

Social Monitoring Report

July 2010

VIE: Ho Chi Minh City-Long Thanh-Dau Giay
Expressway Project

Prepared by EPC Co., Ltd. for the Viet Nam Expressway Corporation under the Ministry of Transport and the Asian Development Bank.

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**Investment and Environment Protection
Consultation Company EPC
(E.P.C Co., LTD)
No: 161/ EPC/2010**

*Submission of 6th external monitoring report
on implementation of the RP of "HLD
Expressway project"*

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
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Ho Chi Minh City, August 19th 2010

**TO: - HO CHI MINH-LONG THANH-DAU GIAY EXPRESSWAY PROJECT
MANAGEMENT UNIT
- NIPPON KOEI**

- Based on the agreement signed between the Investment and Environment Protection Consultation Company EPC (EPC Co.,LTD) as the external monitoring agency (EMA) and the Joint Venture (JV) of NIPPON KOEI, KRI and MKE dated September 22nd, 2008 ref. the external monitoring (EM) on implementation of the resettlement plan (RP) of the Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway project;
- Based on draft of the sixth monitoring report prepared by the EMA and sent to the Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway Project Management Unit (EPMU HLD) in July 2010,
- Based on comments, ideas of EPMU HLD on the draft and revision of the EMA.

EPC Co., LTD would like to submit the official report of 6th external monitoring attached to the document. The report consists of 10 copies in Vietnamese and 10 copies in English.

Sincerely yours,

Send to:

- As above
- Store at the office of EPC

**EPC Co.,LTD
DIRECTOR**



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Hanoi, September 15, 2010

Ref. No. 471 VEC-DA

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Subject: Loan 2374-VIE (SF): Ho Chi Minh City – Long Thanh – Dau Giay Expressway Technical Assistance Project – Independent Monitoring Report on Implementing the Resettlement Plan (the sixth time)

Dear Mr. Konishi,

Based on project implementation progress, Vietnam Expressway Corporation (VEC) has prepared Independent Monitoring Report on Implementing the Resettlement Plan (the sixth time) under above Project mentioned. Therefore, we would like to submit this document to ADB for review and concurrence.

Thank you for your support and assistance.

Best regards,



Dr. Mai Tuan Anh
Deputy General Director
Vietnam Expressway Corporation

Cc: Mr. Tran Xuan Sanh, General Director
EPMU HLD
File in PD

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Transport and Urban Development Division
SOUTHEAST ASIA DEPARTMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

RP	Resettlement plan
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
VEC	Vietnam Expressway Corporation
EPMU HLD	Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway Project Management Unit
APs	Affected person(s)
PAHs	Project affected household(s)
LURC	Land use right certificate
DCC	District Compensation Council
PC	People's Committee
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
EPC Co.,LTD	Investment and Environment Protection Consultation Company EPC
TOR	Term of reference
EMA	External monitoring agency
ADB	Asian Development Bank
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Co-operation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
SGIA	Second Generation Imprest Accounts
MOT	Ministry of Transport
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
HLD/ HLD project	Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway project

PART I. GENERAL

The independent monitoring on implementation of the resettlement plan (RP) of HLD expressway project is mobilized discontinuously within 25 months, corresponding to 8 monitoring times and reports. This is the sixth monitoring. All data in the report is updated until July 15th 2010.

1.1 Project background

The HLD Expressway is designed to ensure safety for high speed (120kph) vehicles, especially heavy means of transport. It will be a toll-expressway with entrances/exits strictly controlled by toll stations. The expressway is owned and operated by the Viet Nam Expressway Corporation (VEC) under the Ministry of Transport (MOT). VEC has established the Southern Expressway Projects Management Unit (has been changed to Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway project management unit abbreviated to “EPMU HLD”) in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) which is responsible for the management of the detailed design and construction of the Expressway.

1.1.1 Location of the project

The project is located between Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai province. It is a part of the national expressway network. The project starts at the interchange with the ring road No.2 (km 4+000) and ends at center of Dau Giay roundabout (km 54+953). Length of the project is about 51 km. (Figure 1.1)

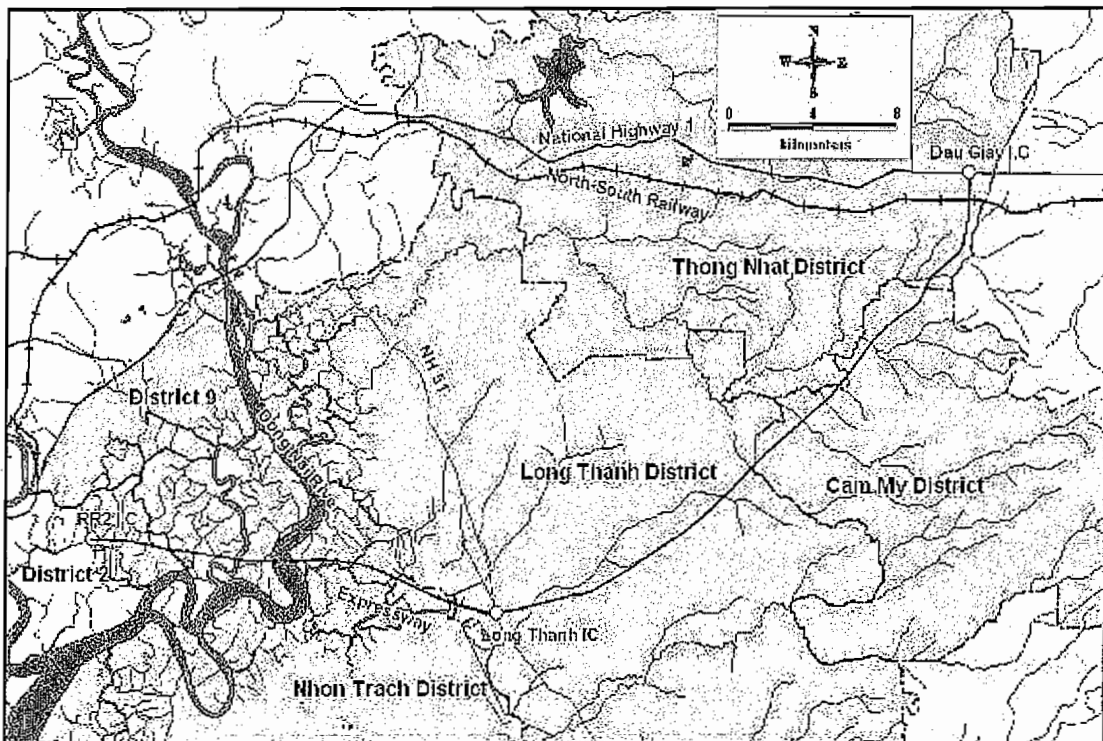


Figure 1. Location of the project and affected districts

In the first stage, 4 lanes (2 lanes in each direction) will be constructed. The expressway will traverse Long Truong, Long Phuoc, Truong Thanh and Phu Huu wards in District 9 of HCMC, a new bridge over the Dong Nai River, Long Thanh, Nhon Trach, Cam My, and Thong Nhat districts of Dong Nai province. The

construction of the HLD Expressway will play a significant role in supporting regional and national economic development, improving transportation and accelerating exterior communications along and at the ends of the expressway. The expressway will be a part of the national expressway network, an eastbound arterial route of the city and will also serve for the plan to develop a new international airport in Long Thanh district of Dong Nai province.

It starts at the interchange with the ring road No.2 (currently under construction) in District 9 of HCMC to the Dong Nai river. This section has a comparatively straight flat terrain. To pass the Dong Nai river, it needs to build an 2.2 km-long-concrete bridge over the Dong Nai river. Therefore, it needs two access roads at each end of the bridge to reach a navigation height of approximately 30 meters. From the bridge to Nhon Trach and Long Thanh districts, including Long Thanh townlet, its terrain is comparatively straight and flat too. From the intersection with the National Highway No.51, the expressway traverses the transitional area between the plain of the Dong Nai River and the Xuan Loc Highland. The terrain is mostly gently sloping down and then sloping up at the end of the road. The expressway ends at the intersection with the National Highway No.1 at Dau Giay.

The land acquired for the expressway is partly residential land but mostly agricultural land. There will be 5 small bridges in District 9 section. For approximately 6.6 kilometers of its length in District 9 from kilometer 4+200 to kilometer 10+800 on the eastern side of the Tac River, there will be an elevated viaduct. The bridge over the Tac River is a part of the viaduct. It plans to build underpasses or overpasses for local travelling at existing roads and to residential areas.

1.1.2 Scope of the project

The HLD project is started at the Ring Road No.2 to Dau Giay with a length of 51 km. The expressway has 3 interchanges, 12 small and medium bridges, 1 big bridge (Long Thanh bridge) and an intelligent transmission system ITS. Main parameters for the project are summarized in table 1.

Table 1: Main parameters of the project

Category	Item	Quantity	Note
Total length (Km)	Road Bridge/Elevated viaduct	40,485m 10,515m	79% 21%
Bridge	Elevated viaduct Small bridges Long Thanh bridge	6,517m 2,277m 2,120m	Over the Tac River 12 small bridges Equalizing concrete box girder with a slope of 4%
Interchange		3 interchanges	RR2, National highway No.51, Dau Giay
Operation and maintenance system	Toll station Traffic direction center	3 stations 1 center	Railing gate
Other	Technical maintenance station Management center	2 stations 2 centers	At Km 11 and Km 41

The project construction is divided into six construction bidding packages and one general package EPC, including entire work related to designing, supplying materials/equipments and constructing for establishing an intelligent transmission system (ITS) recommended by the PPTA group of ADB and JICA (SAPROF). Construction packages are represented in table 2 and figure 1.2. The construction packages No.1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4 are used the loan from JICA. The packages No.5 and 6 are used the loan from ADB.

Table 2: Main components of each bidding package

Bidding package	Section 1 Km4+000- Km11+000 RR2 – Dong Nai River (7 km)	Section 2 Km11+000- Km14+100 Dong Nai river (3.1 km)	Section 3 Km14+100- Km23+900 Dong Nai river – interchange at National Highway No.51 (9.8 km)	Section 5&6 Km23+900- Km55+300 National Highway No.51 to Dau Giay (31.4 km)
Contract	Package 1A Package 1B	Package 2	Package 3	Package 5 Km23+900- Km37+800, Package 6 Km37+800- Km55+300
	Package 4 (ITS-general package EPC)			
Main component	Elevated viaduct Interchange at RR2 (6 km)	Long Thanh bridge Technical maintenance station	Road Weak ground treatment National Road No.51	Road Technical maintenance station Dau Giay interchange



Figure 2. Construction packages of the project

1.2 Implementation progress of the project

Until July 10th 2010, about 94% of the plane had been handed over for the construction as estimated. Implementation progress of the project is represented in the table below:

Table 3: Implementation progress of the project

TT	Package	Implementation progress
1	Package No. 1A Km4+000 - Km7+500 Construction contractor: China Road & Bridge Corporation (CRBC)	<p>Total length of the section is 3.5 km. At the time, 3.15 km had been handed over for the contractor</p> <p>* Temporary works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,870 m in length of sand backfilling for temporary road has been completed; meanwhile, about 2,120 m in length of surface has been completed - Completed the works of calibration for batching plant; - Submitted the mix design for CRBC's own plant and commercial plant; - Sampled PC Strand and anchorage; - Completed to cast 51 nos of concrete blocks in this month; installed casting bed for CB1. Up to now, 59 nos of concrete blocks have been done; - Installed formworks for casting bed CB1-1; - Completed foundation treatment for casting bed CB2/3/4; - Casted concrete for rail support (160 m in length); - Installed the gantry crane. <p>* Site clearance:</p> <p>Completed the works of site clearing for section Km4+000 – Km6+350 and section Km6+700 – Km7+500</p> <p>* Earth work and soft soil improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal unsuitable material has been completed from Km4+000 to Km4+210 (left side); - Sand backfilling for ponding has been completed from Km4+000 to Km4+210 (left side); - Sand blanket (coarse sand) has been completed Km4+000 to Km4+050 (left side); - PVD installing has been completed from Km4+000 to Km4+040 (left side)

TT	Package	Implementation progress
		<p>* Bridge substructure: Preparation for second non-working pile</p>
2	<p>Package No. 1B Km7+500- Km11+000 Construction contractor: CIENCO 6 & CIENCO 8 Joint Venture</p>	<p>Total length of the section is 3,5 Km. At the time, 3.4 km had been handed over for the contractor</p> <p>* Temporary works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary road: 2.840 m in length of sand backfilling for temporary road has been completed; 800 m in length of aggregate filling for temporary road has been completed; - Batching plant: The construction for batching plant is going on. The foundation for batching plant has been completed. The equipment for batching plant are under mobilization; - Site laboratory: The building of site laboratory has been completed. Mobilization and calibration of equipments are going on. - Casting yard: The preparation works including sand filling for the casting yard No.1&2 has been completed. <p>* Site clearance: The works of site clearing on land has been finished 97%.</p> <p>* Bridge substructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executing the loading test and strain gauge measurement: Good result; - Submitted test report on May 24th 2010; - Coring test and humus test to be carried out.
3	<p>Package 2 Km11+000 - Km14+100 Construction contractor: CIENCO 6 & CIENCO 8 Joint Venture</p>	<p>Total length of the section is 3.1 km. At the time, 2.75 km had been handed over for the contractor</p> <p>* Temporary construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service road at HCMC site had worked 45% quantity; - Finished survey works; - Construction yard gather material at Km11+960 to Km12+040; - Site laboratory is constructing and mobilizing equipment about 30% quantities; - Batching plane is progressing to prepare. It gets 25% quantities. <p>* Hand over of the land: Land clearance works and fill sand had been finished for 1.6 km in HCMC and 1.15 km in Dong Nai province</p>
4	<p>Package No. 3 Km14+100- Km23+900 Construction contractor: POSCO E & C</p>	<p>Total length of the section is 9.8 km. At the time, 8.65 km had been handed over for the contractor (from Km 14+100 – Km 22+750)</p> <p>* Temporary works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The site laboratory and office under construction at Km 22+300 on the left side; - Temporary work as Dong Mon temporary bridge and jetty at Ngon Cung will start on early July 2010. <p>* Survey works: The summary of survey works that have been done as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of checking control points: 46/46 points; - Additional control points: 17 points; - Completion of checking levels: 15,7 km;

TT	Package	Implementation progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of cross section: 5,0/9,8 Km; - Completion of profile section: 5,0/9,8 Km. <p>* Site clearance: The works of site clearing and site handing had been finished for 8.65 km (from Km 14+100 – Km 22+750)</p>
5	Package No. 4 ITS General package EPC	At the time, a short-list had been finished; the bidding plan was under approval by Ministry of Transport. After the plan is approved, the investor will issue bidding invitation records.
6	Package No. 5 & 6	<p>The bidding had been finished</p> <p>Records of the two packages had been submitted to Ministry of Transport and ADB for consideration. ADB had been issued letter for approval of the two packages.</p> <p>Site clearance: Main items which had been finished include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Package 5: Finished site clearance about 13.1 Km/13.9 Km; + Package 6: Finished site clearance about 16.5 Km/17.1 Km

PART II. INDEPENDENT MONITORING ON THE RP IMPLEMENTATION

RP implementation is a complicated task and related to social safeguard. Therefore, international sponsors always request a monitoring system on implementation of the RP, including: (i) internal monitoring by the investor; (ii) monitoring by sponsors and (iii) external monitoring by an independent agency. The external monitoring is to supply independent and objective information about issues arising during the RP implementation and to prove that the RP implementation is complied with the approved one and then to propose solutions to deal with existing issues if any.

Contents of this part consist of: (i) tasks of the external monitoring agency (EMA) and (ii) monitoring methods which were used in the sixth monitoring.

2.1 Main tasks of the EMA

Main objects of the independent monitoring are to check and assess periodically following issues: (i) achievement of the resettlement objectives through the RP implementation; (ii) changes in living standards and way of earning of PAHs; (iii) restoration of the socio-economic status for PAHs; (iv) effectiveness and guarantee of entitlements for PAHs and (v) necessity for application of mitigation measures. By the RP monitoring and assessment, we can learn some lessons for planning and preparing policies in the future. This can be done through post-resettlement study and assessment carried out within 6-12 months after the RP implementation is completed.

2.2 Monitoring methods

Since RP activities usually take place during a prolonged time and each stage will have different activities, therefore different methods will be used in each stage of the project. At the sixth monitoring time, the RP had been updated in all districts and ADB approved updated RP stage-by-stage. The RP was continuously being updated and implemented. Therefore, in this report, the consultant only represents monitoring methods relating to the RP implementation and update activities. Monitoring/information collection methods include: (i) Studying documents and records; (ii) Discussing some activities relating to the RP implementation and update with key stakeholders.

2.2.1 Study documents and records

In the sixth monitoring, documents and records which were studied by the EMA are updated RPs of districts prepared by social consultant and approved by ADB, checked compensation records at DCCs during the compensation payment, checked complaint petitions and complaint resolution. These tasks have been carried out by the EMA continuously from the third through the sixth monitoring as the compensation payment mostly took place in this stage.

2.2.2 Discussing some activities relating to the RP with the project staff

Discussing with staff of EPMU HLD some issues such as (i) implementation progress of the project, mostly relating to design, bidding and site-handing for the construction; (ii) progress of reimbursement and money transference to DCCs; (iii) manpower of EPMU HLD for implementation of the RP; (iv) DMS and RP update; (v) Development of income recovery programs such as proposed programs, capital sources and estimated implementation time.

2.2.3 Monitoring on payment at field

Since August 2009, the payment has been carried out in all five DCCs and was divided into many spells. The EMA was requested to witness and monitor the payment for all PAHs. EPC Co.,LTD assigned many staff to be present at and witness all payment spells. Monitoring on payment at field includes (i) checking legal documents which prove that PAHs are identified correctly and if the payment is complied with requirements of GoV and ADB, for example ID, register books, land/house use right certificates and authorized letters... (ii) Witnessing the payment and signing minutes of compensation payment.

2.2.4 Interviewing PAHs, focusing on severely affected HHs and vulnerable groups

Interviewing vulnerable groups and severely affected HHs in order to study and assess their economic recovery possibility. The interview was carried out (i) at the time of monitoring on compensation payment and (ii) by questionnaires.

- For this project, the EMA is requested to monitor and witness the payment for PAHs. Monitoring teams met and discussed with PAHs prior to the time of payment. The discussion used to be combined with opening questions of the consultant to focus on the compensation, the pre-project employment and income of PAHs and their plans for the future. Since then the consultant could grasp their opinions and attitudes towards their concerns. Objects of unofficial interview are random PAHs, not identified which categories.

- Official interview was based on structured questionnaire. Interviewing based on structured questionnaire was also focused on compensation, relocation and income recovery.

Monitoring/information collection methods which were used in the sixth monitoring are summarized in the table below:

Table 4: Monitoring/information collection methods in the sixth monitoring time

Date	Location	Discussed issues	Participant
December 31 st 2009 – July 15 th 2010	5 DCCs and at locations of compensation payment	Monitored on compensation payment, interviewed and discussed unofficially	- DCCs; - PAHs.
July 5 th 2010	EPMU HLD	- Existing issues represented in the report of the fifth monitoring time and responses of EPMU HLD - Implementation progress of the project, RP update and disbursement from VEC to DCC, balance of compensation records; - Support of EPMU HLD for the monitoring team	Staff of EPMU HLD
July 6 th 2010	CC of Thong Nhat district	- Implementation progress of DMS, compensation calculation and payment - Situation of compensation payment for PAHs; - Preparation progress of resettlement sites, number of PAHs who casted lots for resettlement plots; - Situation of complaints and complaint resolution of PAHs;	Staff of DCCs
July 6 th 2010	CC of Cam My district		
July 7 th 2010	CC of Long Thanh district		
July 8 th 2010	CC of district 9		
July 8 th 2010	CC of Nhon Trach district		
July 6 th 2010 - July 8 th 2010	PAHs	- Some issues relating to compensation, relocation and living standards; - Interviewed officially by questionnaires	PAHs

2.3 Existing issues represented in the fifth monitoring report

There were some existing issues relating to the RP implementation represented in the fifth monitoring report. Resolution situation of all the issues until the sixth monitoring is represented in the table below:

Table 5: Existing issues in the fifth monitoring and resolution situation

No	Existing issues	Recommendation of IMA	Resolution situation
1	Resettlement allocation for PAHs in Thong Nhat and Long Thanh districts was too late	Allocate resettlement for the PAHs soon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Thong Nhat district, a resettlement site had been ready but had not been allocated for PAHs yet; - In Long Thanh district: The Long An resettlement site was under urgent construction in order to be allocated for PAHs at the end of July 2010
2	Directly paying the vocational training assistance for PAHs	Directly pay the assistance for HHs who could not participate in the training courses	Did not accept
3	Compensation price framework for some special cases	Issue the price framework soon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Long Thanh district: issued the price framework; - In district 9: issued the applied unit cost; - In Cam My district: had not issued approval documents on compensated cost for HHs who rent land of 2 military units
4	Solving some complaints and queries of local people	Supplement and pay immediately for some cases which had been found out mistakes in compensation calculation	Done

PART III. FINDINGS FROM THE SIXTH MONITORING

The RP implementation during the sixth monitoring (since April 15th 2010 until July 15th 2010) was continuously making a good progress. It is one of rare big projects which have such quick compensation progress. The RP implementation was under urgent payment and land acquisition. The compensation payment has been carried out in all the districts and nearly completed. Until July 15th 2010, since the updated RPs had been approved, 1,201 PAHs had received compensation (included HHs whose compensation amount had been sent to the bank), accounting for 1,201/1,208 = 99% of PAHs and 99% of reimbursement. At the monitoring time, the income recovery programs had been started in Thong Nhat, Long Thanh and Nhon Trach. In this monitoring report, the consultant also generalizes all activities related to the RP implementation, firstly the RP update.

3.1 The RP implementation and update

3.1.1 Planned stages of RP update and progress of approval

Until July 15th 2010, the second stage updated RPs prepared by the technical assistance consultant were approved by ADB on March 30th 2010. The third stage updated RPs for Thong Nhat and Cam My districts were approved in June, 2010. As for the third stage updated RPs for Long Thanh district and district 9 were being revised by technical assistance consultant based on comments of ADB specialists. Progress of RP update in all the districts is represented in the table below:

Table 6: Planned stages of updated RP and progress of approval until July 15th 2010

No	District	No. of stages as planned	No. of HHs approved by ADB in the first stage	No. of HHs approved by ADB in the second stage	No. of HHs approved by ADB in the third stage
1	District 9	3	166 (165 HHs + 01 organization)	48 HHs + assistance and bonus for handing over plane in a timely manner for HHs approved in 1 st stage + power system	Under finalization based on comments of ADB specialist
2	Nhon Trach district	1	63 HHs		
3	Long Thanh district	3	130 HHs	281 HHs + 02 organizations + power system	Under finalization based on comments of ADB specialist

No	District	No. of stages as planned	No. of HHs approved by ADB in the first stage	No. of HHs approved by ADB in the second stage	No. of HHs approved by ADB in the third stage
4	Cam My district	3	91 (90 HHs + 01 organization)	82 HHs + 02 organizations	52 HHs + supplemented 10 HHs + 01 organization (Dong Nai Rubber Company)
5	Thong Nhat district	3	145 HHs	10 HHs + 01 organization	51 HHs + 01 organization (Kim Dong primary school)

Decree 69/2009/ND-CP issued by GoV dated August 13th 2009 stipulates additionally on planning, land price, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement and became effective since October 01st 2009. The decree mentioned some new policies in compensation/assistance, for example: HHs who have main income sources from agriculture but not provided land-by-land will be entitled to career change and employment creation assistance with one of following options: (i) cash assistance from 1.5-5 times of agricultural land for entire acquired land area, or (ii) one residential plot or one apartment or one business plot. In accordance with regulations of GoV, Dong Nai province's PC issued decision No. 20/2010/QD-UBND on assistance policies and eligibility, procedures of resettlement arrangement in the event of land acquisition by the State within Dong Nai province and became effective since April 15th 2010. Applied scope of the decision is *"The decision is applied for land acquisition of projects or components of the projects whereof the compensation, assistance and resettlement options are prepared and approved after the effective date (April 15th 2010). The projects or components whereof the compensation, assistance and resettlement options which are prepared and approved before the effective date are not applied"*.

In the third stage updated RP report of Thong Nhat, Cam My and Long Thanh, the technical assistance consultant applied compensation policies of the above decision of Dong Nai province. At the time, Dong Nai province's PC had not decided whether the decision would be applied for the PAHs whose compensation options are approved in the third stage. The investor was working with localities about the issues.

3.1.2 Progress of design of income recovery programs

The income recovery programs for severely affected households of HLD project in Cam My, Thong Nhat, Long Thanh and Nhon Trach had been designed by the technical assistance consultant and were approved by ADB on December 15th 2009

with 3.64 billion VND. As for district 9, the programs were also approved by ADB on July 1st 2010 with 2.36 billion VND.

In Dong Nai province, after the income restoration programs had been approved by ADB, VEC signed contracts with some organizations such as district farmer associations and Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center for the implementation. Until the sixth monitoring time, VEC had transferred money to these organizations.

In district 9, since the income restoration programs have just been approved by ADB, VEC has not signed contracts with related agencies for the implementation yet. Although ADB suggested that the assistance amount not be transfer to Fund 156 of HCMC, until the time, PC of HCMC did not have any ideas for this. At the time, VEC was preparing a document for sending to PC of district 9 on the implementation of income restoration programs.

Table 7: Signed contracts for implementation of income recovery programs and amount transferred to organizations by VEC

No	Organization	Contents of contracts	Implementation cost (VND)	Transferred amount (VND)
1	Farmer Association of Thong Nhat district	Implementing intensive agriculture activities for severely affected HHs of HLD within Thong Nhat district, Dong Nai province (based on income restoration programs of the project)	404,451,300	80,890,260
2	Farmer Association of Cam My district	Implementing intensive agriculture activities for severely affected HHs of HLD within Cam My district, Dong Nai province (based on income restoration programs of the project)	604,935,760	120,935,760
3	Farmer Association of Nhon Trach district	Implementing intensive agriculture activities for severely affected HHs of HLD within Nhon Trach district, Dong Nai province (based on income restoration programs of the project)	210,797,400	42,159,480
4	Farmer Association of Long Thanh district	Implementing intensive agriculture activities for severely affected HHs of HLD within Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province (based on income restoration programs of the project)	1,068,969,000	213,793,800
5	Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center	<i>Vocational training, employment creation and career consulting</i> for severely affected HHs of HLD within Long Thanh, Nhon Trach, Thong Nhat and Cam My district, Dong Nai province (based on income restoration programs of the project)	957,440,000	191,488,000
6	Long Thanh-Nhon Trach	<i>Intensive industry</i> for severely affected HHs of HLD within Long	393,800,000	78,760,000

No	Organization	Contents of contracts	Implementation cost (VND)	Transferred amount (VND)
	Vocational Training Center	Thanh, Nhon Trach, Thong Nhat and Cam My district, Dong Nai province (based on income restoration programs of the project)		

Farmer Association of Thong Nhat district organized 2 meetings at two communes, namely Xuan Thanh and Lo 25 with presence of related agencies, associations and affected HHs. At the meetings, PAHs selected the pilot models which they would participate in. At the time, the Farmer Association of Thong Nhat district was re-surveying conditions of the PAHs in order to apply the most suitable models for the HHs.

For Farmer Association of Long Thanh district: The technical assistance consultant co-operated with the Farmer Association to select severely affected HHs to participate in pilot intensive agriculture models belonging to income restoration programs of Dong Nai province at 6 affected communes/townlets. All the meetings had been recorded in minutes with sufficient signatures of stakeholders. The Long Thanh Farmer Association also negotiated with farmer HHs that the variety would be used capital sources of income restoration programs to buy for the HHs but farmers have to bear expenses of the care, feed, medicines... With such negotiation, investment expenses of the programs are decreased; moreover, more HHs can participate in the programs. The contribution of PAHs on the programs will improve their participation, responsibilities as well as interests in the implementation. Since the survey on the needs, expectations of PAHs for designing income restoration programs has been conducted for more than 2 years, some programs were not appropriate for current local conditions as well as expectations of PAHs. To solve the problem, the technical assistance consultant and Long Thanh had discussed for the programs which would be implemented (see the explanation of the technical assistance consultant in Annex 8). The adjustment of implemented models increased number of PAHs who participate in the programs from 13 HHs (as original design) to 24 HHs but the implementation cost did not change. This means that the income restoration programs become more effective. At the time, the technical assistance consultant was asking permission of ADB and VEC for the adjustment. If ADB and VEC agree to, the technical assistance consultant will co-operate with Long Thanh Farmer Association to prepare annex of the contract to adjust some models which mentioned in the previous contract.

Cam My Farmer Association had organized meetings to select PAHs who participate in which models and 10 HHs had been selected. At the time, the association resurveyed the actual conditions and expectations of PAHs. It was identified that there were 2 suitable models, namely cow and pig husbandry. Therefore, it also needs to

adjust models mentioned in the contract signed between Cam My Farmer Association and VEC.

Nhon Trach Farmer Association was planning to organize meetings in order to consult with PAHs about their expectations of proposed models and select PAHs for the models implementation.

For vocational training, employment creation and career consultancy for PAHs implemented by Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center: the center co-operated with the technical assistance consultant, Compensation Councils of Long Thanh and Nhon Trach and local authorities to prepare list of people who want to participate in the training courses. After the list was prepared, the center conducted the resurvey, selected persons, prepared list of trained careers, disseminated information about the careers, consulted about the careers and prepared list of trainees for each career at the two districts. The training activities will be conducted in Thong Nhat and Cam My. Implementation progress of training activities is generalized below:

Table 8: Progress of training, employment creation and career consultancy in Nhon Trach and Long Thanh districts

Time	Location	Number of HHs as estimated	Activities	Expected careers
22, 24, 26, June 2010	Binh An commune Binh Son commune	5 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveyed expectations of PAHs about trained careers; - Selected trainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graphic designer; - Driver; - Cooking; - Tailoring.
27, 28, 29, 30 June 2010	Long An commune Long Thanh townlet	33 12		
01, 02 July 2010	Tam An commune	2		
03, 04 July 2010	An Phuoc commune	2		
17 June 2010	Phuoc Thien commune	26		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveyed expectations of PAHs about trained careers; - Selected trainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graphic designer; - Driver; - Cooking.

For intensive industry activities implemented by Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center: the center co-operated with the technical assistance consultant, Compensation Councils of Long Thanh and Nhon Trach and local authorities to prepare list of people who want to participate in training courses. After the list was prepared, the center resurveyed, selected persons, prepared list of trained careers, disseminated information about the careers, consulted about the careers and prepared list of trainees based on each trained career at the two districts. The training activities

will be implemented in Thong Nhat and Cam My. Implementation progress of training activities is generalized below:

Table 9: Progress of intensive industry activities in Nhon Trach and Long Thanh districts

Time	Location	Number of HHs as estimated	Activities	Expected careers
22, 24, 26, June 2010	Binh An commune Binh Son commune	1 1	- Surveyed expectations of PAHs about trained careers; - Selected participants	- Motorbike repairment shop; - Tailoring; - Hairdressing; - Cooking.
27, 28, 29, 30 June 2010	Long An commune Long Thanh townlet	19 6		
01, 02 July 2010	Tam An commune	0		
03, 04 July 2010	An Phuoc commune	1		
17 June 2010	Phuoc Thien commune	4	- Surveyed expectations of PAHs about trained careers; - Selected participants	- Hairdressing; - Cooking.

3.1.3 Progress of the DMS until July 15th 2010

Until July 15th 2010, the DMS was in the main finished in all the districts. Number of PAHs who had been carried out the asset inventory is presented below:

Table 10: Number of PAHs who had been carried out the DMS until July 15th 2010¹

No	Locality	Number of PAHs		No. of PAHs who had been carried out DMS	
		According to the approved RP report	In reality until July 15 th 2010	No. of PAHs	Percentage (%) (compared with reality)
1	District 9 - HCMC	220	220	220	100%
2	Nhon Trach district	63	63	63	100%
3	Long Thanh district	502	620	620	100%
4	Cam My district	186	184	184	100%
5	Thong Nhat district	152	158	158	100%
	Total	1,123	1,245	1,245	100%

The previous monitoring reports mentioned 34 DMS records wherein DMS was carried out in the absence of the owners in District 9. Until the sixth monitoring time,

¹ This data is not included PAHs at following locations: (i) intersections, overpasses, underpasses within Cam My and Thong Nhat districts; (ii) Technical maintenance center.

12 HHs had come to the DCC and suggested re-inventorying. The re-inventory had also been finished with some minor differences in quantity (mostly number of affected trees). DCC of district 9 had supplemented the lacked assets and submitted supplementary compensation options to PC of district 9 for the issue of supplementary decisions.

In Long Thanh district, some plots at Tam An commune were considered as alluvial ground along the river (according to land acquisition map and document No.201, these plots belong to river/canal land) which were being used by 6 local households for planting fruit-trees and nipa (they had not been granted LURC). These households required to be compensated for their affected trees. Since the land acquisition map does not show conformation and area of the plot, Long Thanh DCC could not conduct the asset inventory. At the time, PC of Long Thanh district sent document No. 1723/UBND-KT dated June 4th 2010 to PC of province and related provincial departments for reporting on the issue and asking for direction.

As for HHs at underpasses, overpasses, intersections in Thong Nhat, Cam My and Long Thanh districts, the DMS had been finished and the compensation options were under preparation.

3.1.4 Progress of survey, appraisalment and approval of the replacement cost until July 15th 2010

Until July 15th 2010, Dong Nai Valuation Corporation issued valuation certificates for 2010, including: (i) Valuation certificate No. 389/TDG-CT dated March 29th 2010 for land use right; (ii) Valuation certificate No. 388/TDG-CT dated March 29th 2010 for house, construction objects, machines and devices; (iii) Valuation certificate No. 387/TDG-CT dated March 29th 2010 for crops and trees. For district 9, the Southern Valuation and Information Joint-Stock Company was responsible for the replacement cost valuation. The document issued by the external valuer showed that the unit costs which were valued in the fourth time had not been changed compared with the previous one.

Besides, there were some other issues taken note as follows:

- In Cam My district: PC of Dong Nai province had not issued any official documents on the compensation/assistance cost for some HHs who used land of 2 military units including E 657 (Regiment under Army Ordnance Bureau-Military Zone No.7) and E 646 (Regiment under convalescent center-Military Zone No.7). A conclusion at the meeting dated June 14th 2010 presided over by Dong Nai Environment and Natural Resources Department represented that *"...For the HHs who rent land of the two military units for production, according to regulations at items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated December 3rd 2004 of GoV, the HHs are not entitled to compensation. The meeting suggests PC of Dong Nai province should consider assistance for these HHs based on their land use process"*.

- In Long Thanh district: For identification of land price of some land plots which do not have any access road at An Phuoc commune, PC of Dong Nai province responded on price framework, concretely: *“Agreed to apply residential land cost at position 4 for compensation, assistance for some land plots which do not have any access road in Dong Nai province as regulations at items 1 and 2 of article 6 of decision No. 86/2009/QĐ-UBND dated December 21st 2009 issued by Dong Nai province...”*.

- In district 9: PC of HCMC issued document No. 2125/UBND-DTMT dated May 12th 2010 on temporarily using agricultural land cost for calculating assistance for land of labor union of the Southern Steel Company in HLD project.

3.1.5 Preparation, submission and approval of detailed compensation options

Basing on DMS data and approved costs for all assets, DCCs will prepare detailed compensation options and then submit them to Provincial Appraisal Council for approval. Until July 15th 2010, the preparation of detailed compensation options had been started in all the districts. Progress of the detailed compensation option preparation and approval is represented in detail below:

Table 11: Progress of detailed compensation option preparation and approval

No	District	Number of PAHs			
		According updated RP	In reality until July 15 th 2010 ²	Submitted compensation options	Approved compensation options
1	District 9	220	220	220	220
2	Nhon Trach district	63	63	63	63
3	Long Thanh district	502	620	620	597
4	Cam My district	186	184	184	170
5	Thong Nhat district	152	158	158	158
	Total	1,123	1,245	1,245	1,208

In district 9: after direction of PC of HCMC, CC of district 9 calculated compensation cost for land of labor union of the Southern Steel Company.

In Long Thanh district: CC of Long Thanh district prepared compensation records for 23 HHs and submitted for approval, but the records had not been approved yet. The 23 records had been submitted on April 15th 2010. At the time, Decision No. 20/2010/QĐ-UBND dated April 5th 2010 on assistance policies, eligibility and procedure of resettlement consideration in the event of land acquisition by the State

² The data in reality was provided by DCCs

within Dong Nai province had become effective. Therefore, Appraisal Council was considering application of decision No. 20/2010/QD-UBND for the 23 HHs.

In Cam My district, the PC of Cam My district submitted document No. 71/TTr-HDBT dated June 23rd 2010 to suggest appraisal of compensation, assistance options for the third and the supplementary spells at Song Nhan and Xuan Que communes of Cam My district. Until the monitoring time, the appraisal had not been finished yet.

3.1.6 Transferring money from VEC to DCCs for the compensation payment

Based on decisions on the approval of detailed compensation options, DCCs prepared financial plans and submitted them to VEC, and then VEC transferred compensation money to DCCs for payment. Since the fifth through the sixth monitoring time, VEC did not transfer any more money to DCCs since the reimbursement of the transferred amount had not been finished yet. Amount transferred to DCCs by VEC until July 15th 2010 is represented in the table below:

Table 12: The amount that VEC had transferred to DCCs until July 15th 2010

No	DCCs	Amount that had been transferred by VEC (VND)
1	DCC of district 9	367,896,681,200
2	DCC of Long Thanh district	143,462,933,262
3	DCC of Nhon Trach district	12,803,414,000
4	DCC of Cam My district	40,300,000,000
5	DCC of Thong Nhat district	34,200,000,000
	Grand total	598,663,028,462
	Convert to USD	31,508,580 USD³

3.1.7 Compensation payment

Once PAHs agree to the project, they all expect to receive the compensation soon. After compensation unit costs were approved and announced to PAHs, most of PAHs agreed to and wanted to be paid compensation soon to stabilize their living. So far, all five districts have paid compensation for PAHs from money transferred by VEC. Compensation progress for PAHs until July 15th 2010 is summarized in the table below:

³ Rate exchange 1 USD = 19,000 VND

Table 13: Progress of compensation payment until July 15th 2010

No	Locality	No. of PAHs issued decisions	Total amount	Paid		Sent to the bank	
				No. of HHs	Amount	No. of HHs	Amount
1	District 9	220	363,310,624,200	182	304,883,623,800	38	55,983,686,000
2	Long Thanh district	597	125,324,493,141	483	101,660,296,280	107	21,100,206,345
3	Thong Nhat district	158	25,816,254,186	152	24,671,667,736	6	1,144,586,450
4	Cam My district	170	32,604,226,000	170	32,604,226,000	0	-
	Nhon Trach district	63	12,706,414,000	63	12,706,414,000	0	-
	Grand total (VND)	1,208	559,776,011,527	1,050	476,526,227,816	151	78,228,478,795
	Convert to USD		29,461,579 USD		25,080,327 USD		4,117,288 USD

In general, until July 15th 2010 since updated RPs have been approved, 1,201 HHs had received compensation (included HHs whose compensation amount had been sent to the bank), accounting for $(1,201/1,208) = 99\%$ of PAHs and 99% of reimbursement.

3.1.8 Progress of land acquisition through commitment of PAHs

Until July 15th 2010, progress of land acquisition of the project was very quick. Progress of land acquisition in all districts is generalized below:

Table 14: Progress of the land acquisition in all districts until July 15th 2010

No	Localities	Total land needs to be acquired (km)	Acquired in reality	Percentage (%)
1	District 9	8.6	8.4	98%
2	Long Thanh district	22.2	19.54	88%
3	Nhon Trach district	3.0	3.0	100%
4	Thong Nhat district	6.633	6.633	100%
5	Cam My district	10.55	10.35	98%
	Total	50.983	47.932	94%

The table above shows that in most of the districts, number of PAHs who committed to hand over plane when they received compensation was high. Districts of Nhon Trach, Thong Nhat, Cam My and district 9 had the highest rate. Particularly in Nhon Trach and Thong Nhat district, 100% PAHs committed to hand over plane.

3.2 PAH interview and living rehabilitation assessment

Besides contents of compliance with the approved RP report, in the sixth monitoring time, the consultant also focused on collecting opinions of PAHs and assessment of

living recovery possibility of PAHs. Results of the PAH interview are represented in the table below:

Table 15: Results of PAH interview and remark of the IMA

No	Name of household head	Address	Type of impacts	Opinions of PAHs	Remark of the monitoring team
I Thong Nhat district					
1	Dang Tan Trinh	Hamlet 9/4, Xuan Thanh commune	Relocated HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project; - Requested to be arranged resettlement soon. 	<p>The HH had bought land near the acquired land and built a new house. Total compensation/assistance amount of the HH was 460,665,850 VND, total amount of land buy and house build was 400,000,000 VND. The previous house was a temporary house with only 40 m², however the new house was solidly built with more than 100 m². Their employment did not change compared with the pre-project time. Main income source of the HH is agriculture.</p>
2	Le Van Bo	Tran Hung Dao hamlet, Xuan Thanh commune	Affected house, partially affected land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project; - Suggest to implement the income recovery programs soon. 	<p>The previous house was a temporary house with only 50 m². At the time, the HH rebuilt a solid house with about 77 m² and had construction permit and house ownership certificate. With the good compensation policy of the project, the HH was very happy and supposed that they could build a solid house owing to the project. At the monitoring time, the HH had hedged the remaining land with B40 net in order to keep chicken with assistance of income recovery programs of the project.</p>
3	Nguyen Thi Sau	Tran Hung Dao hamlet, Xuan Thanh commune	Affected house, partially affected land	Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project.	<p>The rebuilt house was more solidly</p> <p>Not any HH members were affected employment due to the project.</p> <p>Impacts of the project on the HH was insignificant.</p>
II Long Thanh district					
1	Tran Thi Nuong	Long Thanh townlet	Relocated HHs	Agreed to compensation/assistance	They were previously acquired 700m ² of land and a grade-4 house with 120 m ² . Total

No	Name of household head	Address	Type of impacts	Opinions of PAHs	Remark of the monitoring team
				policies of the project	compensation/assistance amount was 400 million VND. The HH was allocated a plot in Lien Kim Son resettlement site with 115.5 m ² . Total amount which they had to pay for the resettlement plot was 25 million VND. Cost of house build was about 200 million VND as estimated. They intended to send the remaining amount to the bank for business in the future (at the time, only few HHs built house at the resettlement site, so they could not do business). Infrastructures of resettlement site was better than the previous place. The HH members worked as seasonal hired labours. Thus their employment was not impacted due to the project.
2	Le Thi Thy	Long Thanh townlet	Dependent and relocated HHs	- Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project; - Suggested to decrease fee of infrastructures in resettlement site	The HH was a dependent HH and only compensated for the 75m ² house with 90 million VND. The HH was arranged a resettlement plot in Lien Kim Son site with 120m ² . The HH had to pay 80-120 million VND for infrastructure fee. Thus this was a big difficulty for the HH.
3	Do Ngoc Danh	Long Thanh townlet	Relocated HHs	Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project	The HH was arranged a resettlement plot with 100m ² . At the time, the HH had built a solid house at the resettlement site. Not any HH members were impacted on employment.
4	Le Hoang Tuong Linh	Long Thanh townlet	Dependent and relocated HHs	- Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project; - Suggested to decrease fee of infrastructures	Hộ này thuộc diện hộ ở đậu và chỉ được đền bù cho căn nhà có diện tích 40 m ² với số tiền là 52 triệu đồng. Hộ này được bố trí một nền TĐC trong khu Liên Kim Sơn với diện tích 120 m ² , số tiền hộ này phải đóng cho phần đất và phí xây dựng cơ sở hạ tầng nằm trong khoảng 80-120 triệu

No	Name of household head	Address	Type of impacts	Opinions of PAHs	Remark of the monitoring team
				in resettlement site	đồng. Do vậy đây là một khó khăn lớn cho hộ dân. The HH was a dependent HH and only compensated for the 40m ² house with 52 million VND. The HH was arranged a resettlement plot in Lien Kim Son site with 120m ² . The HH had to pay 80-120 million VND for infrastructure fee. Thus this was a big difficulty for the HH.
5	Vo Thi Tam	Long Thanh townlet	Affected house, partially affected land	- Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project; - Suggested to be relocated and arranged resettlement	The HH remained 46 m ² of land and could rebuild house on their remaining land. Thus, they were not eligible for resettlement arrangement. Not any HH members were impacted on employment.
6	Nguyen Thi My Dung	Long Thanh townlet	Relocated and female headed HH	Agreed to compensation/assistance policies of the project	The HH was arranged a plot in Lien Kim Son resettlement site but had not relocated yet. Since the HH was headed by woman, the relocation was very difficult. Distance from working places and schools to the relocation site was further than to their current house.
7	Vo Thi Xem	Long Thanh townlet	Relocated and social policy HH	- Complained about residential land price, lack of assistance for social policy household; - Difficulties in living rehabilitation.	- Complaint about the land price: The HH required to compensate for land with 770,000 VND/m ² (land price in 2010). However, the HH had been paid compensation in 2009 and at the time, land price was 170,000 VND/m ² . Thus, their complaint was unreasonable. The monitoring team also explained for the HH and they definitely agreed to. According to DCC of Long Thanh, for relocated HHs, they will pay for resettlement plot equivalent to the residential land price which they are compensated (concretely, HH of Mrs. Xem will pay for their resettlement plot with lower amount compared with HHs who are compensated

No	Name of household head	Address	Type of impacts	Opinions of PAHs	Remark of the monitoring team
					in 2010). - Via checking compensation records, it revealed that the HH was not paid assistance for social policy household. At the time, the assistance of the HH was being supplemented by DCC of Long Thanh district - The HH was doing girdle cakes to earn their living but they could not continue the job since land area of a plot in the relocation site is too small. The HH head was old, thus it is difficult for them to change their employment. Their living rehabilitation must be more difficult.
8	Vo Thi By	Long Thanh townlet	Relocated HH and with all members over 60 years old	- Agreed to compensation/ assistance policies of the project; - Suggested to decrease fee of infrastructures in resettlement site	This is a HH with only one old person. The relocation will be very difficult. Besides, compensation amount for their affected temporary house will not be enough for the HH to pay for land use and infrastructure in relocation site.
III District 9					
1	Ly Van Binh	Truong Khanh hamlet, Long Phuoc ward	Relocated HH	Agreed to compensation/ assistance policies of the project	The HH had been casted lost a resettlement plot. However, at the time, the HH had built a house on their remaining land. Their construction materials were salvaged for the new house. Thus construction cost of new house was not much. Impacts of the project on living of the HH were insignificant. Not any HH members were changed employment due to the project.
2	Dang Van Manh	Truong Khanh hamlet, Long Phuoc ward	Relocated HH	Agreed to compensation/ assistance policies of the project	The HH had been casted lost a resettlement plot. However, at the time, the HH had built a house on their remaining land. Impacts of the project on living of the HH were insignificant. Not

No	Name of household head	Address	Type of impacts	Opinions of PAHs	Remark of the monitoring team
					any HH members were changed employment due to the project.
3	Nguyen Van Nho	Truong Khanh hamlet, Long Phuoc ward	Relocated HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed to compensation/ assistance policies of the project; - Wished to draw lots of resettlement apartment soon. 	<p>The HH had bought land and built a house near their previous living place.</p> <p>At the monitoring time, their employment was changed. They set up a tea shop and income was better, enough for their expenditures</p>

Via the information above, we can conclude as follows:

- Houses of the HHs were more solidly rebuilt compared with pre-project time. Infrastructures in relocation sites were better than those in the previous places. However, some dependent HHs who were arranged resettlement would be more difficult in finance since the compensation amount for their affected houses (they were not compensated for land) was small and they had to pay fee for their resettlement plots and infrastructures in relocation sites.
- Although the HHs had to relocate, their income sources were not much impacted since their employment was not changed;
- Living of some HHs met some difficulties in rehabilitation. In spite of that, their living would be better in the future owing to the income restoration programs;
- The main objective of RP which is to ensure that living of PAHs will be improved or at least restored their pre-project living standards was partly achieved.

3.3 Resettlement

3.3.1 Resettlement sites

If relocated HHs prefer to relocate to resettlement sites, the districts will arrange them in residential areas or resettlement sites which have been or are being developed in the districts.

District 9, HCMC, planned to arrange APs at block L of Long Buu-Long Binh site, district 9 and site C4 at Hiep Phu ward. These are residential areas in district 9 which had been developed infrastructures such as electricity, water, internal roads and about 4-5 km far from the area which was acquired land. Based on valuation certificate, PC of district 9 issued decision dated September 14th 2009 on approval of unit cost for transaction of apartments at C4 building, Hiep Phu ward, district 9 and PC of HCMC issued decision No.308/QD-UBND dated August 18th 2009 on approval of unit cost for plots at Long Buu resettlement site for HLD expressway project within district 9.

Long Thanh district has the most number of relocated HHs with about 293 HHs as estimated. PC of Long Thanh district planned to arrange the HHs at 2 resettlement sites, namely (i) Lien Kim Son site and (ii) Long An site:

- Lien Kim Son site is located at Long Thanh townlet. This site had been planned and developed for projects within Long Thanh district for a long time. So far, some infrastructures such as internal roads, electric were available. Of 103 plots in the resettlement site, Long Thanh district planned to arrange 80 plots for HLD project. According to staff of EPMU HLD, VEC had transferred money to buy 80 plots at Lien Kim Son site and the investor officially handed over plots for HLD project for resettlement allocation. Until July 15th 2010, 15 (fifteen) HHs received plots and were building or had built houses at Lien Kim Son site. The availability of Lien Kim Son site created a good condition for relocation.

- Besides Lien Kim Son site, Long Thanh district also has Long An site at Long An commune. This site is located at a convenient place, about 500-600m far from National Highway No.51 and about 1.5-2 km far from center of Long Thanh townlet. VEC and ADB agreed to transfer 40% cost to buy 300 plots to the investor of Long An site (Long Thanh district project management board). So far, VEC had transferred 20 billion VND to the investor of Long An site. The relocated HHs could be arranged to the Long An site at the end of July, 2010 as estimated. At the sixth monitoring time, 7 plots (187 pieces) were in the main completed infrastructures and could be arranged HHs, including: block A (35 plots), block B (44 plots), block C (24 plots), block K (18 plots), block G (24 plots), block F (24 plots).

Of 5 districts affected by the project, apart from district 9, HCMC and Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province, Thong Nhat district also has the relocated HHs who preferred to relocate to resettlement site. Thong Nhat district planned to arrange them at Xom Ho A site at Hung Loc commune, Thong Nhat district, Dong Nai province. The site borders on National Highway No.1A which is convenient for traveling. Until the monitoring time, infrastructures such as electricity, water, internal asphalted roads of the site were completed and ready to arrange the HHs.

3.3.2 Resettlement need through DMS and consideration of DCCs

The preparation of resettlement sites is often based on need of PAHs, where there are many PAHs who prefer to relocate to resettlement sites. The need is often identified via consultation with PAHs during the RP preparation. The official figure of the resettlement need is often identified through DMS, public consultation and compared with resettlement eligibility. The resettlement need of PAHs until July 15th 2010 is represented below:

Table 16: Resettlement needs

No	Locality	HHs prefer to relocate to resettlement sites and are eligible for relocating to resettlement site
1	District 9, HCMC	17
2	Nhon Trach district, Dong Nai province	0
3	Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province	147
4	Cam My district, Dong Nai province	0
5	Thong Nhat district, Dong Nai province	6
	Total	170

3.3.3 Progress of resettlement arrangement

- In district 9: Of 13 HHs who are arranged resettlement plots, 8 HHs had casted lots. The HHs who are arranged resettlement apartments had not been casted lot yet.
- In Long Thanh district: 147 HHs had been issued decisions on resettlement arrangement, of which: (i) 44 main HHs and 23 dependent HHs were arranged resettlement at Lien Kim Son site; (ii) 72 main HHs and 02 dependent HHs were arranged resettlement at Long An site; (iii) 6 HHs who preferred self-relocation were assisted with 25% of a resettlement plot. So far, 57 HHs who are relocated to Lien Kim Son site had casted lots. As for Long An site, not any HHs had casted lots. List of HHs who had been issued decision of arrangement of resettlement plots is attached in annex 1;
- In Thong Nhat district: At the monitoring time, Thong Nhat had not issued decisions of resettlement arrangement for the 6 HHs although the resettlement consideration had been finished for a long time.

3.4 Complaints and complaint resolution

Procedures of the complaint and complaint resolution of the project had been complied with procedures mentioned in the approved RP report. After receiving complaint petitions of PAHs, PC of communes invited the HHs to discuss and take note their ideas, then explain regulations and policies for the HHs to understand thoroughly. Some HHs did not complain/query any longer after being explained by PC of communes. For some HHs who did not satisfy with the explanation of the communes, they submitted their petitions to district inspector for consideration. The inspector divided the complaint records into two types, including complaint and suggestion, then verified the situations, and then invited related agencies to meetings for consideration of the complaints. All discussion and conclusions of the meetings were records in minutes. The minutes were submitted to district's PC for consideration, and then district's PC issued decisions on complaint resolution. District inspector was assigned

to announce results of complaint resolution and discuss with complainers. In case the HH still did not agree, they sent a complaint petition to provincial PC. For HLD project, most of complaint HHs agreed to results of complaint resolution by district's PC and did not sent complaint records to higher level. Some complaints and complaint resolution in the sixth monitoring time are represented below:

- In Cam My district:

+ HH of Nguyen Dinh Minh complained that *"We are acquired 1,000m² for construction of the HLD project. We all agree to the compensation cost since it is for the public welfare. We are also acquired another 7,000 m² of land for construction of a technical station but we do not agree to the compensation cost since it is for the business purpose, thus it could not be compensated as with structure for public welfare ..."*. Immediately after receiving petitions of the HH, EPMU HLD responded in a document that *"As for the halting and technical service station at Km 41+100, this is a component of the HLD project for the operation of a modern road, not only for business purpose. Therefore the compensation of the component is in accordance with policy of the HLD project"*. After the explanation, the HH agreed to hand over the plane for the construction and did not complain any longer;

+ HH of Phan Van Chau complained about following issues: (i) His level-1 grade-4 house was compensated as a level-2 grade-4 house; (ii) The compensated prices for land and trees are too lower than market prices; suggested increasing; (iii) Compensated price for dug pond with 15,000 VND/m³ and for wells with 60,000 VND/m³ are too low, suggested to compensate at market price; (iv) Suggested that the dependent HHs who are acquired a large land area should be assisted 100% value of a resettlement plot (as with main HHs). The HH did not agree to the assistance with only 25% value; (v) The compensation calculation was not included 12 bulbs, 1 arris-gutter and 1 altar. After consideration and verification, Inspector of Cam My district advised PC of the district to issue a decision on dismissal of the complaints, except lack of an altar in compensation calculation. The district inspector invited the HH to the office and announced the decision on the complaint resolution. The HH agreed to all contents of the decision. For the lacked assets, PC of the district assigned DCC to prepare supplementary compensation option for the HH.

- In Long Thanh district: There were 44 households who complained by petitions. Main contents of the complaints are: (i) insufficient compensation of land area and trees; (ii) compensation costs of house, structures were too low. At the time, the petitions were under consideration and verification by Inspector of Long Thanh district.

- In Thong Nhat district: as represented in the previous monitoring report, 4 HHs used the land within corridor of railway prior to 1993 but were not compensated or assisted for this affected land since they had not been granted land use right certificate

(LURC). Via verification, the inspector concluded that the HHs had used land prior to 1993 without any conflicts, thus the land was owned by the HHs. The compensation option had been prepared by CC of Thong Nhat district but had not been approved yet since decisions on detailed land acquisition had not been issued. To do so, it needs to adjust the general compensation option and such procedures will take a long time.

PART IV. CONCLUSION, EXISTING ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

Via the monitoring, we can conclude that until the sixth monitoring time, the RP implementation was quite smooth and complied with the approved RP report. (i) RP update was nearly completed (the technical assistance consultant was finalizing the third stage updated RP report of Long Thanh and district 9); (ii) Although there were some difficulties due to limitation of land management in the localities, the DMS had also been finished with 100% of PAHs. (iii) The compensation payment was also smooth. Until July 15th 2010, 1,200 HHs (included HHs whose compensation amount had been sent to the bank), accounting for $(1,200/1,207) = 99\%$ of HHs and accounting for 99% of reimbursement; (iv) the construction of Long An resettlement sites has been making good progress. PAHs could be arranged at the site in July 2010 as estimated. This will contribute to speed up progress of site-handing for the project (especially for relocated HHs of Long An commune, Long Thanh district); (v) The income recovery programs are doing well with close co-operation among the investor, technical assistance consultant and districts' Farmer Association.

4.2 Existing issues and recommendations

4.2.1 The resettlement allocation in Thong Nhat district was too late

PC of Thong Nhat district had not issued decisions on resettlement plot allocation for the 6 relocated HHs. In order to speed up the resettlement arrangement for the HHs, EPMU HLD sent document No. 254/SEPMU-KH dated June 3rd, 2010 to PC of Thong Nhat district to suggest arranging resettlement for the six HHs soon.

It was more than six month since the 6 HHs were issued decisions on compensation but the HHs had not been arranged resettlement yet. The IMA suggests that the HHs should be not only arranged resettlement soon but also considered to supplement living stabilization assistance (according to the decisions on compensation of the HHs, they were only paid for living stabilization assistance for 6 months).

4.2.2 Compensation price framework for some special cases

PC of Dong Nai province had not issued official documents on application of compensation/assistance cost for land of 2 military units, namely E 657 and E 646. Owing to that, although CC of Cam My district proposed assistance for the land with 30,000 VND/m² and suggested appraisalment and approval for the compensation options, so far the appraisalment had not been finished yet.

Recommendation: the related agencies should officially decide compensation/assistance cost so that Cam My district's CC can prepare compensation option for the HHs soon.

4.2.3 Assistance for crops/trees of the HHs at Tam An commune

Some HHs planted fruit trees and nipa on plots which were considered as alluvial ground along river at Tam An commune (had not been granted LURC). The IMA suggests that the project should consider assistance for their planting and care of the trees.

4.2.4 Assistance for dependent HHs who are relocated

Of relocated HHs in Long Thanh townlet, 23 dependent HHs had been arranged resettlement in Lien Kim Son resettlement site. They previously built houses on land of other people. After being relocated, they were arranged resettlement, particularly when they were arranged to Lien Kim Son site with good infrastructures and an area of about 100-120m². In short, the relocated dependent HHs have received better conditions. It showed that PC of Dong Nai province was very flexible in application of compensation/ resettlement policies. However, area of the affected houses of the dependent HHs were rather small, thus the compensation amount was not much (their compensation amount was about 60-80 million VND/household). If they build house at resettlement sites, they have to pay fees for land use right and for infrastructures (with 100% value of the infrastructure unit) as regulations at item 3 of article 8 of Decision No.08/2007/QĐ-UBND dated January 10th 2007 issued by PC of Dong Nai province (about 100 million VND/household as estimated). This is a very difficult issue of the HHs. The IMA suggests PC of Dong Nai province should consider to decrease the infrastructure fee for the dependent HHs (they may pay for about 50% of infrastructure fee)

4.2.5 Adjustment of pilot models of income restoration programs

Since the survey for designing income restoration programs was carried out 2 years ago, the needs of PAHs as well as the conditions of the localities have changed. Owing to that, although Districts' Farmer Associations have signed contracts with the investor on the implementation of the income restoration programs, it needs some adjustment in the contracts so that the models will be more appropriate with reality as well as ensure compliance with procedures of reimbursement and balance in the future.

The IMA suggests that:

- In Dong Nai province: the technical assistance consultant should co-operate with Districts' Farmer Associations to resurvey the needs, expectations of PAHs as well as local conditions, discuss and agree the implemented models, then prepare annex of the contract including the explanation of models adjustment for the investor to review so that the Farmer Associations can implement the models soon;
- In district 9: To learn from implementing the income recovery programs in Dong Nai province, the technical assistance consultant should co-operate with agencies which will carry out the income recovery programs of the project to resurvey the needs and

expectations of PAHs and actual conditions. The investor should only sign contracts after the implemented models are agreed among the agencies to minimize the adjustment of provisions in the contracts.