000			
	2.4. Cocrete Foundation	45.000	45.000	45.000			
	2.5. Brick Foundation	28.000	28.000	28.000			
d. Yên Tâm Commune							
	1. Land						
	1.1 Residential land.	500.000	450.000	500.000	Đỗ Ngọc Hà - Seller		

			450,000		Ngô Thị Lưu- Seller		
	1.2 Agricultural land	40.000	40.000	40.000		Cao Văn Thi - Buyer	
	<b>2. Houses/ other structures</b>						
	2.1 Temporary House	180.000	100.000	180.000	No business/ transaction. All APs and residents agreed that the applied rates enough for replacement with new ones. The figures in the table is estimated to build the new one at current market prices of material and labor		
	2.2. N House Grade 4	956.000	950.000	956.000			
	2.3. Eaves	102.000	100.000	102.000			
	2.4. Concrete Foundation	45.000	45.000	45.000			
	2.5. Brick Foundation	28.000	28.000	28.000			
<b>Crop, trees (Collected information from APs and Residents within the district)</b>							
	1. Longan	174,664	150,000	174,664	No selling or buying. Surveying of APs' opinion shown that they willing to the sell and buy at those rates. All APs agreed with the applied unit rates		
	2. jackfruit	251,720	250,000	251,720			
	3. Banana	40,000	20,000	40,000			
	4. Custard-apple	39,555	40,000	39,555			
	5. Mango	251,720	250,000	251,720			

## 9.5 Compensation for Affected land and assets

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

### 9.5.1 Land Compensation:

For land, unit rate varies by grade and location of land. All 60,810 m<sup>2</sup> of permanently acquired land costs 3,994,92,0075 VND (234,995 USD) as a basic compensation. Compensation for land also consist of job or income rehabilitation assistance, as well as subsistence allowances. Compensation for temporary loss of land (agricultural and forest) is given in the form of compensation for loss of crops for two harvests and is included in compensation for lost crops.

Details on compensation cost for affected land by land types and by subproject are given in Table 29.

Compensation costs for the 8,613 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land amounts to 2,687,567,425 VND or 159,092 USD. For agricultural land, the compensation payments would be 1,250,317,450 VND or 73,548 USD. The compensation for forest land would be 57,035,200 VND or 3,355 USD. See Table 29 below for details

**Table 29: Compensation Costs for Land**

Items	PR506		PR508		PR514		PR518		Total	
	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)
<b>Compensation for Land</b>	<b>16,829</b>		<b>8,833</b>		<b>33,292</b>		<b>1,855</b>		<b>31,189</b>	
Residential Land	157	93,936,000	4,924	2,020,078,300	2,682	272,613,500	851	300,939,625	670	2,687,567,425
Agricultural land	16,673	664,591,800	3,99	154,058,400	12,787	391,511,250	1,004	40,156,000	21,286	1,250,317,450
Forest Land	0	0			17,823	57,035,200			9,233	57,035,200
<b>Total (VND)</b>		<b>758,527,800</b>		<b>2,174,136,700</b>		<b>721,159,950</b>		<b>341,095,625</b>		<b>3,994,920,075</b>
<b>Total (USD) (1US\$ 17,000 VND)</b>										<b>234,995</b>

### 9.5.2 Compensation for crops and trees

The total compensation costs for crops and trees lost are 634,358,557 VND or 37,315 USD. See Table 30 below for details.

**Table 30: Compensation Costs for Crops and Trees**

Items	PR508	PR518	PR506	PR514	Total
Total AHHs	603	102	548	216	1,469
<b>Compensation Cost (VND)</b>	<b>275,140,172</b>	<b>74,422,011</b>	<b>204,263,908</b>	<b>255,551,846</b>	<b>809,377,936</b>
<b>USD (1US\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>					<b>47,610</b>

**9.5.3 Compensation for houses and secondary structures**

The total compensation cost for houses and structures affected by ADB5 Thanh Hoa sub-projects account for 5,433,894,200 VND or 319,711 USD.

Table 31 below summarizes these costs by type of structures and by subproject.

**Table 31: Compensation Costs for houses, Secondary Structures and Graves**

Items	PR508		PR518	PR506		PR514		Total	
	(m2)	(VND)		(m2)	(VND)	(m2)	(VND)	(m2)	(VND)
House Class 4	1,476.5	1,250,484,711		117.4	75,429,229	95.8	77,827,400	1,689.7	1,403,741,340
Temporary House				17.5	5,635,000	81.0	28,413,000	98.5	34,048,000
Kiosk	240.9	158,701,287						240.9	158,701,287
Secondary structures.	237.2	81,301,040		8.5	1,071,000	9.5	2,686,000	255.2	85,058,040
Shed	432.9	143,226,965				57.0	8,478,000	489.9	151,704,965
Other Structures		2,349,611,066			682,922,708		248,475,752		3,600,640,568
Graves (Earth - each)						2.0	1,200,000	2.0	1,200,000
<b>Total (VND)</b>		<b>3,983,325,069</b>	-	<b>319,631,042</b>	<b>765,057,937</b>		<b>367,080,152</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>5,435,094,200</b>
<b>Total (USD) (1\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>		<b>234,313</b>		<b>18,802</b>	<b>45,003</b>		<b>21,593</b>		<b>319,711</b>

**9.5.4 Compensation for graves**

Compensation for graves includes costs of excavation, relocation, reburial and all other related costs. The total cost for graves and their associated decorative works of the project is 1,200,000 VND or 71 USD. See Table 31 above.

**9.5.5 Compensation for Community/Collective Assets**

Total compensation for community assets amounts to 2,313,976,612 VND or 136,063 USD. The specifics are outlined in Table 32 below.

**Table 32. Loss of Collective/Public Assets and compensation costs**

Items	PR506		PR508		PR514		PR518		Total	
	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)	Quantities (m2)	Amount (VND)
<b>Compensation for Land</b>		<b>123,612,480</b>		<b>47,768,000</b>		<b>44,804,200</b>		<b>41,663,600</b>		<b>257,848,280</b>
Temporary land Agr)	576.0						920.0		1,496.0	0
Permanet land (Agr)	4389.3	123,612,480	1706.0	47,768,000	1600.2	44,804,200	1657.7	41,663,600	9,353.2	257,848,280
<b>Other Structures</b>		<b>1,467,025,317</b>				<b>37,216,146</b>		<b>443,253,044</b>		<b>1,947,494,507</b>
Sewage (m3)	14.5	2,493,000			1.8	818,776			16.3	3,311,776
Holes (m3)	4.2	3,527,600							4.2	3,527,600
Concrete Blocks (m3)	4.2	6,580,353			9.9	4,287,106	1.0	982,464	15.1	11,849,923
Masonry Blocks (m3)					3.0	1,278,000			3.0	1,278,000
Concrete court-yard (m3)	98.1	4,414,950			2.9	829,920	11.8	2,190,600	112.7	7,435,470
Brick Walls (m2)	18.3	1,788,500			12.5	9,566,104			30.8	11,354,604
Concrete Lanes (m2)	39.1	1,759,500							39.1	1,759,500

Other Structures		124,728,568			20,436,240		12,920,780		158,085,588
Gate Poles (m3)	2.0	858,816				1.8	592,200	3.8	1,451,016
Removal of Electricity Lines		1,107,031,030					426,567,000		1,533,598,030
Removal of Water supply Pipes		213,843,000							213,843,000
<b>Trees and crop</b>		<b>7,974,598</b>		<b>95,790,005</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>3,969,222</b>		<b>107,733,825</b>
Trees and crop	1699.0	7,974,598	234.0	95,790,005		1942.0	3,969,222	3,875.0	107,733,825
<b>Total (VND)</b>		<b>1,598,612,395</b>		<b>143,558,005</b>	<b>82,020,346</b>		<b>488,885,866</b>		<b>2,313,076,612</b>
<b>Total (USD) (1US\$ 17,000 VND)</b>		94,036		8,445	4,825		28,758		<b>234,995</b>

## 9.5.6 Rehabilitation Assistance

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

The total value of rehabilitation assistances to different types of APs is 643,956,460 VND or 37,880 USD. In Table 33 below is specified the different categories more in detail.

**Table 33: Rehabilitation assistances to severely affected HHs and to Vulnerable APs**

Items	PR508	PR518	PR506	PR514	Total
Transportation Allowance	183,000,000	0	9,000,000	12,000,000	<b>204,000,000</b>
Subsistence allowance for severely AHHs	259,200,000	0	19,800,000	16,200,000	<b>295,200,000</b>
House Rental	2,000,000	0			<b>2,000,000</b>
Allowance for Households whose business affected (*)		0			-
House front Repair Allowance	72,500,000	0	5,000,000	2,000,000	<b>79,500,000</b>
Special assistance for vulnerable households		0		124,000,000	<b>124,000,000</b>
Special assistance for HHs headed by women(**)	520,000,000	122,000,000	384,000,000	68,000,000	<b>1,094,000,000</b>
Infrastructure development allowance	89,188,540	0	4,677,731	6,051,899	<b>99,918,170</b>
Progress bonus					
<b>Total (VND)</b>	<b>1,125,888,540</b>	<b>122,000,000</b>	<b>422,477,731</b>	<b>228,251,899</b>	<b>1,898,618,170</b>
<b>Total USD (1US\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>	<b>66,229</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>24,852</b>	<b>13,427</b>	<b>111,683</b>

Notes:

(\*) During DMS, all APs of this type have no business for a long time, so that there were no assistance. It seems that they stopped their business but the kiosks still exist.

(\*\*) In total of 547 HHs headed by women, the actual figure should be lower. Because of short of time, the calculation for the amount of this assistance based on the quantities of HHs which the women registered her name in the "Family Personnel Registration Book" as the head. During the payment, the Special Teams including representatives from PPMU, District Resettlement Committees, Officers of Communes and Villages Officer PPMU the number of HHs which the women named in the list. During the It is additional to will be set up. These Teams have to find out among the 547 HHs which HHs is HHs headed by women (Women must be bread-winer). Only real HHs headed by women will be received the special assistance of 2,000,000 VND/HH.

## 9.1.1 Summary of Compensation Costs

The project total resettlement implementation cost includes compensation for land, assets, rehabilitation assistances and implementation costs. It amounts to 14,740,108,732 VND or 867,065 USD. Table 34 below presents a summary of the total resettlement cost of each Subproject in Thanh Hoa Province.

**Table 34: Summary of Compensation Costs**

No.	Items	PR508	PR518	PR506	PR514	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation Costs</b>					
1	Compensation for Land	2,174,136,700	341,095,625	758,527,800	721,159,950	3,994,920,075
2	Compensation for Assets	3,983,325,069	319,631,042	765,057,937	367,080,152	5,435,094,200
3	Compensation for Trees and Crop	275,140,172	74,422,011	204,263,908	255,551,846	809,377,936
4	Rehabilitation Assistance	1,125,888,540	122,000,000	422,477,731	228,251,899	1,898,618,170
5	Community Assets	1,598,612,395	143,558,005	82,020,346	488,885,866	2,313,076,612
	<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>9,157,102,875</b>	<b>1,000,706,683</b>	<b>2,232,347,721</b>	<b>2,060,929,713</b>	<b>14,451,086,992</b>
	<b>USD (1US\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>	<b>538,653</b>	<b>58,865</b>	<b>131,315</b>	<b>121,231</b>	<b>850,064</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Implementation cost</b>	<b>183,142,058</b>	<b>20,014,134</b>	<b>44,646,954</b>	<b>41,218,594</b>	<b>289,021,740</b>
	<b>Contingencies</b>					
	<b>Total (VND)</b>	<b>9,340,244,933</b>	<b>1,020,720,817</b>	<b>2,276,994,676</b>	<b>2,102,148,307</b>	<b>14,740,108,732</b>
	<b>USD (1US\$ = 17,000 VND)</b>	<b>549,426</b>	<b>60,042</b>	<b>133,941</b>	<b>123,656</b>	<b>867,065</b>

## 9.5 Flow of Fund

PMU1 will be responsible for channelling funds for the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to the PPC in Thanh Hoa. 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:

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

## 10 Implementation Schedule

Table 3 summarizes the steps remaining for the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities in Binh Dinh Subprojects.

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



## Appendix

### 10.1 Public Information Brochure

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

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

**Question 2: how will the Central Region Transport Networks Improvement Sector 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?**

**Answer:** Affected crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences will be compensated in cash at current market prices. Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the average production in the

past 3 years multiplied by current market prices. Compensation for trees will be based on the type, age and productivity of trees. A Replacement Cost Survey will be conducted during detailed design of the Project to establish market prices for compensation. If there are delays in paying compensation, prices will be updated to take inflation into consideration.

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

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

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

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

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

**Employees and hired 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 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**

## CONTACT ADDRESS

### **Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee (PPC)**

Telephone: 056. 3822294      Fax: 056 3822057  
Address: 1 Tran Phu street, Quy Nhon City, Binh Dinh Province

### **Thanh Hoa Provincial Department of Transport (PDOT)**

Telephone: 052 822 012      Fax: 052 823975  
Address: 16 Nguyen Hue str., Quy Nhon city, Binh Dinh Province

### **Thanh Hoa Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)**

Telephone: 037 3892357      Fax: 056 3891979  
Address: 37 Hac Thanh, Thanh Hoa city, Thanh Hoa Province

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

Telephone: 04.8.628.990      Fax: 04.8.628.993  
Address: 308 Minh Khai, Hai Ba Trung District, Ha Noi city

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

Telephone: 0511.642.242      Fax: 0511.643.611  
Address: Floor No4, Transport Projects Building  
Road to Tuyen Son Bridge, Hoa Cuong Nam Ward  
Hai Chau District, Da Nang city

### **UBND/PPC Ha Trung District**

Telephone: 056 3861262      Fax: 056 3861094  
Address: Ha Trung Town, Thanh Hoa Province

### **UBND/DPC Nga Son District**

Telephone: 056 3855211      Fax: 056 3855211  
Địa chỉ: Nga Son Town, Nga Son Province

### **UBND/DPC Trieu Son District**

Telephone 037 3870274      Fax: 037 3870285  
Address Giat Town, Thanh Hoa Province

### **UBND/DPC Yen Dinh District**

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Address Giat Town, Thanh Hoa Province

### **UBND/DPC Nhu Thanh District**

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### **UBND/DPC Tho Xuan District**

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Address Giat Town, Thanh Hoa Province

## 10.2 Consultation and Disclosure Activities

ID	Commune	Content	Time	Venue	Participant	Note					
I. PR508 Sub-project											
1.1 Ha Trung District		To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	10/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.						
1	Hà Hải										
2	Hà phú										
3	Hà Lâm										
4	Hà Ninh										
5	Hà Toại										
6	Hà Trung Town										
1.2 Nga Son District											
7	Nga Mỹ										
8	Nga Văn										
9	Nga Thắng										
10	Nga Lĩnh										
II. PR518 Sub-project											
2.1 Yen DinhDistrict		To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	10/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.						
12	Yên Trường										
13	Yên Tâm										
14	Yên Bái										
15	Yên Trung										
III. PR506 Sub-project											
3.1 Tho Xuan DinhDistrict		To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation schedule...etc and answer all issues raised by local people on the Project and resettlement issues	10/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU - DPC, DRC - CPC - All APs.						
16	Thọ Lộc										
17	Nam Giang										
18	Bắc Lương										
19	Tây Hồ										
3.2 Trieu Son District											
20	Tân Ninh										
21	Minh Châu										
22	Thái Hòa										
23	Nông Trường										
24	Vân Sơn										
25	An Nông										
26	Minh Sơn										
27	Thọ Phú										
28	Dân Lực										
29	Thọ Vực										
30	Xuân Lộc										
31	Giắt Town										
4. Subproject PR514											
4.1. Nhu Thanh District							To inform APs about Project Compensation Policies; implementation	10/2009	CPC office	- PMU.1 - PPMU	
32	Xuan Tho										

4.2. Trieu Son District						
33	Minh Son					
34	Hợp Thắng					
35	Hợp Thành					
36	Giát Town					
37	Minh Châu					
38	Minh Dân					

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

## **Annex 1. List of SAPs**