

# **External Resettlement Monitoring Report**

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**Loan No 2357-VIE  
8th MONITORING REPORT**

## **Monitoring Report - Stage VIII**

**PACKAGE No.07: SAFETY POLICY CONSULTANCY OF INDEPENDENT  
RESETTLEMENT MONITORING UNDER THE INTEGRATED RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN 05 CENTRAL PROVINCES OF THANH HOA,  
NGHE AN, HA TINH, QUANG BINH and QUANG TRI**

Prepared by VINACONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY AND APPRAISAL JOINT  
STOCK COMPANY under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the  
Asian Development Bank (ADB).

**HA NOI - July/2013**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
BAH	- Affected People
BBKK	- Inventory Records
Ban QLDA	- Project Management Unit
GPMB	- Land Clearance
RP	- Resettlement Plan
QLDA	- Project Management
TDA	- Sub-project
TDC	- Resettlement
UBND	- People's Committee
IMO	- Independent Monitoring Organization
TN-MT	- Resource - Environment
DBTT	- Vulnerable
DMS	- Detailed Inventory Records
UBMTTQ	- Fatherland's Front Committee
PTNTTH	- Integrated Rural Development
GTNT	- Rural Transportation
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
SIA	- Social Impact Assessment
RAP	- Resettlement Action Plan

## **PART I. INTRODUCTION**

1. VINACONTROL Environmental Consultancy and Appraisal Joint Stock Company (VIECA) has been assigned as the independent monitoring consultant for the implementation of resettlement program of the consultancy package on safety policies and independent resettlement monitoring under the Contract signed on 25/02/2011 by and between VIECA and the Central Project Management Unit of the Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces. According to the contract, VIECA shall conduct 08 monitoring field trips on the resettlement implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces, starting from 03/2011 until 09/2013.

2. According to the progress of Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces, and the implementation of RP of the Committees for land clearance compensation for each subproject, the independent monitoring consultant conducted six monitoring and evaluation trips for the implementation of resettlement plan at subproject sites, as follow:

- First monitoring (April 2011): Monitoring 13 subprojects that have land acquisition in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Quang Tri provinces.

- Second monitoring (July 2011): Monitoring 10 subprojects that have land acquisition and 09 subprojects that have no land acquisition in Nghe An and Quang Binh province.

- Third monitoring (November 2011): Monitoring 12 subprojects that have land acquisition and 26 subprojects that have no land acquisition in Thanh Hoa, Ha Tinh and Quang Tri province.

- Fourth monitoring (June 2012): Monitoring 8 subprojects that have land acquisition and 19 subprojects that have no land acquisition in Thanh Hoa, Quang Binh and Quang Tri.

- Fifth monitoring (July 2012): Monitoring 04 subprojects that have land acquisition and 07 subprojects that have no land acquisition in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An province.

- Sixth monitoring (October 2012): Monitoring 13 subprojects that have land acquisition and 17 subprojects that have no land acquisition in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri.

- Seventh monitoring (March 2013): monitoring 11 subprojects that have land acquisition in Nghe An, Quang Binh and Quang Tri.

3. This is the eighth independent monitoring and the last monitoring of the project by VINACONTROL. During this fieldtrip, the IMO conducted monitoring of 8 subprojects that have land acquisition in 03 provinces Thanh Hoa (3 subprojects),

Nghe An (3 subprojects), and Quang Binh (2 subprojects). Concurrently, independent monitoring units also collect some indicators of other subprojects from internal monitoring reports of Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs). The structure of independent monitoring report includes: Part I Introduction of IRDPCP in Central provinces; Part II Objectives and obligations of independent monitoring; Part III Approach and Methodologies; Part IV: monitoring results; and Part V Conclusions. Finally, Appendixes.

***Table 1-1: List of subprojects are monitored in the 8 monitoring field trip***

No	Province	Subproject	Note
1.	Thanh Hoa	Repairing and upgrading Cong Chinh – Yen My road	With RP
2.		Lining N19, N20, N21 canal, Hoang Hoa District	With RP
3.		Repairing and upgrading Dinh Tan-Dinh Tien and Yen Truong Yen Trung Road, Yen Dinh district	With RP
4.	Nghe An	Upgrading of Mo river right bank, section form Mai Hung commune to Quynh Nghia commune, Quynh Luu district	With RP
5.		Upgrading Dien Van road and bridge, Dien Chau District	With RP
6.		Dien Binh-Dien Nguyen inter commune road , Dien Chau district	With RP
7.	Quang Binh	Bau Sen - Bang road, Le Thuy District	With RP
8.		Hoan Lao town water supply system, Bo Trach district	With RP

### **1.1 Project introduction**

4. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) provided a preferential loan to the Government of Vietnam to implement the Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces. The project aims to upgrade rural medium-size infrastructure facilities with 129 subprojects including rural roads, irrigation schemes, water supply systems, markets, and coastal facilities. 129 subprojects are being implemented or completed and put into operation, of which 65 subprojects are rural roads, 45 subprojects are irrigation schemes, 5 subprojects are rural clean water supply systems, 7 subprojects are market building, and 1 subproject is coastal protective facility. 13 coastal Central Region provinces of Vietnam have received the loan and are responsible for the project implementation, consisting of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan, and Binh Thuan provinces. Project line agency is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD); the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) is the representative implementation unit under the management of Agricultural Project Management Board (APMB).

### ***1.1.1 Project Objectives***

5. The project aims to improve the livelihood for rural people by enhancing their access to markets, agro-products, medical services, education, and employment opportunities and to reduce their exposure to natural disaster. This objective will be achieved by upgrading and improving medium-sized rural infrastructure which has been downgraded seriously over the past decades due to natural disasters, wars, and the constraints of operations and maintenance (O&M) budget. Rural infrastructure facilities, which will be improved and upgraded, include rural roads, irrigation systems, flood prevention facilities, rural markets, and rural water supply systems.

### ***1.1.2 Package No.07 introduction***

6. The safeguard consultancy service package No.07 - independent monitoring package for compensation and resettlement for the Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces - has been being conducted in 5 north central provinces with 33 districts, 118 communes (of which: Thanh Hoa province has 5 districts, 22 communes; Nghe An province has 5 districts, 15 communes; Ha Tinh province has 9 districts, 26 communes; Quang Binh province has 7 districts, 35 communes; and Quang Tri province has 7 district, 20 communes).

7. A number of 67 subprojects are to be monitored under the package No.07, consisting of 42 rural road subprojects, 15 irrigation subprojects, 7 market subprojects, 3 clean water supply subprojects. To implement these subprojects, different types of land will be acquired, including agricultural land, residential land, roadside land, service land, etc. Among 67 subprojects, there are 44 subprojects without resettlement and land acquisition, 23 subprojects required resettlement and land acquisition.

8. Among 23 subprojects required resettlement and land acquisition, there are 15 rural road subprojects, 6 irrigation subprojects, 1 market subproject and 1 rural clean water supply subproject. At the moment, 23/23 subprojects have fully completed compensation payment for affected households.

## **1.2 Scope of impacts of project in the package No.7**

### ***1.2.1 Affected households***

9. According to the updated data of subprojects' RPs, resettlement completion reports and survey data of the independent monitoring consultant, as of the 8th monitoring (July 2013), the total number of affected households of 23 subprojects with approved RP has changed since the seventh monitoring, with 3,461 households, of which there are 1,443 households in Thanh Hoa province, 671 households in Nghe An province, 809 households in Quang Binh province, and 538 households in Quang Tri. There were 28 severely affected households (ones lose 10% or more of their production land or have to resettle) and 377 vulnerable households (policy households,



poor households, ethnic minority households, female headed households).

**Table 1-2: Information about effected households in 23 approved subprojects**

<b>TT</b>	<b>Subproject</b>	<b>Number of affected household + People's Committee</b>	<b>Severely affected (&gt;10% of production land)</b>	<b>Vulnerable households</b>
	<b>Thanh Hoa</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>108</b>
1	Lining N19, N20, N21 canal	42	0	10
2	Repairing and upgrading Dinh Tan-Dinh Tien and Yen Truong Yen Trung Road	62	0	0
3	Drainage pumping station Hang Trau - Dong Thang and irrigated canal N15	93	0	0
4	Repairing and upgrading Thieu Duong - Thieu Chau inter commune road, Thieu Hoa District	341	3	52
5	Repairing and upgrading Thieu Long - Thieu Tien inter commune road, Thieu Hoa District	151	6	39
6	Repairing and upgrading Cong Chinh - Yen My road	126	0	0
7	Repairing and upgrading Hoang Tien-Hoang Thanh-Hoang Phu road, Hoang Hoa District	182	0	0
8	Repairing and upgrading Tho Lap -Xuan Tan road	288	15	7
9	Repairing and upgrading irrigation system in 5 communes and expanded Bai Trung drainage (Hau Loc District)	158	0	0
	<b>Nghe An</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>
10	IRDCP Hung Trung – Nghi Kieu	301	0	0
11	Hom market – Hop Thanh, Mo market - Hau Thanh	27	0	0

TT	Subproject	Number of affected household + People's Committee	Severely affected (>10% of production land)	Vulnerable households
12	Upgrade right dyke of Mo river from Mai Hung to Quynh Nghia commune	42	1	7
13	Dien Van bridge – Dien Chau	18	1	6
14	Road 205 Phuc – Phu	163	0	0
15	Inter-commune road Hung Chinh – Hung Tay and Gia market (Hung Tay), Hung Nguyen district	15	2	0
16	Inter-commune rural road Dien Binh – Dien Nguyen	105	0	0
	<b>Quang Binh</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>
17	Bau Sen - Bang road	238	0	38
18	Duc Trach - Nhan Trach road	70	0	11
19	Upgrade Cam Ly lake	23	0	3
20	Water supply system for Hoan Lao town	478	0	108
	<b>Quang Tri</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>
21	Upgrade bride and road Lai An - Nhi Thuong, Lam Xuan Dong road and Trieu Nguyen road - Ba Long brige (Dakrong)	232	0	59
22	Upgrade 19/5 lake and T5 canal (Cam Lo), Hoi Chua (Dong Ha) canal	145	0	13
23	Upgrade Chau Thi canal, Vinh Linh district	161	0	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3461</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>377</b>

*Sources: Resettlement plan report, Resettlement completion report, Internal monitoring report and VIECA*

### 1.2.2 Acquired land area

10. According to the approved resettlement plans of 23 subprojects, resettlement completion report and survey data of the independent monitoring consultant, the total acquired land area is la **1,237,068 m<sup>2</sup>**, of which temporarily acquired land is **115,160 m<sup>2</sup>** and permanently acquired land is **1,121,908 m<sup>2</sup>**.

**Table 1-3: Total affected land of 23 RP approved subprojects**

Unit: m<sup>2</sup>

No	Subproject	Permanently acquired land	Temporarily acquired land	Total (m2)
	<b>Thanh Hoa</b>	<b>164,181</b>	<b>41,853</b>	<b>206,034</b>
1	Lining N19, N20, N21 canal	1,319	1,317	2,636
2	Repairing and upgrading Dinh Tan - Dinh Tien và Yen Truong - Yen Trung	1,495	-	1,495
3	Drainage pumping station Hang Trau - Dong Thang and irrigated canal N15	48,129	-	48,129
4	Repairing and upgrading Thieu Duong - Thieu Chau inter commune road, Thieu Hoa District	23,156	11,048	34,204
5	Repairing and upgrading Thieu Long -Thieu Tien inter commune road, Thieu Hoa District	14,016	-	14,016
6	Repairing and upgrading Cong Chinh - Yen My road	14,663	29,124	43,788
7	Repairing and upgrading Hoang Tien-Hoang Thanh-Hoang Phu road, Hoang Hoa District	15,326	-	15,326
8	Repairing and upgrading Tho Lap - Xuan Tan cross road, Tho Xuan District	24,606	364	24,970
9	Repairing and upgrading irrigation system in 5 communes and expand Bai Trung drainage (Hau Loc District)	21,470	-	21,470

	<b>Nghe An</b>	<b>362,819</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>362,819</b>
10	IRDCP Hung Trung – Nghi Kieu	16,118	-	16,118
11	Hom market – Hop Thanh, Mo market - Hau Thanh	7,349	-	7,349
12	Upgrade right dyke of Mo river from Mai Hung to Quynh Nghia commune	310,081	-	310,081
13	Dien Van bridge – Dien Chau	540	-	540
14	Road 205 Phuc – Phu	13,295	-	13,295
15	Intercommune road between Hung Chinh – Hung Tay and Gia market (Hung Tay), Hung Nguyen district	1,884	-	1,884
16	Intercommune road between Dien Binh – Dien Nguyen	13,552	-	13,552
	<b>Quang Binh</b>	<b>306,860</b>	<b>62,449</b>	<b>369,310</b>
17	Bau Sen road – Bang	302,807	59,686	362,493
18	Dúc Trach - Nhan Trach road	260	-	260
19	Upgrade Cam Ly lake	3,545	2,764	6,309
20	Water supply system in Hoan Lao town	248	-	248
	<b>Quang Tri</b>	<b>288,047</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>298,905</b>
21	Upgrade bride and road Lai An - Nhi Thuong, Lam Xuan Dong road and Trieu Nguyen road - Ba Loong bridge (Dakrong)	42,490	1,188	43,678
22	Upgrade 19/5 lake and T5 canal (Cam Lo), Hoi Chua dyke (Dong Ha)	182,533	0	182,533
23	Upgrade Chau Thi irrigation cannel, Vinh Linh district	63,024	9,670	72,694
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,121,908</b>	<b>115,160</b>	<b>1,237,068</b>

*Source: Resettlement plan report, Resettlement completion report*

## 1.3 Backgrounds of project areas

### 1.3.1 Natural conditions

11. The project area is located in the North central provinces with three forth of the land area are mountains, hills and narrow coastal plain. Some project areas have the thinnest width in Vietnam, particularly Quang Binh province, which is only 50km. also, project areas play a vital role in connecting the North and South of the country with rail road, roads (National highway 1A, Ho Chi Minh trail) and other west east connecting between Laos and the South China Sea. Additionally, in the project area, there is system of airport, ports, lagoon, tourist attractions, and landscapes which promotes economic and cultural exchanges within the country and for foreign visitors.



**Image 1-1: Location of 5 monitoring provinces**

12. The project area has large forest area with comprehensive biodiversity, located in the middle part of the Truong Son mountain range, endowed with tropical monsoon climate which makes it really cold in winter and hot in summer. Winter time is influenced by north east monsoon blowing down from the Siberia plateau, while it is really hot in summer due to south west wind blowing in from the Gulf of Thailand. Since the humidity is blocked over by Truong Son mountain range, this area suffers very hot and dry weather in summer and is also the most frequently hit by typhoons from the South China Sea.

### ***1.3.2 Population***

13. In 5 projects implementing in affected provinces, there were 2,108,906 households, with 9,258,100 people (2010 statistic data), and the average household size is 4.4. Annual population growth rate is 3% - relatively high compared to other areas.

14. Agriculture and aqua-culture are the main occupation in the project areas which need to be taken into account in developing solutions for livelihoods and income restoration for affected households in accordance with their occupation.

15. In the provincial project areas, there are ethnic minorities such as Muong, Thai, H'mong, Dao, Thổ, Hoa... Ethnic minorities are living mainly in mountainous and borders areas. However, there are no ethnic minorities living in subproject areas.

### **1.4 Living condition of local people in project areas**

16. Food production generates the major income for the residents in project areas, with an average income equivalent to 338 kg/person/year. In addition, they also have alternative income sources from gardening, husbandry, trading, aquaculture and forestry. Annual average household income is 6-15 million VND/year, of which income from agriculture accounts for 3 to 10 millions VND/year and 3 to 10 millions VND/year from forestry.

### **1.5 Acquired land of affected households**

17. Land acquisition includes residential land (housing and garden land), agricultural land (annual and perennial plants), aqua-cultural and forestry land. Most of the affected households were granted with land use right certificate (red book). No dispute was observed with regards to land use among the households or public land occupying. In some national roadside communes, residential land trading was taken place but with limited quantity and quality, therefore, land price variation was not considerable. Thus, there was no difficulty in setting compensation price in line with governmental regulations.

## **PART II. OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES OF INDEPENDENT MONITORING**

### **2.1 Objectives of independent monitoring**

18. Objectives of independent resettlement monitoring are to:

- ✓ Verify the internal monitoring process and PPMU's reports
- ✓ Monitor the resettlement implementation process following specific need-based Resettlement Framework
- ✓ Develop progress monitoring framework program
- ✓ Highlight the major problems encountered during RP implementation and propose solutions
- ✓ Verify compensation payment and the adequacy of budget
- ✓ Assess whether or not the welfare of affected people were restored sustainability after the completion of compensation and resettlement; if not, identify reasons and propose corresponding solutions
- ✓ Assess impact effects (including behavioral reactions) and the sustainability of policy and land acquisition and resettlement works in these subprojects
- ✓ Draw lessons learnt for the implementation of resettlement plan in future projects.

### **2.2 Specific duties of independent monitoring**

19. The independent monitoring provides an independent tool to validate the resettlement performance as well as to make qualitative assessments on the level of achievements of the implementing measures. Thereby, independent monitoring is used to determine whether the affected people will be able to recover their living standards and livelihoods or not, at least the same or higher level than before project is implemented

20. Apart from reviewing internal monitoring reports and reports of PPMU and district CARB, independent monitoring assessment is also used to monitor various indicators that reflect the project success. These indicators and mechanism are used for the measurements will be presented in the 06 following detailed categories. More importantly, independent monitoring is used to assess Contractor's plans and its implementation during the construction phase.

Regarding monitoring scope, there are 06 following categories:

- ✓ Verification of RP implementation: The outputs and processes of the RP implementation relating to the affected people and concerning agencies involved in the implementation of EIA and SIA recommendations.
- ✓ Restoration of living standards – relating to the adequacy of the resettlement outputs and processes to restore living standards, particularly the abilities to



access to services, social and cultural networks, and utilities which are considered as important factors by the APs.

- ✓ Livelihoods restoration - focuses on the changes in income levels and employment opportunities, and income among the different sub-groups of APs.
- ✓ Levels of AP satisfaction - to understand how APs formulate perspectives about the changes in their living standards as well as on the implementation of the RIP and the STDP related development in general.
- ✓ Effectiveness of resettlement planning - identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the RAP in terms of achieving equitable resettlement outcomes and benefit to the APs
- ✓ Resettlement impacts - includes impacts on the APs and social economic situations, public staff and agencies, particularly on mass organizations.

21. Detailed tasks are described in the below table:

Detailed tasks of independent monitoring on resettlement issues

**Table 2-1: Independent monitoring activities**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Variables</b>	<b>Mechanism for Assessment</b>	<b>Timing</b>
<b>RP implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resettlement staffing</li> <li>• Compensation Disbursements</li> <li>• Acquired land and assets</li> <li>Preparation for land replacement</li> <li>Funds disbursement</li> <li>• Public information and community consultation</li> <li>• AP asset replacement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of internal monitoring reports</li> <li>• Review Contractor plans and actions</li> <li>• Interviews with and observation of implementing agencies at each level</li> <li>• Random sample of interviews with APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At each time of monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods Restoration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at replacement cost</li> <li>• Compensation with no depreciation or fees/taxes</li> <li>• Adequacy and suitability of replacement land</li> <li>• Adequacy of moving costs</li> <li>• Adequate timing for asset acquisition/replacement</li> <li>Tenure security of APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with APs - stratified sample for those relocating, and those being allocated land, ethnic minorities and women</li> <li>• Review of internal monitoring reports</li> <li>• Review of revised compensation costs and materials costs</li> <li>• Interviews with Provincial Lands Departments for land records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At each time of monitoring</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in AP income levels, and sources of income</li> <li>• Changes in AP access to services and utilities</li> <li>• AP participation in community organizations</li> <li>• AP participation in associated social action programs related to the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replicate socioeconomic survey of a sample of APs (with some revisions for new social programs)</li> <li>• Compare with original socioeconomic survey and with later results</li> <li>• Village level focus group discussions,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At starting time (first year) and completion time (second year)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable groups improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>including women and ethnic minorities</li> <li>• Interviews with vulnerable APs</li> </ul>	
<b>Satisfaction levels of APs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AP awareness of resettlement procedures and entitlements</li> <li>• AP awareness and use of complaint system</li> <li>• AP satisfaction with the resettlement process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review records of complaint lodgement and redress</li> <li>• Random sample of interviews with APs</li> <li>• Community meetings</li> <li>• Focus Groups discussions with various categories of APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At each time of monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accuracy of DMS for APs' asset loss recoding and planning</li> <li>• Adequacy of budget for implementation</li> <li>• Adequacy of implementation schedule to undertake required tasks</li> <li>• Unexpected issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review records of complaint lodgement and redress</li> <li>• Random sample of interviews with APs</li> <li>• Interview with related agencies in each level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At each time of monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts of resettlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-occupation of cleared land</li> <li>• Migration to the project area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village chief meetings</li> <li>• Random AP interviews</li> <li>• Observation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At each time of monitoring</li> </ul>

## **PART III. MONITORING APPROACH AND METHODOLOGIES**

### **3.1 Approach**

22. Participatory approach is used in the independent resettlement monitoring where affected people are allowed to take part in the monitoring process by answering interview questions, participating into focus group discussions, examine and monitor the affected areas with monitoring consultants. Representatives from the CPMU, PPMU, district CARB, people's committees of affected communes also participate in the monitoring process by answering interview questions and discussing with the consultants.

### **3.2 Methodology**

23. The monitoring is conducted by combining the methods of data analysis, quantitative method (sampling and interview using questionnaires) and qualitative method (interview, discussions with key officers and affected people). The consultant team prepared questionnaire sheets and instructions for in-depth interviews, group discussions to collect information. Resettlement information collection is conducted primarily at PPMU, CARB, district and commune people's committees, affected communes and people. Collected results are compared with field survey results and then analyze and assess which will be presented in detailed in part IV.

### **3.3 Monitoring method**

#### ***3.3.1 Monitor the RP deployment and implementation at each agencies***

24. Review and verify all the related documents provided by PPMU and district CARB including progress reports of subprojects, internal monitoring reports, plans, policies, decisions on compensation, and resettlement approval as well as arising issues during the implementation process. Data and results of the independent monitoring will be compared to the data in approved RP, then the independent consultant will evaluate the implementation of the PPMU and concerning agencies to see whether they abided the approved RP or not. In addition, the consultant will also indicate pending issues and solutions at each stage of RP implementation.

#### ***3.3.2 Survey and interview***

25. Collect information and data used as input for independent monitoring on resettlement and conduct surveys on the households using questionnaire and discussions with local authorities (district and commune people's committees) on the project progress and any weaknesses during the implementation process.

26. The interviews shall be different in each affected group and each subproject progress. Interviewees are local staff, affected residents, and local communities in subproject areas with the interviewing contains as follow:

- 1. The progress of RP implementation in each local government and agency*
- 2. The possibilities of livelihood restoration of affected people*
- 3. Satisfaction level of affected households*
- 4. The efficiency of RP establishment*
- 5. Unexpected impacts of resettlement*

27. Sampling surveys shall be conducted at each monitoring. Samples are randomly selected including at least 10% of affected households (if affected households are less than 20, then all the households shall be subject to the surveys).

28. The choice of sampling surveys: The sample surveys are chosen for all subprojects, including: lightly affected, severe affected, and easily vulnerable households (poor households, policy households, female headed households, ethnic minority households). Below are the interviewed households in each subproject :

**Table 3-1: The number of interviewed households in each subproject**

No	Province	Subproject	Interviewed affected households	Lightly affected	Severely affected	Vulnerable households
1.	Thanh Hoa	Repairing and upgrading inter-commune road of Cong Chinh - Yen My	22/126	22	0	0
2.		Lining N19, N20, N21 canal	20/42	15	0	5
3.		Repairing and upgrading inter-commune road Dinh Tan - Dinh Tien, Yen Truong – Yen Trung	22/62	22	0	0
4.	Nghe An	Upgrading left dyke of Mo river from Mai Hung to Quynh Nghia commune	24/42	18	1	5
5.		Bridge Dien Van – Dien Chau	18/18	11	1	6
6.		Inter-commune road Dien Binh – Dien Nguyen	21/105	21	0	0
7.	Quang Binh	Bau Sen - Bang road	32/238	27	0	5
8.		Hoan Lao town water supply system	64/478	52	0	12
	Total		223	188	2	33

### ***3.3.3 Generalization, data processing and report writing***

29. Information collected from field monitoring will be generalized and processed, and then integrated into the resettlement monitoring report.

30. The working content of the Independent Resettlement Monitoring Consultant in each province is as follow: (i) Consultant groups work with Provincial Project Management Board on internal monitoring, progress of project implementation, planning, solutions, compensation and resettlement policy, complaint documentation (if any); (ii) Independent monitoring consultant meet and discuss about the project implementation and emerging issues during the process of project implementation at the provincial, district and communal People's Committee and District CARB; (iii) Independent monitoring consultant directly interviewed affected households.

### **3.4 Implementation**

31. Based on Official Document of the CPMU which was sent to provincial PPMU on the Resettlement activities by the end of March 2013, the independent monitoring consultant assigned a monitoring team including 06 experts to carry out monitoring activities with the guidance of consultant team leader. Preparation for the 8th monitoring has been initiated right after official document of CPMU was issued.

32. After finishing field monitoring, the Consultant team with the assistance of office groups quickly summaries pending issues that monitoring team collected from fieldwork to report to the Central Project Management Unit.

## **PART IV. MONITORING RESULTS**

33. During the seventh monitoring, the monitoring consultant paid a field visit to 11 subprojects with resettlement at 3 provinces Thanh Hoa (3 subprojects), Nghe An (3 subprojects), Quang Binh (2 subprojects). Additionally, the independent monitoring unit conducted monitoring to other subprojects (both RP and non-RP subprojects) by discussing with PPMUs and by skimming internal monitoring reports. So far, most of subprojects have completed compensation payment for affected households. Therefore, the results of this 8th monitoring mainly focus on evaluating the process of resettlement implementation, livelihood restoration, level of satisfaction of APs, and efficiency of RPs.

### **4.1 Resettlement progress of provincial subprojects**

#### ***Thanh Hoa Province***

34. In Thanh Hoa there are 17 subprojects (05 irrigation subprojects and 12 transportation subprojects) including 08/17 subprojects without resettlement and 09/17 subprojects with resettlement.

35. 17 subprojects (including 39 construction packages) have been completed and being handed over and put into operation at the right time with high quality and meeting demands of the donors; promoting the investment efficiency, contributing to poverty alleviation, and improving the living standards of local people in project areas.

36. Regarding resettlement subprojects (09 subprojects), compensation, assistance and land clearance have been completed, complying with the current regulations of the Government, the donors, and approved resettlement plans.

#### ***Nghe An Province***

37. In Nghe An, there are 14 subprojects (08 transportation and irrigation subprojects and 03 market projects), 07 of which are with resettlement and 07 are without resettlement.

38. Fourteen (14) subprojects have been basically completed, put into operation on schedule with high quality and meeting demands of the donors. Subprojects have promoted the investment efficiency, contributing to the improvement of the living standards of local people in project areas.

39. Regarding resettlement subprojects (07 subprojects), compensation, assistance and land clearance have been completed, complying with the current regulations of the Government, The donors, and approved resettlement plans. Complaints of the two subprojects to upgrade the right bank of Mo from Mai Hung commune to Quynh Nghia va Cau Dien Van, Dien Chau districts have been solved to response the affected households with complaints.



### ***Quang Binh Province***

40. In Quang Binh there are 15 subprojects (09 transportation subprojects, 03 market subprojects, 02 irrigation subprojects and 01 rural clean water subproject) including 04/15 resettlement subprojects and 11/15 non-resettlement subprojects.

41. Up to stage 8, all subprojects have been completed and put into operation at the right time with high quality and meeting demands of the donors.

42. With 04 resettlement subprojects, all affected households have received compensation without complaints.

43. Donor's partial budget of 02/4 resettlement subprojects has been used to pay for affected households, including (i) Bau Sen – Bang road projects and (ii) clean water supply system subproject in the town of Hoan Lao ( for land costs and assistance based on the policy of project for affected households).

### **Overview:**

44. In general, compensation, assistance and resettlement in the projects of 3 provinces Thanh Hoa, Nghe An va Quang Binh have been completed, complying with the current regulations of the Government, The donors. Complaints have been solved by provincial project management unit in collaboration with land clearance council to meet satisfactorily the demands of affected households.

45. All projects have been completed and put into operation at the right time with high quality in line with the progress of the whole rural development projects in Central areas. All subprojects meet the demands, ensure the quality of the donors.

46. All subprojects with or without resettlement in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An va Quang Binh provinces have brought into full play of investment, gradually contributing to poverty alleviation, improving the living standards of local people in subproject areas.

47. Independent monitoring units interviewed affected households and local communities the resettlement plan. The following is the interview content and outcome:

**Table 4-1: Interview results of subprojects with RP implementation at local community**

No	Subprojects	No. of interviewed households	RP implementation by authorities	Livelihood restoration	Social service assessment	Affected community participation	Level of satisfaction on RP	Effectiveness of RP planning	Unexpected outcomes
	<b>Thanh Hoa</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	No remarkable
1	Repairing and upgrading inter-commune road of Cong Chinh - Yen My	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
2	Lining N19, N20, N21 canal	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	
3	Repairing and upgrading inter-commune road Dinh Tan - Dinh Tien, Yen Truong – Yen Trung	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
	<b>Nghe An</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>63</b>	No remarkable
4	Upgrade right embankment of Mo river from Mai Hung to Quynh Nghia commune	24	19	24	-	24	19	24	
5	Bridge Dien Van – Dien Chau	18	13	13	18	18	13	18	
6	Inter-commune rural road Dien Binh – Dien Nguyen	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
	<b>Quang Binh</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	No remarkable
7	Bau Sen – Bang road	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
8	Inter-commune road	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>223</b>	
	<b>Percentage %</b>		<b>95.52</b>	<b>97.76</b>	<b>80.27</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.52</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-

## 4.2. RP implementation by authorities

48. **RP implementation by provincial authorities:** interviewing results indicates that most of the affected households are satisfied with the work of resettlement plan implemented by various governmental agencies (collaborating and assisting governmental agencies, reviewing seriously affected and vulnerable households, updating changes related to sub-projects....).

49. **Information dissemination and community consultancy:** All subprojects are provided information transparently (consultation minutes, signatures, and information are posted in the CPC's offices, broadcasted by commune loudspeakers) from the project's preparation stage to its operation stage.

50. **Compensation payment procedures of subprojects:** Among 8 resettlement subprojects, all subprojects have completed compensation for affected households. The time of the payment accomplishment is presented as follows:

**Table 4-2:** Compensation payment procedures

TT	Subproject	Compensation	Capital sources	Compensation date
1.	<b>Thanh Hoa</b> Repairing and upgrading inter-commune road of Cong Chinh - Yen My	Paid	Relevant	12/2010
2.	Lining N19, N20, N21 canal	Paid	Relevant	3/2011
3.	Repairing and upgrading inter-commune road of Dinh Tan - Dinh Tien, Yen Truong – Yen Trung	Paid	Relevant	11/2010
	<b>Nghe An</b>			
4.	Upgrading the right dyke of Mo river from Mai Hung to Quynh Nghia	Paid	Relevant	8/2012
5.	Dien Van bridge – Dien Chau	Paid	Relevant	3/2013
6.	Inter-communal rural road Dien Binh – Dien Nguyen	Paid	Relevant	3/2011
	<b>Quang Binh</b>			
7.	Repairing and upgrading Bau Sen – Bang road	Paid	Relevant + ADB	9/2012
8.	Clean water supply system of Hoan Lao town	Paid	Relevant + ADB	9/2012

51. **Compensation policy:** Project management unit of 03 provinces Thanh Hoa,

Nghe An and Quang Binh has implemented properly the compensation and assistance policy of state which is stipulated in RF and RPs.

52. **Assets Inventory and compensation payment:** Assets inventory and compensation payment are conducted by the district CARB. All the work of inventory was completed in advance of the 7th monitoring.

53. **Compensation payment:** Compensation payment procedures were also completed in advance of the 7th monitoring.

54. **Complaints and grievance redress:** Up to stage 8, Complaints and complaint handling have been handled in all subprojects.

55. **Review:** all interviews indicate that most affected households are satisfied with resettlement plans of all levels (Provincial Project management unit, Land clearance compensation Council, local authorities) - 213/223 (95.52%) interviewed people showed their satisfaction with the resettlement plan.

#### **4.3. Livelihood restoration for affected people**

56. Results of independent monitoring in stage 8 in 11 subprojects indicate: affected households have restored livelihood before projects. Affected people gradually improve their living conditions. Transportation and market subprojects facilitate local trading. Improved irrigation schemes provide stable water source for cultivation.

57. In order to ensure that severely affected and vulnerable households can restore their livelihoods and escape from poverty, these households are not only compensated for affected land and assets but also provided with more special assistance in life and production stability, economic development. Severely affected households and vulnerable households in Thanh Hoa province, Nghe An province and Quang Binh province has gradually restored their lives in comparing to pre-project. Vulnerable households in Thanh Hoa province had received assistance for a long time (since 2011) and they have improved their livelihood by investing the assistance into agricultural services. Vulnerable households in Nghe An province received assistance in August 2012, and they have also invested the assistance into agricultural services, business and house reparation to stabilise their life; household economic state has been restored and is in improving trend. Household infrastructure and facilities has been improved comparing to pre-project state.



Some photographs of livelihood restoration of affected people

58. All of the severely affected households and vulnerable households have received compensation and satisfied with project policies.

59. **Review:** most of interviewed households are satisfied with project's policies on livelihood improvement for affected households (218/223 – 97.76%). Household income, livelihood, and local economy have been equal or even better than before the project was implemented.

#### 4.4 Social service assessment

60. In 8 subprojects monitored in this 8<sup>th</sup> monitoring, there are 05 transport, 2 irrigation, and 01 water supply subproject. The Independent monitoring consultant interviewed the local people on the social service accessibility when the sub-projects are completed. Results indicate that 100% of the interviewed people are satisfied with the sub-projects since they create favorable conditions for economic development and culture exchange, generating more job opportunities, improving health, education, and other public services access, enhancing life quality while reducing the damages of natural disasters through upgrading and repairing rural infrastructures. Additionally, the Hoan Lao town water supply subproject helps local community to access to clean water from the city, enhancing environment sanitation.

61. In 04 subprojects in irrigation system, affected people and local community were not consulted with the social service accessibility, however, they satisfied with project since it improves the irrigation system, water supply for agricultural production, and productivities and efficiency of agricultural activities.

#### **4.5 Affected people participation in subproject implementation**

62. Commune people's committee and mass organizations in subproject area will establish commune monitoring unit which will include representatives from affected households. Monitoring unit participated into the subproject implementation, including preparation, construction completion. During the construction process, affected households facilitate land clearance to speed up the sub-project implementation so subprojects can be put into operation.

63. 100% interviewed households believe that local communities have opportunities to participate into sub-projects.

#### **4.6 Satisfaction level of affected households on RP implementation**

64. Up to stage 8, there has been no complaint in project implementation. Most of local communities expressed their satisfaction with resettlement work (236/246 – 95.93%) of functional units during the project implementation (213/223 – 95.52% affected households expressed their satisfaction). Staff of land clearance council, provincial project management unit has properly fulfilled their own responsibilities, been enthusiastic with teaching affected households about the policy of the project, and answering questions raised by affected households.

#### **4.7 Effectiveness of RP planning**

65. The RPs are to ensure: all effected people will be compensated for affected land or properties on that land, construction, crops, trees,...and all affected households are supported so they can achieve better life.

66. Effectiveness of RP planning: the RPs are highly appreciated by affected people (100% interviewed people think that RP reports achieve its set objectives), contributing to the improvement of the lives of the staff and local community working abilities in completing RP, gradual poverty alleviation of households on project areas.

#### **4.8 Unexpected impacts**

67. During subproject's preparation, implementation, and operation, there has been unexpected outcomes which are mainly from the changes in scales, acquired areas, numbers of affected households,... however, these impacts do not simultaneously occur, only cluster and at small scales (100% interviewed people). So far, there have not any problems emerging in the subproject.

#### **4.9 Results of interview in non-RP subprojects**

68. Subprojects with resettlement plans ensure that affected households are supported, compensated fully so their living standards are restored or better than before the project's implementation.

69. All resettlement plans of subprojects are fully implemented, appropriately,

properly according to the policy frame of project and current laws of the State.

70. Improve organizational structure, Support and increase management capacity, implementation in local areas during the process of resettlement.

71. Severely affected households, vulnerable are evaluated by provincial project management units, district land clearance compensation board and provided financial support properly according to project policy.

72. All subprojects with resettlement plans and without resettlement plans in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri province have been in the process of completion and put into operation.

73. Results, lessons and experiences of resettlement plan are drawn by provincial project management unit, which are useful for later project implementation.



## PART V. CONCLUSION

74. During the 8th monitoring, interdependent monitoring consultant carried out the monitoring of 8 subprojects with resettlement in 3 provinces Thanh Hoa (3 subprojects), Nghe An (3 subprojects) and Quang Binh (2 TDA). So far, most subprojects have completed compensation for affected households. Thus, monitoring results of the 8th monitoring mainly focus on the evaluation of resettlement plan, the possibility of livelihood improvement, satisfaction level of affected people, efficiency of resettlement plan.

75. **Resettlement implementation:** In general, compensation, assistance and resettlement of subprojects in 3 provinces Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Quang Binh have been completed and implemented, complying with policy of the donors and current regulations of the Government without complaint.

76. Internal monitoring reports have been established with data which needs to be monitored and reflects the resettlement progress as well as emerging issues.

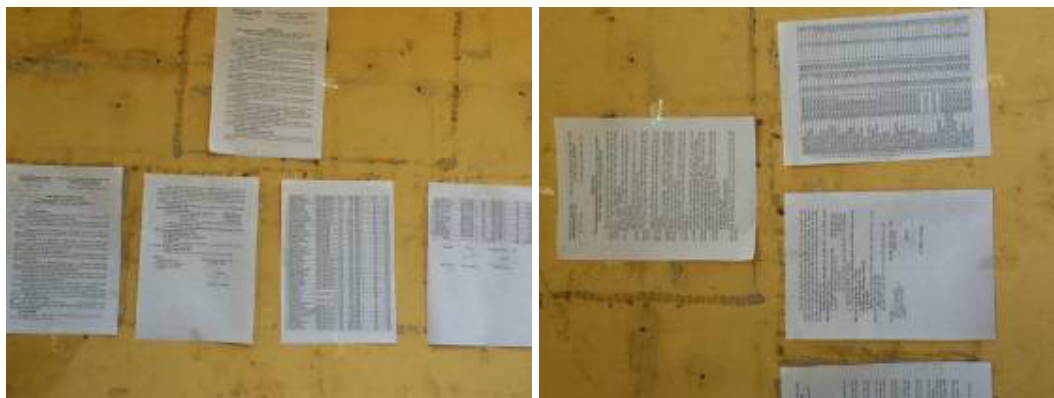
77. **The possibility of livelihood improvement:** Most interviewed households are satisfied with project policy to minimize negative impacts and improve the livelihoods of affected households. The income of households after the project investment has increased, gradually improving the living standards of local people and local economy. Overall, resettlement objectives have been achieved; life and production of affected households especially severely affected households have been stabilized and gradually improved.

78. **Level of satisfaction:** local community and affected people are satisfied with the efficiency of the subprojects. Market subprojects facilitate trade; transport subprojects create favorable conditions for social services; irrigation subprojects provide stable and sufficient water for cultivation; water supply projects help community to have access to clean water, improve the environment.

79. **The effectiveness of RP:** the implementation of RP helps to properly identify subproject affected households, facilitates compensation and assistance of the affected households. The efficiency of resettlement plan is practical with affected households and local community. Moreover, lessons learnt from resettlement issue will be helpful for provincial project management units, related agencies in implementing future projects.



## APENDIX OF MONITORING IMAGES



Public information on inventory of subprojects (Thanh Hoa province)



Information signal on subproject





Consultancy, group discussion (Thanh Hoa)



Intercommune road Dien Binh-Dien Nguyen, the right dyke of Mo river, Dien Van bridge (Nghe An) has been put into operation



Subprojects of transportation, provincial market of Quang Binh province have been put into operation