



Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 36353-01
February 2011

VIE: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Coastal Corridor (Regional)

Independent Monitoring on Implementation of the Resettlement Plan and HIV/AIDS Awareness and Prevention Program and Human Trafficking Prevention Program

Prepared by Go - consultants of Enprotech and Investconsult Group

For the Ministry of Transport, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

This report has been submitted to ADB by the executing agency and is made publicly available in accordance with ADB's public communications policy (2005). It does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB.

Asian Development Bank

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
MY THUAN PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Southern Coastal Corridor Project - Component No.1 Project

INCEPTION REPORT

INDEPENDENT MONITORING ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN
AND

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS and PREVENTION PROGRAM and
HUMANTRAFFICKING PREVENTION PROGRAM

Three sections of Xa Xia-Ha Tien, Thu 7-Nga Bac and Nga Bac-Ca Mau
Funded by ADB (Loan 2372-VIE) and AusAID

Prepared by:
Co - consultants of Enprotech and Investconsult Group

Feb, 2011

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
MY THUAN PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Southern Coastal Corridor Project - Component No.1 Project

INCEPTION REPORT

INDEPENDENT MONITORING ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN
AND

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS and PREVENTION PROGRAM and
HUMANTRAFFICKING PREVENTION PROGRAM

Three sections of Xa Xia-Ha Tien, Thu 7-Nga Bac and Nga Bac-Ca Mau
Funded by ADB (Loan 2372-VIE) and AusAID

By Co - consultants:

Southern Environment Protection and Technology J.S.C. (Enprotech)

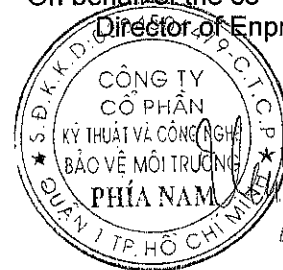
Address: 176/3 Ly Tu Trong, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
Tel/fax: (84-8) 38257720/ (84-8) 38257721
Email: en_protech@vnn.vn

And

Investment consultancy and technology transfer L.T.D. (Investconsult group)

Address: No 26, 41 Thai Ha st. Dong Da District, Ha Noi city, Viet Nam.
Tel/fax: (84-4) 35373262/ (84-4) 35373283
Email: incom@hn.vnn.vn

On behalf of the co - consultants
Director of Enprotech



TRINH THI THU HA

Ho Chi Minh City, 2011

To: My Thuan Project Management Unit
ADB Office

Southern Environment Protection and Technology J.S.C. (ENPROTECH) submits the Inception Report for independent external resettlement and compensation monitoring of the Southern Coastal Corridor Project - Component No.1.

This is the report on summary, plan, and method for independently monitoring the compensation and resettlement implementation of the project and the HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program (HAPP) and the human trafficking prevention program (HTPP).

Your consideration and comments would be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Table of contents

BASIS FOR THE INCEPTION REPORT	1
I. OVERVIEW	2
1.1 Introduction of the Greater Mekong Sub-region Southern Coastal Corridor Project (GMS-SCCP)	2
1.2 Aims of the Greater Mekong Sub-region Southern Coastal Corridor Project	3
1.3 Scope of GMS-SCCP	3
1.4 Project' components in Viet Nam	5
1.4.1 Rehabilitation of Transport Infrastructure	5
1.4.2 Cross-Border Facilities	5
1.4.3 HIV/AIDS and Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program	5
1.5 Impacts of project component 1	5
1.5.1 In Kien Giang Province	5
1.5.2 In Ca Mau Province	7
II. IMPLEMENTING APPROACH OF IMO	8
2.1 Objectives of IMO	8
2.2 Scope of IMO	9
2.3 Indicators for monitoring and evaluating the project	9
III. OUTLINE OF COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK	11
3.1 Legal framework	11
3.2 General principles of compensation and supporting policies	12
3.3 Implementation procedure	14
IV. MONITORING METHODOLOGY BY TASK	15
A. Approaching method	15
B. General monitoring methodology	15
4.1 Task A.1: To review and validate internal monitoring reports	15
4.2 Task A.2: To examine the implementation and updating of RP and to identify any discrepancy between policy requirements and actual implementation of resettlement	17
4.3 Task A.3: To compare the quality of life before and after the construction of GMS-SCCP and to evaluate post-project impacts	21
4.4 Task A.4: To assess whether the objectives of the RP has achieved yet, especially the restoration of livelihood, income and living standard of APs. Assess the equality and satisfaction of the APs on the project's compensation and resettlement policies	23
4.5 Task A.5: To evaluate the issues then figure out the overcoming measures in the implementation of the resettlement policy that the compensation committees are dealing with.	25
4.6 Task B.1: To observe the process of HAPP/HTPP and to identify any discrepancy between approved plan and actual implementation	25

4.7 Task B.2: To identify any obstacle accrued from the implementation and to provide recommendations for solution to improve the progress of the project-----	27
V. ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION -----	27
VI. SCHEDULE FOR MONITORING -----	27
VII. PERSONNEL -----	30
7.1 Personnel according to working plan-----	30
7.2 Responsibility matrix-----	31
VIII. DATA STORAGE AND REPORT -----	31
8.1 Data storage -----	31
8.2 Report requirements and schedule -----	32
8.2.1 Reception report -----	32
8.2.2 Socio-economic survey report-----	32
8.2.3 Periodic monitoring reports-----	32
8.2.4 Unannounced Assessment report -----	34
8.2.5 Final report -----	34
8.2.6 Number of reports -----	34
IX. ADVANTAGES AND DIFFICULTIES OF MONITORING -----	34
9.1 Advantages-----	34
9.2 Disadvantages -----	34
TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)-----	35
QUESTIONNAIRE-----	41

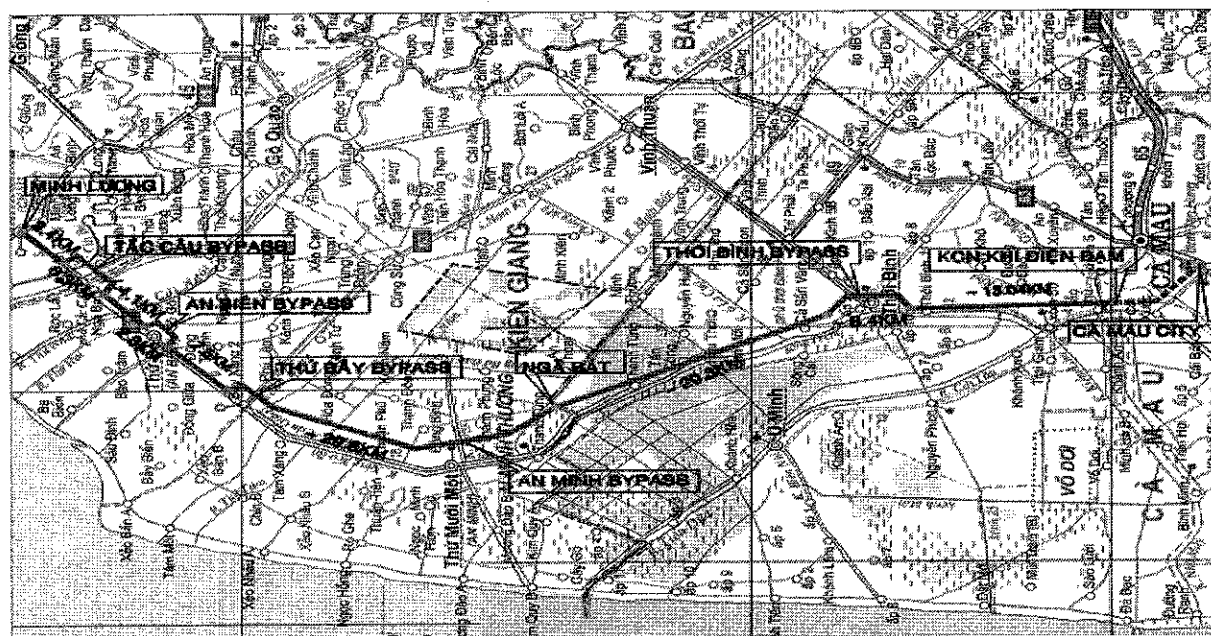
ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AP	=	Affected people
CPC	=	Commune People's Committee
DMS	=	Detail measurement survey
DPC	=	District People's Committee
GMS	=	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GMS-SCCP	=	Greater Mekong Sub-region Southern Coastal Corridor project
GOV	=	Government of Viet Nam
HH	=	Household
EA	=	Executing Agency
IMO	=	Independent Monitoring Organization
IOL	=	Inventory of loss
Km	=	Kilometer
PMU-MT	=	Project management unit – My Thuan
PPC	=	Provincial People's Committee
PRA	=	Participatory rapid assessment
PRC	=	Provincial Resettlement Committee
RP	=	Resettlement Plan
SAP	=	Severely affected person
SES	=	Socio-economic survey
TOR	=	Term of reference
HAPP	=	HIV/AIDS Awareness and Protection Program
HTPP	=	Human Trafficking Protection Program
VRA	=	Vietnam Road Administration

Construction area of the project component 1:**Table 2: Construction Area and APs of the Project Component 1**

No.	Location	Length (km)	APs
1	Xa Xia border gate – Ha Tien	4.36	421 HHs + 20 organizations
2	Thu Bay – Nga Bat	27.14	608 HHs
3	Nga Bat Canal – Ca Mau Industrial Zone	42.405	873 HHs + 6 organizations
	Total	73.905	1.902 HHs + 26 organizations

In the component 1, the project covers 73.905km in three location including Xa Xia border gate – Ha Tien, Thu Bay – Nga Bat in Kien Giang province and Nga Bat Canal – Ca Mau Industrial Zone in Ca Mau province. By this constructed location, there are 1.902 households and 26 organizations affected in both Kien Giang and Ca Mau provinces. At the Xa Xia border gate – Ha Tien, delta road with level III, roadbed width Bn = 12m. The main categories are expanding the roads, bridges, culverts and constructing the border gate works. At the Thu Bay – Nga Bat: open the new delta road with level III and roadbed width Bn = 9m. The main category is road construction including 32 bridges in which the two main bridges are Thu Bay and Kinh Hang. Expanding the Nga Bat canal passing Ca Mau industrial park to delta road level III with roadbed width Bn=9m. Especially, the passage through Thoi Binh Town, Bn = 26 m wide platform. The main categories are road construction. There are 38 bridges, including four major bridges across canal Nga Bat, Thoi Binh, Lang Tram and Thi Phung, 34 medium and small bridges. Building a new intersections in Thoi Binh

**Figure 2: Project Location Area**

1.4 Project' components in Viet Nam

In the component 1, the project is implemented following three sub-components including rehabilitation of transport infrastructure, cross-border facilities, and HIV/AIDS and trafficking awareness and prevention program.

1.4.1 Rehabilitation of Transport Infrastructure

Under the funding of ADB and government of the Republic of Korea, in Kien Giang province, the project target to upgrade the roads in the districts of Ha Tien, Chau Thanh, An Bien and An Minh (28.87 km). Particularly, the funding from ADB would be invested for widening the National Highway 80 (QL80) from Xa Xia border gate (Ha Tien) to bypass Ha Tien town, and building the south part of bypass in Thu Bay Town (Provincial Highway 7 - TL7) belonging to An Minh District. The funding of Korean government would be used for rehabilitation and improvement National Highway 63 passing through Chau Thanh and An Bien Districts (expand the roads and the bridges, and construct the roadsides) from Minh Luong to the beginning of the Tac Cau bypass; from the end of the Tac Cau bypass to the beginning of Saturday bypass, and construct the Tac Cau bypass including crossroads on Cai Lon and Cai Be rivers.

In Ca Mau province, in the component 1, the project would construct the new road from Nga Bat canal to pathway to Khanh An Industrial Zone in the Western of Ca Mau City with the total length of 41.5km.

1.4.2 Cross-Border Facilities

Xa Xia border gate in Kien Giang is linking between Viet Nam and Cambodia with several potentials for economic development between countries. However, currently, the border's facilities are inadequate. Hence, a completed new facility will be constructed at Preak Chak on the Cambodian side and at Xa Xia on the Vietnamese side. The overall design of the cross-border facility will be a single design spanning both sides of the border and will take into account ongoing work on the implementation of the GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement.

1.4.3 HIV/AIDS and Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program

People living in the border areas between Viet Nam and Cambodia are facing with HIV/AIDS infection, especially when this project is implemented. Hence, HIV/AIDS and Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program becomes a sub-component of this project. This sub-component includes advocacy actions on HIV/AIDS and trafficking, information and education campaigns on HIV/AIDS and trafficking, provision of comprehensive HIV/AIDS medical packages to clinics and medical centers along the road, and monitoring.

1.5 Impacts of project component 1

These following information and data were collected from the results of the Inventory of Losses carried out in 2009 and 2010 as well as three field surveys and working with the local compensation council done by IMO in 2010. (Mar., 15 – 19, 2010; July, 13 – 18, 2010; Sep., 29 – Oct., 2, 2010)

1.5.1 In Kien Giang Province

There are 1,029 HHs and 20 organizations whose fixed assets to be affected by the construction of GMS-SCCP and its supporting components in Kien Giang province. Some households have different kinds of affected assets, so they will be counted again when the number of households in terms of each affected asset is totaled up. For example, a household only has affected agricultural land or residential land or pond while another household can have

two or more types of affected land. The IOL data of land is estimated. The more detailed impacts will be surveyed during the DMS process.

Land

According to the IOL, the total land area of 533,230 m² will be acquired for the project. Of which, the productive land including agricultural land (notably paddy fields, cajuput land, garden land for growing vegetable and fruits) is estimated of about over 90% of the total. The non-productive land, residential land, non-agricultural land and others occupy approximate 10% of the total affected land area.

All most every affected HHs belonged to Thu Bay – Nga Bac section (An Minh and An Bien districts) will lose more than 2 types of land. There are 608 affected HHs, of which 483 male-headed HHs and 125 female-headed HHs lose productive land. APs in this area mainly rely on income from paddy cultivation, shrimp raising and cajuput afforestation. Meanwhile, there are only some HHs whose fruit-tree gardens are affected.

In Xa Xia – Ha Tien section, there are 421 HHs and 20 organizations will mainly lose non-agricultural or residential land, or others (including hedge and yard). Of which, 135 HHs are female-headed and 286 HHs are male-headed.

Severe effected HHs: There are 652 severe effected HHs whom more than 10% of land assets will be lost. An Minh and An Bien districts have 288 HHs (47.37%), Xa Xia – Ha Tien section meanwhile has amount to 364 severe effected HHs (80.06%). Up to date, there is no accurate percent of female and male headed or elder headed HHs yet.

Housing

About 197 HHs will be affected due to part or total acquisition of main structure, especially house, tiled yard, lean-to, hedge in Xa Xia. These are mainly level 4, corrugated roof, unsettled and non-partitioned houses.

Most of effected HHs in Thu Bay – Nga Bat sections lose part or total acquisition of houses or other sub-structures. Further data is currently collected in field research.

Resettle plan: 37 affected HHs in Xa Xia is under consideration to be relocated, of which 16 HHs are female-headed. Number of relocated HHs in Thu Bay – Nga Bat section is still missing.

Loss of crops and fisheries

The total of 79,386 types of ornamental plant, fruit-tree, and timber tree will be affected in project area.

Many HHs will be affected partial loss of their shrimp ponds, not the entire ponds. This is also the negative impacts because after the project completed and put into operation, will people be able to continue the shrimp in this area or not.

Public works

In Sep. 2010, RP board in Kien Giang province chose a consultant to survey, verify and set up the relocate and restore plan for electricity lines in project affected area.

Other works, such as telephone lines, telecommunications, fiber optic cable lines, irrigation canals, etc. are currently under survey and will be relocated and restored before the construction of the project.

Vulnerable group

Adequate IOL survey data of poor HHs, elder-headed, invalid-headed, and ethnic-headed HHs, vulnerable group in general, is still missing up to date. These APs will have the entitlements receive the allowances differed from other HHs so that they can serve their basic needs when relocating. They also have entitlements to participate in the income restoration program, which will be designed appropriately during the process of updating RP.

5.1.2 In Ca Mau Province

The project runs through Thoi Binh district including Thoi Binh, Bien Bach, Bien Bach Dong, Tan Bang, and Ho Thi Ky communes, and Thoi Binh town. According to survey data in Mar 2009, there are 873 HHs and 6 organizations whose fixed assets would be affected by the construction of GMS-SCCP and its supporting components in Ca Mau province. Some HHs have different kinds of affected assets, so they will be counted again when the number of households in terms of each affected asset is totaled up. For example, a household only has affected agricultural land or residential land or pond while another household can have two or more types of affected land. Detailed IOL data has practically finished in field survey while office works is currently carried out.

Land

The total land area of 1,607,004 m² will be acquired for the project. Of which, the traffic-way, rivers, and canals is estimated of about 52,183 m². The remaining land area belongs to HHs (96.7%). There is 61,710 m² residential land area is acquired, meanwhile agricultural land area (including paddy fields and shrimp ponds) is 885,819 m². Most of affected HHs has land use certificate of garden and agricultural land. Only about 5%-8% HHs those do not have legal documents of land use.

Severe affected HHs: There are 130 severe effected HHs whose more than 10% of total land assets will be lost.

Housing

Total of 873 HHs will be affected by the project. Of which, 834 HHs are male-headed and 39 HHs are female-headed. There are 341 HHs have residential house loss, of which 86 HHs (25.22%) lose part of houses in comparison with 255 HHs (74.78%) those lose the entire houses and have to move to new place. Total population of 4,633 people will be affected by the construction, of whom the total to 3,512 people at working age and up to 1,636 people have to shift to other jobs. They will have entitlements to participate in the income restoration program, which will be designed appropriately during the process of updating RP.

Reconstruction alternatives: Of the total of 255 HHs losing their house completely, 51 HHs choose to move to the resettlement sites of the project. The resettlement site construction alternatives, such as location, construction scale, expenditure, and process are under consideration.

Loss of crops and fisheries

The total of 559,045 types of ornamental plant, fruit-tree, and timber and about total land area of 303,180 m² perennial tree will be affected in project area.

Many HHs will be affected partial loss of their shrimp ponds. According to IOL data, there are about 2,224 m² of shrimp ponds and 408,267 m² of alternate shrimp and paddy cultivation land.

Public works

Affected public works including school, People's committee office, electricity lines, telephone lines, telecommunications, fiber optic cable lines, irrigation canals, etc. are under consideration and approval of relocate and restore alternatives before the construction of the project

Vulnerable group

In the similarity of Kien Giang province, adequate IOL survey data of vulnerable group is still missing. They also have entitlements to participate in the income restoration program, which will be designed appropriately during the process of updating RP.

II. IMPLEMENTING APPROACH OF IMO

2.1 Objectives of IMO

The main objectives of independent monitoring on compensation and resettlement process of the project are:

- (i) To verify the results of internal monitoring reports;
- (ii) To examine whether the implementation process of compensation and resettlement in fact comply with the approved RP's policies and whether the restoring implementation of living standard for the affected people is at least equal to or better than that before the project;
- (iii) To assess the effectiveness, impact and sustainable level of the resettlement operation;
- (iv) To propose the necessary adjustments in the implementation of resettlement and compensation for the next items of the project. Additionally,
- (v) The monitoring and consulting must be conducted with all items of the project and the all specific parts of each those items.

2.2 Scope of IMO

In this inception report, IMO is only responsible for monitoring the project component 1 including three constructed areas of the project: the border gate of Xa Xia to Ha Tien section; Thu Bay – Nga Bat section; and Nga Bat canal to Ca Mau industrial zone section. The main activities of IMO will revolve around the followings:

A. Independently monitoring and consulting for GMS-SCCP sub – component 1 and 2:

- A.1. To examine and validate internal monitoring reports;
- A.2. To examine the implementation and updating of RP and to identify any discrepancy between policy requirements and actual implementation of resettlement;
- A.3. To compare the living standard of APs before and after the construction of GMS-SCCP and to evaluate post-project impacts;
- A.4. To assess whether the objectives of the RP has achieved yet, especially the restoration of livelihood, income and living standard of APs. Assess the equality and satisfaction of the APs on the project's compensation and resettlement policies;
- A.5. To evaluate the issues then figure out the overcoming measures in the implementation of the resettlement policy that the compensation committees are dealing with.

B. Monitoring for HAPP/HTPP implementation:

- B.1. To observe the process of HAPP/HTPP and to identify any discrepancy between approved plan and actual implementation; and
- B.2. To identify any obstacle accrued from the implementation and to provide recommendations for resolution to improve the progress of the project

2.3 Indicators for monitoring and evaluating the project

IMO does the monitoring and evaluating the project relying on the following main indicators.

Table 2: Monitoring Indicators of External Monitoring Organization

Type	Indicators	Details
Process indicators (by district and commune)	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PMU-MT staff on project, by job function - Number of other line agency officials available for tasks
	Consultation, participation and grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders - Grievances by type and resolution - Number of field visits by PMU-MT staff - Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in project

	Procedures in operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint DMS and asset verification/quantification procedures in place - Effectiveness of compensation delivery system - Number of land transfers effected - Coordination among PMU-MT, provincial departments, and provincial and district officials
Output indicators (by district and commune)	Acquisition of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area of productive land assets acquired (agricultural, fish/shrimp pond) - Area of residential and other non-agricultural land acquired - Area of communal/government land acquired
	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, and number of purchases effected - Number of individual sites and levels of development of sites - 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
Impact indicators (by district and commune)	Household earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Income resources of APs
	Changes to status of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of credit facilities - Participation in road construction

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in commercial enterprises - Participation in community decision-making
	Changes to status of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School attendance rates (male/female) - Participation in road construction
	Settlement, community and population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth in number and size of settlements - Growth in market areas - Influx of new settlers, including those with and without land rights - Changes in economic activities and income-generation opportunities - Changes in social, cultural and community conditions

Source: Resettlement Planning Document of GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Project (Viet Nam component)

III. OUTLINE OF COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Legal framework

The policy framework for compensation and resettlement under the GMS-SCCP is defined by the relevant policies and regulations of Viet Nam government (GOV) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Policies of Government of Viet Nam (GOV)

- The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the GOV has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal documents have been presented clearly in the Resettlement Planning Document in Kien Giang Province and in Ca Mau Province prepared by Viet Nam Ministry of Transport.
- Under the 2003 Land Law, ownership of land in Viet Nam resides with the State. The State exercises the right to assign and lease land to land users, including individual, households and organizations. In the case of assigned land, the State delegates to Provincial People's Committees (PPCs) the authority to grant land use rights certificates (LURC) to land users.
- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP regulates the eligibility and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of State recovery of land. The principles underlying compensation are: (i) recovery of land from eligible persons shall be compensated; (ii) in the event, the affected person is not eligible for compensation, consideration will be given to forms of assistance; (iii) compensation for affected land will be in the form of new land allocation with the same purpose of use or, if no such land is available, cash compensation equal to the value of land use rights at the time of recovery; and, (iv) outstanding financial liabilities associated with land to be recovered will be deducted from the amount of compensation or assistance money.

- The Decree and Circular No. 116/2004 TT-BTC set out in detail the types of compensation for different types of users and losses; assistance policies; provisions for individual and group resettlement; and, the roles and responsibilities for implementation of resettlement projects.
- Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP amends Decree 197 to strengthen several aspects of the provisions for compensation, assistance and resettlement, including: (i) a requirement to update official PPC prices, as necessary, to reflect market values for affected assets; (ii) life stabilization assistance for poor households that must be provided for not less than three years and not more than ten years; and, (iii) assistance for occupational change and job creation for APs losing significant portions of their productive assets, as well as for APs that relocate to resettlement sites.
- Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP regulates the methodology for determining land prices and price frames for State recovery of land, as well as for taxation on land use and the transfer of land use rights and for land rents for government land. It establishes the minimum and maximum prices for different types and categories of land. The principle underlying the determination of land prices is the actual transfer price on the market under normal conditions between a willing seller and buyer without regard to factors such as speculation, changes in planning, forceful transfer or blood relationship. Circular No. 114/2004/TT-BTC elaborates in detail the methods (direct comparison and income methods) for determining land prices.
- Decree No. 17/2001/ND-CP stipulates that where an international aid agreement has provisions that are inconsistent with the provisions of Viet Nam law, the provisions of the ODA agreement shall prevail (Article 29). Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP corroborates that when compensation, assistance and resettlement for a project using official ODA differs from the provision of the Decree, the project must be submitted to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.
- Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated 05/25/2007 stipulates the additional regulations on certificating the land use rights, land withdraw, implementation of land use rights, order and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State withdraw the land and settle the land claims.
- Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated 08/13/2009 stipulates the additional regulations on land use planning, land price, land withdraw, compensation, support and resettlement.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) relevant policies and laws

The compensation and resettlement plan in Kien Giang and Ca Mau Province has been set up strictly following the ADB relevant policies and laws regarding to the ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, Ethnic Minorities, Gender and Development and Public Communications and Accountability like the ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples, the ADB Policy on Gender and Development, the ADB Public Communications Policy, the ADB Accountability Mechanism. Particularly, the compensation and entitlement policy framework of this project follows accurately the "Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice" by ADB published in 1998. The details of these policies have been discussed clearly in Resettlement Planning Document of Viet Nam component.

3.2 General principles of compensation and supporting policies

The overall objective of the compensation and resettlement policy for the GMS-SCCP is to ensure that all people affected by the Project 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. Following this objective, the below principles are foundation for compensation and resettlement policy of GMS-SCCP. All of these principles are originated from Resettlement Planning Document of GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Project (Viet Nam Component).

1. Avoid or minimize as much as possible the acquisition of land and other assets, as well as resettlement of people by identifying possible alternative project designs and appropriate social, economic, operation and engineering solutions that have the lowest impact on local residents.
2. Affected people (APs) are stated as any individual, household, firm or private institution that account of changes resulting from the project, will be (i) living standard is adversely affected; (ii) the right, title or interest in any house, land (including land for resident, commercial, agriculture, aquaculture, forest, salt mining, and grazing land), water resources, any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and (iii) their business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
3. All APs living, working, doing business and cultivating land in the project-affected areas on the date of the updated census and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at full replacement cost, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
4. There is not deduction in compensation payments for land, structures and other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
5. All affected people is eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above.
6. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status or social or economic status will not bar the AP from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures or resettlement objectives.
7. APs that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living.
8. Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
9. APs will be fully consulted and will participate in the preparation, updating and implementation of the RP. The comments and suggestions of affected people and communities will be taken into account during the design and implementation phases of resettlement activities.
10. There shall be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during implementation of the resettlement plan.

11. Existing cultural and religious practices shall be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
12. Special measures will be incorporated in the RP and complementary mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment, such as ethnic minorities, women-headed families, disabled-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people without support structures, and people living below the generally accepted poverty line. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
13. Adequate resources will be identified and committed during resettlement planning, updating and implementation for the GMS-SCCP. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
14. 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.
15. The RP will be translated into Vietnamese or, where necessary, the local language and placed in the commune offices for the reference of AP as well as other interested groups.
16. Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession for a geographic area until, in accordance with the approved RP a) compensation payment and relocation to new sites has been satisfactorily completed for that area, b) agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place and c) the area is free of all encumbrances

3.3 Implementation procedure

In Viet Nam, the project has started in quarter fourth of 2007 and estimated finish before 2014. Vietnam Road Administration (VRA) is the executing agency (EA) for the project. My Thuan Project Management Unit (PMU-MT) is responsible for planning and implementation under an agreement with VRA to undertake the duties of the implementation agency (IA) for the Project.

Consultants and contractors would be procured separately for the ADB and Government of Australia financed section, and for the Republic of Korea-financed section. The IA engages, directs, and coordinates the work of all consultants; is responsible for procurement; and is the employer on all civil works contracts. The IA is delegated all necessary legal authority to undertake the above tasks.

Viet Nam Government would ensure that Kien Giang and Ca Mau PPC establish provincial resettlement committees (if needed, based on project needs) as well as district compensation, assistance, and resettlement boards and commune resettlement task forces to be responsible for the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plans. PMU-MT ensures that an updated resettlement plan is prepared prior to any award of civil works contracts.

The PPCs direct provincial government agencies to implement the HIV/AIDS and trafficking awareness and prevention program with assistance from the ADB detailed design and implementation services (DDIS) component consultant.

VRA has overall responsibility for implementation of the EMP in the design and construction stages. EMP requirements is incorporated into the construction documents; monitoring and enforcement ensured by the project implementation consultant and Republic of Korea supervision consultant. EMP requirements during operations are implemented by PMU-MT with monitoring by the Provincial Departments of Natural Resources and the Environment. The PMU-MT will recruit an IRM to monitor implementation of the resettlement plans. The IRM is engaged prior to initiation of resettlement activities.

IV. MONITORING METHODOLOGY BY TASK

A. Approaching method

Monitoring the compensation and resettlement process is done by applying the participatory approach. Accordingly, the APs are involved in the monitoring process through interviews, focus group discussions, visiting the affected areas with monitoring experts. In addition, the representatives of the project management unit, the provincial compensation and resettlement committee, the district compensation and resettlement board, people's committee of affected communes are involved in the monitoring process as information suppliers, respondents of interview, participants of focus group discussion, and visitors of the affected areas with monitoring experts. On the other hand, the monitoring will apply the cross-checking on different information originating from different sources in order to compare and generate the evaluation.

B. General monitoring methodology

The monitoring would be done by a combination of document review and analysis methods, quantitative method (do the survey relying on structured/semi-structured questionnaire), and qualitative methods (in-depth interviews the stakeholders, focus group discussion with the key related staffs and APs). The monitoring and consultant team has prepared the questionnaire for the survey and guideline for occupying the in-depth interviews, focus group discussions to collect the needed information. The information on the resettlement is mainly collected at the PMU; the compensation committee at province, district, and commune levels; people's committee; and APs. This evaluation results would be used to compare with the results from field monitoring. These methods would be applied and presented clearly by the following monitoring tasks.

4.1 Task A.1: To review and validate internal monitoring reports

a. Objective

Review the internal monitoring report; appraise the project's resettlement and compensation plans and related documents in order to assess whether the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans is consistent with the objectives, requirements, and tasks have been stated in the project's RP or not.

b. Relevant subjects of information supply

Internal monitoring tasks are carried out by PMU-MT, compensation councils at district and provincial levels in Kien Giang and Ca Mau provinces.

All of these documents and information would be supplied by PMU and the province and district boards of compensation and resettlement.

c. Indicators

- (i) The authentication of disbursement progress reported by internal monitoring;
- (ii) The accordance of actual progress of works in every period with internal monitoring reports;
- (iii) The comparison between actual resettlement and compensation payments of those APs receive and information in internal monitoring reports;
- (iv) The equitableness (gender, ethnic, poor, social status, etc.) to ensure benefits for APs in RP progress
- (v) The accuracy of resolutions of complaints and occurred problems in reports

d. Methodology**i. Quantitative method**

- The IMO will collect all information about the implementation progress, consider procedures of the RP implementation, check compensation records including DMS minutes, compensated cost, compensation calculation sheets and minutes of compensation payments, then compare with the information stated in periodic internal monitoring reports.
- Randomly interview 30% of APs mentioned in internal monitoring report by using structured questionnaires to check the indicators mentioned in the internal monitoring report and in reality.

ii. Qualitative method

- Review the report on socio-economic survey prepared by DMS;
- Review all internal monitoring reports;
- Monitoring experts from IMO will held a focus group discussion with 30% of PMU's leaders and specialists to collect information and relevant documents.
- The depth interview with the APs is integrated in the semi-structured questionnaires.
- In addition, the monitoring team will visit a number of affected locations along the road and both routes start and end points of the project implementation and visit some households have relocated to the new place in Kien Giang and Ca Mau Provinces.
- The photos on the field site would be taken as the related documents for the project's monitoring.

e. Expected output

- The internal monitoring reports would be evaluated through the qualitative and quantitative indicators;
- A report progress on the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the internal monitoring reports;
- Recommended solutions and ongoing situation would be figured out.

4.2 Task A.2: To examine the implementation and updating of RP and to identify any discrepancy between policy requirements and actual implementation of resettlement**a. Objectives**

- To monitor whether the implementation of compensation and resettlement in fact comply with the RP policy of the project is not;
- To assess the resettlement and compensation payments: IMO will verify whether the compensation of unit price for land and other kinds of affected assets is based on the current market price and updated by time or not;
- To appraise whether the compensation payments are following the approved schedule;
- To check whether or not the APs have the accurate information about objectives, impacts, compensation policy and their entitlement through information dissemination;
- To check the equivalent in compensation and resettlement implementation for different affected people especially for the poor HHs, the ethnic minorities, the HHs with women head, and vulnerable HHs.
- To identify the problems and issues in the compensation and resettlement implementation and recommend the possible solutions to make the compensation and resettlement implementation better.

b. Relevant subjects of information supply

- Relevant associations of this task involve PMU-MT, compensation councils at district and provincial levels in Kien Giang and Ca Mau provinces, direct conductor units including Land Fund Development Center (Ca Mau province) and Technical Centre of Environmental Resources (Kien Giang province), relevant organizations, and APs.
- Database of socioeconomic survey on affected HHs provided by SMEC and compensation councils at all levels. This is crucial important information. This database is the basis for compensation payments, entitlements and rights of APs monitoring in implementation of the RP. Moreover, database of socioeconomic survey on affected HHs will be baseline for post-project analysis.
- Other documents are: updating RP; ADB resettlement policy framework; the legal documents relating to compensation and resettlement of the Government of Vietnam and

the decisions and documents of the project; the notes, the design of the resettlement; reports of internal monitoring.

- The periodic PRA with the participation of stakeholders: IMO takes opinions of stakeholders involved in projects such as local government, the compensation councils, the PMU-MT, the implementing agencies, NGOs, community leaders, the ethnic minority community and the APs. The PRA of different stakeholders will collect information, identify problems and find solutions through the means of participation.

c. Indicators

1) Evaluate the compensation payment according to the following criteria:

- Whether the payment in cash based on market prices or by equivalent value of the property affected such as land, crops, trees or not;
- Whether housing and works compensation equivalent to replacement cost based on existing market prices for materials, shipping materials and labor, no deductible to utilize materials or not;
- Whether the APs have been fully paid before land acquisition and have sufficient time to enable affected HHs to rebuild their homes or harvest crops;
- If HHs are relocated: whether the area, location, infrastructure at the resettlement sites is equivalent to the old place or not;
- Whether the public works are compensated or replaced.

2) Coordinate activities between site clearance and resettlement for the construction progress:

- Compensations are fulfill paid and on schedule; the affected HHs move to resettlement sites or self-resettle before handing the contract with construction bidding packages;
- Whether the income restoration activities have been implemented (the implementation may have to continue a while longer) before handing the construction contract or not;

3) Resettlement plan or scattered self-resettlement:

- Whether the APs have been consulted on the resettlement needs or not;
- Whether people have a right to decide to self-resettle or participate in the resettlement sites of the project or not;
- How many APs registered in resettlement sites and how many APs self-resettle?
- Resettlement location, design of the resettlement areas, infrastructure in resettlement sites must be guaranteed for the APs to restore their lives;
- Whether the self-resettled HHs have been receiving a sufficient distribution fee to offset the new home construction or not;
- Whether HHs receiving home or building new home have been stabilized or not;

- Whether the APs can access public services such as markets, schools, health centers, cultural sites and other cultural activities based on restoration of infrastructure and other services or not;

4) Community consultation and the dissemination of information on policies and site clearance and resettlement policy:

IMO will participate in at least one public consultation meeting every month in order to monitor the implementation of community consultation, to identify the difficulties, problems arise at the meeting and the solution expected to ensure that:

- The affected HHs are informed and consulted on land acquisition activities, renting of land and relocation;
- The APs get information about the site clearance and resettlement a sufficient time period in advanced to prepare them mentally as well as material before land acquisition;
- The affected HHs and other stakeholders understand compensation policies, the entitlement to compensation paid and available options for selection specified in the RP.

5) Satisfaction level and grievance redress

IMO will evaluate, review and record efficiency and equitableness in resolution of complaints and grievance base on:

- The complaints are received and solved according to the Complaint and Petition Law promulgated by the Government of Vietnam;
- The complaints and petitions are replied to APs;
- Number of remaining disputes unresolved, why (according to age, gender, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups);

6) Participatory of women, ethnic Khmer, Hoa and the HHs in vulnerable groups

- Whether the arrangement of the implementation of RP ensures the participation of organizations and individuals to represent the interests of women, Khmer ethnic and vulnerable households or not;
- Whether the composition of the district compensation council and site clearance communal forces must have the participation of female-headed HHs and affected HHs having women as well as other stakeholders such as Women's Union or not;
- Whether HHs in vulnerable group have being restored living standard and conditions, and income or not;
- All of the socio-economic data collected for surveillance and for other purposes will be collected by gender and ethnic group. The monitoring report will raise issues of gender, ethnic minorities and problems of the poor.

7) Asset recovery of affected communities

- The public works to be restored or be refunded in order to enable the access of affected HHs to social services;

8) Income recovery

To assist the affected HHs restore their livelihoods and income levels, according to RP, the project will provide a package of economic recovery for affected HHs. IMO has to make the inspection and supervision on the implementation plan of the income restoration program with the full participation of affected HHs, local governments, site clearance and resettlement councils of the provincial and district levels.

The inspection will review programs that RP has set as:

- Whether the list of participate HHs in the program is accurate or not;
- The program: support for cash and subsistence allowances; program career skills development: training and vocational training for those who are able and wish to switch careers, those who are properly trained professional with their wishes and; the training program has been designed, implemented by the professional companies or the consulting agencies;
- Other assistance programs proposed in RP to help those severe affected or resettled have been brought income;
- Whether credit programs (livelihood and housing), capacity building has been done or not;
- Number of disbursements, activities to increase income;
- Business households received compensation;

d. Methodology

The monitoring and evaluation of IMO will be done by applying the quantitative and qualitative approaches including semi-structured/structured questionnaire and depth interviews, participator rapid assessment (PRA), focus group discussion, documents assessment, and direct observation methods. Particularly:

1) Quantitative method

- Randomly review the compensation payment records to ensure that they comply with the requirement of the RP policy. Review approximately 20% of records of APs.
- Randomly interview the APs in the affected areas in Kien Giang and Ca Mau provinces in order to ensure that the compensation payments are following the RP and on the schedule. 30% of severe affected HHs and 25% of partly affected HHs will be selected respectively for the survey relying on the structured questionnaire. In order to fulfill the objectives, IMO will assess: (i) results of living standard survey; (ii) assets inventory based on replacement price; (iii) compensation payment provided before the resettlement.
- Carrying out field monitoring and analyzing periodically to identify that whether or not the APs have accurate information about objectives, impacts, compensation policy and their entitlement through information dissemination. Interview randomly at least 30% of APs.

- Carrying out field monitoring and analyzing periodically to evaluate whether or not the complaint procedure are explained to the APs and are redressed. Interview at least 30% of APs.

2) Qualitative method

- Interviews (semi-structured and depth) representatives of local leaders, NGOs, compensation councils at all level; interviews representative officials of the PMU-MT, site clearance and resettlement of all levels to understand the implementation process of site clearance, resettlement of the project, the difficulties and the process/time/result of the resolution of complaints and grievance.
- Focus groups discussion (divided according to ethnic composition, gender, and extent of the impacts) with specific topics such as the payment of compensation, income restoration and relocation; information access.
- The PRA with the participation of different stakeholders including representatives from local government, compensation councils at all level, PMU-MT, the implementing agencies, NGOs, community leaders, communities and ethnic minorities, and APs will be done to collect information, identify problems and find solutions.
- Community meetings to discuss the issues and identify solutions in two provinces. IMO will take part in at least one public consultation meeting every month in order to monitor the implementation of community consultation, the difficulties, problems arise at the meeting and proposed solutions.
- Direct participatory observation: the resettlement implementation; attitude of PMU at all levels; attitude of the people at the meetings and discussions.
- Formal and informal interview with representatives of the affected women, ethnic Khmer and Hoa HHs, vulnerable groups and other communities.

e. Expected output

- All these monitoring will be performed continuously and periodically every **three months** at the local management levels.
- A report on implementation and updating of RP and discrepancies between policy requirements and actual implementation of resettlement would be issued and send to the related organizations quarterly.
- The existing problems in the compensation and resettlement could be resolved through discussions with the affected HHs and local authorities. In case of necessary, IMO will have the proposed solution to the PMU-MT.

4.3 Task A.3: To compare the quality of life before and after the construction of GMS-SCCP and to evaluate post-project impacts

a) Objective

- To analyze and evaluate the level of success and project benefits derived through specific socio-economic indicators.

- To propose solutions to improve the existing problems.
- Evaluate the project's impacts of post implementation.

b) Relevant subjects of information supply

- Households affected by the project implementation
- Leaders of local commune, district, and province authorities

c) Indicators

- Income and employment of APs before and after the project implementation; the sustainability of income and job stability (How many percent of APs that have increased, unchanged or decreased income; similar, changed or stable work?)
- Satisfaction levels of APs about new place in comparison with the old, living standards and livelihoods?
- Number of vulnerable people were identified and timely assisted?
- How many percent of APs have achieved standards of living as before the project?
- How many percent of vulnerable communities has been restored?
- Whether supporting programs comes from the project or not? How does activities like? (credit programs, vocational training, construction of public works, ect.)
- The potential impacts on environment, ecology and people's income that may occur after the project ends.

d) Methodology

This part will be done mainly rely on the reviewing data reports and statistics from the project, comparing and analyzing the real cases with the reports, comparing the before status and after status of APs by applying the in-depth and semi-structured questionnaire interviews. Particularly:

1) Quantitative method

- Collect all data reports and statistics of the project from PMU.
- The first socio-economic survey (baseline socio-economic information) will be carried out in the early of 2011 in order to set up the baseline socio-economic information of affected people. This survey would be done by 100% of effect people in two provinces.
- Randomly interview affected HHs by semi-structured questionnaire in order to evaluate the impacts of project on HHs' living conditions, the level of compliance with the RP, the level of satisfaction of affected persons, and the sustainability of compensation and resettlement policies. The sample size for interviewing would be of 30% of severe affected HHs and 20% of all other affected HHs..

- Periodic field visits and surveys, at least every three months, to ascertain that affected people are adequately informed of project objectives, impacts, compensation policy and entitlements through an effective public information campaign. This activity should cover at least 30% of all the affected HHs each year.
- The second socio-economic survey will be carried out when the resettlement program completed. This survey would be done by 100% of affected people in Kien Giang and Ca Mau provinces to determine whether or not the objectives of the RP have been achieved. The methodology for the evaluation study will be based on the follow-up socio-economic survey that aims to determine the impact of the project on the living standards of the affected people who are severely affected by the project. The survey data thus collected should be compared with the baseline survey information.

2) Qualitative method

- Taking the in-depth interview and focus group discussion of representatives of local PMU staff, the construction companies, consulting units, and experts in order to analyze and evaluate the level of success and project benefits to local residents.
- Additionally, IMO would apply the direct participatory observation on the resettlement implementation; attitude of PMU at all levels; attitude of the people at the meetings and discussions to ensure the affected evaluation of the project, identify the implementation issues, and possible solutions.

e) Expected output

- Information on socio-economic characteristics of affected HHs before and after project implementation would be identified.
- The output of the impact evaluation study would be in the form of a brief report. The draft report would be submitted to the considered organizations. The report would be prepared and submitted quarterly.
- Problems originated in the implementing progress must be identified and propose the possible solutions to improve the existing problems.

4.4 Task A.4: To assess whether the objectives of the RP has achieved yet, especially the restoration of livelihood, income and living standard of APs. Assess the equality and satisfaction of the APs on the project's compensation and resettlement policies

a) Objective

- To assess the achievement of the compensation and resettlement implementation following the RP.
- To study how the benefits of resettle APs have been considered to solve and how the resolution being appropriate to each APs.
- To determine the transparency, openness and equitableness in the process of settling the complaints and opinions of people in the project area.

- To propose solutions to improve the existing problems.

b) Relevant subjects of information supply

- HHs are affected by the project implementation.
- Leaders of commune, district and province local authorities, the local compensation councils.

c) Indicators

- Whether the compensation for each subject is based on the results of the meeting's agreed compensation or not;
- Whether the subjects belonging to vulnerable groups: poor, female-headed, elderly, sick HHs have been correctly identified and have appropriate resolution or not;
- Whether the compensation and resettlement could keep the HHs living condition the same as that before the implementation or not;
- How many comments and complaints received, resolved? How is satisfaction of people on the resolution of complaints and grievances?

d) Methodology

IMO will collect information on the implementation reports, check compensation level in the reports as well as in the reality, then compare with the policies and requirements of the sponsors, and identify the improvements. All of these activities will be done relying on qualitative and quantitative approaches including in-depth interviews/discussions, structured questionnaire survey, and direct observation. Particularly:

1) Quantitative method

- Collect statistic data directly from the PMU-MT and the execution units on resettlement and compensation implementation for different affected HHs like female headed, ethnic Khmer and Hoa HHs, vulnerable groups and other communities in order to compare the resettlement and compensation level among these HHs. Collect the statistic information on processing of grievance and the speed of addressing of grievances and the number of grievances as well as the number of respondents on grievances.
- Randomly interview relying on semi-structured questionnaire with 20% of severe affected HHs and 15% of all other affected HHs about their income changing, income sources, employment adjustment, satisfaction levels of affected HHs, opinions on payment level, and satisfaction of people on the resolution of complaints and grievances.

2) Qualitative method

- Organize focus group discussions on each level: households, commune, district and province about the compensation and resettlement mechanism, affected people's income and employment changing, equivalent of payment level, satisfaction of people on the resolution of complaints and grievances,

- In-depth interview with representative experts, local NGOs, and local authorities on impact assessment, compensation and resettlement mechanism, complaint and respond to the complaint, their evaluation on this process and possible solutions.

e) Expected output

- A report about the impacts of compensation and resettlement implementation on HHs' income and employment as well as other livelihood indicators.
- A report on evaluation the equitableness of RP activities and the resolutions of complaints and grievances of APs in different aspects must be figured out annually during and after the project ends.
- Identify the unfairness among HHs and explanations for these situations.
- Possible solutions for these problems would be clarified.

4.5 Task A.5: To evaluate the issues then figure out the overcoming measures in the implementation of the resettlement policy that the compensation committees are dealing with.

This task would be done in parallel with four above tasks hence the result from this task is originated by combining all above method. After getting all above information, the monitoring team would sit together to assess, analysis in order to identify the resolution for the existing problems.

4.6 Task B.1: To observe the process of HAPP/HTPP and to identify any discrepancy between approved plan and actual implementation

a) Objective

Analysis and verify whether the process of HAPP/HTPP implementing comply with approved HAPP/HTPP or not and recommend the solutions to improve the current situation.

b) Relevant subjects of information supply

- Leaders of the People's Committees of communes, commune health centers, commune Women's Union.
- Local youth, commuting workers and women working in service industries.

c) Indicators

- The rate of new HIV infections in the project area did not increase in proportion to the rate of infection in other Mekong Delta provinces of Vietnam.
- Increase number of women participating in economic activities to create income in the project area.
- Minimize the impacts on livelihoods in the project area successfully
- Percentage of children at school age actually full-time attend school

- Number of people trained by provincial, district agencies and by other mass organizations
- The number of participants able to train peer educators effectively
- Frequency of meetings of the Steering Committee
- Capacity of the Steering Committee in managing the implementation of programs
- The number of mobilized peer educators
- Proportion of change on knowledge, attitude and behavior of target groups
- Percentage of those in the target communities has the knowledge of IEC messages
- The number of target groups participates in workshops and peer education programs, percentage of those have significantly increased awareness through workshops/peer education
- Percentage of change on knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding condom use by target groups
- Percentage of application method of injecting drug which reduces the risk of HIV infection
- The consulting services and STI testing were established in the project area
- Number of people participates in consulting services and STI testing
- The number of construction sites can access the correct treatments

d) Methodology

All of these indicators will be comprehended by applying the quantitative and qualitative approaches regarding documentation review, semi-structured interview, questionnaire and survey, and focus group discussion. Particularly:

1) Quantitative method

- Employ a small-scale survey randomly with 300 local youth; 300 commuting workers and about 100 women working in the service industries to evaluate the impact of the program on their HIV/AIDS awareness and infection, assess the satisfaction of the people on the HIV/AIDS advocacy and prevention program, and the prevention program on human trafficking.
- Collect the statistic data on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking in Kien Giang and Ca Mau Provinces before and after the program to compare the proportion and evaluate the program impacts as well as the compliance to the program's policy.
- Analyze, compare and evaluate HIV/STI and human trafficking before and after the program.

2) Qualitative method

- Interview key informants, especially leaders of the commune People's Committee, leaders of commune health centers, leaders of women's union on above indicators.

- Additionally, IMO would occupy the focus group discussions: invite about 20 people with similar life circumstances participate in the discussion groups in each commune to discuss on the program's impacts, evaluation, and further suggestions.

e) Expected output

- A report on the HAPP/HTPP implementation including identifying the discrepancies between approved plan and actual implementation would be identified.
- A brief evaluation report on this program and possible solutions to improve the current situation would be figured out annually.

4.7 Task B.2: To identify any obstacle accrued from the implementation and to provide recommendations for solution to improve the progress of the project

This task is done mainly by working at office after all above information is collected and analyzed. Accordingly, this task would be done by applying all above mentioned approaches wrap-up all above tasks. Through this task, the recommendations to solve the existing issues in order to improve the project efficiencies must be identified. It would be done through semi-structure questionnaire, focus group discussion at province, district, and commune levels, in-depth interview.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Southern Environment Protection and Technology J.S.C. (Enprotech) (IMO) has established a monitoring team of nine specialists on resettlement, social, and HIV/AIDS including a team leader. The team leader is responsible to direct generally all monitoring activities.

The preparatory work for the monitoring plan has been conducted immediately after receiving the official dispatch of the PMU. At the office of Enprotech, the specialists of monitoring team have been preparing the monitoring tools including the questionnaires, the guidelines for in-depth interview and focus group discussions, and reviewing the documents related to the project.

The field monitoring had started in February 2011 and last for 37 months and then extending 5 years after the project finished.

After each field monitoring trip, the monitoring team with the assistance of the office team will quickly sum up and analysis the collected information, then present these results to PMU including the integrated existing problems as well as recommended solutions. Then, the monitoring team would send a brief report on all these information to the management organizations and the donors (ADB and AUSAID).

VI. SCHEDULE FOR MONITORING

The working plan of IMO is presented in the following table by six tasks. All of these activities are allocated for a 37month-period from 2010 to 2013. Particularly:

- The starting time: implement immediately when the project begins.

- Ending time: following the project's approved schedule.
- On the field monitoring: when the beginning of the project is implemented and finished.
- Contract finished: after the package is accepted.

No. of task	Month																																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
01	Plan																																					
	Implement																																					
	Report																																					
02	Plan																																					
	Implement																																					
	Report																																					
03	Plan																																					
	Implement																																					
	Report																																					
04	Plan																																					
	Implement																																					
	Report																																					
05	Plan																																					
	Implement																																					
	Report																																					
06	Plan																																					
	Implement																																					
	Report																																					

VII. PERSONNEL**7.1 Personnel according to working plan****Table 4: Personnel According to Working Plan**

Tasks	Implement schedule	Personnel
01. Inception report	1/2011	Team leader
02. First socio-economic survey	2/2011 – 4/2011	The team
03. Review the updated RP	11/2010 – 2/2011	Team leader; RP specialists
04. Monitoring the implementation of RP	1/2011 – 8/2012	The team
05. Second socio-economic survey: post-project evaluation	2/2013 – 12/2013	The team
06. Monitoring the implementation of HAPP/HTPP	2/2011 – 8/2012	HAPP/HTPP specialists The team

7.2 Responsibility matrix

Tasks	PMU - MT	ADB	Trịnh Thị Thu Hà	Nguyễn Thị Ý Ly	Phan Vũ Lợi	Phạm Văn Quảng	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Xoan	Nguyễn Công Hiệp	Nguyễn Trường Thông	Huỳnh Hồ Ngọc Quỳnh	Lê Thị Thanh Hoa
			Team leader	RP Senior specialist	RP specialist	RP specialist	Social senior specialist	Social capitalist	Social specialist	HAPP/HTPP senior specialist	HAPP/HTPP specialist
1. Inception report	5	5	1								
2. First socio-economic survey	3	3	1,4	4	2	2	4	2	2		
3. Review the updated RP			1,4	4	2	2	4	2	2		
4. Monitoring the implementation of RP			1,4	4	2	2	4	2	2		
5. Second socio-economic survey: post-project evaluation			1,4	4	2	2	4	2	2		
6. Monitoring the implementation of HAPP/HTPP			1,4							2	2
7. Quarter Report	3	3	1	4			4			4	

Notes:

1. Major responsible
2. Directly involve in the implementation
3. Get direct reports
4. Consult
5. Approve

VIII. DATA STORAGE AND REPORT**8.1 Data storage**

The IMO will keep the database of resettlement monitoring that is updated once in 3 months. This database includes documents of each affected household and is updated based on selectively collected information. The entire database has been compiled, so the implementing agencies and PMU-MT can use.

The list of affected households should include all of the affected households monitored by the Consultant in each project and each packet by geographical administrative boundary. All changes of number or impact level of these households due to any reason have to be updated fully. The list of affected households provided by PMU-MT and Site-clearance Committees of the provinces should be updated regularly in accordance with the project rate of progress.

8.2 Report requirements and schedule

8.2.1 Reception report

The report will be sent within 2 months after the contract is signed.

Contents:

- Present independent monitoring tasks for GMS-SCCP component No1 in detail
- The monitoring and evaluation method
- Task of all members
- Work plan
- Forms for inquire questions, the instruction of in-depth interviews and discussions with targeted object group and semi-structure questionnaire draft in order to evaluate the impacts of the project

8.2.2 Socio-economic survey report

This report will be submitted within a month after finishing socioeconomic survey with affected HHs. This report has the structure as follows:

- Introduction to the Project
- Implementation method
- Main discoveries
 - a. Population allocation
 - b. Characteristics of households
 - c. Land and housing
 - d. Living conditions and household assets
 - e. Livelihoods and income sources.
 - f. Income, expenditure and the poverty level.
 - g. Gender and ethnic minorities.
- Conclusion

8.2.3 Periodic monitoring reports

The reports will be submitted to PMT-MT, 1 month after starting out the monitoring. The report has the structure as following:

The first monitoring report contains:

General introduction:

Brief introduction about the project, the highway (project areas) and detailed description of the number of affected persons, how they are affected and some details of the socio-economic situation of the area (based on the data of site-clearance plan and baseline survey);

Establishment of Institutions:

Organization of site clearance activity, establishment of site clearing committees, working groups and setting up of the compensation unit price (process, outcomes – when and how the replacement cost study is carried out);

Disclosure process:

Participation activities including participation in survey land and process of inventorying of losses;

Assets inventory:

Complete the list of affected persons, severely affected ones and vulnerable people and the ones who receive any special assistance or provide solutions; land reallocation; building of resettlement sites.

Compensation payment:

Analyze in details each kind of compensation and entitlement, payment process, rehabilitation support program, capital cooperation process and budget. Resettlement activity – stabilize the life of relocated households;

Complaint solving:

Process, mechanism, number of people having petitions (in unwritten and written forms), whether these petitions are solved equitably and other requirements;

Conclusion:

A brief and clear conclusion about the implementation of site clearance: whether it complies with the approved site clearance plan, if not, it is required to have matching table or summary table of criteria;

*Propose solutions**Schedule:*

Timetable and action plan should bring out specific time to complete the site clearance task (including the implementation and solution for petitions) and other required activities (responsibilities, duties and activities are divided clearly and when they are completed).

The second monitoring report contains:

- Updating contents of the first report;
- Existing problems;
- Process of solving these problems and results;
- Conclusion, assess the satisfaction as well as the consistency between the action and policy required in the RP.

- Propose the solutions

8.2.4 Unannounced Assessment report

IMO will prepare a summary report upon request, to participate in a meeting or to inspect the site with the inspection team of the project

8.2.5 Final report

A final report is also drawn up by IMO after finishing all the monitoring work. This is a general report of IMO about the Resettlement action plan, which contains the comparison and analysis of positive aspects and negative ones of resettlement work among provinces and between resettlement sites.

8.2.6 Number of reports

The reports will be submitted to PMU-MT and ADB after the draft is checked and commented by PMU-MT and related parties. IMO will hand in the report which contains 10 English copies and 10 Vietnamese copies and is accompanied by CDs.

IX. ADVANTAGES AND DIFFICULTIES OF MONITORING

9.1 Advantages

- The IMO has a good specialist with strong capacity on resettlement, compensation, social, and HIV/AIDS. Hence, all monitoring tasks could be done in the efficient method to get the best results.
- In the support of Viet Nam legal framework as well as the guidelines and regulations from donors for the monitoring organization, IMO could finish our task in the right way.
- At the beginning, IMO has received invaluable supports from related government offices, PMU, local authorities and local residents.

9.2 Disadvantages

- Because the project is located in two provinces with different in asset value and market price of land, crops, infrastructures... hence, the compensation evaluation in each province is different. Additionally, the project covers several years, the market price is changing significantly by time, hence, it takes time and employment to update the compensation level following market price.
- The available of information related project is limited and the information on socio-economic conditions and the project affected areas has been renewed. Therefore, it takes time to revise the IR with the new information. Consequently, the starting time for monitoring has been late as well as the IR submitted has not followed the approved schedule.
- The monitoring is done in two different subjects including resettlement and compensation project and the HAPP/HTPP program that would make the different specialists and different target people. Hence, we need to invest more on personnel and time spending.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)**(Summary translation from economic contract)****SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM****Independence - Freedom - Happiness***Ho Chi Minh City, April 2010***ECONOMIC CONTRACT****I. General information of the contract and stakeholders****1. General information of the contract:**

1.1 Contract No. / PMUMT-HĐKT

1.2 Contract title: *“Independent monitoring and consultancy services of the clearance and resettlement implementation in Kien Giang and Ca Mau Provinces as the component 1 of the Southern Coastal Corridor Project”*

1.3 Project title: “Constructing the Southern Coastal Corridor in Viet Nam from Xa Xia border gate (border between Vietnam and Cambodia) in Kien Giang Province to the intersection national highway 1 (QL1) (Km2252+220), Ca Mau City – Ca Mau Province (component 1)”.

1.4 Contract's bases

- The tender law No. 61/2005/QH11 dated 29/11/2005, the construction law No. 26/2003 QH11 dated of the national assembly;
- Decree No. 85/2009/ND-CP dated 15/10/2009 of Viet Nam government to guide the implementation of tender law and selection of construction tender under the Construction Law;
- Decree No. 12/2009/ND-CP dated 12/2/2009 of the government on management of construction investment;
- Decision No. 2797/QĐ-BGTVT of the Ministry of Transport on the investment of the Southern Coastal Corridor project in Viet Nam from Xa Xia border gate (border between Vietnam and Cambodia) in Kien Giang Province to the intersection national highway 1 (QL1) (Km2252+220), Ca Mau City – Ca Mau Province (component 1)” and decision No. 4184/QĐ-BGTVT dated 31/12/2007 of

the Ministry of Transport on the adjustment of the decision No. 2797/QD-BGTVT dated 09/13/2007;

- Decision No. 386/QD-BGTVT dated 23/02/2009 by the Ministry of Transport on the separation of Southern Coastal Corridor project (SCCP project) into the independent sub-project;
- Decision No. 2597/QD-BGTVT dated 08/9/2009 by the Ministry of Transport on approving the tender plan in adjusting the contract packages to serve the clearance activities of the Southern Coastal Corridor project in Viet Nam from Xa Xia border gate (border between Vietnam and Cambodia) in Kien Giang Province to the intersection national highway 1 (QL1) (Km2252+220), Ca Mau City – Ca Mau Province (component 1);
- Decision No. 3356/QD-BGTVT dated 10/11/2009 by the Ministry of Transport on approving the budget package for consulting and independent monitoring services of the project component 1 on the clearance and resettlement implementation belonging to the Southern Coastal Corridor project in the province of Kien Giang and Ca Mau;
- Decision No. 64/2007/QD-BGTVT dated 28/12/2007 by the Ministry of Transport on the entrust and authorize for the PMU to manage the construction investment for projects that the Ministry of Transport as an investor;
- Decision No. 430/QD-BGTVT dated 02/11/2010 by Ministry of Transport on approving the tender result on indicating the consultancy and independent monitoring package in the clearance and resettlement implementation of the project component 1 in the province of Kien Giang Ca Mau belonging to Southern Coastal Corridor project (phrase 1);
- Tender dossiers of the consulting and independent monitoring service package on the clearance and resettlement implementation of the project component 1 in the province of Kien Giang and Ca Mau belonging to Southern Coastal Corridor project (phrase 1) by approval of the PMU-MT in the decision No. 4731/QD-PMUMT dated 01/12/2009;
- Proposals on implementing the consulting and independent monitoring service package on the clearance and resettlement implementation of the project component 1 in the province of Kien Giang and Ca Mau belonging to Southern Coastal Corridor project (phrase 1) by cooperation between the Southern Environment Protection and Technology J.S.C. (Enprotech) and Investment consultancy and technology transfer L.T.D. (Investconsult group) dated December 16, 2009;
- The current regulations of the law system of Socialist Republic of Vietnam relating to economic contracts.

2. Information of stakeholders

Today, date month year 2010, at the PMU-MT, we are:

2.1 Employer (referred to as the A)

- Organization:
- Address:
- Representative:
- Telephone number:
- Account number:

2.2 Contractor (referred to as the B)

- Organization:
- Address:
- Representative:
- Telephone number:
- Account number:
- Tax code:

II. Definitions

For the purpose of this contract, the following definitions shall apply:

- “*Contract*” shall mean the document signed between the employer and the contractor including the appendix and the attached conditions
- “*Consultant tender*” shall mean an organization supplying the consulting service for the investor following the contract regulations.
- “*Contract cost*” shall mean the total money that the investor must pay for the consultant tender following the contract regulations.
- “*Other costs*” shall mean all other costs except the consultant’s wage.

III. Contract’s laws and language

1. Contract’s law: contract is subject to the law system of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
2. Language used in contract: Vietnamese

IV. Currency payment: Viet Nam dong through account transfer.**V. Terms of reference**

Party A give and party B take responsibility for the following activities:

1. As the independent monitoring task starts, the IMO must review the unit price of compensation applied in the plan of clearance and resettlement. To check in reality to ensure that the unit price of compensation following the replacement value, if not, IMO must ask the PMU-MT and the provincial people's committee adjust and modify the compensation price.
2. In the process of clearance and resettlement implementation, implementing the HIV/AIDS propaganda and prevention program, as well as the program to combat trafficking; IMO would supervise and assess the efficiency of the implementation of clearance & resettlement, whether they follow the RP had been approved by Ministry of Transportation at decision No. 1046/QD-BGTVT dated 04/16/2008 and the current laws. IMO will monitor, inspect, and assess the inventory and detailed measurement of the compensation & resettlement council for the local affected people.
3. Assess the statistical survey and benefit identification for the affected people.
4. Evaluate the socio-economic impacts of the project implementation on the affected people.
5. Monitor the implementation of the clearance & resettlement plan, HIV / AIDS propaganda and prevention programs, program to combat human trafficking to indicate whether the implementation follow the project's objectives or not? Especially IMO would clarify whether the project could 'improve or at least maintain the living standards of affected people after resettlement' by examining, verify in the field trip with following contents:
 - Consult on the implementation of the compensation & resettlement plan, HIV / AIDS propaganda and prevention programs, program to combat human trafficking as well as participate in disseminating publicly the information about the project.
 - Consult and monitor the compensation process including the compensation level, payment time, whether the compensation is relied on the RP.
 - Indicate whether the payment of compensation is adequate and the land is used on time as well as following the approved purposes.
 - Monitor and evaluate the preparation, construction of the resettlement areas and household allocation resettlement areas in case the implementer decide to establish the concentrated resettlement areas.
 - Build the houses, generate the jobs to maintain the affected people's income and restore their living standard
 - Recover the livelihood of vulnerable groups.
 - Recover, replace, and rebuild the affected infrastructures.
 - Consider and manage the environmental impact

- Subsidy and assist the affected people identified in the compensation and resettlement plan.
 - Monitor and assess the implementation of activities mentioned in the plan of HIV / AIDS propaganda and prevention programs, program to combat human trafficking.
 - Monitor and assess the process of resolving claims/complaints and claims handling / complaints. Report on the results of the resolving and handling.
6. Figure out the additional tasks for implementing the compensation and resettlement plan, HIV/AIDS propaganda and prevention program, program to combat human trafficking in order to follow the project's objectives.
7. Re-check the claims/complaints types and the organization to handle these complaints/complaints as well as see the satisfactory of affected people.
8. Check the public communication process such as disseminating the project's information to the affected people.
9. Assess the satisfaction of the affected people by every aspect of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plan, HIV / AIDS and prevention program, program against human trafficking. Check to see whether the affected people and ethnic minorities are informed and fairly implemented during the preparation and application or not. IMO must ensure that the results of the consultation have been included in the resettlement and compensation plan, advocacy programs, HIV / AIDS prevention program and the program against human trafficking. IMO would collect complaints and report them to PMU, local government as well as propose the possible resolutions.
10. Do the livelihood survey of affected people in the implementation process and report issues arisen in the restoration of their livelihood. This livelihood survey must be done before and after the resettlement implementation in order to compare and evaluate whether the livelihood of affected people could keep the same that before the project.
11. Supervise the process of income recover for heavily affected people and the implementation of supported development programs.
12. Figure out the recommendations to help the local authorities as well as PMU-MT improve the implementation process and draw out the useful lessons from these tasks.
13. Report and schedule of IMO:
- Party B must carry out and submit the reports to party A accordance with the following:
- 13.1. Inception report: party B must prepare and submit the inception report within 02 months since the contract for supplying the independent monitoring for compensation and resettlement service of the project component 1 is signed.
- 13.2. The periodic monitoring report: party B must submit detailed monitoring reports in every quarterly period (03 months/time) since the project implementation is started, throughout the implementing process of resettlement and compensation;

until project is finished. The report should provide the sufficient analysis and evaluate the implementation process appropriate with the project's objectives or not and propose the possible solution to improve the implementation process. The quarterly report must be submitted within 30 days of the next quarter.

13.3. Unannounced Assessment report: party B must prepare the brief report, go to the field trip together with the inspection team from sponsors (ADB and AUSAID), from government when required.

13.4. Post resettlement implementation report: party B must report the post resettlement implementation within 6 – 12 months since the resettlement implementation is completed in order to evaluate the impact of this project on the local residents as well as the resettlement implementation

3.2. 13.5. Number of reports: the reports will be submitted to PMU-MT and ADB after the draft is checked and commented by PMU-MT and related parties. IMO will hand in the report which contains 10 English copies and 10 Vietnamese copies and is accompanied by CDs.

14. A report on the socio-economic survey of affected people after 5 years since the project has finished. As planed, a report for a survey in each year. However, this report relies on the requirements of sponsors.

Whatever activities are not mentioned in this section but could be inferred from the contract necessary to complete the occupation, then party B must implement and the cost of that work would be seen as included in the contract cost, unless other items are added to the contract.

Representative of Employer

General director

(signed)

Duong Minh Tuan

Representative of Contractor

General director

(signed)

Trinh Thi Thu Ha

QUESTIONNAIRE

INDEPENDENT MONITORING ON IMPLEMENTING THE RP

Code

--	--	--	--	--

Type of impact: ☐1 Partly ☐2 Relocated

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE HH

1. N
 Name of interviewee:

Age: Sex: Male ☐1 Female ☐2 Education:

Job: Relationship with householders:

2. N
 Name of householder:

Age: Sex: Male ☐1 Female ☐2 Education:

Job:

Address:

3. N
 Number of people living together with the householder:

Of which: Male: people; Female: people

Number of members with income: people

4. N
 Nationality of householder

Kinh ☐1 Chinese ☐2 Khmer ☐3 other (specify):

5. I
 Is your HH as a social policy family receiving government subsidies

☐1 Yes ☐2 No

6. T
 Type of impact (can choose more than one type of impact)

☐1 Land loss

☐2 Damage to house and other structures

☐3 Damage to structure rented by the state

☐4 Business losses

☐5 Damage to facilities

☐6 Loss of job or more than 10% agricultural land (severely affected HHs)

II. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

7. D

Did you receive any project information booklet from PMU officials?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No (Go to question 10)

8. D

Do you understand all the contents in the booklet?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No (Go to question 10)

☐3 Did not read

If not, then the reason is.....

9. H

How did you receive information about the project?

☐1 Leaflets

☐4 Officials of local authorities

☐2 News

☐5 Officials of the PMU

☐3 Public media (Newspaper, radio...)

☐6 Public meetings

☐7 Other (specify):

10.

Do you understand compensation options and entitlements that you will receive from the project via the dissemination?

☐1 Yes (go to question 13)

☐2 No

If not, the reason is:

☐1 Disseminated not clearly

☐3 Do not know who can be asked

☐2 Have not learnt about

☐4 Other (specify).....

11. D

Did you attend any public meeting about project implementation at your ward/hamlet?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

☐3 Don't know

12. D

Did you offer a suggestion to the project implementation?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No (go to question 13)

How did you offer your suggestion?

☐1 Directly offered to PC of different levels

☐3 Directly offered to the PMU

☐2 In public meetings☐4 Other (specify):

13. H
 Have you been given instructions about the procedure of complaining?

☐1 Yes☐2 No**III. ASSET INVENTORY**

14. W
 Were you informed in advance the date and time of the tallying and measuring assets?

☐1 Yes☐2 No

15.
 Did you participate in the assets measurement and tally?

☐1 Yes☐2 No

16.
 Are there any of your assets not inventoried/measured?

☐1 Yes☐2 No (go to question 20)

If yes, then what are they?

17. W
 Were your affected house and land measured correctly?

☐1 Yes☐2 No

18. D
 Did you get to review and sign the asset inventory documents?

☐1 Yes☐2 No

19. D
 Did you get to store one copy of the compensation calculation sheets?

☐1 Yes☐2 No**IV. COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE**

20. W
 Were you consulted different compensating options? (For example compensation in cash, resettlement plot/apartment...)

☐1 Yes☐2 No

21. D
Did you get to review the compensation calculation sheet?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

22. H
Have you received any compensation?

☐1 Already

☐2 Not yet (go to question 34)

If you have received, the what type of asset compensation have you received?

☐1 Land

☐2 Assets

☐3 Others (crops...)

23. W
Which options of land compensation that you received? (not mentioned other assets)

☐1 Only cash compensation (Go to question 24, omit question 25))

☐2 Only land-for-land compensation (Go to question 25)

☐3 Being allocated house at resettlement site (Go to question 25)

☐4 At once land-for-land compensation and the difference in cash (Go to question 25)

☐5 Other (specify): (Go to question 26)

24. I
In case you were paid in cash, can you buy other plot with similar attributes and secured tenure?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

25. F
For land-for-land compensation (or resettlement house), are you satisfied with the new land plot (or the house)?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

If not, then the reasons are (for example: area, location, profitable possibility etc...)

.....
.....
In case the HH queries about land, interviewer can ask some open questions to learn about the issue, especially can learn about market prices of the land (take note name of the street, ward, district and location of the land plot)

26.W
 ere you satisfied with compensation price?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

27.W
 hich type of following assistance that you received?

☐1 Assistance for transport

☐2 Assistance for living activities during the relocation

☐3 Training

☐4 Assistance for business loss

☐5 Bonus for moving in a timely manner

☐6 Assistance for transporting salvaged materials

☐7 Have not received yet

☐8 No assistance

28.W
 ere you consulted about expectation of career training?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

V. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

29.D
 o you have to displace/relocate?

☐1 Yes (go to question 30)

☐2 No (go to question 35)

30.D
 o you know clearly about the resettlement site where you will settle?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

31.A
 re you allowed choosing the resettlement site?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

32.A
 re you allowed to visit the resettlement site where you will settle?

☐1 Yes

☐2 No

33.I
 f yes, then when did you visit it?

- ☐1 1 month before moving ☐3 3 month before moving
☐2 2 month before moving ☐4 Other, specify

34.H
 How did you get your resettlement house?

- ☐1 Of your choice ☐2 Assigned ☐3 Cast lot

VI. LIVING RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT

35.H
 How do your living standards change comparing to pre-project?

- ☐1 Better ☐2 Unchanged ☐3 Worse

If worse, then the reasons are?

36.W
 When your HH moved to new location or was recovered partial land, was there any HH member that lost jobs?

- ☐1 Yes ☐2 No

37.I
 Are there any HH member at school ages but have to leave school?

- ☐1 Yes ☐2 No

If yes:

37.1. Number of HH members left school:

37.2. Do they leave school at the project started or post-resettlement or post-project time?

- ☐1 Before ☐2 After

37.3. Why did they have to leave school?

- ☐1 The new house is too far from the nearest school ☐4 They have to assist in home work
☐2 HH has no money to pay for schooling ☐5 Other (specify):
☐3 Because of children's learning ability

38.Y
 What are your opinions about the infrastructures at new resettled places comparing to the old one
 Note: Only for relocated HHs.

Infrastructures	Comparing with the ole place		
	Better	Unchanged	Worse
Traffic	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Power	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Water	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Medical station	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
School	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Security	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Market	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sport yard	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

VII. COMPLAINTS AND COMPLAINT RESOLUTIONS

39.D

o you have any complaint/query?

☐1 Yes☐2 No (Go to question 43)

40.D

id you complain by petition?

☐1 Yes☐2 No (Go to question 43)

If yes, then what are they:.....

41.H

as your complaint petition been solved?

☐1 Already☐2 Not yet

42.H

ave your queries been solved?

☐1 Yes☐2 No**VIII. DONATION**

43.D

id you donate anything for the project?

☐1 Yes☐2 No

If yes, then what are they?

☐1 Money☐2 Land☐3 Other.....

44.Y
our comments about the project

.....
.....

45.D
o you have any suggestions relating to the project implementation?

.....
.....

General comments of interviewer:

.....

Interviewee

(sign, name)

Date

Interviewer

(sign, name)