

Resettlement Plan

August 2018

Viet Nam: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

Nghe An Subprojects:

- Cua Lo Beach Access Improvements
- Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 April, 2017)

Currency Unit	–	VND
VND1.00	=	\$ 0.000044
\$1.00	=	22,727 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Household
APs	–	Affected Persons
ASEAN	–	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CLV	–	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam
CPC	–	Commune People’s Committee
CTG	–	Community Tourism Group
DCSCB	–	District Compensation and Clearance Site Board
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOT	–	Department of Tourism
DPC	–	District People’s Committee
EA	–	Executing Agency
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Sub-region
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
LURC	–	Land Use Rights Certificate
MCST	–	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
DDSSC	–	Project Implementation Consultant
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPC	–	Provincial People’s Committee
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RCS	–	Replacement Cost Study
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SERD	–	Southeast Asia Regional Department
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
SPS	–	Safeguards Policy Statement
USD	–	United States Dollars
VND	–	Viet Nam Dong

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	kilometer
m	meter
m ²	square-meter

GLOSSARY

- Affected person (AP) - Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. APs residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit are collectively referred to as an affected household (AH).
- Compensation - Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the project or subprojects. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
- Cut-off date - Means the date prior to which the occupation or use of any part of the project area makes residents or occupiers or users eligible to be recognized as APs. For this subproject, the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation will be the date that the issued notice of land acquisition by the Yen Thanh District People's Committee (DPC) is announced publicly in the affected area and community.
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of loss (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Eligibility - Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the project area before the cut-off date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistance.
- Entitlement - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Host community - Means communities receiving physically displaced persons of a project

or subproject as resettles.

- Income restoration - Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the resettlement.
- Income restoration program - A program designed with various activities that aims to support severely affected and vulnerable persons to recover their income/ livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the APs based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.
- Inventory of Losses (IOL) - This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project area are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
- Involuntary Resettlement - Resettlement is involuntary when the APs have no right to refuse the land acquisition by the state that results in their displacement. This occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated in a process where expropriation will be the consequence of a failure in the negotiation.
- Land acquisition - Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to hand over all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
- Meaningful Consultation - A process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to APs; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of APs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
- Relocation - This is the physical displacement of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Relocation Assistance - Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by the project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that

- compensate APs for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
- Replacement cost - Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing current market value at the time of compensation payment.
- Replacement Cost Study (RCS) - This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
- Resettlement - This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
- Resettlement Plan (RP) - A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. This time-bound action plan that includes objectives, principles, entitlements, specific activities, responsibilities of concerned agencies, groups and individuals, and budget for addressing the displacement of people from assets, sources of incomes, homes, and communities towards reconstructing their disrupted lives and improving or restoring their standards of living to at least pre-displacement levels.
- Severely affected households - This refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) must relocate (physically displaced); and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
- Vulnerable groups - These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children or elderly-headed households with no other means of support, (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project and Subproject Description

The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project will improve urban-rural transport infrastructure and urban environmental services, strengthen capacity to implement regional tourism standards, and strengthen tourism destination management in Cambodia, the Lao PDR and Viet Nam (CLV). It will help transform secondary towns in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Corridors into green, inclusive and competitive international tourism nodes to boost trade in services and deepen market linkages between members of the GMS and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

For Viet Nam, the Project will be implemented in five provinces: Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, and Quang Binh. There are nine (09) subprojects in these five provinces.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Nghe An province has two subprojects including (i) Cua Lo Beach Access Improvements; and (ii) Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements. Of two subprojects, only Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject causes very minor resettlement impacts in Xuan Thanh commune. According to the IOL result, the rehabilitation of access road to Ru Gam Pagoda causes impact on 25 m² of land for perennial trees, 10 fruit trees (banana) and 10 m² of bricked fence which is constructed on the affected land. The affected land and other assets on land belong to one household (04 affected persons (APs)). The affected household (AH) has Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) for the affected land and is entitled to full compensation for affected assets (land and other assets on land).

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Public consultation meetings were conducted in the subproject communes during the preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP) in December 2017. The issues discussed with the AH, communities and other subproject's stakeholders included (i) the proposed subprojects and impacts on land acquisition; (ii) the eligibility and entitlements for compensation and assistance for the affected land and assets on land; (iii) the implementation schedule for land acquisition and resettlement; and (iv) the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Opinions, suggestions and concerns of the AH and communities raised in the consultation meetings on all aspects of resettlement activity have been addressed in this RP. Information dissemination and consultations will continue after this RP gets approved, during updating of the RP and through-out the implementation of the final RP.

Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and policy framework for compensation, assistances and rehabilitation under the subprojects is defined by the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam, Nghe An Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). In case of discrepancies between the Government's laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's policies and requirements, the policies and requirements of the latter will prevail, consistent with the provisions of the Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP, dated 23 April 2013 on Official Development Assistance (ODA) Management and Use.

An Entitlement Matrix and its applications are provided in this RP. It covers the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to the APs who will be affected by acquisition of their land for perennial trees, affected trees and affected structure. The Entitlement Matrix for compensation and assistance to the AH has been developed in consultation with and agreed on by the APs and local authorities. Compensation for

affected land and structure will follow the principle of replacement cost. Compensation for affected trees will be at market rate.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

To ensure that all grievances and complaints by the APs and communities regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance and income rehabilitation or any other aspects of the subprojects are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to them, a GRM will be developed in accordance with ADB requirements and Government procedures. A bottom-up approach to addressing and resolving of complaints will be designed such that all complaints will be initially lodged with the Commune People's Committee (CPC) for resolution and if not resolved within a duration in terms of number of days, the aggrieved party may elevate this to the district level for arbitration and on to the provincial level if not acted and when decision is not acceptable to the complainant. At any stage, the complainant may directly elevate the complaint to a local court for litigation. APs will not be ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. The proposed GRM has been discussed with and disseminated to the AH. The GRM will be set-up prior to the commencement of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of loss and will operate during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases of the subprojects.

Institutional Arrangements

The Nghe An Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the subproject executing agency (EA). A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by the PPC where safeguards focal staff members will be designated to perform responsibilities related to safeguards plans (including the RP) dissemination, updating, implementation and monitoring. A District Compensation and Site Clearance Board (DCSCB) will be set-up by Yen Thanh District People's Committee (DPC) including technical staffs of the concerned divisions. With the support of PMU and Detailed Design and Safeguards Support Consultant (DDSSC), the DCSCB will perform all the resettlement activities of the subprojects. Internal monitoring of the RP implementation will be carried out by the DPC and the PMU.

Resettlement Budget

The total resettlement budget for the Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject is VND 8,577,6905 or US\$ 377.4. The total direct costs are VND 7,645,000 or US\$ 336.4 while administration and implementation costs are 2% of total budget (VND 152,900 or US\$6.7). The remaining 10% (VND 779,790 or US\$34.3) is for contingency. The budget will be updated in parallel with the updating of RP following the detailed design of the subproject, replacement cost study (RCS), Socioeconomic Survey (SES) and additional consultations with the AH, local authorities in the implementation stage of the subproject.

Implementation Schedule

ADB shall not accept any award of civil works contract for any subprojects to be financed from the loan proceeds unless the updated RP based on DMS, RCS and additional consultations has been submitted to and approved by ADB. The detailed activities and schedule of land acquisition and resettlement are presented in this RP.

Monitoring and Reporting

To ensure that the final RP is implemented as planned, monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and assistance activities will be carried out internally by Yen Thanh DPC and the PMU with the support of the DDSSC and Community Tourism Group (CTG). The subproject is category B for resettlement so external monitoring is not required. The objectives, scope, frequency of internal monitoring and reporting mechanism are described in this RP.

I. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project Description

1. The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project will improve urban-rural transport infrastructure and urban environmental services, strengthen capacity to implement regional tourism standards, and strengthen tourism destination management in Cambodia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Viet Nam (CLV). It will help transform secondary towns in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) economic corridors into green, inclusive and competitive international tourism nodes to boost trade in services and deepen market linkages between members of the GMS and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The project will build on the ongoing GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project, implemented in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam (2014–2019).

2. The expected impact of the Project is sustainable, inclusive, and more balanced tourism development achieved, as envisaged in the *ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2016–2025*. The expected outcome of the Project is to increase the tourism competitiveness of secondary towns in the CLV. The outputs of the Project include: (i) urban-rural access infrastructure and urban environmental services improved, (ii) capacity to implement ASEAN tourism standards strengthened, and (iii) institutional arrangements for tourism destination management and infrastructure operations and maintenance (O&M) is strengthened.

3. For Vietnam, the Project will be implemented in the area of five (05) provinces namely Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Hue and Quang Binh. There are nine (09) subprojects that are being considered to include in the Project.

1.2. Subproject Description

4. Nghe An province has two subprojects including (i) Cua Lo Beach Access Improvements; and (ii) Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements.

Cua Lo Beachfront Access Improvements Subproject

5. Cua Lo is a seaside resort in Nghe An province located 15 km east of Vinh, the provincial capital. Cua Lo is “Class III Urban”, and has been approved by the Prime Minister (PM) as one of 11 National Urban Tourism Towns.¹ Tourism has been developed in Cua Lo for 110 years. In 2015, there were 2.5 million tourists of which some 1 million made overnight stays. In 2016, the number of tourists decreased by 50% because of the Fomosa environmental incident, but visitor numbers are anticipated to rise again. Based on the Tourism Master Plan for Northern Central Region,² it is forecast that the number of tourists will reach 3.98 million in 2026.

6. The subproject will concentrate on rehabilitating the existing beachfront walkway and the construction of a new beachfront walkway for the entire beach length from the headland in the north to the boundary of the Vingroup development area in the south. The walkway will be 4m wide for the northernmost 5.43km, with a landscape strip of varying width on the inland side, incorporating wherever possible the existing mature trees. The southernmost 1.1km footpath is also 4m wide, and crosses the sand at the back of the beach with no landscape strip. Detailed design will be set within the context of an integrated conceptual master plan for the whole of the subproject site.

7. The subproject will be constructed over an 18-month period, with an expected start in 2019. It will consist of the following components:

¹Prime Minister. 2014. *Decision No.2355/QD-TTg on Recognition of Cua Lo as the Sea Tourism Urban City*. Hanoi. 25 December 2014.

²Prime Minister. 2013. *Decision No.2161/QD-TTg on Approving the Tourism Development Master Plan for the Northern Central Region of Vietnam till 2020 with a Vision toward 2030*. Hanoi. 11 November 2013.

- **Component 1:** From the northern site edge for 2.45km, the beach level walkway will be renewed, and include new paving, drainage, street furniture, lighting and landscape enhancement. Specific attention in detailed design will be given to the interface of the walkway renewal to the adjoining restaurant forecourts.
- **Component 2:** From 2.45km to 2.86km, including the central square where the beachfront is marked by a statue and gardens: (i) repair the seawall; (ii) renew the existing walkway and to include new paving, drainage, street furniture, lighting and landscape enhancement; (iii) implement other improvements to the hard and soft landscaping in the central square.
- **Component 3:** From 2.86km to 5.43km including sections where the seawall has been partially destroyed and there is no existing beachfront walkway: (i) repair and replace the seawall where appropriate; and (ii) construct a new walkway to include new paving, drainage, street furniture and lighting.
- **Component 4:** For the final 1.1km to 6.53km, a new walkway raised 50cm from beach level is proposed, with street lighting. This walkway is to match the end of the walkway around the Vinpearl resort.
- **Component 5:** Shared surface access roads and footpaths from Binh Minh road to the beachfront walkway seafront road 3.93km total, 4m wide. Landscaping and gardens between these access roads will be implemented by another planned development project.
- **Component 6:** Five (05) public toilet blocks will be spaced along the 6.5km walkway.



Figure 1: Concept Plan of Cua Lo Beachfront Access Improvements Subproject

Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject

8. Ru Gam Pagoda is in Nghe An province, 1.8km from Yen Thanh District Center. The Pagoda is in an attractive wooded hillside setting with excellent views of the surrounding countryside. Further development of the site will be in accordance with the site master plan, which sets out development proposals for transforming the area into a Buddhist center of regional significance. Facilities will include places of worship, teaching

and visitor center/facilities. The facilities will be connected by internal access roads and footpaths, wrapped around the hillside contours. A grand “focal point” entrance is also planned. The proposed Pagoda complex expansion is still being constructed and so its full potential for tourism is not yet realized.

9. The Pagoda complex is connected to the national highway network (NR7B and NR48E) by a local road (Road 22 - 3.7m in length) This road base is 6.5 m with a 3.5m carriageway. The road surface and the adjoining roadside drainage is in a degraded and deteriorating condition. The road is used for school access, commerce, and residential access. There are three villages in the area.

10. The existing road link from the national highway network to the Pagoda complex is substandard. The traffic flow, drainage, and pedestrian safety problems on this stretch of road will certainly increase as more facilities are developed at the Pagoda complex. It will become increasingly difficult to accommodate traffic and tourism growth in this local road system over time, unless action is taken to upgrade it.

11. The subproject will be constructed over a 12-month period, with an expected start in 2021. It will consist of the following components:

- **Component 1:** Resurfaced 3.7km existing asphalt road with 7.5m carriageway width, plus 2.5m width footpaths on both sides of the road;
- **Component 2:** Road drainage utilizing both concrete pipes and box culverts;
- **Component 3:** Street lighting;
- **Component 4:** One 30m long bridge over an irrigation canal.



Figure 2: Layout plan of Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

2.1. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

12. To minimize adverse impacts of the subproject on land acquisition and resettlement, the following mitigation measures were considered by Nghe An PPC, local authorities and the PPTA Consultants.

- The subproject rehabilitation activities will be conducted along the existing commune road or within public land to avoid land acquisition and other impacts on the existing structures of local people.
- The construction will be monitored by people in the subproject area, communities and monitoring agency to ensure the impacts on surrounding land of households are minimized.
- Other than the aforementioned, the EA, PMU and DCSCB will ensure that the payment of compensation and assistance for the AH are completed prior to the issuance of notice to proceed to start construction works.

2.2. Summary of Impacts

13. For the Cua Lo Beachfront Access Improvements Subproject, no land acquisition, business disruption, or resettlement impacts are confirmed by the PPTA Consultants and local authorities. Resettlement due diligence was conducted in December 2017 by the PPTA Consultants with the participation of Nghe An PMU and Yen Thanh DPC to examine land acquisition and resettlement issues by the subproject in detail, in line with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009), and confirmed that there is no land acquisition and resettlement impacts by the subproject.

14. For the Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject, the Inventory of Losses (IOL) for land and assets on land by the subproject was conducted by the PPTA Consultants with support from the cadastral officer of Xuan Thanh commune in December 2017.

15. According to the IOL, the road improvement will be within the confined ROW, therefore, the scope of land acquisition is minor. There is only one AH (04 persons). The subproject causes impact on 25 m² of land for perennial trees with 10 banana trees. In addition, 10 m² of bricked fence which is constructed on the land will be affected.

16. The percentage of affected land is only 8.06% of total production landholding of the household. The subproject construction only causes marginal impact on agricultural land and the household is not severely affected. The AH has Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) for the affected land and is entitled to receive full compensation for affected assets (land and other assets on land). There is no loss of businesses or enterprises due to the land acquisition by the subproject.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

17. In parallel with the implementation of the IOL, the SES data of the AH was also collected through an in-depth interview with the head of household (Mr. Truong Dang Thu) in December 2017.

18. According to the result of the in-depth interview, there are four (04) APs including three (03) males and one (01) female. All of APs belong to Kinh ethnic group. The head of household – Mr. Truong Dang Thu is a Government employee while his wife is engaged in farming. The average monthly income of the household is VND 6,500,000 (VND 1,625,000/person/month). As per the poverty threshold in the rural area specified in Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated on November 19, 2015, households whose monthly income is equal to or less than 700,000 dong per family member are classified as poor households. Therefore, the AH is not poor.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation

19. The objectives of the public consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of APs and local communities during the design, preparation and decision-making for the Project; (ii) disseminating all the information, activities related to the Project to APs; (iii) collecting ideas, suggestions, concern, need or priorities of affected people; (iv) ensuring that all the APs are notified of all decisions related directly to their income and living standards; and (v) ensuring transparency in implementation of land acquisition, compensation and assistance payment.

4.2. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation During the RP Preparation

20. During the preparation of the RP, the Yen Thanh DPC, CPCs and PPTA Consultants have worked directly with mass organizations in subproject communes to provide information and conduct consultations with the AH on land acquisition and resettlement related issues.

21. The first round of consultations was held prior the implementation of the IOL on 3 December 2017 with the participation of representatives of CPCs and mass organizations (Fatherland Front Committee, Women's Union, etc.). Based on the preliminary design of the subprojects, the information shared in the meeting included: (i) the project and subprojects description; (ii) potential impacts; (iii) schedule for IOL and SES; and (iv) participation of local people and community in the subprojects' activities.

22. After the IOL and SES had been carried out, the PPTA Consultants together with Yen Thanh DPC conducted the second round of consultations on 7 December 7 2017 with the representatives of local authorities and mass organizations in Xuan Thanh, Tang Thanh, and Bac Thanh communes; and the head of the AH. Total number of participants was 26 including 20 men and six (06) women. Issues discussed included (i) design of the subprojects; (ii) the scope of impacts by the subprojects (based on the IOL result); (iii) eligibility and entitlements to compensation and assistance in line with the Government (national and provincial) policies and ADB's safeguard policy (SPS, 2009); (iv) implementation schedule of land acquisition and resettlement; and (v) the GRM. The participants were provided with the key information of the subprojects and agreed with the preliminary design of the subprojects and hoped that the subprojects could be implemented as soon as possible. The Public Information Booklet (PIB) was not prepared and provided to the AH because the scope of impacts of the subprojects is minor and the single AH highly supports the implementation of the subproject. If additional impacts are identified during detailed design, a PIB will be prepared and disseminated per SPS 2009 and government requirements. Minutes of the public consultation meeting is attached in Appendix1 of this RP. The [Table 1](#) below presents the agreements reached with the participants during the public consultation meeting.

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Table 1: Result of Public Consultation Meeting

Time/ location	Issues discussed	Agreements reached with the participants
Date: 7 December 2017 Location: Xuan Thanh CPC headquarter	Scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts	The participants agreed with the implementation of the subprojects. There is only one household will be affected due to the land acquisition of Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject in Xuan Thanh commune.
	Compensation unit rate	The scope of impact of the subproject is minor. There is very minor/no impact on the livelihood, income or business of the

Time/ location	Issues discussed	Agreements reached with the participants
		AH due to land acquisition). The compensation unit rate of the subproject in Nghe An province will be based on the compensation unit rate regulated by Nghe An PPC. The issued compensation rate by Nghe An PPC is replacement cost following the principle of "specific land price" as regulated by the Clause 3, Article 114 of Land Law 2013 ³ . The AH is satisfied with the rate which was consulted during the preparation of the RP.
	Implementation Schedule of the subprojects	The subprojects are expected to be implemented as soon as possible. The implementation of the subprojects could bring more benefits for local people such as (i) convenient and safety travel for residents living along the road; (ii) attraction of tourists to Ru Gam Pagoda; and (iii) increased income for local people.
	Mitigation measures of land acquisition and resettlement	The mitigation measurement will be considered by the PPTA Consultants and local authorities such as (i) the new road will be constructed in the ROW of the existing road which was cleared in 2009; (ii) Cutting trees beside the pavement along the road will be avoided and (iii) no residential land will be acquired for the subprojects' implementation.
	Grievance Redress Mechanism	The participants understand the GRM which has been developed and consulted during the meeting.

23. Community consultations and information disclosure with subproject stakeholders will be continuous, normative-iterative process. The EA will direct and oversee the community consultation process in the subprojects. The PMU and Yen Thanh DPC will ensure that consultations with relevant agencies, local authorities and the AH are carried out during the subprojects' planning and implementation cycle. PMU's safeguards focal staff members will conduct the consultation and information dissemination activities. They will be supported by the DCSCB as well as the CTGs in Xuan Thanh Commune.

24. The draft RP was shared to representatives of local authorities and head of village to review and feedback. Their feedback is incorporated in this report.

25. During subprojects implementation, upon completion and approval of detail design, the RP will be updated and implemented. The AH will participate in the various RP updating process such as in the implementation of the DMS conducted by DCSCB, RCS by qualified external appraiser as required, compensation and provision of other

³ The determination of specific land prices must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database and based on suitable valuation methods. Based on the consultation on land price, the provincial/city-level land administration agency shall submit the specific land price to the council for land price appraisal for consideration before submitting it to the People's Council of the same level for decision. (Article 114 of the Land Law 2013).

entitlements, monitoring of impacts and benefits, and discussion and settlement of complaints (if any).

4.3. Disclosure Requirements

26. This RP and the updated RP will be made available in Vietnamese language and sent to Nghe An PPC, Yen Thanh DPC, Xuan Thanh CPC and other concerned agencies of the district and commune (district natural resources and environment, finance, construction, district and communal mass-organizations, etc.). This RP and the updated RP, once approved by the PPC and ADB will be uploaded in the ADB websites and available in public places, such as the CPC headquarter, house of village leaders and other accessible public places.

27. The internal monitoring reports carried out by PMU and Yen Thanh DPC will also be posted in public places, sent to village leaders, relevant agencies and uploaded to ADB's website.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

28. A grievance is defined as an actual or perceived subproject-related problem that gives ground for complaint by an AP. It is the responsibility of communes and District authorities and the Nghe An PPC to help to resolve confusion, misunderstandings or complaints about land acquisition, compensation rates, rehabilitation and relocation. Procedures for hearing and redressing grievances, including appeal processes, will be made public through public information campaign to ensure that all grievances of those affected by any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, determination and payment of entitlements are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to all AH/APs without discrimination.

29. Grievances related to any aspect of the subprojects' components will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. An aggrieved APs or AH will be free from any fees for lodging and resolution of complaints, as these will be borne by the MCST as the EA through its PMU.

30. Grievance redress can be summarized in the steps set out below:

- **First Stage:** Commune People's Committee. An aggrieved AP may bring his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the village head or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of the CPC or the village head to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved AP and will have 15 days (or 30 days for complicated cases) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- **Second Stage:** District People's Committee (DPC). If the CPC does not respond to the AP within the said period or the AP is not satisfied with the response of the CPC, the AP can send the complaint to the DPC via the Residents Receiving Office of the DPC. Upon receipt of the complaint from the aggrieved person, the DPC will have 30 days (or 45 days for complicated cases) following the lodging of the case to act and resolve this. The DPC through its secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- **Third Stage:** Provincial People's Committee. If the DPC does not respond to the AP within the said period or the AP still dissatisfied with the response of the DPC, the AP can bring the complaint to Nghe An PPC via the Residents Receiving Office of the PPC. Upon receipt of the complaint from the AP, the PPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated cases) following the PPC's receipt of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping files of all complaints.

31. At any stage in the GRM, the complainant may have the option to elevate the complaint to the district court for litigation following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the subprojects proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the district court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. It should be noted that, the aforementioned GRM shall not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies.

32. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the subprojects' GRM, the APs have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the APs are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator at <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>. (The address of ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission is 3rd Floor, Cornerstone Building, No.16 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Vietnam, Tel: +8424 39331374. Fax: +8424 39331373).

33. The PMU will (i) coordinate with concerned agencies in registration, reviewing and resolving of grievances and responding to the complainant; (ii) follow-up with relevant agencies in settling of grievances in the provided timeframe; (iii) summarize the grievances and status of grievance resolution in the project progress reports and safeguards monitoring reports; and (iv) respond to the enquiries of affected persons or complainants that are directly addressed to the PMU. Complainants may contact Mr. Nguyen Manh Cuong, Director of Nghe An Department of Tourism, PMU member, with phone number: + 84 (0) 238 3841 557.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

6.1. Relevant Laws and Regulations of the Government

34. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013, effective from 01 January, 2014) confirms the right of citizens to own and protects the ownership of house and production materials of citizens – compensation by market rate is made for impacts by the projects implementing for the purposes of national defense, security or public benefits (Article 32). Similarly, organizations and individuals have land use rights and the rights are protected by laws—and the case of land recovery for the purposes of national defense, security and socioeconomic development, compensation shall follow provisions of laws (Article 54). In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The principal documents include:

a. Laws

- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly dated on 29 November 2013;
- Power Law (2012) No. 24/2012/QH13 approved by the National Assembly dated on 20 November 2012;
- Complaint Law (2011) No. 02/2011/QH13 approved by the National Assembly dated on 11 November 2011.

b. Government's decrees

- Decree No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP dated on 15 May 2014 on Detailed Regulations on Implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13;
- Decree No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP on dated on 15 May 2014 Land Prices;
- Decree No. 45/2014/NĐ-CP on dated on 15 May 2014 on the collection of land use levies;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ NĐ-CP on Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement when the State Recovers Lands;
- Decree No. 38/2013/NĐ-CP dated on 23 April 2013 on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors;
- Decree No. 14/2014/ NĐ-CP dated on 26 February 2014 by the government detailing the implementation of the Electricity Law regarding electricity safety;
- Decree No. 75/2012/ NĐ-CP dated on 03 October 2012 by the Government provision detail some articles of the Complaint Law;

c. Circulars

- Circular No. 23/2014/BTNMT dated on 19 May 2014 by MONRE on regulating Land Use Right Certificate (LURC), right to ownership of housing and other assets attached on land;
- Circular No. 37/2014/ TT-BTNMT dated on 30 June 2014 by MONRE on Detailed Guidance on Compensation and Assistance when the State Recovers Land;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT on specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction, adjustment of land prices; specific land prices valuation and land prices valuation consulting service;
- Circular No. 02/2015/ TT-BTNMT dated on 27 January 2015 by MONRE on stipulating some articles of GOV's Decree No. 43/2014/ ND-CP and 44/2014/ND-CP dated on 15 May 2014.

d. Decisions of Nghe An PPC

- Decision No. 58/2015/QĐ-UBND, dated on 13 October 2015 of Nghe An PPC on Regulations on Compensation, Assurances and Resettlement when the State Recovers Land in the Areas of Nghe An Province;
- Decision No. 86/2016/QĐ-UBND dated on 27 December 2016 of Nghe An PPC on Promulgating price list of new construction of structures based for compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State Recovers Land in the Areas of Nghe An Province in 2017;
- Decision No. 74/2017/QĐ-UBND dated on 4 December 2017 of Nghe An PPC on regulation on Compensation, Assurances for livestock, crops and trees on acquired land when the State recovers land in the Areas of Nghe An province.

35. The Land Law 2013 (effective on 1 July, 2014) provides comprehensive framework for land acquisition and resettlement. There are several aspects of this Land Law 2013 which are similar to the policy objectives, and principles of the ADB safeguards on involuntary resettlement. The Law stipulates compensation by specific rate (market rate/replacement cost), resettlement sites must be developed and fully completed before relocation of APs; and various assistance for life stabilization of APs.

6.2. ADB Safeguard Policy and Requirements

36. On 29 June 2009, ADB updated its safeguards policies by integrating its policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and the environment into one common Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS). The SPS was approved by the ADB Board on 20 July 2009 and became effective on 20 January 2010.

37. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement aims to:

- avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

38. It covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas – regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Moreover, the Policy also applies to associated facilities funded through other sources and involuntary resettlement actions conducted by the borrower/client in anticipation of ADB support.

39. Projects financed by ADB, including associated facilities that are financed by the Government or other sources, are expected to observe the following policy principles:

- a Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- b Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the

social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population;

- c Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible;
- d Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;
- e Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing;
- f Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status;
- g Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;
- h Prepare a RP elaborating displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- i Disclose both the draft and final RP in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders;
- j Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation;
- k Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation;
- l Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

40. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

41. Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.

6.3. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy on Resettlement

42. With the promulgation of Land Law 2013, the Decree 47/2014/ND-CP and relevant decrees stated above, the policies and practices of the Government have become more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 38/2013/ND-CP (April 2013), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

43. It should also be noted that as per Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 25, it states "Apart from the support prescribed in Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of this Decree, basing themselves on the local realities, the PPC Chairmen shall decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons who have land recovered; special cases shall be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision", therefore, if additional gaps not mentioned below are found during RP updating, the required assistance or support will be included in the final RP.

44. The differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and ADB's SPS, 2009 with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps for these subprojects are shown in the [Table 2](#) below.

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Table 2: Gaps between ADB and Government Policy on Compensation and Assistance- Policies Applied in the Subprojects

Items	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Subproject Policy
Severely impacted APs losing productive land	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing from more than 30% of productive land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	APs who are (i) physically displaced from housing or (ii) losing from 10% of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted.	APs losing from 10% or more of their production landholding (income generating) or who are physically displaced from housing shall be considered as severely affected.
APs without LURC	Land Law 2013, Article 77, Item 2 and Article 92: Persons who has used land before 1 st July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. No compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as	APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of non-land assets other than land, and for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), if they occupied the land or structures prior to the cut-off date.	APs without LURC or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before cut-off date at replacement cost. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least

Items	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Subproject Policy
	stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; (ii) the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works.		restore their pre-subproject living standards and income levels.
Compensation for affected houses/structures	Land Law 2013, Article 89, Item 1: houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 9: Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value; but total compensation amount is not to exceed value of the new house/structure.	Non-land assets, including house/structure created before the cut-off date will be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation. The replacement cost will be calculated based upon: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; (v) other applicable payments.	Full compensation at the cost of new house/structure with similar technical standard will be paid for all affected houses/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation. Compensation cost shall be calculated by the cost for construction materials (including transport costs to the area) and labour cost to construct of the house/structure to similar technical standard of the affected house/structure.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated.	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP implementation.	PMU and the DPC to undertake internal monitoring using critical indicators.

6.4. Subproject Principles

45. Principles of compensation and support policies of the subprojects are as follows:

- a Impacts on land, structure and other fixed assets will be minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options;

- b Compensation for affected land and structure will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation; compensation for affected trees will be based on the current market rate of trees.
- c APs without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost;
- d Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the APs and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the APs and communities will be taken into account;
- e The RPs (this RP and the final RP) will be disclosed to APs in a form and language understandable to them prior to submission to ADB;
- f Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated;
- g Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line;
- h Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved;
- i Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project;
- j Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to displaced persons before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location;
- k Budget for payment of compensation, resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation;
- l The EA will not issue notice of possession to contractor until (i) compensation and assistance have been fully made to the AH; (ii) already-compensated APs have cleared the area in a timely manner. Land acquisition and clearing of the corridor of impacts will only be undertaken upon completion of payment for compensation based on final RP duly approved by ADB and the PPC (based on DMS, RCS and additional consultation with APs) and the IRP (if necessary) is in-place.

VII. SUBPROJECT ENTITLEMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY

46. **Eligibility.** All APs who own or occupy land or operate businesses in the subprojects-impacted areas before the cut-off date, will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and to rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-subproject living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other forms of assistance. For this subproject, the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation will be the date that the issued notice of land acquisition by the Yen Thanh District People's Committee (DPC) is announced publicly in the affected area and community

47. **Entitlements.** The entitlement matrix in the [Table 3](#) below includes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The detailed civil works design, DMS and socioeconomic surveys (SES) will be the basis for determining actual impacts and compensation rates for business losses. Entitlements described in this RP will not be lowered during RP updating but can be enhanced in the subproject RP as required.

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Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
1. Marginal Loss of Agricultural Land less than 10% of total agricultural landholding (01 AH – 04 APs)	AH with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs. - Entitled to the following assistances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Assistance for training, job change and job seeking is equal to two (02) times of compensation unit rate regulated by Nghe An PPC + Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization: Cash assistance in cash equals to 30kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH member for one (01) month. 	The scope of impact of the subproject is minor and the livelihood and living standard of household is not affected. The compensation unit rate of the subprojects in Nghe An will be based on the compensation unit rate regulated by Nghe An PPC. The issued compensation rate by Nghe An PPC is replacement cost following the principle of "specific land price" as regulated by the Clause 3 Article 114 of Land Law 2013. The AH is satisfied with the rate which has been consulted during the preparation of the RP and documented in the Minute of the Consultation Meeting.
2. Loss of trees (fruit trees) (01 AH – 04 APs)	Owner of the affected trees	Cash compensation at market price.	
3. Loss of Secondary Structure (brick fence) (01 AH – 04 APs)	Structure owner with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.	

48. If after the DMS and during construction when additional adverse social impacts may be identified, and/or additional AHs and APs are found, they are also entitled to receive entitlements as other AHs/APs on condition that it can be ascertained that they have been in the subproject corridor of impacts even before the cut-off date for eligibility. New APs that will emerge due to changes in the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works, they are likewise entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.

49. The CPC and DDSSC will monitor and report to the PMU on any additional and/or unseen social impacts/land acquisition, including temporary land acquisition. Construction contractors are responsible for compensation for the impacts identified during construction. If the impacts are unavoidable, will be based on the entitlement matrix in the updated RP.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

50. According to the IOL carried out in December 2017, the subprojects do not cause any relocation impact to local households.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

51. According to the result of IOL, there is only one (01) AH with marginal loss of agricultural land (8.06% of total production landholding) in Xuan Thanh commune. Additionally, the household is not vulnerable. The household also confirmed in the village consultation meeting that the household's livelihood and income will not be affected due to the subproject's land acquisition. An Income Restoration Program, therefore, is not required to be developed and implemented. This will be confirmed at the time of RP updating.

X. RESETTLEMENT AND FINANCING BUDGET

52. The cost for land acquisition and resettlement will be financed with government counterpart funds. At the official request of the DCSCB, the EA shall provide the funds for the implementation of the RP in a timely manner through the Provincial Department of Tourism of Nghe An Province and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the budget in order to meet the social safeguards objectives.

53. During the consultation meeting, the issued compensation price-frame of Nghe An PPC for compensation for affected land and assets in the areas of Nghe An province was discussed with the AH and the community. The price-frame for compensation for the affected land, structures and trees of the province is reasonable and acceptable to the AH and the community.

54. Budget calculation for compensation and assistance for the subproject presented in this RP are based on the IOL that was completed in December 2017; entitlements of AH have been consulted with the AH, local authorities and concerned agencies. The budget will be updated during the RP updating following the results of DMS, additional consultations with the AH, and the issued compensation price of Nghe An PPC in the year that the RP is updated.

55. The total calculated budget for compensation and assistance of the Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvements Subproject is VND 8,577,690 equivalent to or US\$ 377.4. The amount includes cost for compensation and assistance, administration cost (2%) and contingency (10%). Table 4 below shows the resettlement budget.

Table 4: Estimated Resettlement Budget

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND/unit)	Total Cost (VND)	
					In VND	In USD
1	Compensation for Land				825,000	36.3
	Land for perennial trees	m ²	25	33,000	825,000	
2	Compensation for Secondary Structures				3,720,000	163.7
	Brick fence	m ³	10	372,000	3,720,000	
3	Compensation for Trees				250,000	11
	Banana trees	Tree	10	25,000	250,000	
4	Assistances				2,850,000	125.4
	- Assistance for job training, job transition and job seeking	m ²	25	66,000	1,650,000	72.6
	- Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization	person	4	300,000 (30kg rice/person/month in 1 month * VND 10,000/kg of rice)	1,200,000	163.7
5	Total Direct Costs (1+2+3+4)				7,645,000	336.4
6	Administration cost	%	2		152,900	6.7
7	Total (5+6)				7,797,900	343.1
8	Contingency (10% x (7))	%	10		779,790	34.3
9	Grand total = (7) +(9)				8,577,690	377.4

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

56. The roles and functions of each organization responsible for resettlement implementation is outlined below:

57. **Nghe An PMU:** The EA will establish a PMU where safeguards focal staff members will be designated to perform responsibilities related to the safeguards plans, including the RP, implementation and monitoring. The PMU is tasked to coordinate day-to-day subproject implementation including planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP. The PMU will coordinate closely with the Nghe An PPC and Yen Thanh DPC on all matters concerning involuntary resettlement, working closely with DCSCB to prepare, update, and implement the RP. Specific tasks include the following:

- Engage of qualified independent replacement cost appraiser to conduct the RCS;
- Review and approve of the RP, submit and ensure of approval on the RP by ADB;
- Update the RP after the DMS, RCS and additional consultations with APs and local communities;
- Safeguard and keep the data base of APs and assets that will be gathered during the preparation and updating of the RP both in e-copies and hard copies;
- Monitoring and follow up resolution of complaints; and
- Prepare progress reports on RP implementation for submission to ADB.

58. **Provincial People's Committee (PPC).** The Nghe An PPC as the EA is responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the PPC include:

- Approve the updated RP to be prepared following the completion and approval of the subprojects' detailed designs;
- Issue decisions on approval of land valuations applied for compensation, allowances and other support to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
- Approve and allocate budget for compensation, support and resettlement;
- Direct and supervise relevant departments of the province to effectively implement the RP;
- Settle APs' complaints and grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;

59. **District People's Committee (DPC).** The DPC is responsible for the following primary tasks:

- Establish the DCSCB and direct the DCSCB and relevant district department to appraise and implement the detailed compensation and site clearance plans;
- Approve the detailed compensation plans in line with the provision of the updated RP and monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with updated RP;
- Adjusting LURC for households and individuals who have land/house partially recovered, in accordance with authorized decisions;
- Direct the CPC and relevant organizations to support resettlement activities (DMS, RCS etc.) in various resettlement activities conducted at their villages and communes;
- Resolve complaints and grievances of APs.

60. **District Compensation and Site Clearance Board (DCSCB).** The main responsibilities of the DCSCB are the following tasks:

- Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- Conduct the DMS, public consultation and disclosure activities as well as the SES of AHs/APs;
- Design and implement income restoration and livelihood programs in coordination with various stakeholders;
- Prepare compensation plans in line with the RP and submit to the DPC for approval.
- Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement; take responsibility for legal basis applied in compensation, assistance and resettlement policy following approval of the RP;
- Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households (if any);
- Lead and coordinate with the CPCs in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to AHs;
- Assist in the resolution of APs' grievances.

61. **Commune People's Committee (CPC).** The CPC will assist the DCSCB in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the CPC will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Assign commune officials to assist the DCSCB update the RP and implement resettlement activities;
- Assist the PMU conduct the public consultation, DMS and SES;
- Assist the independent firm to conduct the RCS in their commune;
- Mobilize AHs/APs to actively participate in the resettlement updating process;
- Attend to the resolution of grievances lodged at their level.

62. **Women's Union as member of the Community Tourism Group:** The WU will be responsible for following primary tasks:

- Support to the PMU and DCSCB in the conduct of information dissemination and community consultation activities;
- Prepare simple reports on results of commune/village level information dissemination and consultation;
- In behalf of the CPC, mobilize women and the vulnerable group's participation in subproject implementation
- Participate in coordination meetings with PMU, DCSCB, CPCs.

63. **Community Tourism Group (CTG).** The subprojects will organize and train a commune level CTG headed by the deputy CPC Chairman and with representatives from the Fatherland Front Committee, Youth Union, Women's Union and village leaders. They will be tasked to conduct information dissemination and consultation with subprojects stakeholders as well as perform simple field monitoring of status of civil works implementation as well as status of RP, EMP and GAP implementation. They will be trained by the DDSSC to ensure that they efficiently perform their responsibilities. Likewise, they will assist the PMU in preparing monitoring progress reports as well as participate in coordination meetings with contractors, construction supervision consultants and the PMU.

64. **Detailed Design and Safeguards Support Consultants (DDSSC)**. DDSSC will have an international social safeguards specialist (4 months) and a national social safeguards specialist (12 months) to support the PMU in handling resettlement issues. The specific tasks of the social safeguards specialist include:

- Ensuring that due diligence is carried out in implementing the RP for all subprojects;
- Assist in the preparation of materials and strategy for information campaigns, public consultation and community participation;
- Review the SES materials and method to complete the DMS after completion and approval of the detailed design as required;
- Update the RP, and follow-up to ensure PPC and ADB approval of the RP;
- Brief officials at all levels on the content and procedures for implementing the RP improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement, compensation and implementation;
- Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring of RP implementation;
- Verify the calculations of compensation made by the DCSCB in relation to the provision of the RP entitlement matrix, and advise the PMU on any required measures to ensure compensation payments are made in accordance with the RP provisions;
- Monitor compensation payment and advise the PMU on actions to take to ensure compensation is paid in full and in a timely and transparent manner;
- Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly and that the GRM is functioning well;
- Conduct periodic mentoring on grievance redress if needed;
- Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring of RP;
- Design and conduct capacity development activities on ADB social safeguard policies for all relevant agencies, as needed, including requirements for participation, communication and gender mainstreaming;
- Train PMU designated social safeguards focal person staffs to carry out internal monitoring and reporting on RP implementation;
- Monitor grievance process of AHs/APs who have lodged complaints with relevant levels of grievance redress.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

65. The RP will be implemented from Quarter 2nd 2021. An indicative implementation schedule is presented in [Table 5](#) below.

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Table 5: Indicative Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
Preparation and approval of detailed design	Quarter 4, 2020
Conduct of public consultations, DMS, RCS, SES	Quarter 4, 2020
Approval of updated RP by MCST and ADB	End of Quarter 1 2021
Payment of compensations to eligible AHs/APs and attending to complaints and grievances	Quarter 2, 2021
Internal Resettlement monitoring	Continuous, started from Quarter 2 2021
Consultations with subproject beneficiaries i.e. AHs/APs, local EM.	Continuous, started from Quarter 1 2020 during detailed design of the subproject
Grievance redress	Until resolved

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

66. Monitoring and evaluation of the RP allows the subprojects' owner to ensure smooth progress of the implementation of RP activities. Importantly, monitoring must also address the degree to which the resettlement activities have achieved their desired objectives, particularly where this involves the rehabilitation of AP's housing, changes in livelihoods and lifestyles. The subproject is categorized B for involuntary resettlement so external monitoring is not required.

67. Monitoring objectives will be addressed through internal monitoring by the PMU and the DPCs with support from the national and international resettlement specialists of the DDSSC.

68. The primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with the PMU's safeguards focal staffs and DPCs. The PMU will prepare semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (these reports are separate from the quarterly subprojects progress report) to the government and ADB which contains the progress of the RP implementation and issues confronting it. The semi-annual social safeguard reports will also include financial statements to verify the disbursements of counterpart funds for resettlement.

69. The focus of internal monitoring will be as follows:

- Confirmation of the number of severely AHs affected by the loss of 10% or more of their aggregate production assets, the number of marginally AHs, and the number of vulnerable households.
- Progress in the implementation of resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing the corridor of impact vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed RP.
- Number of households who have land and assets that temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by contractor to the households.
- Information dissemination and public participation: the number of public consultation-meetings held during the preparation of the detailed compensation plan; the number of AHs that participated; comments, suggestions and concerns of the AHs and how these were addressed.
- Grievance redress: number of AHs with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the GRM.
- Gender concerns: participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances.

APPENDICES**Appendix 1: Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting**

**MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON ISSUES RELATED TO LAND
ACQUISITION, COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT
THE SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR
INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT – NGHE AN PROVINCE**

Tang Thanh, Xuan Thanh, and Bac Thanh Communes, Yen Thanh District, Nghe An
Province

7 December 2017

I. PARTICIPANTS:**1.1. Representative of Nghe An Provincial DOT:**

- Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tra – Officer;

1.2. Representatives of Yen Thanh DPC:

- Mr. Nguyen Van Sang – Deputy of Infrastructure and Economics Division;

1.3. Representatives of CPCs:

- Mr. Dao Van Khai – Chairman of Tang Thanh CPC;
- Mr. Hoang Xuan Hiep – Chairman of Tang Thanh Fatherland Front Committee;
- Ms. Le Thi Vy – Chairwoman of Tang Thanh Women’s Union;
- Mr. Le Van Hai – Chairman of Xuan Thanh CPC;
- Mr. Duong Xuan Tang – Chairman of Xuan Thanh Fatherland Front Committee;
- Ms. Phan Thi Van – Chairwoman of Xuan Thanh Women’s Union;
- Mr. Le Van Thuy – Chairman of Bac Thanh CPC;
- Mr. Tran Danh Hoang – Chairman of Bac Thanh Fatherland Front Committee;
- Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hang – Chairwoman of Bac Thanh Women’s Union;

1.4. Representatives of the PPTA Consultants:

- Mr. Vu Xuan Son – Resettlement Specialist;
- Ms. Hoang Hanh – Social Specialist;

1.5. Representatives of local people: List of households participating in the public consultation meeting with their signatures is attached herein below.

II. CONTENTS:

1. The PMU and PPTA Consultants provided participants with relevant information as follows:
 - Description of proposed scope of the Project;
 - Potential impacts on land and non-land assets and livelihood of household and other impacts;
 - Measures to minimize the impacts on land acquisition and livelihood of households;
 - Proposed policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subprojects;
 - Tentative implementation Schedule;

- The GRM.
- 2. Participants discussed and raised their opinions

III. RESULTS

1. Regarding the scope of impacts caused by the subprojects
 - The majority of impacts are caused in the ROW of the road which was demarcated and cleared in 2009;
 - Local people were informed and aware of the demarcation and got full compensation for clearing ROW in 2009. The households committed to dismantle the structures which would be built after 2009 by themselves and no household will be compensated for the affected structures in the ROW after 2009.
 - There is only one AH (named Truong Dang Thu) in Xuan Thanh Commune) in the subproject area. The household will have about 25 m² of land for perennial trees acquired and have 10 banana trees cut down. There are four members in the family, including three males and one female. Mr. Thu noted that since there was a mistake during the process of the LURC issuance, the land in the ROW which had been cleared and compensated for is still covered in the LURC.
2. Regarding measures taken to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts:
 - The mitigation measures have been considered by the design consultants through technical solution such as (i) the new road is designed within the ROW which was demarcated and cleared and compensated for in 2009 so that there will be no impacts on land and assets on land of households along the road; (ii) keeping the trees along the pavement; and (iii) no households are required to relocate.
3. Regarding implementation schedule of the subprojects
 - The subprojects are expected to be carried out as soon as possible so they could bring benefits to the local people including (i) safe and convenient travel for pupils and local people along the road; (ii) attraction of tourists to Ru Gam Pagoda; and (iii) increased income of local people from the tourism activities;
4. Regarding grievance redress mechanism
 - Participants are aware of their rights and obligations, especially the disclosed GRM. Local authorities and mass organizations are responsible for ensuring the entitlements of the local people.
5. Other issues
 - The drainage canal should be designed along the road section traversing the residential area to prevent stagnant water from damaging the road.
 - The local people requested that more trees should be planted along the road to have shade for local people travelling.

The meeting finished at 3 pm the same day. Representatives of local authorities, villages, representatives of mass organizations, and of AP participating in the meeting read and agreed with the contents of the meeting minutes, including the compensation rate, and signed herein below.

Representative of the Investor

(signed and sealed)

Nguyen Van Sang

**Representative of Fatherland Front
Committee**

(signed and sealed)

Duong Hong Tang

Representative of CPC

(signed and sealed)

CHAIRMAN

Le Van Hai

Representative of Women's Unions

(signed and sealed)

Phan Thi Van

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Occupation	Signature
1	Le Xuan Trinh	Male	Kinh	Business	
2	Tran Van Toan	Male	Kinh	Business	
3	Dang Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Farming	
4	Nguyen Canh Tu	Male	Kinh	Business	
5	Truong Cong Hung	Male	Kinh	Farming	
6	Pham Van Nhan	Male	Kinh	Business	
7	Truong Dang Thu	Male	Kinh	Farming	
8	Thai Huu Duc	Male	Kinh	Farming	
9	Nguyen Canh Tri	Male	Kinh	Business	
10	Phan Hoang Thu	Male	Kinh	Business	
11	Ngo Thi Nga	Female	Kinh	Business	
12	Thai Thi Lan	Female	Kinh	Business	
13	Nguyen Viet Cung	Male	Kinh	Farming	

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ CÁC VẤN ĐỀ LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN
THU HỒI ĐẤT, ĐỀN BÙ, HỖ TRỢ, TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ**

**DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN CƠ SỞ Hạ TẦNG DU LỊCH HỖ TRỢ TĂNG TRƯỞNG
TOÀN DIỆN KHU VỰC TIỂU VÙNG MỀ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG – TỈNH NGHỆ AN**

Xã Tăng Thành, Xuân Thành, Bắc Thành, huyện Yên Thành, tỉnh Nghệ An.

Ngày 07 tháng 12 năm 2017

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

1.1. Đại diện Sở Du lịch tỉnh Nghệ An

- Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Thanh Trà Chức vụ: Chuyên viên

1.2. Đại diện UBND huyện Yên Thành

- Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Văn Sáng Chức vụ: Phó Phòng kinh tế hạ tầng

1.3. UBND xã

- Ông (Bà): Đào Văn Khai Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã Tăng Thành

- Ông (Bà): Hoàng Xuân Hiệp Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBMTTQ xã Tăng Thành

- Ông (Bà): Lê Thị Vi Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã Tăng Thành

- Ông (Bà): Lê Văn Hải Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã Xuân Thành

- Ông (Bà): Dương Xuân Tăng Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBMTTQ xã Xuân Thành

- Ông (Bà): Phan Thị Vân Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã Xuân Thành

- Ông (Bà): Lê Văn Thùy Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã Bắc Thành

- Ông (Bà): Trần Danh Hoàng Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBMTTQ xã Bắc Thành

- Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Thị Hằng Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã Bắc Thành

1.4. Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án

- Ông Vũ Xuân Sơn Chuyên Gia tái định cư

- Bà Hoàng Hạnh Chuyên Gia xã hội

1.5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: Danh sách người tham gia được đính kèm.

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN

1. Ban QLDA và Tư vấn cung cấp các thông tin cho người tham dự bao gồm:

- Mô tả về dự kiến quy mô của Dự án;
- Các ảnh hưởng tiềm tàng đến đất và các tài sản trên đất và sinh kế của các hộ gia đình và các ảnh hưởng khác;

- Các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động thu hồi đất và sinh kế của hộ gia đình;
 - Dự kiến chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư của Dự án;
 - Dự kiến kế hoạch triển khai Dự án;
 - Cơ chế giải quyết thắc mắc, khiếu nại.
2. Tài liệu Thông tin dự án (PIB) được cung cấp cho tất cả các đại biểu tham dự
3. Người tham dự trao đổi và phát biểu ý kiến.

III. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

1. Về quy mô ảnh hưởng của Dự án

Phạm vi ảnh hưởng chủ yếu nằm trong phạm vi Hành lang an toàn đường bộ đã được cấm mốc và thực hiện giải tỏa từ năm 2009.

Người dân đã được phổ biến và biết rõ về việc cấm mốc và thực hiện bồi thường để giải tỏa hành lang giao thông của tuyến đường năm 2009. Các hộ đều có cam kết tự phá dỡ tài sản xây dựng sau thời điểm năm 2009, và không hộ nào phải đền bù.

Duy nhất có hộ gia đình ông Trương Đăng Thư, xã Xuân Thành, bị thu hồi khoảng 250 m² đất vườn và 10 cây chuối, cây bưởi... Hộ gia đình có 4 khẩu (3 nam 1 nữ), dân tộc Kinh. Ông Thư trao đổi trong quá trình cấp Giấy chứng nhận QSD đất có sai sót nên đã cấp cả ra phần Hành lang đường đã giải tỏa.

2. Về biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động thu hồi đất và tái định cư

Các biện pháp giảm thiểu đã được đơn vị thiết kế thực hiện thông qua các giải pháp kỹ thuật như: (i) Thiết kế tuyến đường xây dựng mới nằm trong phạm vi Hành lang an toàn đường bộ đã được công bố và thực hiện giải tỏa từ năm 2009, không làm ảnh hưởng đến đất và tài sản của các hộ dân dọc tuyến đường; (ii) Giữ hàng cây hiện có trên phạm vi vỉa hè; (iii) Không có hộ gia đình phải di chuyển, tái định cư;

3. Về dự kiến kế hoạch triển khai Dự án

Đề nghị dự án sớm triển khai để người dân được hưởng lợi từ con đường như: (i) Đi lại thuận tiện và an toàn cho người dân và học sinh các trường học dọc tuyến đường; (ii) Thu hút khách du lịch đến với khu vực sinh hoạt tâm linh (Rú Gám); (iii) Tăng thu nhập cho người dân từ các hoạt động dịch vụ du lịch.

4. Về cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại

Người dân hiểu rõ quyền và nghĩa vụ của mình, đặc biệt với cơ chế giải quyết được nêu trong sổ tay dự án. Chính quyền địa phương, UBNDTTQ có trách nhiệm đảm bảo các quyền lợi của người dân.

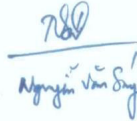
5. Về các vấn đề khác:

Đề nghị trong thiết kế lưu ý bố trí mương thoát nước dọc đoạn qua khu dân cư để tránh nước đọng làm hư hỏng đường. Đề nghị trồng cây xanh bổ sung trên vỉa hè. Đề nghị hạ xem xét cao độ đường đoạn gần đài tưởng niệm liệt sỹ.

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc giờ cùng ngày. Đại diện chính quyền xã /phường, thôn, tổ trưởng dân phố, đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể và người dân tham dự cuộc họp cùng đọc và thống nhất với nội dung biên bản cuộc họp và cùng ký tên dưới đây.

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

(Ký tên, đóng dấu)


Nguyễn Văn Sỹ

Đại diện Chính quyền địa phương

(Ký tên, đóng dấu)



LÊ VĂN HẢI

Đại diện Ủy ban MTTQ xã

(Ký tên, đóng dấu)



Dương Hồng Bằng

Đại diện Hội phụ nữ xã

(Ký tên, đóng dấu)



Phan Chi Vân

Đại diện các hộ gia đình/cộng đồng

DANH SÁCH THAM VẤN

Nội dung công việc:.....

Điểm đến:.....

Thời gian thực hiện:.....

TT	HỌ VÀ TÊN	GIỚI TÍNH	DÂN TỘC	CÔNG VIỆC	KÝ TÊN
1	Lê Xuân Trinh	Nam	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Lê Xuân Trinh
2	Trần Văn Toàn	Nam	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Toàn
3	Đặng Văn Hải	Nam	Kinh	Lâm Rừng	Hải
4	Nguyễn Cảnh Tú	Nam	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Cảnh Tú
5	Trương Công Hùng	Nam	Kinh	Lâm Rừng	Hùng
6	Phan Văn Nhân	Nam	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Nhân
7	Trần Đăng Thu	Nam	Kinh	Lâm Rừng	Thu
8	Phái Hữu Đức	Nam	Kinh	Lâm Rừng	Đức
9	Nguyễn Cảnh Tú	Nam	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Nguyễn Cảnh Tú
10	Phan Hồng Thu	Nam	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Thu Thu
11	Ngô Thị Nga	Nữ	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Ngô Thị Nga
12	Phái Thị Lan	Nữ	Kinh	Buôn Bùn	Phái Thị Lan
13	Nguyễn Văn Cung	Nam	Kinh	Lâm Rừng	Nguyễn Văn Cung
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Appendix 2: Photos Taken During Resettlement Plan Preparation



Cua Lo Beachfront Access Improvements Subproject





Ru Gam Pagoda Access Improvement Subproject