

Social Monitoring Report

November 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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**HO CHI MINH-LONG THANH-DAU GIAY
EXPRESSWAY PROJECT**



**INDEPENDENT MONITORING
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)**
(The seventh time)

Ho Chi Minh City, November 2010

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(The seventh time)

Prepared by: Nguyen Cong Hiep
Reviewed by: Le Thi Thanh Hoa

Ho Chi Minh City, November 2010

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**Investment and Environment
Protection Consultation Company**

EPC

(E.P.C Co., LTD)

No: 214 / EPC/2010

*Submission of 7th external monitoring report
on implementing the RP of “HLD
Expressway project”*

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

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Ho Chi Minh City, December 6th 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 the implementation of the resettlement plan (RP) of the Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway project;
- Based on draft of the seventh monitoring report prepared by the EMA and sent to the Ho Chi Minh-Long Thanh-Dau Giay Expressway Project Management Unit (EPMU HLD) in November 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 7th 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

NGUYEN NAM SON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. GENERAL	7
PART I. GENERAL	7
1.1 Project background.....	7
1.1.1 Location of the project.....	7
1.1.2 Scope of the project.....	8
1.2 Implementation progress of the project.....	11
PART II. INDEPENDENT MONITORING ON THE RP IMPLEMENTATION	13
2.1 Main tasks of the EMA.....	13
2.2 Monitoring methods	13
2.2.1 Study documents and records.....	13
2.2.2 Discussing some activities relating to the RP and income restoration programs (IRPs) with the project staff	14
2.2.3 Monitoring on payment at field.....	14
2.2.4 Monitoring on relocation status and interviewing PAHs, focusing on severely affected HHs and vulnerable groups	14
2.3 Outstanding issues represented in the sixth monitoring report	16
PART III. FINDINGS FROM THE SEVENTH MONITORING	19
3.1 The RP implementation and update	19
3.1.1 Planned stages of RP update and progress of approval.....	19
3.1.2 Progress of design and implementation of income recovery programs (IRPs).....	21
3.1.3 Progress of survey, appraisalment and approval of the replacement cost until 30 October 2010.....	22
3.1.4 Preparation, submission and approval of detailed compensation options..	22
3.1.5 Transferring money from VEC to DCCs for the compensation payment and for the construction of infrastructures in resettlement sites.....	24
3.1.6 Compensation payment	25
3.2 Resettlement issues.....	25
3.2.1 Resettlement sites	25
3.2.2 Progress of resettlement consideration and approval	26
3.2.3 Progress of resettlement arrangement	27
3.2.4 Relocation status of HHs who are arranged resettlement	28
3.3 Compensation option preparation and movement of public structures.....	33

3.4	Complaints and complaint resolution.....	34
3.5	PAH interview and living rehabilitation assessment.....	34
3.6	Some difficulties/problems in the districts	37
3.6.1	Resolution for career training assistance amount in Long Thanh and in Nhon Trach	37
3.6.2	Some complaints of PAHs in Long Thanh and Nhon Trach district had been solved but had not been prepared supplementary compensation option	37
3.6.3	Some difficulties in implementing the IRPs.....	37
PART IV. CONCLUSION, OUTSTANDING ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION		38
4.1	Conclusion	38
4.2	Outstanding issues and recommendations.....	38
4.2.1	Resolving the amount of vocational training support in the districts of Long Thanh and Nhon Trach	38
4.2.2	Some complaints of PAHs in Long Thanh and Nhon Trach district had been solved but had not been prepared supplementary compensation option	38
4.2.3	Some difficulties in implementing the IRPs.....	38
4.2.4	DCC of Long Thanh, Thong Nhat and Cam My should prepare supplementary compensation option according to Decree 69 soon	38

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Main parameters of the project.....	9
Table 2: Main components of each bidding package	10
Table 3: Implementation progress of the project.....	11
Table 4: Monitoring schedules in the seventh monitoring time.....	15
Table 5: Outstanding issues in the sixth monitoring and resolution situation	17
Table 6: Planned stages of updated RP and progress of approval until 30 October 2010	20
Table 7: Progress of detailed compensation option preparation and approval	23
Table 8: Progress of compensation payment until 30 October 2010	25
Table 9: Resettlement consideration and approval.....	27
Table 10: Progress of resettlement arrangement	27
Table 11: Relocation status of relocated HHs	28
Table 12: Results of PAH interview.....	35

PART I. GENERAL

The independent monitoring on implementing the resettlement plan (RP) of HLD expressway project is mobilized discontinuously within 25 months, corresponding to 8 monitoring times and reports. This is the seventh monitoring. All data in the report is updated until October 30th 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)

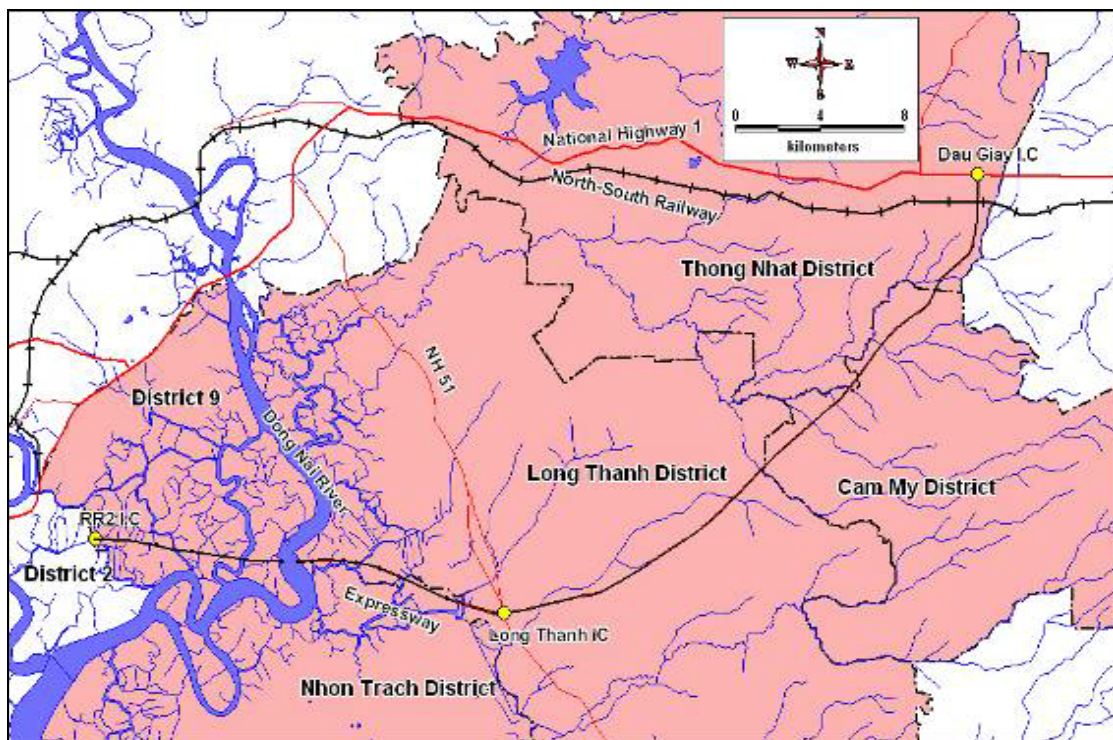


Figure 1. Location of the project and affected districts

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 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 30 October 2010, about 94% of the site 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)	Total length of the section is 3.5 km. At the time, 3.15 km had been handed over for the contractor - Mobilization of manpower, machines, equipments: the contractor has gathered 16 drillers; - Construction of prefabrication site: under construction (4 bed castings), casted 13/840 piles; - Construction of public road: constructed 3.1/3.5 km of public roads, the rest section within the site of the Southern Steel Company has not been constructed; - Construction of the expressway: improved the soft ground at the left side; under filling and improvement of the foundation;
2	Package No. 1B From Km7+500- Km11+000 Construction contractor: CIENCO 6 & CIENCO 8 Joint Venture	Total length of the section is 3,5 Km. At the time, entire the section had been handed over for the contractor - Constructed 3.0/3.1 km of foundation of the public road and 2.04/3.1 km of gravel surface; - Under construction of casting yard; - Construction of auger-cast piles: the contractor used 8 drilling-machines, drilled 98/1,012 piles.
3	Package 2 Km11+000 - Km14+100 Construction contractor: CIENCO 6 & CIENCO 8 Joint Venture	Total length of the section is 3.1 km. At the time, 2.75 km had been handed over for the contractor (the rest 350m locates in Dong Nai province). - Construction of public road: constructed 1.25 Km in HCMC and 0.3 Km in Dong Nai province; - Construction of auger-cast piles: mobilized 4 drilling-machines, drilled 21/546 auger-cast piles
4	Package No. 3 Km14+100- Km23+900 Construction contractor: POSCO E	Total length of the section is 9.8 km. At the time, 9.165 km had been handed over for the contractor * Temporary works: Temporary roads and bridges for Dong Mon bridge and Ngon Cung were under construction. * Survey works: the survey of topography was finished.

TT	Package	Implementation progress
	& C	<p>* Site clearance: the site clearance for section from Km18+467.45 to Km18+985.1 and from Km21+624.25 to Km22+600 was finished.</p> <p>* Improvement of soft soil and foundation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractor submitted the 3rd version construction measures for the vacuum consolidation and deep-mix method; - Trial of deep-mix method was being checked; - Survey of geology and monitoring had been approved; - Sample of materials for vacuum consolidation and deep-mix were approved; - Took off organic matter from Km21+860 to Km22+600.
5	Package No. 4 ITS General package EPC	Under bidding for the construction
6	Package 5&6	<p>The bidding had been finished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Package No. 5: VEC signed a contract with the association of Pumyang with Sangjee. The contract was being submitted to ADB for approval; - Package No. 6: VEC signed a contract with Hanshin construction design company. The contract was being submitted to ADB for approval; <p>Regarding land acquisition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Package No. 5: finished 13.6Km/13.9Km ; + Package No. 6: finished 16.7Km/17.2Km

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 seventh 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 seventh 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 seventh 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 seventh monitoring.

2.2.2 Discussing some activities relating to the RP and income restoration programs (IRPs) 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.

Besides, the EMA also discussed with technical assistance consultant following issues: (i) Progress of updating RP, (ii) Implementation progress of the IRPs; (iii) Outstanding issues, difficulties in the implementation of the RP update and of the IRPs.

At the time, agreements on implementation of IRP have been signed between VEC and some organizations in Dong Nai. Thus, the EMA also worked with these organizations about: (i) selected models for IRP implementation; (ii) Progress of the IRP implementation; (iii) Progress of reimbursement until the monitoring time, checked procedures of reimbursement; (iv) Difficulties in the implementation.

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 Monitoring on relocation status and interviewing PAHs, focusing on severely affected HHs and vulnerable groups

In the seventh monitoring, the EMA focused on (i) monitoring on the relocation status of relocated HHs (if they have been allocated resettlement plots or apartments, their present housing, difficulties encountered by the HHs during the relocation); (ii) Interviewing vulnerable groups and severely affected HHs in order to study and assess their economic restoration 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 questionnaires was also focused on compensation, relocation and income recovery.

Monitoring schedules in the seventh monitoring are summarized in the table below:

Table 4: Monitoring schedules in the seventh monitoring time

Date	Location	Discussed issues	Participant
31 December 2009 – 30 October 2010	5 DCCs and at locations of compensation payment	Monitored on compensation payment, interviewed and discussed unofficially	- DCCs; - PAHs.
11 October 2010	EPMU HLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outstanding issues represented in the sixth monitoring report and responses of EPMU HLD - Implementation progress of the project, RP update and disbursement from VEC to DCC, balance of compensation records; - Progress of the resettlement arrangement for relocated HHs - Progress of the IRP implementation (signing contract, contract annex, reimbursement); - Support of EPMU HLD for the monitoring team 	- Project staff of EPMU HLD
15 October 2010	CC of district 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation progress of DMS, compensation calculation and payment - Situation of compensation payment for PAHs; - Preparation progress of resettlement sites, number of PAHs who drew lot for resettlement plots; - Situation of complaints and complaint resolution of PAHs 	Staff of DCCs
18 October 2010	CC of Cam My district		
19 October 2010	CC of Thong Nhat district		
26 October 2010	CC of Nhon Trach district		
27 October 2010	CC of Long Thanh district		
18 October 2010	Farmer Association of Cam My district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected models for implementing the IRPs; - Implementation progress of the IRPs; - Reimbursement status until the monitoring time, checking 	District Farmer Associations
19 October 2010	Farmer Association of		

Date	Location	Discussed issues	Participant
	Thong Nhat district	procedures of the reimbursement; - Difficulties, problems during the implementation.	
26 October 2010	Farmer Association of Nhon Trach district		
29 October 2010	Farmer Association of Long Thanh district		
30 October 2010	Long Thanh-Nhon Trach area training centre	- Implementation progress of (i) training courses, job creation, employment consultancy for PAHs; (ii) industrial promotion activities; - Reimbursement status until the monitoring time, checking procedures of the reimbursement; - Difficulties, problems during the implementation.	Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Centre
18 October 2010 – 31 October 2010	PAHs	- Relocation status of relocated HHs; - Some issues relating to compensation, relocation and living standards; officially interviewed by questionnaires	PAHs

2.3 Outstanding issues represented in the sixth monitoring report

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

Table 5: Outstanding issues in the sixth monitoring and resolution situation

No	Outstanding issues	Resolution situation
1	Resettlement arrangement for PAHs in Thong Nhat district was too late	<p>- In Thong Nhat district, 6 HHs was eligible for resettlement arrangement in the first stage. Via many suggestions and hastening of EPMU HLD, until the seventh monitoring time, PC of Thong Nhat district agreed to arrange these HHs to blocks A and E of Xom Ho A resettlement site.</p> <p>At the time, the drawing lot had been finished and the HHs were allowed to build houses at the resettlement site (however, until the 7th monitoring time, not any HHs built houses at the resettlement site). Of the 6 relocated HHs, 2 had purchased land at other places and built houses there (HHs of Nguyen Tan Trinh and of Pham Thi Dung); the rest 4 HHs had houses at other places already.</p> <p>- It has been about one year since the relocation time but the HHs were only paid for living stabilization assistance in 6 months. Through suggestion of the EMA, the DCC prepared supplementary option to supplement 6 months of house renting assistance for relocated HHs (800,000 VND/month) and was submitting it to the provincial PC for approval. At the time, Dongnai PC is reviewing and approve in the coming period.</p>
2	PC of Dong Nai province had not issued official documents on application of compensation/assistance cost for land of the 2 military units	PC of Dong Nai province issued document No. 8072/UBND-KT dated 4 October 2010 stated that <i>“Agree to assist for land of 7 cases within land of E657 (Regiment under Army Ordnance Bureau-Military Zone No.7) and E 646 (Regiment under convalescent center-Military Zone No.7) with an assistance of 30,000 VND/m²”</i>
3	PC of Dong Nai province had not decided on compensation/assistance for affected trees planted on alluvial ground along river at	Through suggestion of the EMA and PC of Long Thanh district, PC of Dong Nai province issued document No. 6325/UBND-KT dated August 5 th 2010 on consideration of compensation and assistance for HLD project. The document states that <i>“Agree to assist for affected crops on alluvial ground along rivers based on the cost approved for the project”</i> . At the

No	Outstanding issues	Resolution situation
	Tam An commune (which had not been granted LURC)	monitoring time, the DCC prepared compensation/assistance records for the HHs ¹ . Additional payments will be made in January 2011.
4	Preferential policies of Dong Nai province to relocated dependent HHs	In other projects in Dong Nai province, HHs who build house on land of other person (dependent HH) will be only compensated for their house and not be arranged resettlement. However, for this project, Dong Nai province had preferential policies to relocated dependent HHs, concretely: (i) arranged resettlement for dependent HHs. In opinion of the EMA, this is a good policy to poor HHs which does not mentioned in the RP and should be developed for other projects. (ii) Cost of resettlement plots are much lower than market prices. If a HH transfer their resettlement plot in Lien Kim Son site for other person, they will get about 200 million VND profit (according to Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ho, a relocated HH, they sold their resettlement plot and got the amount); (iii) PC of Long Thanh district also allows the HHs to build houses in Lien Kim Son resettlement site even though they have not paid for land use and infrastructure fees. With such preferential policies of Dong Nai province, not decrease infrastructure fees is completely suitable
5	Adjustment of IRP contract amendments for implementing soon	At the time, contract amendments had been submitted to VEC for signing and were under consideration.

¹ 8 households including: Huynh Thi Thao Vi, Pham Thi Ha, Lac Hong Ngoc Hoa, Nguyen Van Xe, Tran Van Tay, Nguyen Van Chot, Nguyen Minh Hung, Huat Van Sang.

PART III. FINDINGS FROM THE SEVENTH MONITORING

In this monitoring time, the EMA focused on following issues: (i) Resettlement arrangement and relocation status of relocated HHs; (ii) Implementation progress of IRP. Until 30 October 2010, The resettlement arrangement for relocated HHs was in the main finished. Via interviewing some relocated HHs, it revealed that most of them had built new solid houses. Their living was being restored. Regarding IRPs, (i) the agricultural models: selected HHs for the programs but not yet bought breeds for PAHs since VEC had not transferred money to districts farmer associations yet; (ii) vocational training, job creation, employment consultancy were under implementation, organized some training courses in Cam My district. Results of the monitoring are represented in detail below:

3.1 The RP implementation and update

3.1.1 Planned stages of RP update and progress of approval

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. The third stage updated RP for district 9 was approved in September 2010. As for the third stage updated RP for Long Thanh district had been revised as commented by ADB specialists and submitted to ADB for approval. 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 30 October 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 site-handing over in a required time for HHs approved in 1 st stage + power system	Submitted the official version to ADB for approval (including: 21 PAHs + supplementary compensation for 12 HHs in 1 st stage + assistance and bonus for site-handing over in a required time for 25 HHs approved in 1 st stage)
2	Nhon Trach district	1	63 HHs		
3	Long Thanh district	3	130 HHs	281 HHs + 02 organizations + power system	Submitted to ADB for approval
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)

The sixth monitoring report mentioned about negotiation of EPMU HLD and Dong Nai province that if requirements in Decree 69/ND-CP will be applied for compensation/assistance calculation in HLD project. PC of Dong Nai province issued Decision No.56/2010/QD-UBND dated September 14th 2010 on adjustment and supplementation of some articles in Decree No. 20/2010/QD-UBND dated 5 April 2010. Decision No. 56/2010/QD-UBND states that “To projects whereof components were approved compensation, assistance and resettlement option from 1 October 2009 (the date that Decree No.69 dated August 13th 2009 became effectiveness) to 15 April

2010 (the date that Decision No.20/2010/QĐ-UBND dated 5 April 2010 of Dong Nai province became effectiveness) will be adjusted, supplemented compensation, assistance and resettlement policies as regulations in Decree No.69/ND-CP of GoV”. In sum, as Decision No.56/QĐ-CP, some HHs whose detailed compensation options were approved after 1 October 2009 will be considered for supplementary assistance..

3.1.2 Progress of design and implementation of income recovery programs (IRPs)

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 15 December 2009 with 3.64 billion VND. As for district 9, the programs were also approved by ADB on 1 July 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 Area Vocational Training Center for the implementation. Until the seventh monitoring time, VEC had transferred money to these organizations.

In district 9, VEC also signed agreements for implementing the IRPs with district 9 Farmer association and District 9 vocational training centre at the end of October 2010.

* Implementation progress of agricultural models in Dong Nai province: technical assistance consultant co-operated with district farmer associations to organize meetings with HHs who are entitled to the income restoration programs. At the meetings, agricultural models which will be implemented were agreed to by participants and HHs for the models were also selected. However, as requested of the ADB review mission fielded from 22 to 26 November 2010, the technical assistance consultant has to re-evaluate the needs of PAHs and re-identify agricultural models which are more suitable. The new models will be submitted to VEC and ADB for approval. VEC will sign contract amendments based on results of the re-evaluation which is approved. The re-evaluation of agricultural models will be approved by ADB on 15 December 2010 and implemented in November 2011 as planned.

* Industrial promotion activities, vocational training, career creation and employment consultancy carried out by Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center:

a) Industrial promotion activities

The industrial promotion activities have not been started due to under re-identification of the needs of PAHs.

b) Vocational training, career creation and employment consultancy:

After signing contract, the Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center have done following activities: (i) Established a team to implement the vocational training; (ii) Co-operated with local authorities to survey the need of vocational training; (iii)

Prepared list of trained careers and popularized information about the careers. Number of trainees until the monitoring time was identified as follows:

- Cam My district: 57 trainees (Song Nhan Commune);
- Thong Nhat district: 8 trainees (Lo 25 Commune), Xuan Thanh commune had not been surveyed yet;
- Nhon Trach district: 4 trainees (Phuoc Thien Commune);
- Long Thanh district: 4 trainees (Binh An Commune). Binh Son ,Tam An, An Phuoc Long An communes and Long Thanh townlet had not been survey yet.

The vocational training was implemented in Cam My district (officially started on 24 October 2010). Trained careers include: (i) industrial electricity (18 trainees), (ii) make-up (14 trainees), (iii) cooking (25 trainees). Location of training was at Song Nhan commune. Therefore, trainees only traveled for a short distance. The training was organized even on Sunday. Total periods for each career were 300. The duration of training activities was about 6 months as estimated.

3.1.3 Progress of survey, appraisalment and approval of the replacement cost until 30 October 2010

The sixth monitoring report mentioned that VEC and PC of Dong Nai province were discussing if requirements in Decree 69/ND-CP will be applied for compensation/assistance calculation in HLD project. PC of Dong Nai province issued Decision No.56/2010/QD-UBND dated 14 September 2010 on adjustment and supplementation of some articles in Decree No. 20/2010/QD-UBND dated 5 April 2010. Decision No. 56/2010/QD-UBND states that *“To projects whereof components were approved compensation, assistance and resettlement option from 1 October 2009 (the date that Decree No.69 dated August 13th 2009 of GoV became effectiveness) to 15 April 2010 (the date that Decision No.20/2010/QD-UBND dated 5 April 2010 of Dong Nai province’s PC became effectiveness) will be adjusted, supplemented compensation, assistance and resettlement policies as regulations in Decree No.69/ND-CP of GoV”*. In sum, according to the decision, compensation options approved after 1 October 2009 will be considered for supplementary assistance.

Regarding to unit cost of assistance for HHs renting land of army units in Cam My district and assistance for affected crops along river at Tam An commune, Long Thanh district are represented in item 2.3.

3.1.4 Preparation, submission and approval of detailed compensation options

Basing on DMS data and the approved costs for all assets, DCCs will prepare detailed compensation options and then submit them to Provincial Appraisalment Council for approval. Until 30 October 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 7: Progress of detailed compensation option preparation and approval

No	District	Number of PAHs			
		According updated RP	In reality until 30 October 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	764	612	587
4	Cam My district	186	224	184	177
5	Thong Nhat district	152	206	158	158
	Total	1,123	1,477	1,237	1,205

The table shows that number of PAHs until 30 October 2010 decrease compared with data in the sixth monitoring report since there were some HHs whose compensation options were approved additionally (only supplemented compensation amount due to mistakes in DMS) but DCC of Long Thanh counted as new HHs.

- For supplementary assistance as per Decree No. 69/2009: at the time, DCCs in Dong Nai province were checking all PAHs who will be applied the policy. Eligible HHs are suggested submitting confirmation papers of local authorities about directly working as farming so that DCC have enough papers to prepare compensation option for them. Some PAHs in Long Thanh, Thong Nhat and Cam My districts will be considered for supplementary assistance according to decree No. 69 since some decisions on approval of compensation options were issued after 1 October 2009. As for Nhon Trach district, DCC will not prepare supplementary compensation options for the HHs since all the decisions on approval of compensation options were issued before 1 October 2009.

- DMS for PAHs at interchanges, overpasses, underpasses:

+ In Cam My district: the DMS for PAHs at interchanges and overpasses had been finished. At the time, DCC was waiting for announcement of land acquisition from provincial PC, then would prepare compensation option and submit it for approval. The compensation records will be submitted in November 2010 as planned;

+ In Thong Nhat district: the DMS for PAHs in interchanges and overpasses had been finished. At the time, the preparation compensation option was finished and submitted to Dong Nai province PC for approval.

² The data was included PAHs in interchanges, overpasses

+ In Long Thanh district: the DMS data has been transferred to PC of communes/wards as regulations. After the confirmation of the communes/wards' PC, DCC will prepare compensation options for the HHs.

3.1.5 Transferring money from VEC to DCCs for the compensation payment and for the construction of infrastructures in resettlement sites

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. Until the seventh monitoring time, VEC did not transfer any more money to DCCs since the reimbursement of the transferred amount had not been finished yet.

As regulations of Dong Nai province, to HLD project, all relocated main HHs are relocated to Lien Kim Son and Long An resettlement sites without payment for infrastructures fees. The fees will be transferred to investors of the resettlement sites by VEC. Until the monitoring time, the amount transferred to investors of resettlement sites includes: (i) 5,147 million VND for Lien Kim Son site and (ii) 28 billion VND for Long An site.

3.1.6 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 30 October 2010 is summarized in the table below:

Table 8: Progress of compensation payment until 30 October 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	221 ³	384,536,681,200	189	312,944,633,844	32	48,559,366,000
2	Long Thanh district	587	125,797,785,909	485	110,871,569,092	40	9,618,528,748
3	Thong Nhat district	158	25,816,254,186	152	24,528,292,736	6	1,287,961,450
4	Cam My district	177	33,644,236,000	177	33,644,236,000	0	-
5	Nhon Trach district	63	12,706,414,000	63	12,706,414,000	0	-
	Grand total (VND)	1.206	582,501,371,295	1.067	494,695,145,672	79	59,465,856,198
	Convert to USD		30,657,967 USD		26,036,587 USD		3,129,782 USD

In general, until 30 October 2010 since updated RPs have been approved, 1,146 HHs had received compensation (included HHs whose compensation amount had been sent to the bank), accounting for $(1,146/1,206) = 95\%$ of PAHs and 95% of reimbursement

3.2 Resettlement issues

3.2.1 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

³ Supplemented 1 record for movement of electric system

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 resettlement 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 Lien Kim Son resettlement site, Long Thanh district planned to arrange 80 plots for HLD project. The availability of Lien Kim Son site created a good condition for relocation. At the time, some relocated HHs of HLD project have built houses at the Lien Kim Son site

- 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. In September 2010, the investor of resettlement site (Long Thanh district projects management unit) handed over 190 plots (1st stage) for DCC for drawing lots, including block A (35 plots), block B (44 plots), block C (24 plots), block K (18 plots), block H (18 plots), block G (24 plots), block F (9 plots), block L (18 plots). At the time, the HHs were going to build houses at the resettlement site.

In Thong Nhat district, 6 relocated HHs were arranged resettlement at Xom Ho A resettlement site at Hung Loc commune, Thong Nhat district, Dong Nai province. The resettlement 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.

3.2.2 Progress of resettlement consideration and approval

After finishing the DMS, DCCs organized meetings for consideration of resettlement eligibility. The consideration has been done in all the 5 districts. The number of PAHs who are eligible for resettlement arrangement is represented in the table below:

Table 9: Resettlement consideration and approval

No	District	Number of HHs who are eligible for resettlement arrangement
1	District 9, HCMC	17
2	Nhon Trach district, Dong Nai province	0
3	Long Thanh district, Dong Nai province	208
4	Cam My district, Dong Nai province	5 ⁴
5	Thong Nhat district, Dong Nai province	6
	Total	236

3.2.3 Progress of resettlement arrangement

After decisions on resettlement arrangement of PAHs were issued, DCCs organized to draw lots for resettlement plots/apartments. Until 30 October 2010, progress of resettlement arrangement for PAHs are represented below:

Table 10: Progress of resettlement arrangement

No	District	Number of PAHs whose decisions on resettlement arrangement were issued		Number of PAHs who drew lots	
		Plot	Apartment	Plot	Apartment
1	District 9	13	4	8	3
2	Long Thanh	208	-	195	-
3	Thong Nhat	6	-	6	-

- In district 9: Of 4 HHs who are relocated to Apartment building C4, 1 HH did not want to draw lot. Thus, the drawing lots for resettlement apartments is finished. Of 13 HHs who are relocated to Long Buu resettlement site, 8 HHs drew lots, 3 did not want to draw lots, 1 was going to draw lot and 1 was under conflict (thus the drawing lot of the HH had not been carried out). Via the investigations into relocation status of 17 relocated HHs in district 9 from 14 to 16 October 2010, it revealed that most of the HHs did not want to build houses and live at the resettlement site but would sell the resettlement plots for others and most of them had bought land and built houses at other places or built houses on their remaining land;

- In Long Thanh district: in 195 HHs who drew lots for resettlement plots, (i) 50 HHs are arranged at Lien Kim Son resettlement site with 54 plots (some HHs were

⁴ The 5 HHs were self-relocated, only assisted for self-relocation, not arranged resettlement

allocated with 2 plots). At the time, 18 PAHs had built houses in Lien Kim Son site.
(ii) 145 HHs are arranged at Long An resettlement site with 156 plots;

- In Thong Nhat district: the 6 HHs drew lots for resettlement plots. They are arranged resettlement at blocks A and E of Xom Ho A resettlement site

3.2.4 Relocation status of HHs who are arranged resettlement

In the seventh monitoring, the EMA paid attention to relocation status of PAHs. The EMA interviewed 17 relocated HHs in district 9, 4 relocated HHs in Cam My district, 2 relocated HHs in Thong Nhat and 19 relocated HHs in Long Thanh district. Results of the investigations into status of the HHs are represented below:

Table 11: Relocation status of relocated HHs

No	HH head	Address	Relocation status
<i>I</i>	<i>District 9</i>		
1	Huynh Van Thanh	Phu Huu ward	The HH is eligible for relocation to an apartment in C4 building but the HH did not draw lots. At the time, the HH bought another house with an area of 206 m ² and repaired solidly.
2	Tran Van Trung	Long Phuoc ward	The HH drew lots for an apartment in C4 building. They intended to sell the apartment for other HH to get profit. They built a house on their remaining land.
3	Nguyen Van Nho	Long Phuoc ward	The HH drew lots for an apartment in C4 building. They intended to sell the apartment for other HH to get profit. The HH bought 200 m ² of residential land near the previous residence, then built a house and a coffee shop. Thus their income became more stable.
4	Ly Van My	Long Phuoc ward	The HH drew lots for an apartment in C4 building. They intended to sell the apartment for other HH to get profit. The HH bought a land plot near the previous residence and built a house
5	Nguyen Trong Nghia	Long Phuoc ward	The HH drew lots for a plot in Long Buu resettlement site. They intended to sell the plot to get profit. The HH bought a land plot in Long Thuan quarter (with an area of 6x35 m ²) and available house which costs 800 million VND. Compared with the previous temporary house, the new one is much better (in area, location-near market, school and People's Committee of Long Phuoc ward)
6	Tran Thi Loi	Long Phuoc ward	The HH drew lots for a plot in Long Buu resettlement site. Mrs. Loi intended to sell the plot to get profit (the HH sold their resettlement plot and got 90 million VND profit). She bought a land plot of her son with an area of 200 m ² and built a house there.
7	Pham Van Lon	Long Phuoc ward	The HH was allocated a plot in Long Buu resettlement site, has drawn lot and paid 50% for the plot value (350 million VND). After receiving compensation, Mr. Lon built a new house on his remaining land. Area of his new house is 85 m ² . The HH has not decided if they will build house on the resettlement plot or will sell it since they are required to build a house with 2-3 floors. According to the HH, they did not have enough money to build a house with 2-3 floors while they had spent a part of compensation amount on their living

No	HH head	Address	Relocation status
			activities and building a house on their remaining land.
8	Chau Van Bang	Phu Huu ward	HH of Chau Van Bang is eligible for relocation to Long Buu resettlement site. However, the HH self-relocated after receiving compensation because of (i) far from their old residence, (ii) not convenient for doing business. They bought a new house in Nam Long residential area with an area of 270 m ² (3 floors). This is new residential area with good infrastructures, dense population and convenient business. After moving here, the HH run a variety store, average monthly income is about 5 million VND.
9	Nguyen Thi Mau	Long Phuoc ward	The HH drew lot for a plot in Long Buu resettlement site, then has sold their resettlement eligibility for another HH and got 30 million VND profit. At the time, Mrs. Mau bought 1,000 m ² of residential and garden land of her parents and built a new house there
10	Dang Van Manh	Long Phuoc ward	The HH has drawn lot for a plot in Long Buu resettlement site but intended to sell the plot for other HH. At the time, the HH built a new house on their remaining land.
11	Tran Van Thanh	Phu Huu ward	The HH was eligible for relocation to Long Buu resettlement site. However, they did not want to move there since they remain a lot of land. Mr. Thanh built a house with 64m ² on his remaining land.
12	Nguyen Thi Sau	Long Phuoc ward	They were eligible for buying one plot in Long Buu resettlement site but they opted self-relocation. They previously had 2 houses; one was affected by the project and the other near there which was built in 2003. At the time, Mrs. Sau did not build house but living with her son in the house built in 2003.
13	Ly Van Binh	Long Phuoc ward	The HH built a house on their remaining land with an area of 160 m ² , equal to the old one. His new house looks like a villa. An advantage of the HH is most of construction materials were salvaged from the previous one, significantly decreased cost for constructing the new house. They drew lot a plot in Long Buu site already but not yet paid anything for it. They intended to sell their resettlement plot.
14	Nguyen Khoe	Phu Huu ward	HH of Mr. Nguyen Khoe had a plot with 4,000 m ² which was recovered 1,000m ² for the project. On the affected portion, there was a workshop. The HH was arranged one plot in Long Buu resettlement site, drew lot but not yet paid anything for it. They intended to sell the resettlement plot for other people. According to Mr. Khoe, cost of the resettlement plot was reasonable. Now they are living at 168 Ngo Gia Tu, ward 9, district 10, HCMC. Area of their house is 7x50=350 m ² . Mr. Khoe runs a big furniture company.
15	Dang Van Hai	Long Phuoc ward	At the project site, Mr. Hai had 172 m ² of residential land and 1,200 m ² of agricultural land. Of which, they affected 172 m ² of residential land and 1,000 m ² of agricultural land. The HH

No	HH head	Address	Relocation status
			was arranged one plot in Long Buu resettlement site, drew lot but not yet paid anything for it. They intended to sell the resettlement plot for other people. According to Mr. Hai, cost of the resettlement plot was reasonable. They are living at 55 Do Quang Street, Thao Dien ward, District 2 (one 4-grade house with an area of 100 m ²) which they have bought for a long time.
16	Phan Thi Huong	Phu Huu ward	At the project site, Mrs. Huong had 200 m ² of residential land and 900 m ² of agricultural land affected. They had built a temporary house on the affected land but at the time of compensation, it was damaged (the HH built a temporary house for keeping land, not for living). The HH was arranged one plot in Long Buu resettlement site and was going to draw lot. According to Mrs. Huong, after buying the plot, they will sell for other, not build house for living. They are living at a house at 911, Lac Long Quan street, ward 11, Tan Binh district. Area of the house is 100 m ² including 1 ground floor and 1 mezzanine. Therefore, according to Mrs. Huong, the land acquisition hardly impacted on living of the HH
17	Bui Thi Ngoc Tam	Long Phuoc ward	<p>According to the initial identification, Mrs. Bui Thi Ngoc Tam is the owner of the affected land and house. However, after consideration of the record, there are some adjustments as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Bui Thi Ngoc Tam is the owner of the affected agricultural land and was compensated for the portion. - As for residential land portion and the house, Mr. Tran Van Hiep is granted LURC. However, some related legal papers were under verification. After finishing the verification, the DCC would pay compensation and arrange resettlement for the HH soon.
II Cam My district⁵			
1	Nguyen Thi Gon	Hamlet 6, Song Nhan commune	At the time, the HH had moved to other place. After receiving compensation, the HH bought 700 m ² of agricultural land near the old residence and built a house with 100m ² . Although the HH had their house built at rather great expense but the HH satisfied since the new house was much more solidly than the old one.
2	Do Thi Huong	Hamlet 6, Song Nhan commune	At the time, the HH had moved to other place. After receiving compensation, the HH bought 270 m ² of agricultural land near the old residence and built a house with 60m ² . At the time, the HH satisfied since the new house was much more solidly than the old one.
3	Pham Van Luc	Hamlet 6, Song Nhan commune	At the time, the HH had moved to other place. After receiving compensation, the HH bought 270 m ² of agricultural land near the old residence and built a house with 60m ² . At the time, the HH satisfied since the new house was much more solidly than the old

⁵ There are 5 relocated in Cam My district. All the HHs opted self-relocation and were received cash assistance for self-relocation

No	HH head	Address	Relocation status
			one.
4	Pham Van Thuan	Hamlet 6, Song Nhan commune	The HH just received compensation in July, 2010. At the monitoring time, the HH still lived at their affected house. They also bought a land plot and constructed a house foundation there.
III	Thong Nhat district		
1	Nguyen Tan Trinh	Tran Hung Dao hamlet, Xuan Thanh commune	The HH had moved to other place. They are allocated a plot in Xom Ho A resettlement site and intended to give it to their children. At the time, HH of Mr. Trinh bought an agricultural land with an area of 1,000 m ² and built a solid house with 130 m ² .
2	Pham Thi Dung	Tran Hung Dao hamlet, Xuan Thanh commune	The HH had moved to other place. They are allocated a plot in Xom Ho A resettlement site and had not decided the purpose of land use. At the time, HH of Mrs. Dung bought an residential land with an area of 150 m ² and built a solid house with 110 m ² .
IV	Long Thanh district		
1	Tran Van Long	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot with 116.1 m ² in Lien Kim Son site. At the time, they built a new house there.
2	Nguyen Van Chien	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot with 119.6 m ² in Lien Kim Son site. At the time, they built a new house with an area of 114 m ² there
3	Phan Thi Nga	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot with 119.6 m ² in Lien Kim Son site. At the time, they built a new house there. They also ran a small restaurant at the new house.
4	Bui Cong Tam	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot with 120 m ² in Lien Kim Son. At the time, they built a new house with an area of 115 m ² there
5	Nguyen Thi Ho	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH was arranged a resettlement plot for the main HH (plot A30) and 2 resettlement plots for dependent HHs (plots B03 and C04). At the time, the HH built a house on the plot A30 with an area of 123.9 m ² . The HH sold the plot B03 (120 m ²) with 200 million VND for Mr. Vu Duong Son (the amount was land use fee which is estimated about 80 million VND). Mr. Vu Duong Son will be responsible for payment of the fee.

No	HH head	Address	Relocation status
6	Bui Van Chung	hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot in Lien Kim Son site but the HH wished to relocate to Long An resettlement site (PC of Long Thanh district agreed but requested the HH to commit relocation before the project construction even when they could not build house in the Long An resettlement site). The HH agreed and drew 2 plots in Long An resettlement site.
7	Mai Van Dung	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot with 115.4 m ² in Lien Kim Son resettlement site. At the time, they built a new house and ran a variety store there.
8	Tran Thi Bach Mai	Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet	The HH had handed over the site for the project. They were allocated a plot with 115.4 m ² in Lien Kim Son resettlement site. At the time, they were building a new house (they were renting a house for living when waiting for the new house. The HH had received assistance for renting house from the project)
9	Nguyen Ngoc Dung	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 272 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
10	Tran Van Hoa	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
11	Tran Thai Bao	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
12	Le Thi Thai	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
13	Cap Xuan Nhan	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
14	Cap Thi Doan Trang	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
15	Cap Thi Quy Loan	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
16	Le Da	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 259 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
17	Le Chi Duc	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
18	Le Chi	Hamlet 2,	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 288 m ² . At

No	HH head	Address	Relocation status
	Dao	Long An commune	the time, the HH still lived at the affected house
19	Le Chi Don	Hamlet 2, Long An commune	The HH drew lots in Long An resettlement site with 250 m ² . At the time, the HH still lived at the affected house

In general, the relocation and house rebuilding for living stabilization was mainly finished.

3.3 Compensation option preparation and movement of public structures

- In District 9: Movement plan of medium-voltage lines had been prepared by consultants and submitted it to HCMC Industry and Trade for approval. At the time, DCC 9 was the investor of the component and signed a contract with Thu Thiem Power company for implementation. Construction measures were under discussion.

+ Movement of electric system: the investor (Dong Nai power company) prepared a record of movement and hired a consultant to appraise the record. At the time, the record was under finalization for submission to Dong Nai Environmental and Natural Resources Department.

+ Movement of an ammunition depot: Ministry of Defense prepared movement record and hired a consultant to appraise the record. At the time, the record was under finalization for submission to Dong Nai Environmental and Natural Resources Department.

- In Thong Nhat district: DCC submitted record for approval of detailed compensation option of medium-voltage lines and substations on 12 October 2010;

- In Long Thanh district:

+ Dong Nai Telecommunication Agency and Area 2 Telecommunication Center: the two agencies had worked with EPMU HLD. As the agreement, the two telecommunication agencies would pay for cost of relocation of communications network, no need assistance for relocation;

+ The Urban Management and Service center and the Long Thanh Power company: the two agencies agreed to the alternative lines with EPMU HLD. At the time, DCC submitted cost estimate records of the two agencies to Provincial Environment and Natural Resources department;

+ Dong Nai water supply construction Company: at the time, the agency was hiring a consultant to prepare cost estimate for appraisalment;

+ A 110kV transmission line of Dong Nai Power Company: the investor worked with DCC and agreed to the alternative lines and plan of moving 2 foundations. At the time, the agency was hiring a consultant to prepare cost estimate for appraisalment;

+ A 110kV transmission line of Power Transmission Company No. 4: the investor worked with DCC and agreed to the alternative lines and plan of moving 2 foundations. At the time, the agency had prepared the plan and cost estimate and submitted to DCC. The DCC was considering for coming activities.

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. Some complaints and complaint resolution until the monitoring are represented below:

- In Cam My district: the previous report mentioned complaints of some HHs. Results of the resolution showed that their affected assets were compensated insufficiently. At the time, DCC prepared supplementary options for the HHs. In the seventh monitoring, two HHs sent complaint petitions (HH of Nguyen Van Sang and HH of To Van Dai) about incorrect identification of land location (the plots of the two HHs border some plots in Thong Nhat district, while the plots in Thong Nhat were identified as location 2 but in Cam My district, the plots were indented as location 3). DCC of Cam My district submitted the record to Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Department and was responded that land location of the two plots was location 3. Thus the HHs were not paid additionally. (DCC of Thong Nhat district was incorrect in identifying land location and had to adjust the compensation options). Then DCC invited the two HHs for complaint resolution and the 2 HHs did not complain and query any longer.

- In Nhon Trach district: HH of Phan Thi Huan complained that their land was compensated insufficiently. Through the verification, it was identified that land plot 58 of map 09 at Phuoc Thien commune had clear border, used by Mrs. Huan for a long time without confliction. In 2008, Dong Nai Housing and Land Cadastral Technique Center measured for the district cadastral map. In which, the land plot 58 (known as plot 72 of map 10 as the new map) has an area of 4,090 m² (not 3,677 m²). The acquired land area was 3,919 m² in reality. In sum, the actual portion affected by HLD project was 3,919 m². 3,577 m² of the plot was prepared compensation option, the rest 342 m² had not been acquired due to difference between the reality and technical record. The suggestion of Mrs. Huan was sensible. PC of Nhon Trach district issued Decision No. 3477/QD-UBND dated 14 October 2009 on complaint resolution of Mrs. Huan. According to the Decision, the complaint of Mrs. Huan was sensible. However, until the monitoring time, DCC of Nhon Trach district had not prepared supplementary compensation option for the HH.

- In Long Thanh district: HH of Bui Van Chung at Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet complained that they were not assisted for living stabilization while they were relocated and directly worked as farming. After receiving complaint of the HH, Long Thanh inspector verified and confirmed that the complaint was sensible and suggested the DCC supplement the assistance for the HH. Besides, some other HHs complained that they were not directly paid assistance for career training in cash. All these cases have not been solved yet.

3.5 PAH interview and living rehabilitation assessment

Besides contents of compliance with the approved RP report, in the seventh monitoring time, the consultant also paid attention to collecting opinions of PAHs and assessment of living restoration possibility of PAHs. Results of the PAH interview are represented in the table below:

Table 12: Results of PAH interview⁶

No	Group	Number of interviewees	Opinion
1	Relocation group	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For HHs who rebuilt houses: New houses were more solid and convenient than the old ones. Some HHs salvaged their old construction materials. Thus cost of house building was decreased (Accordingly, the HHs decided to build new houses wider and more solid); - In district 9: some relocated HHs suggested remission of tuition fees and assistance for health insurance for their children. At the time, DCC of district 9 was preparing list of eligible HHs and going to paid for the assistance. Some HHs suggested to prolong time of payment for their resettlement plots in Long Buu resettlement site (through discussing with the investor of Long Buu resettlement site, it revealed that they had not issued any documents to request time of payment for resettlement plots); - In Long Thanh district: some HHs complained about lack of assistance for living stabilization. The reason was in the confirmation papers of PC of commune/townlet stated that “the HH does not directly work as farming, only plants fruit-trees”. Thus the HHs were not considered for living stabilization assistance (HH of Nguyen Van Chien and HH of Tran Thi Bach Mai) at Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet. Besides, some HHs suggested to pay for career training in cash; - Some HHs who are relocated to Long An resettlement site complained that they were not allowed to build houses in this site.
2	Severely affected HHs (lose much agricultural land, rebuild houses)	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After receiving compensation, some HHs rebuilt houses on their remaining land (HH of Ly Thi Lan, HH of Nguyen Thi Hong, HH of Pham Van Nhan...) and bought agricultural land for production (HH of Le Khac Duc, Ly Thi Lan); - At the time, living of the HHs was not much difficult. Some HHs were selected for agricultural models and wished to implement the models soon; - Some HHs will be supplemented the assistance for living assistance and production as Decree No. 69. They all wished to be paid for the assistance soon so that they could buy more agricultural land for production; - HHs in Long Thanh and Nhon Trach suggested to pay the assistance for career training in cash (such suggestion is in accordance with Decree No.69).
3	Poor HHs	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These HHs previously lived in narrow houses. After receiving compensation, they spent a part of the compensation amount on repair/rebuild houses. They were all pleasure with their new houses (HH of Hoang

⁶ See list of interviewed HH in the annex

No	Group	Number of interviewees	Opinion
			<p>Van Minh, Nguyen Tan Trinh and Pham Thi Dung);</p> <p>- The HHs said that they all received compensation sufficiently and did not complaint anything about the compensation. Although the land acquisition impacted more or less on their living, at the time their living became more stable.</p>
4	Female headed HHs	5	<p>- Impacts of the project on this group were insignificant. They said that the compensation and assistance were sensible. They had enough money for some expenses (buying agricultural land, building new houses, husbandry). According to the HHs, the pig husbandry (in Cam My and Thong Nhat districts) will help them to improve their living if there are no diseases. They also expected that the IRP would implement soon;</p> <p>- The HHs said that they all received compensation sufficiently and did not complaint anything about the compensation. Although the land acquisition impacted more or less on their living, at the time their living became more stable.</p>
5	HH with disable persons	4	<p>- They all received compensation sufficiently and did not complaint anything about the compensation;</p> <p>- Their living was not much impacted by the project.</p>
6	Policy family groups	4	<p>The HHs received compensation, spent a part of the amount on repairing houses and doing business. Their living was not much impacted by the project. However, they had some following opinions:</p> <p>+ HH of Phan Thi Huan complained that they were compensated insufficiently in term of quantity of land area. PC of Nhon Trach district issued Decision of complaint resolution and recognized that the complaint was correct, and the DCC was preparing a supplementary compensation option for the HH;</p> <p>+ HH of Mai Van Dung: According to their LURC, they owned 50 m² of residential land; 147 m² of agricultural land. The HH was acquired 102 m² for the project and compensated with 50 m² of residential land and the rest (52 m²) based on agricultural land. Since the agricultural land neighboring the residential land (in the same plot), the HH required to assist for agricultural land neighboring residential land for the 52 m² agricultural land.</p>
7	Ethnic minority HHs	2	<p>The two HHs rebuilt houses solidly after receiving compensation. They also bought productive land for production. They satisfied with the compensation policies of the project and did not complain anything.</p>

In general, living of PAHs was gradually improved. Via the interview, it revealed some problems: (i) Did not directly pay the assistance for career training for PAHs in cash (in

Long Thanh and in Nhon Trach); (ii) Lack of living stabilization assistance for relocated HHs in Long Thanh district.

3.6 Some difficulties/problems in the districts

3.6.1 Resolution for career training assistance amount in Long Thanh and in Nhon Trach

PAHs wished to receive the assistance in cash but not participating in training courses. Besides, some HHs whose children were apprenticed and provided bills of tuition fees for Long Thanh Finance Department but their suggestions were not accepted since their children learned from 2007 to 2010, while the project was implemented in 2008 (HH of Nguyen Ngoc Dung and HH of Nguyen Van Chien at Cau Xeo quarter, Long Thanh townlet). A conclusion at a meeting presided by PC of Dong Nai province stated that *“Regarding cost for career training, employment support: PC of Long Thanh, Thong Nhat and Cam My districts consider to deal with cost for career change, employment support in accordance with the law and with local conditions”*.

3.6.2 Some complaints of PAHs in Long Thanh and Nhon Trach district had been solved but had not been prepared supplementary compensation option

+ HH of Mrs. Huan complained about being insufficiently compensated in term of land area. PC of Nhon Trach district issued Decision for complaint resolution on 14 October 2009 (one year ago) but the HH has not been paid additionally for the area;

+ Some relocated HHs in Long Thanh district were not paid living stabilization assistance because the confirmation paper of land use origin of communes/townlets stated that the HHs do not work as farming but plant fruit-trees. In opinion of the EMA, we must consider the planting of fruit trees is a agricultural production activity. Thus these HHs must be paid the assistance. ***We would like to emphasize that the confirmation of land use origin of PC of communes/townlets was not completely exact.*** On affected land of Le Chi Don HH, they planted fruit trees and eucalyptus. However, in the paper on land use origin confirmed by PC of Long An commune dated 14 April 2009 stated that “the HH do not directly do farming”. Therefore, they had not assisted for living stabilization. Accordingly, the HH submitted a complaint petition and provided another confirmation paper of Long An commune’s PC on 21 June 2010 which stated that “the HH directly does farming on the affected land”. Decision on complaint resolution issued by PC of Dong Nai province dated 22 September 2010 stated that the complaint of Mr. Le Chi Don on 15 July 2010 about lack of living stabilization assistance was reasonable.

+ HH of Mai Van Dung required assistance for agricultural land neighboring residential area for the 52 m². In opinion of the consultant, the suggestion of the HH was reasonable since the land plot borders a residential land plot of the HH and it also locates within residential area.

3.6.3 Some difficulties in implementing the IRPs

At the time, the Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center encountered some problems in vocational training-career, employment consultancy: (i) Some communes had few trainees, thus its was difficult to hold training courses; (ii) Number of trainees in the districts was inaccordance with the number of trainees in the contract (they may increase or decrease).

PART IV. CONCLUSION, OUTSTANDING ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

Via the monitoring, we can conclude that until the seventh monitoring time, the RP implementation was quite smooth and complied with the approved RP report. The DMS was finished and DCC continued to prepare compensation records for PAHs at interchanges, overpasses, underpasses. The compensation payment was also smooth. 95% of HHs were paid. The resettlement arrangement was quite good. Most of relocated HHs rebuilt houses and had a stable living. A positive point revealed through the 7th monitoring time was PC of Dong Nai province agreed to apply assistance for living stabilization according to Decree No. 69 for PAHs whose compensation option were approved after 1 October 2009. The supplementary assistance amount will help PAHs invest in employment and restore their income. Progress of IRP implementation was delayed due to problems in cost for implementing agricultural models.

4.2 Outstanding issues and recommendations

4.2.1 Resolving the amount of vocational training support in the districts of Long Thanh and Nhon Trach

In Long Thanh and Nhon Trach districts, most of households who are entitled to vocational training assistance policy did not need to participate in such training and wished to receive cash assistance.

The EMA proposes to directly pay for the HHs such assistance in cash if they do not need to participate in the training. PC of Long Thanh District and PC of Nhon Trach should officially respond to the issue soon: if PAHs are directly paid in cash for such assistance or not; if PAHs are not paid for the assistance in cash and they do not need to participate in training courses, how is their assistance amount transferred? The PAHs should be informed clearly about the resolution in order to avoid queries or complaints.

4.2.2 Some complaints of PAHs in Long Thanh and Nhon Trach district had been solved but had not been prepared supplementary compensation option

For complaints which had been issued complaint decisions, DCCs of Long Thanh and of Nhon Trach and PCs of related communes/townlets should consider and solved those complaints for the HHs.

4.2.3 Some difficulties in implementing the IRPs

For difficulties in vocational training-career and employment consultancy activities of Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center: (i) For communes which have few and not concentrated trainees, it should join 2-3 communes into a class and should consider to support traveling fee for trainees due to further distance; (ii) Number of trainees of each district differed from the signed contract but have to ensure that total trainees must be the same. The Long Thanh-Nhon Trach Vocational Training Center should send to VEC a document to explain on the issue and ask permission.

4.2.4 DCC of Long Thanh, Thong Nhat and Cam My should prepare supplementary compensation option according to Decree 69 soon

At the time, PC of Dong Nai province issued a document on agreement about the application of living and production stabilization assistance policy for PAHs whose detailed compensation option were approved after 1 October 2010 according to Decree 69. The EMA suggests that: DCC of Long Thanh, Thong Nhat and Cam My should announce and explain for HHs that who will be entitled to such assistance, who will not be entitled to in order to avoid complaints; concurrently direct for PAHs to supplement suitable records (certificate of households/individuals directly engaged in production on the acquired agricultural land or certificate of households/individuals mainly live on agricultural production). After the announcement and instructions for households, DCCs should be active in the preparation of supplementary assistance records for approval and payment to the households soon.