

# Resettlement Plan

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August 2018

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

### Thua Thien Hue Subprojects:

- Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements
- Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements
- Da Bac Access Improvements

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 10 April 2018)

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHs	–	Affected Households
APs	–	Affected Persons
ASEAN	–	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CLV	–	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam
CPC	–	Commune People’s Committee
CTG	–	Community Tourism Group
DBST	–	Double Bituminous Surface Treatment
DCSCB	–	District Compensation and Site Clearance Board
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPI	–	Department of Planning and Investment
DPC	–	District People’s Committee
EA	–	Executing Agency
FGDs	–	Focus Group Discussions
GAP	–	Gender Action Plan
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Sub-region
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
LURC	–	Land Use Rights Certificate
MCST	–	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
PIB	–	Project Implementation Booklet
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
WVU	–	Vietnamese Women’s Union

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	kilometer
kg	kilogram
m	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	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 of the same eligible to be recognized as affected persons. In this Subproject, the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation will be the date that Huong Tra, Phu Loc and Phu Vang District People’s Committees officially inform the issued Notice of Land Acquisition to 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 losses (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 affected persons 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 affected persons 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 Resettlement Plan 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 result 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 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 affected households 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 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).

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 that are being considered for inclusion in the Project.

### Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

**Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements Subproject.** The construction activities of the subproject will permanently impact 14,195.5 m<sup>2</sup> of land including 783.5 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land; 10,264.1 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land; and 3,147.9 m<sup>2</sup> of public land. There will be 24 affected households (AHs) or 110 affected persons (APs) and one (01) private company (Huong Tho Camp-Farm) where there is expected to be land acquisition to facilitate the road widening and the new parking areas (35,182 m<sup>2</sup>). The subproject also causes impact on 470 timber trees of eight (08) AHs and Huong Tho Camp-Farm in Huong Tho commune. Of 24 AHs, seven (07) AHs (31 APs) will lose more than 10% of their total production landholding, of which four (04) households (14 APs) lose 10%-30% and three (03) AHs (17 APs) lose 30%-70%. There is one (01) female-headed household among the AHs. There is no relocation of households due to the subproject.

**Huong Tourist Piers Improvements Subproject.** There will be land acquisition impacts for three (03) of the five (05) Huong River boat pier sites (Bao Vinh Pier 1, Voi Re-Ho Quyen Pier 4 and Thanh Tien Pier 5), with three (03) AHs (14 APs) and 2,250.6 m<sup>2</sup> of land, including 894 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land and 1,356.6 m<sup>2</sup> of public land. The subproject also causes impact on 10 pomelo trees of two (02) households and one (1) household's 12.6 m<sup>2</sup> house-cum-shop. Relocation will be limited to one (01) AH (06 persons) only at the Bao Vinh Pier 1 area. Of three (03) AHs, there are two (02) households classified as vulnerable, with (01) female-headed household and one (01) elderly-headed household without a family support network.

**Da Bac Access Improvements Subproject.** The total land area to be permanently acquired for the subproject is 22,336.2 m<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 2,346.2 m<sup>2</sup> of residential and agricultural land belonging to 27 AHs (117 persons) and one (01) private company (Phu Loc Forestry Company); and 19,990 m<sup>2</sup> of public land. Of the 2,346.2 m<sup>2</sup> belonging to 28 AHs/company, there are 841.3 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land and 1,504.9 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land. The activities of the subproject also cause impact on 5,205 timber trees owned by 14 AHs and one (01) company. In addition, the secondary structures of six (06) households are affected due to the subproject's land acquisition comprising 11.61 m<sup>2</sup> of brick fence; 02 m<sup>3</sup> of gate post; one (01) side-chapel; and four (04) electric posts. One (01) household (04 persons) in Loc Hoa commune will lose more than 70% of total production landholding and is classified as severely affected. Of all AHs, there are four (04) vulnerable households including one (01) poor household, one (01) female-headed household and two (02) elderly-headed households without a family support network.

### Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

The public consultation meetings were conducted in affected communes during Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation in June and August 2017. The issues discussed with



the AHs and the other subproject's stakeholders included (i) project and subproject description; (ii) types of affected assets based on the results of Inventory of Losses (IOL); (iii) legal framework on resettlement of the Government of Viet Nam (national and provincial) and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) and other-related policies; (iv) eligibilities and entitlements; (v) cut-off date for eligibility; and (vi) the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Opinions, suggestions and concerns of AHs and communities raised in the consultation meetings have been addressed in this RP. Information dissemination and consultations will continue after this RP gets approved, during updating of the RP and throughout 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, Thua Thien Hue Provincial Peoples' Committee (PPC), and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The policy objectives are to avoid, or, if not possible to avoid, minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihood of AHs and improve living standards of poor and vulnerable AHs. 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.16/2016/ND-CP (16 March 2016) 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 agricultural and residential lands. The Entitlement Matrix has been developed in consultation with and agreed on by the APs and local authorities.

Compensation for affected lands and structures will follow the principle of replacement cost. Compensation for affected trees will be at market rate. An Income Restoration Program (IRP) will be provided by the project for severely and/or vulnerable AHs.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

To ensure that all grievances and complaints of APs and communities regarding to 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 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been 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 Peoples' Committees (CPCs) for resolution and if not resolved within a reasonable 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 satisfactorily acted upon or when the decision is not acceptable to the complainant. At any stage, complainants may directly elevate the complaint to a local court for litigation. APs will not be ordered to pay any fee associated with the grievance redress process and complaints at any level of trial and court. The proposed GRM has been discussed with the AHs and the communities; and documented in the Project Information Booklet (PIB) delivered to the AHs in August 2017.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

The Thua Thien Hue Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the subproject executing agency (EA). A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by the PPC for three (03) subprojects in Thua Thien Hue province, where safeguards focal staff members will be designated to perform responsibilities related to safeguards plans (including the RP) dissemination, updating, implementation and monitoring. District Compensation and Site Clearance Boards (DCSCBs) will be set-up by the Huong Tra, Phu Loc and Phu Vang DPCs including technical staffs of the concerned divisions (Construction, Finance,

Agricultural and Rural Development, etc.). With the support of the PMU and Detailed design and Safeguards Support consultant (DDSSC). The DCSCBs will perform all the resettlement activities of the subprojects. Internal monitoring of the RP implementation will be carried out by the DPCs and the PMU.

### **Indicative Resettlement Budget**

The total resettlement budget for the three subprojects is **VND4,057,644,000** or **US\$178,538**. The total direct costs are VND3,616,438,503 or US\$159,125 while administration and implementation costs are 2% of total budget (VND 72,328,770 or US\$3,183). The remaining 10% (VND368,876,727 or US\$ 16,231) is for contingency. Table 22 shows the resettlement budget for the subprojects. The budget will be updated during RP updating following the detailed design of the subprojects, replacement cost study (RCS) results, socioeconomic survey (SES), and additional consultations with AHs and local authorities.

### **Implementation Schedule**

ADB shall not accept any award of civil works contract for any subprojects' component to be financed from the loan proceeds unless the final RP based on DMS, RCS, SES and additional consultations has been submitted to and approved by ADB. Notice-to-proceed (NTP) will be issued for sections or components where compensation has been paid in full, rehabilitation measures are in place and the site is free from encumbrances. The detailed activities and schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance are presented in this document.

### **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 DPCs of Huong Tra, Phu Loc and Phu Vang, with the support of the PMU, DDSSC, and Community Tourism Groups (CTG). The subprojects are category B for involuntary resettlement, so external monitoring is not required. The objectives, scope, and frequency of internal monitoring and reporting are described herein.

## I. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT 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).

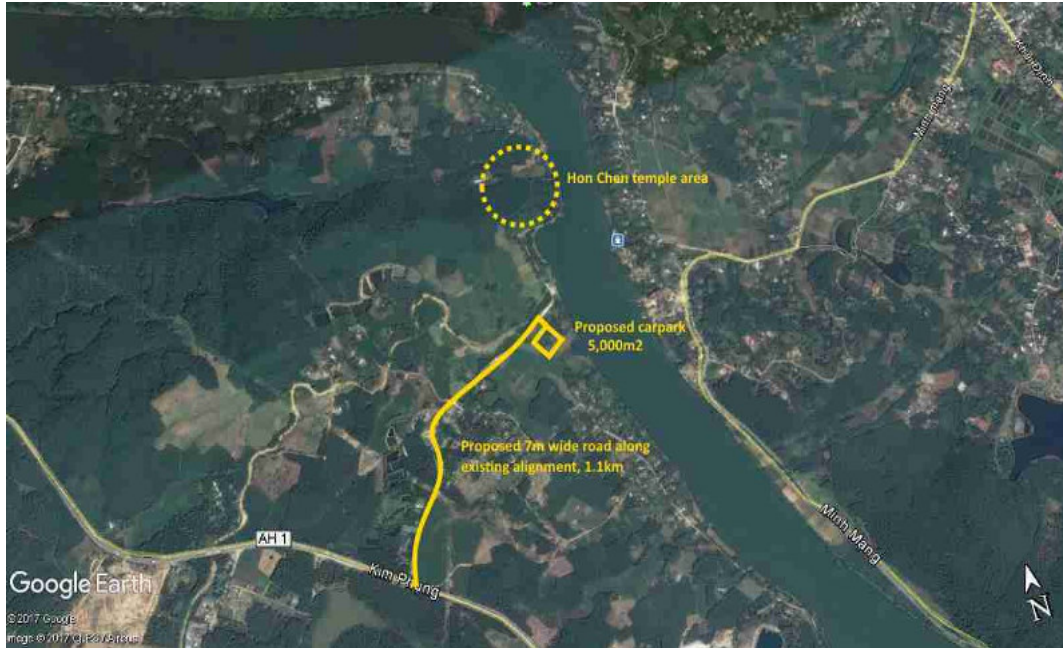
2. The expected impact of the project is sustainable, inclusive, and more balanced tourism development achieved, as envisaged in the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2016–2025. The expected outcome of the project is to increase the tourism competitiveness of secondary towns in the CLV. The outputs of the 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 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.

4. The subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province include: (i) Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements; (ii) Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements; and (iii) Da Bac Access Improvements.

### ***Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements Subproject***

5. Hon Chen Temple in Huong Tra District is about five (05) km from Hue City. Despite the narrow access road, it receives a steady stream of visitors yearly, but the numbers can reach 15,000-20,000 during festivals. The narrow road and inadequate parking results in congestion, traffic accidents, and often delays solid waste removal. River access is constrained by inadequate pier facilities. The subproject will address these problems by (i) upgrading the 1.20 km access road from National Highway 1 to Double Bituminous Surface Treatment (DBST) condition with 7.00 m carriageway (the current road base is 5m with 3.5m carriageway), footpaths, and 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> parking area. The subproject will directly benefit about 4,800 residents living in Huong Tho commune.



**Figure 1: Layout Plan of Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements Subproject  
Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements Subproject**

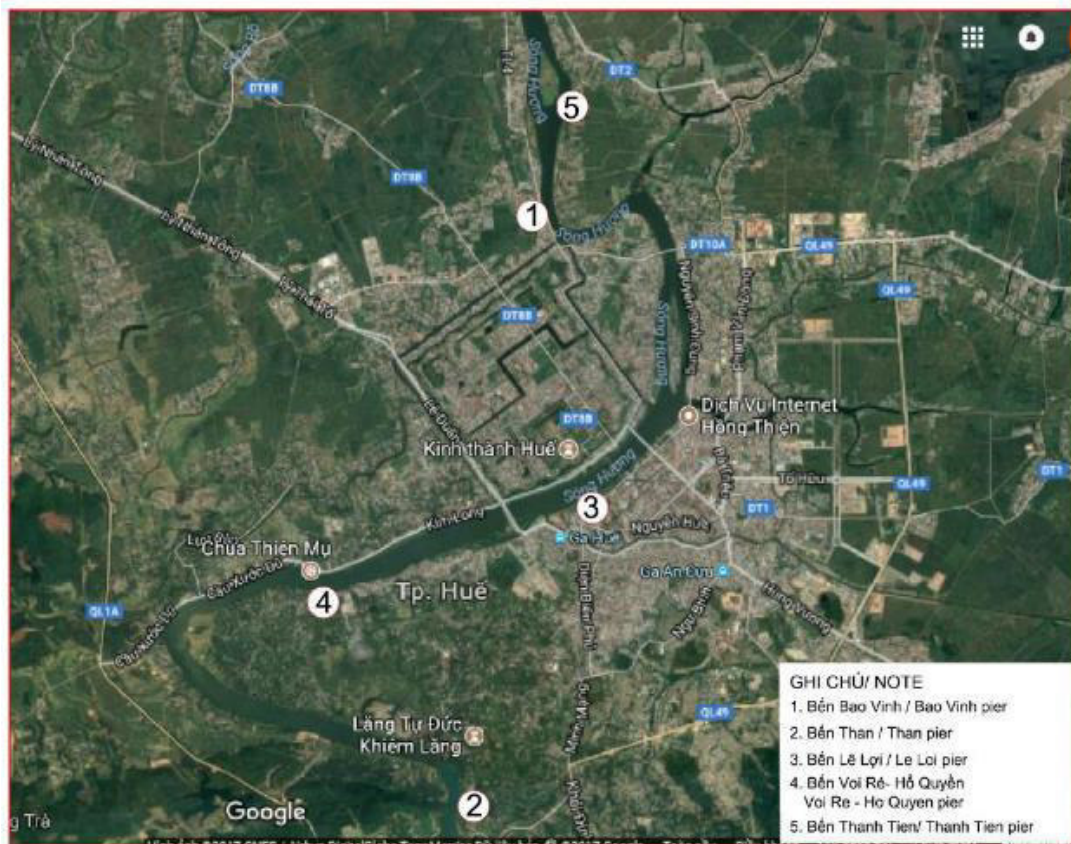
6. The subproject will construct five (05) riverside tourist pier sites alongside the Huong River in Hue City and Phu Vang District, and two (02) Tam Giang lagoon piers in Quang Dien District. The heritage and landscape features of the Huong River make it a centerpiece for tourism in Hue. River tours are popular and the total number of passengers for all pier stops was 466,172 in 2016. This is forecasted to reach almost 850,000 by 2026. The total number of tourist boats is around 130 and the number is increasing to match demand. However, the river pier infrastructure quality is generally inadequate and some riverside tourist destinations lack piers. This subproject will address these problems by rehabilitating two (02) existing ferry piers (Bao Vinh Heritage Village and Than) and building three (03) new piers at Le Loi, Voi Re/Ho Quyen and Thanh Tien. The subproject will also include two (02) major piers which are upgraded in Tam Giang lagoon (Con Toc and Vinh Tu Piers) to better support regular cross lagoon ferry services. Both lagoon piers will include major structural improvements to raise them above flood levels and all piers incorporate shaded waiting/ticketing areas, toilets, and parking where space is available. The subproject will directly benefit at least 11,285 residents of Phu Mau Commune (Phu Vang District); 5,713 Quang Ngan and Quang Loi Commune residents, (Quang Dien District) and tourist boat operators, and tour operators in the first year of operation.

7. Components of each pier are as follows:

- Bao Vinh Heritage Village Pier will include (i) a new 30 m concrete pier; (ii) 20 m<sup>2</sup> parking area for bicycles; (iii) 100 m<sup>2</sup> service building with waiting space, ticketing, and toilets; and (iv) 188 m<sup>2</sup> yard and green area;
- Than Pier will include (i) a new 60 m concrete pier; (ii) 830 m<sup>2</sup> of parking area; (iii) 200 m<sup>2</sup> service building including waiting rooms, commercial space, ticketing, and toilets; and (iv) 1,120.00 m<sup>2</sup> of landscaped yard;
- Le Loi Pier will construct (i) a 120 m concrete pier; (i) 250 m<sup>2</sup> service building consisting of waiting rooms, commercial space, ticketing, and toilets; (iii) 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>

landscaped yard; and (iv) upgrade the 0.18 km access road (9 m carriageway) to the pier;

- Voi Re/Ho Quyen Pier: (i) construct a new 60 m concrete pier; (ii) 520 m<sup>2</sup> vehicle parking; (iii) 175 m<sup>2</sup> service building comprising waiting rooms, commercial space, ticketing, and toilets; (iii) 950 m<sup>2</sup> landscaped yard; (iv) upgrade 0.11 km of concrete road (5m with) and construct 110 m new road (3m wide);
- Thanh Tien Pier: (i) construct new 40 m concrete pier; (ii) 270 m<sup>2</sup> of parking area; (iii) 245 m<sup>2</sup> service building including waiting rooms, commercial space, ticketing, and toilets; (iii) 730 m<sup>2</sup> landscaped yard; (iv) upgrade 0.2 km concrete access road (5.5m wide) and build new 35 m road (5.5 m wide);
- Con Toc Pier: (i) construct a new 80 m concrete pier; (ii) 1,340. m<sup>2</sup> parking; (iii) 270.00m<sup>2</sup> service building with waiting rooms, commercial space, ticketing, and toilets; (iv) upgrade 0.2 km footpath and construct 270m road (13.5 m wide); and
- Vinh Tu Pier: (i) construct new 70 m concrete pier; (ii) 350 m<sup>2</sup> parking; (iii) 230 m<sup>2</sup> service building with waiting rooms, commercial space, ticketing, and toilets; and (iii) 400 m<sup>2</sup> landscaped yard.



**Figure 2: Lay-Out Plan of Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements Subproject  
Da Bac Access Improvements Subproject**

8. The subproject includes two components. The first is Truc Lam Bach Ma Meditation Center on the edge of Truoi lake, in Phu Loc District. The center received 47,000 visitors in 2016 and this could reach 82,200 visitors by 2020. There is a large vehicle parking area to cater for peak tourist use and ferry boats offer regular services to the center. However, the narrow access road from national highway 1 (AH1) is unable to

handle peak traffic. The component will address this problem by upgrading the 6-km access road (3.5m width) to DBST condition with a 5.5m carriageway and 1.0 m shoulders. The component will supply 10 electric powered minibuses to transfer tourists from the car parking area to the ferry departure point. This component will directly benefit 15,626 residents of Loc Dien and Loc Hoa communes as well as the Truc Lam Bach Ma Meditation Center community.

9. The second component, Da Bac Rest Stop is adjacent to Cau Hai lagoon on National Highway 1. It functions as an informal stop-over point to visit the famous Da Bac banyan tree. This part will upgrade the 260 m<sup>2</sup> parking area and construct 300 m<sup>2</sup> of kiosks for local vendors, toilets, and a 70-m concrete and floating pier, with hard and soft landscaping and lighting. The component will create economic opportunities for 15,626 residents of Loc Dien and Loc Hoa communes.



Figure 3: Lay-Out Plan of Da Bac Access Improvements Subproject

10. To minimize adverse impacts of the subprojects on land acquisition and resettlement, the following mitigation measures were considered by the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Consultants and local authorities:

- The local authorities and communities selected subproject areas with no or minimal land acquisition impacts;
- The roads and the piers will be constructed near/on low-productivity land or unused public land;
- The construction of the road and piers avoids acquisition of residential land and avoids impacts on the existing structures of the households and communities;
- Construction will be monitored by people in the subproject areas, communities, and mass organizations to ensure the impacts on surrounding land of households are minimized;
- Standing crops and trees on any affected land will be harvested prior to the start of civil works by informing AHs at least six (06) months in advance of the schedule for handing over of subprojects-acquired land;
- Payment of compensation and assistance for AHs will be completed and verified by the authorities prior to the issuance of notice to proceed to start construction works.

## 2.2 Summary of Impacts

11. Inventory of Losses (IOL) for land and assets was conducted by the PPTA Consultants during 7 – 16 June 2017, with support from the cadastral officers of the affected communes. Residential, agricultural and public lands to be recovered have been identified through referencing commune cadastral records and Land Use Rights Certificates (LURC) of the households. Affected trees have been determined by actual measurement and counting. The specified scope of impacts will be updated during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) that will be done once the detailed technical design is approved.

### a. Number of Affected Households and Persons

12. There will be a total of 54 AHs or 241 APs and two (02) private companies in five (05) communes of Thua Thien Hue province (Table 1). Of 54 total AHs, 24 households (110 APs) will be affected due to land acquisition near Hon Chen Temple Access Improvement subproject; three (03) AHs (14 APs) will have land recovered for the Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements subproject; and 27 AHs (117 APs) will have land acquired by Da Bac Access Improvements subproject. All AHs and APs belong to the Kinh ethnic group.

**Table 1: Total Number of Affected Households and Companies by the Subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province**

No.	Subprojects	Number of AHs	Number of APs	Number of affected companies
1	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvement	24	110	1
2	Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements	03	14	-
3	Da Bac Access Improvements	27	117	1

support. In addition, of 34 total AHs, nine (09) AHs (41 APs) will be severely-affected including four (04) AHs (14 persons) who will lose 10-30% of their production landholdings; three (03) AHs (17 persons) will lose 30-70% of their production landholdings; another one (01) household (4 persons) will lose more than 70% of total production landholdings and one (01) AH (6 persons) will be required to relocate. It is noted that for the households who lose more than 10% of their total agricultural landholding, the remaining land is still economically viable for continued use. Furthermore, as indicated in the IOL form of the households- they still have residential land and house in another place which is not acquired by the subproject, so that the AHs are only economically displaced but not physically displaced. Table 2 specifies the number of severely AHs and the number of vulnerable AHs.



**Table 2: Number of Severely and Vulnerable Affected Households**

Projects	Severely AHs					Vulnerable AHs			
	Total	10% - 30%	30%- 70%	>70%	Relocation households	Total	Poor Households	Female-headed households with dependents	Elderly-headed households with no other means of support
<b>Chen Access</b>	7	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tho Commune	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Long River Piers</b>	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Vinh ward	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
eu ward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ba Access</b>	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-
n Commune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
a commune	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	9	4	3	1	1	7	1	3	-

DL, 2017

subprojects. Of these, 1,024.8 m<sup>2</sup> is residential land, 12,003.0 m<sup>2</sup> is agricultural land (531.86 m<sup>2</sup> paddy land and the remaining is flor cultivation of perennial trees), and 24,494.5 m<sup>2</sup> public land belonging to five (05) communes (19,844.0 m<sup>2</sup> are used for agricultural purposes – paddy growing, and the remaining area is unused land). The total number of AHs is 54, including 24 households affected by the Hon Chen Temple Access Improvement subproject; three (03) households with land recovered for the Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements subproject; and 27 households whose land will be acquired for the Da Bac Access Improvement subproject. Of the 54 AHs, 28 have residential land affected, 34 have agricultural land affected; and eight (08) households are have both residential and agricultural land affected. The implementation of the subprojects also causes impact on land owned by two companies in Huong Tho and Loc Dien communes. The total affected area of the two companies is 1,668.5 m<sup>2</sup> and all the affected area is agricultural land (land for perennial trees). It is noted that all AHs have the LURCs except for one (01) household who has their house-cum-shop entirely acquired. This household is renting the area of land managed by Huong Vinh commune. Table 3 details land impacts.

15. The 19,844.0 m<sup>2</sup> of public land managed by Loc Dien and Loc Hoa communes is under the lease for 15 households (63 APs) for agricultural production (including 10 households in Loc Dien commune and five 05 households in Loc Hoa commune). The households are in the third year of a five-year contract and rental fee is paid in cash every year equivalent to 100kg of paddy for 500 m<sup>2</sup> of leased land (about VND1,000,000/500 m<sup>2</sup> per year). Apart from the leased land area - the households still have agricultural land allocated in their village. The households will be informed 06 months prior to the recovery of agricultural land so that the households will not plant for the next season. The AHs will receive the allowance for land investment in cash that they made on the leased land which is detailed in Entitlement Matrix. According to the consultation results with the affected households, as the leased land area is small, recovery of the leased land does not impact on income of the affected household.

**Table 3: Impacts on Lands**

No.	Subprojects	Residential land		Agricultural land				Public land (m2)			Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
		Qty	No. of AH	Qty	No. of AHs	Qty	No. Of Company	Sub-total	Land unused	Land used for agricultural purposes	
		(m <sup>2</sup> )		(m <sup>2</sup> )		(m <sup>2</sup> )		(m <sup>2</sup> )	(m <sup>2</sup> )	(m <sup>2</sup> )	
I	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements										
1	Huong Tho	783.5	5	9,264.1	21	1,000	1	3,147.9	3,147.9	-	14,195.5
	Sub-Total	783.5	5	9,264.1	21	1,000	1	3,147.9	3,147.9	-	14,195.5
II	Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements										
2	Phu Mau – Thanh Tien Pier	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	1,344	-	1,344
3	Huong Vinh – Bao Vinh Pier	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	12.6	-	12.6
4	Thuy Bieu - Voi Re - Ho Quyen Pier	-	-	894	2	-	-	-	-	-	894
	Sub-Total	-	-	894	2	-	-	1,356.6	1,356.6	-	2,250.6
III	Da Bac Access Improvements										
5	Loc Dien	272.4	11	72.6	1	668.5	1	13,538.3	36.9	13,501.4	14,551.8
6	Loc Hoa	568.9	12	763.8	10	-	-	6,451.7	109.1	6,342.6	7,784.4
	Sub-Total	841.3	23	836.4	11	668.5	1	19,990	146	19,844	22,336.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,624.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10,994.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,668.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24,494.5</b>	<b>4,650.5</b>	<b>19,844</b>	<b>38,782.3</b>

Source: IOL, 2017

### c. Impacts on Trees and Crops

16. A total of 5,685 trees (2 types) will be impacted by the three (03) subprojects. Most of them are found in Da Bac Improvements subproject (5,205 timber trees), followed by the Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements subproject (470 timber trees) where trees will be permanently cut to give way to the access road improvements. 10 pomelo trees will be cut due to the Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements subproject in Hue city. Rice planted in 531.86 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land in Loc Dien and Loc Hoa (Da Bac Access Improvements) will also be affected but the AHs will be prioritized for harvesting before the commencement of the land acquisition. Of 470 timber trees affected by the Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements subproject, 300 timber trees are owned by Huong Tho Camp-Farm and 167 timber trees out of 5,205 trees at Da Bac Access Improvements are owned by Phu Loc Forestry Company. Table 4 shows the quantity of the affected trees disaggregated by subproject.

**Table 4: Quantity of Affected Trees**

Type of tree	Unit	Hon Chen Access		Huong River Tourist Pier		Da Bac Access		Total	
		Qty	No. of AHs/ company	Qty	No. of AHs	Qty	No. of AHs/ company	Qty	No. of AHs/ company
Timber	Tree	470	6	-	-	5,205	10	5,675	16
Pomelo	Tree	-	-	10	2	-	-	10	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>470</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: IOL, 2017

### d. Impacts on Houses and Structures

17. The subprojects will have impacts on one (01) house-cum-shop of one (01) AH (6 APs) and other five (05) types of secondary structures of six (06) AHs. The affected secondary structures include 11.61 m<sup>2</sup> of brick fence; 2 m<sup>3</sup> of gate post; one (01) side – chapel and four (04) electric posts. The electric posts are timber posts and compensation will be provided to the households. The power-line will be re-routed. See Table 5 for details.

**Table 5: Quantity of Affected Houses and Structures**

No.	Type of house and structures	Unit	Hon Chen Access Improvements	Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements		Da Bac Access Improvements		Total	
				Q. ty	No. of AH	Q. ty	No. of AH	Q. ty	No. of AH
1	House cum shop class 4	m <sup>2</sup>	-	12.6	1	-	-	12.6	1
2	Brick fence	m <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	11.61	3	11.61	3
3	Gate post	m <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
4	side-chapel	Unit	-	-	-	1.00	1	1	1
5	Electric post	Unit	-	-	-	4	3	4	3

Source: IOL, 2017

### e. Impacts on Businesses

18. According to the IOL results, construction activities cause impact on 1 house-cum-shop in Huong Vinh commune (Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements subproject). The shop owner is renting land managed by Huong Vinh Commune to run the business. According to the result of the consultation with the household, the income disruption will occur for about two months due to the relocation of the house-cum-shop. The expected income loss according to the SES is about VND5,000,000 per month. It is noted that this household is categorized as both severely affected and vulnerable.

### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

19. During RP preparation, the SES was conducted 25-28 April 2017 by the PPTA Consultants. The information was collected through direct interviews with AHs using a survey questionnaire, which included demographic characteristics of AHs, their income and livelihood, education, basic infrastructure and assets. All 54 AHs participated in the survey.

#### 3.1 Profile of Household Respondents

20. Of the 54 AHs, 32 (60.7%) are headed by males and 22 (39.3%) are headed by females. Table 6 describes the number of SES respondents classified by gender.

**Table 6: Gender of Surveyed Household Heads**

Subproject/ Communes		No. of Surveyed households	Male-headed households		Female headed households	
			#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements		24	16	68.0	8	32.0
Huong Tho		24	16	68.0	8	32.0
Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements		3	1	33.3	2	66.7
Huong Vinh		1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Thuy Bieu		2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Da Bac Access Improvements		27	15	57.1	12	42.9
Loc Dien		12	6	53.8	6	46.2
Loc Hoa		15	9	60.0	6	40.0

Source: SES, PTTA, 2017

21. Of the 54 total household-head respondents, 13 (23.2%) are 18-40 years old; 30 (57.1%) are 41-60 years old; and 11 are 61 years old and above 11 (19.6%). From the data, it is inferred that most household-heads belong to the economically active group of the population at 55%. Table 7 shows the age of surveyed households.

**Table 7: Household Brackets of Household Heads**

Subprojects/Communes		No. of Surveyed Households	Age brackets					
			18-40 years old		41 - 60 years old		>60 years old	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements		24	3	12.0	13	56.0	8	32.0
Huong Tho		24	3	12.0	13	56.0	8	32.0
Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements		3	0	0	1	33.3	2	66.7
Huong Vinh		1	0	0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Thuy Bieu		2	0	0	1	50.0	1	50.0
Da Bac Access Improvements		27	10	35.7	16	60.7	1	3.6
Loc Dien		12	6	46.2	5	41.67	1	12.13

Subprojects/Communes	No. of Surveyed Households	Age brackets					
		18-40 years old		41 - 60 years old		>60 years old	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Loc Hoa	15	4	26.7	11	73.3	0	0

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

22. The 54 household-heads are engaged in various types of occupations. The majority are involved in farming at 61.11 (33); and fishing at 20.37% (11). Other 11.11% (06) household respondents) derive their household income from casual work such as farm labour and construction work, while one (01) household respondent and another two (02) household respondents are engaged in forestry activities and livestock raising respectively. The main occupations of household respondents are presented in the Table 8.

23. Table 9 presents the education levels of households. Of the 54 household respondents, the proportion who did not go to school is high. Eight (08) respondents are illiterate, while the number of household respondents who did not go to school (but literate) is 10, accounting for 17.9%. The number of respondents who did not complete primary school and secondary school is 12 and nine (09), accounting for 23.3% and 16.1% respectively.

**Table 8: Main Occupations of Households**

Projects/Communes	Gender	No. surveyed households	Main Occupation of Household Respondents										
			Farming		Fishing		Livestock		Forest activities		Casual Work (e.g., farm labor, construction)		Wage work/public
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Temple Access Improvements		24	19	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20	
Luong Tho	Male	16	13	54.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12.50	
	Female	8	6	25.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.17	
Over Tourist Piers Improvements		3	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	
Luong Vinh	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.33	
Huy Bieu	Male	1	1	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Female	1	1	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bac Access Improvements		27	12	46.4	11	39.3	2	7.1	1	3.6	1	3.6	
Loc Dien	Male	6	3	11.11	1	3.70	2	7.41	0	0	0	0	
	Female	6	6	22.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Loc Hoa	Male	9	0	0	9	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Female	6	3	11.11	1	3.70	0	0	1	3.70	1	3.70	
<b>Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>61.11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20.37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11.11</b>	
	Male	32	17	31.48	10	18.52	2	3.70	0	0	3	5.56	
	Female	22	16	29.63	1	1.85	0	0	1	1.85	3	5.56	

SSES, PTTA, 2017



**Table 9: Education levels of Household Respondents**

Subprojects/Communes		No. surveyed households	Education Level of Household Respondents										
			No Schooling, Illiterate		No Schooling, Literate		Primary Incomplete		Primary Complete		Secondary Incomplete		Se C
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9</b>
	Temple Access Improvements	24	1	4.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	2	12.0	5	20.0	4
	Huong Tho	24	1	4.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	2	12.0	5	20.0	4
	Over Tourist Piers Improvements	3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0
	Huong Vinh	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0
	Thuy Bieu	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0
	Access Improvements	27	6	21.4	4	14.3	6	25.0	3	10.7	3	10.7	5
	Loc Dien	12	1	7.7	2	15.4	3	30.8	2	15.4	1	7.7	3
	Loc Hoa	15	5	33.3	2	13.3	3	20.0	1	0.0	2	13.3	2

ES, PTTA, 2017

### 3.2 Profile of Household Members

24. The survey data shows that the total number of household members in the 54 surveyed households is 241 persons, including 125 males and 116 females. The proportions of male and female are 51.64% and 48.36% respectively. The average size of households in five (05) communes is 4.36 persons per household. The demographic data of the AHs in each commune, classified by gender, is in Table 10.

**Table 10: Population by Gender of Surveyed Households**

Subprojects/Communes		No. surveyed households	No. surveyed persons	Total member			
				Male		Female	
				#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>51.64</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>48.36</b>
Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements		24	110	56	50.9	54	49.1
	Huong Tho	24	110	56	50.9	54	49.1
Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements		3	14	6	42.9	8	57.1
	Huong Vinh	1	6	0	0.0	6	100.0
	Thuy Bieu	2	8	6	75.0	2	25.0
Da Bac Access Improvements		27	117	63	53.3	54	46.7
	Loc Dien	12	54	28	50.9	26	49.1
	Loc Hoa	15	63	35	55.6	28	44.4

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

25. With regard to the ages of the 241 household members, data show 26 household members (10.7% of total APs) are below 15 years old. Household members whose ages range from 15 to 40 years old comprise the majority at 42.6% or 102 household members. Household members whose ages are from 41-60 years old represent 36.1% (87 members) of total household members, while there are 26 (10.7% of total household members) elderly household members whose ages are 61 years old and above. As gleaned from the results, it can be deduced that there are more economically active household members (189/78.7%) while their dependents (household members such as child, youth and the elderly which depend on the economically active population) represent 21.4% of total household membership (Table 11).

**Table 11: Age Brackets of Household Members**

Subprojects/Communes		No. of surveyed persons	Age Brackets							
			<15 years old		15-40 years old		40 – 60 years old		>60 years old	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements		110	12	10.9	36	32.7	43	39.1	19	17.3
	Huong Tho	110	12	10.9	36	32.7	43	39.1	19	17.3

Subprojects/Communes	No. of surveyed persons	Age Brackets								
		<15 years old		15-40 years old		40 – 60 years old		>60 years old		
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements	14	1	7.1	7	50.0	6	42.9	0	0.0	
	Huong Vinh	6	0	0.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
	Thuy Bieu	8	1	12.5	3	37.5	4	50.0	0	0.0
Da Bac Access Improvements	117	13	10.8	59	50.8	38	32.5	7	5.8	
	Loc Dien	54	6	10.5	30	56.1	15	28.1	3	5.3
	Loc Hoa	63	7	11.1	29	46.0	23	36.5	4	6.3

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

26. The education levels of the most household members in the three subproject areas appear high. 134 or 56.14% are or have attended schooling in the following levels: (i) secondary (120), (ii) vocational school (10), and (iii) university (4). On the other hand, household members who are or have completed primary school level and those considered illiterate/unschooled comprise 31.55% (77) and 11.13% (30) respectively. Table 12 shows additional information regarding this variable.

**Table 12: Education levels of Household Members**

Districts/ Communes	No. of Surveyed members	Education Levels																	
		No schooling, illiterate		No schooling, Literate		Primary Incomplete		Primary Complete		Secondary Incomplete		Secondary Complete		Vocational/ Technical Incomplete		Vocational/ Technical Complete		University	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
	241	16	6.6	14	5.7	36	14.8	41	16.8	51	21.3	69	29.1	8	3.3	2	0.8	2	
Temple Access points	110	9	8.2	9	8.2	20	18.2	20	18.2	23	20.9	24	21.8	2	1.8	1	0.9	1	
no	110	9	8.2	9	8.2	20	18.2	20	18.2	23	20.9	24	21.8	2	1.8	1	0.9	1	
over Tourist Piers points	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.4	7	50.0	4	28.6	0	0.0	0	
nh	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0	0	
u	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0	0	0	0	
ccess points	117	7	5.8	5	4.2	16	13.3	21	17.5	25	21.7	38	33.3	2	1.7	1	0.8	1	
	54	3	5.3	3	5.3	9	15.8	9	15.8	11	21.1	16	31.6	2	3.5	0	0.0	1	
	63	4	6.3	2	3.2	7	11.1	12	19.0	14	22.2	22	34.9	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	

ES, PPTA, 2017

27. According to the SES results 218 APs are employed comprising 116 males and 102 females. The highest proportion of employed persons is in Huong Vinh and Thuy Bieu communes. Refer to Table 13.

**Table 13: Number of Employed Affected Persons Disaggregated by Gender**

Subprojects/ Communes		No. of Aps	No. of employed persons	Of which			
				Male		Female	
				#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements		110	98	52	53.1	46	46.9
Huong Tho		110	98	52	53.1	46	46.9
Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements		14	13	3	23.1	10	76.9
Huong Vinh		6	6	0	0.0	6	100.0
Thuy Bieu		8	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
Da Bac Access Improvements		117	107	61	57.0	46	43.0
Loc Dien		54	51	30	58.8	21	41.2
Loc Hoa		63	56	31	55.4	25	44.6

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

28. Data on occupation of household members indicate that 111 and 29 household members are engaged in farming and fishing respectively, other 37 members are engaged in manual labour; 30 members derive their income as salaried employees; and six (06) household members are involved in livestock raising, and 18 are involved in other occupations. From the data, it appears that all household members have regular income sources which support their household finances because none of them are unemployed. Table 14 presents main occupations of the affected household members.

**Table 14: Main Occupations of Affected Household Members**

Subprojects/ Communes	No. of surve yed perso ns	Main Occupations of Affected Households Members															
		Farming		Fishing		Livestock		Forest Activitie s		Business enterprise or trade of one own		Casual work		Wage/ salaries work (in public sector)		Wage Salaria work private secto	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12</b>	
Temple Access ents	110	55	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	20.9	11	10.0	9	
Huong Tho	110	55	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	20.9	11	10.0	9	
ver Tourist Piers ents	14	4	28.6	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	4	28.6	3	21.4	0	
Huong Vinh	6	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	16.7	0	
Thuy Bieu	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	0	
ccess Improvements	117	52	45.8	28	23.3	6	5.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	10	8.3	4	3.3	3	
Loc Dien	54	27	52.6	4	7.0	4	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	14.0	3	5.3	2	
Loc Hoa	63	25	39.7	24	38.1	2	3.2	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	3.2	1	1.6	1	

ES, PPTA, 2017

29. Using the government poverty standards<sup>1</sup> in determining poverty index of AHs, there is one household classified as poor. On the other hand, there are 33 households whose monthly incomes range from VND2,001,000 – 5,000,000, classified as middle-income households. 17 households said their monthly incomes range from VND 5,001,000 – 10,000,000; and 5 household respondents said their monthly incomes more than VND 10,001,000, which are well-off households. Table 15 shows the data on monthly household incomes in Vietnamese Dong.

**Table 15: Monthly Household Income**

Monthly Household Income (VND)	Number of AHs	Percentage (%)
450,000	0	0.0
451,000 – 2,000,000	1	1.85
2,001,000 – 5,000,000	33	60.85
5,001,000 – 10,000,000	15	28.4
> 10,001,000	5	8.9
Total	54	100.0

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

30. All 54 AHs have motorbikes, mobile phones and cable/television/video; and commonly have refrigerators (47 AHs), washing machine (39 AHs), bicycle (23 AHs), and air-conditioning (15 AHs). Table 16 summarizes household asset data.

**Table 16: Household Assets Owned**

Household Assets	Number of AHs	%
Motorbike	54	100
Bicycle	23	41
Power generator	0	0
Air-conditioning unit	15	27
Refrigerator	47	84
Computer	9	16
Washing machine	39	70
Mobile phone/telephone	54	100
Cable/Television/Video	54	100
Savings account booklet	3	5
Others please specify	0	0

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

31. The findings on the sources of domestic water supply of 54 household respondents indicate that the majority (45 households) have good access to domestic water supply and are connected to piped water from the water utility company or from a public faucet. However, there are still a few households which have limited access to safe and reliable water supply source that access their domestic water from rain 3.6% (2 households), and deep wells 12.5% (7 households). Table 17 presents the source of domestic water used by the AHs.

<sup>1</sup> As per poverty threshold in the rural area specified in Decision No. 59/2015/QDD-TTg of the Prime Minister dated on November 19, 2015, households whose monthly income is equal to or less than VND 700,000 per family member are classified as poor households

**Table 17: Sources of Domestic Water**

Source of Domestic Water	Number of AHs	%
Rain water	2	3.6%
Deep well	7	12.5%
Piped water	45	83.9
Total	54	100

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

32. 100% of the household respondents are connected to the public utility/power grid which indicates they have good access to power facilities. Likewise, they have good access to communication facilities (Table 18) because most have mobile phones and cable televisions which serve as their information source. Information from local authorities also appears to be a good source of information for some household respondents. The SES data imply that the subproject can rely on tapping the support of the villages and communes through the local women’s union in the conduct of information dissemination and consultations with beneficiaries during RP updating, along with the use of mobile phones to transmit information to subproject beneficiaries.

**Table 18: Access to Communication Facilities of Household**

Sources	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Mobile phone	32	57.1%	24	42.9
Landline Phone	5	8.9%	51	91.1
Cable Television	31	55.4%	25	44.6
Local authorities	37	66.1%	19	33.9
Others, please specify	0	0.0%	0	0.0

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

33. In terms of availability and distance of health facilities in the subproject areas, it appears that most of the respondents’ houses are located more than 1.5 kilometres from commune health centres, district public and private hospitals, and public health centres. Only a few respondents’ houses are located less than a kilometre away and 1- 1.5 kilometres from commune health centres. Public and private district hospitals are likely located in Hue City Centre or at Phu Loc, Huong Tra and Quang Dien districts. The data show that only minor health cases can be attended and treated at commune health centres while those that require major medical procedures are transported to hospitals and clinics in Hue City which have more modern facilities.

34. Many respondents stated schools are more than 1.5 kilometres from their homes. Higher institutions of learning like college/universities and vocational schools are located even farther from their homes.



#### IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

35. The objectives of information disclosure, public consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of all stakeholders, including APs during subprojects design and decision-making; (ii) disseminating relevant information to the relevant stakeholders; (iii) collecting ideas, suggestions, concerns, need or priorities of stakeholders, particularly the APs; (iv) ensuring that all APs are notified of all decisions related directly to their income and living standards; and (v) ensuring transparency in implementation of land acquisition and resettlement.

##### **4.1. Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation during RP Preparation**

36. During RP preparation PPTA consultants conducted the first round of public consultation meetings with local authorities on 19-20 June 2017. The PPTA Consultants worked with representatives of local authorities such as CPC Chairpersons, cadastral officers, representatives of mass organization such as Fatherland Front Committees, Women's Unions and Farmer Unions. This first round of public consultations was organized before the implementation of IOL and SES. Based on the preliminary designs, issues discussed included: (i) the subprojects' components and the potential impacts; (ii) schedule for IOL and SES; and (iii) participation of local people and community in the subproject's activities.

37. The PPTA Consultants together with the PMU staff conducted the second round of public consultations with the participation of local authorities, village heads, and representatives of AHs on 25-28 August 2017. A total of 58 persons (39 of these were men and 19 were women) participated in the public consultation meetings. Several issues related to resettlement were discussed which included (i) project and subproject description; (ii) types of affected assets (land and on-land assets); (iii) legal framework on resettlement from the Viet Nam Government (national and provincial) and ADBs' SPS 2009 and other-related policies; (iv) cut-off date for eligibility; (v) eligibilities and entitlements; (vi) the GRM; and (vii) implementation schedule. In the public meetings, the participants were provided with the Project Information Booklets (PIBs). The PIB includes the main information discussed with the AHs such as (i) subproject description; (ii) scope of impacts; (iii) entitlement and eligibilities; (iv) implementation schedule; and (v) The GRM. The contents of PIB are presented in Annex 4. The summary of agreements reached with the participants is presented in Table 19.

**Table 19: Results of public consultation meetings**

Time/ Location	Issues	Concerns and Opinions of Participants	Agreements reached with participants
Temple Access Huong Tho Time of Conduct: 6h00, 25 August Conduct: Huong Tho	Subproject Components	Subproject design	The participants agreed with the preliminary design of the subproject and hoped that the subproject could be implemented as soon as possible.
	Entitlements and Eligibilities	The participants care about the cut-off date of subproject	In this Subproject, the cut-off date of eligibility for compensation will be that Huong Tra, Phu Loc and Phu... DPCs officially inform the issued Land Acquisition to the affected community.
		The unit price of compensation for affected land should be satisfactory and reasonable	The affected land and assets on... be compensated at replacement... subproject will engage qualified... consultants to appraise and determine replacement cost.
		The severely AHs hoped that the subproject will provide additional support to help them restore the affected livelihood.	The severely AHs will be provided additional support in line with the regulations of GOV and ADB including assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization and income restoration program (IRP).
Grievance Redress	The AHs desired that their complaints should be resolved timely and satisfactory.	The subproject prepared a GRM... all complaints of AHs related to... of resettlement activities. The GRM also disseminated to the AHs.	
River Tourist Piers Thuy Bieu ward and Thanh ward	Subproject components	Subproject design	The participants highly agreed with subproject proposal because of (i) accordance with the planning; (ii) of more jobs for local people; (iii) Development of tourism services... additional revenues; (iv) Connect...



Time/ Location	Issues	Concerns and Opinions of Participants	Agreements reached with participants (e.g., community meeting, cultural house, etc.)
		<p>AHs were concerned about compensation unit prices for the subproject impacts. Many APs opined that compensation unit price was usually lower than the market rates</p>	<p>Affected land and other assets on the site should be compensated at replacement cost. The PMU should be mobilized by the PMU to appraise the replacement cost for the affected assets that will be used to calculate compensation and assistance amount. Once the detailed compensation plan is disclosed to the public, APs can assess whether the compensation is equivalent to the market rates.</p>
	Grievance Redress	<p>AHs want to be oriented on the GRM because they have never experienced disputes related to resettlement before.</p>	<p>During the progress of updating the GRM with more details (contact information of persons in charge of GRM in various levels, places that the GRM will be implemented, template of complaint letter to follow, etc.) will be provided to the AHs. Social safeguard specialists and DDSSC will guide the AHs on the GRM process and other related matters.</p>
	Implementation Schedule	<p>Subproject activities that are directly related to APs should be informed in advance to AHs for their information and participation (if necessary).</p> <p>Implementation schedule of DMS, RCS and compensation, assistance and resettlement payment</p>	<p>Schedule for land acquisition and compensation payment will be disclosed to all AHs in advance.</p> <p>The DMS, RCS will be conducted once the detailed design of subprojects is approved. Based on the results of the DMS, RCS, the detailed compensation plan will be prepared and paid to AHs once DMS is approved.</p>

38. In addition to the public consultation meetings, the PPTA Consultants held focus group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews with provincial and district agencies such as the Department of Tourism (DOT), DPCs, CPCs officials, Land Management Unit of Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA), mass organizations like the Fatherland Front Committee, Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU) and Youth Union, prior to the IOL and SES field activities. The contents of FGDs and in-depth interviews revolved around: (i) potential negative impacts to local people particularly women and vulnerable groups; (ii) measures taken to avoid/and or minimize the negative impacts; (iii) the opinions and concerns of participants about the compensation and assistance; and (iv) how to ensure that the GRM is effective in solving complaints and grievances of AHs.

39. Community consultations and information disclosure with subprojects' stakeholders will be continuous, normative-iterative process. The subproject EAs will direct and oversee the community consultation process in the subprojects. The PMU and DPCs will ensure that consultations with relevant agencies, local authorities and AHs are carried out during the entire subprojects planning and implementation cycle.

40. During subprojects implementation, upon completion and approval of detailed design, the RP will be updated and implemented. AHs will participate in the various RP updating processes such as in the implementation of the DMS conducted by DCSCBs, RCS by qualified external appraiser as required, compensation and provision of other entitlements, monitoring of impacts and benefits, and discussion and settlement of any complaints.

#### **4.2 Disclosure Requirements**

41. This RP was shared with representatives of local authorities and villages for review and feedback. Once the RP and the updated RP are acceptable to the PPC and ADB, copies of the documents (Vietnamese versions) will be posted at public and accessible places such as CPC offices and village cultural houses and sent to Thua Thien Hue PPC, affected CPCs, DPCs and other concerned agencies of the districts and communes (district natural resources and environment, finance, construction, etc.). The agreed RP will also be uploaded to ADB's website.

42. The internal monitoring reports on compensation, assistance and resettlement which will be prepared by the PMU and Huong Tra, Phu Loc and Phu Vang DPCs. The reports will be sent to relevant agencies and uploaded to ADB's and MCST website.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

43. It is the responsibilities of communes and District authorities and the PPC of Thua Thien Hue to help to resolve confusion, misunderstandings or complaints about land acquisition, compensation rates, rehabilitation and relocation. Detailed 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 AHs/APs without discrimination. The Grievance redress procedure was included in the project's Public Information Booklet (PIB). The PIB will be updated and delivered to APs in the consultation meetings during the RP updating.

44. Grievances related to any aspect of the subproject/subproject components will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. An aggrieved AP or AH will be free from any fees for lodging and resolution of complaints, as these will be borne by the PPC and/or PMU.

45. Grievance redress mechanism of the subproject will follow Chapter XIII Land Law No.45/2013/QH13 dated 29/11/2013; and documents related to grievance and GRM: (I) Complaints Law 02/2011/QH13 dated 11th November 2011; Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 3 October, 2012 on specific provisions in articles of the Complaints Law. (II) Denunciation Law 03/2011/QH13 dated 11th November 2011; Decree No. 76/2012/ND-CP dated 3 October 2012 on specific provisions in articles of the Denunciation Law.

46. A grievance must be submitted within 90 days of the time they receive the decision or become aware of the actions in question. In circumstances, such as sickness, natural calamity, or work or study in a distant location or other objective constraints, that time will not be counted within the 90 days mentioned above.

47. Before the decision on land recovery is issued by the DPC, requests or opinions (not grievance) of persons/households regarding land acquisition, DMS, design of the subprojects - or any other issues, including the ethnic minority development issues - can be sent directly to the DPC. DPC will coordinate with relevant agencies to respond to persons/households within 15 working days.

48. 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 CPC or the village head to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved person 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 Thua Thien Hue 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.

49. 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 subproject proceeds 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 GRM shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

50. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the subproject's 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 households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator: <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>. (Address of ADB Vietnam Resident Mission: 3rd Floor, Cornerstone Building, No.16 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Vietnam, Tel: +8424 39331374. Fax: +8424 39331373).

51. 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 directly addressed to the PMU. Complainants may contact Mr. Le Dinh Khanh, Vice Director of Thua Thien Hue DPI – representative of PMU (Tel: + 84 (0) 234 3822 538).

## VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

52. This RP strictly adheres to the laws, regulations and policies of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) policies and guidelines.

### 6.1 Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Government

53. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) affirms the rights of every citizen to own a house and ensure its protection from man-made and natural disasters and other hazards. Furthermore, the Vietnamese government has enacted many laws, decrees, regulations and decisions that constitute the legal policy framework for land acquisition, compensation to land and other assets as well as other assistance regarding resettlement activities.

54. These legal documents include the Land Law No.45/2013/QH13 which provides comprehensive land administration regulations. The 2013 Land Law supersedes earlier versions of the law enacted in 1987 and 1993 and 2003 respectively. Clause 1, Article 67 of the 2013 Land Law stipulates that information must be disclosed first to the APs, within a minimum of 90 days to a maximum of 180 days, before the actual recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

55. A summary of the various Laws, Decrees and Decisions on land acquisition and resettlement are cited below:

- Land Law of 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13) enacted on 29/11/2013 and took effect on July 1, 2014;
- Decree no. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government specifying the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law no 45/2013/QH13 (Replacing Decree No 181/2004/ND-CP dated 29/10/2004; Decree No 17/2006/ND-CP dated 27/01/2006; Decree No 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25/05/2007; Decree No 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13/08/2009; and Decree No. 88/2009/ND-CP dated 19/10/2009;
- Decree No 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for land price (which replaces Decree No. 188/2004/2004 and Decree No 123/2007/ND-CP dated 27/07/2007);
- Decree No. 45/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for the collection of land use fees (replacing Decree 198/2004/ND-CP dated 3 December 2004; Decree No. 44/2008/ND-CP dated 9 April 2008; Decree No 120/2010/ND-CP dated 30 December 2010);
- Decree No. 47/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State (which replaces Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3/12/2004);
- Decree 84/2013/ND-CP dated 25/7/2013 on development and management of resettlement housing;
- Decree 46/2015 dated 12/5/2015 on administering the quality and maintenance of building structures;
- Decree 16/2016/ND-CP dated 16 March 2016 on use of ODA funds.
- Circular No 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2014 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing detailed regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;



- Circular 74/2015/TT-BTC dated 15 May 2015 of the MOF providing the budget, using and settling costs for compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation when land is acquired by the State;
- Circular 07/2014/TT-TTCP dated 31 October 2014 on procedures for settling complaints and denunciations;
- Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 of MONRE on details detailed methodology for valuation of land, structures, amending land value gazettes, specific valuation of land and consultancy for land valuation;
- Decision 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 December 2015 on vocational training and job referral policy for labors who are impacted on land;
- Decision 46/2014/QD-UBND dated 05 August 2014 of Thua Thien Hue's PPC on promulgating compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Thua Thien Hue province;
- Decision 75/2014/QD-UBND dated on 22 December 2014 by Thua Thien Hue PPC on promulgating price unit for types of land in period of 2015-2019 in the territory of Thua Thien Hue;
- Decision No. 82/2017/QD-UBND regulating the unit price of trees/crop/livestock as a basis for determining the value of compensation and assistance when the State recovers land in Thua Thien Hue province; and
- Decision No. 68/2015 / QD-UBND regulating the unit price of houses, structures and graves as a basis for compensation and support when the State recovers land in Thua Thien Hue province.

## 6.2 ADB Safeguard Policy and Requirements

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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 APs,

- 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 APs 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 APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population;
  - c Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs 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 APs 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 affected 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 APs 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 on 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 APs 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 APs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

60. 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 considered. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

61. 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 they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.

### **6.3 Reconciliation of the Government and ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

62. 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.

63. It should also be noted that as per Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 25, it states "Apart from the supports prescribed in Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of this Decree, basing themselves on the local realities, the provincial-level People's Committee 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.

64. The differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy regarding resettlement and compensation, and how to address these gaps for the subprojects, are shown in the Table 20.

**Table 20: Gaps between Viet Nam National Resettlement Laws and ADB’s Policies**

Items	Vietnam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Subproject Policy
Severely impacted agricultural 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
Without LURC	<p>Land Law 2013, Article 77, Item 2 and Article 92: Persons who has used land before 1st July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or legal status will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation.</p> <p>No compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as 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.</p>	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 claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultation subprojects benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for non-land assets created before cut-off at replacement cost. They will be eligible for resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to help them to improve or at least restore subproject living standards and income levels.
Compensation for 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 deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation. Compensation cost shall be calculated (the cost for construction materials and transport costs to the area) and labor to construct of the house/structure with technical standard of the affected

ms	Vietnam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Subproject Policy
or life on and n	Compensate and support only registered manufacturing and business enterprise or households.	Promptly compensate all economically displaced persons for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost, and assist through credit facilities, training and employment opportunities.	house/structure.  Cash assistance to AHs who are v without registered business. The A or without business license) will be to participate in the IRP.
g	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.	The PMU and DPCs to undertake monitoring according to the critical indicators.

## VII. SUBPROJECTS PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 7.1 Subprojects Resettlement Principles

65. The basic principles related to involuntary resettlement are the following:
- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options;
  - (ii) APs residing, working, doing business and cultivating land within the required subprojects area as of the cut-off-date, will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance to assist them in improving, or at least maintaining, their pre-subprojects living standards and productive capacities;
  - (iii) Lack of formal legal title or rights will not be a barrier to eligibility for compensation and assistance under the subprojects. AHs without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost;
  - (iv) APs will not be displaced until they have been compensated as per the provisions of this RP and rehabilitation measures are in place;
  - (v) All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation. For houses and other structures, this will involve the costs for materials and labor at the time of acquisition, with no deduction for depreciation or for salvageable materials. Compensation for land will be replacement land or, in cases where replacement land is not available, or the household opts for cash compensation, cash adequate to purchase land locally of equivalent size and quality, and where required to improve land to achieve suitable quality;
  - (vi) The process and timing of land and other asset acquisition will be determined in consultation with APs to minimize disturbance;
  - (vii) Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is not viable for its intended use, the subprojects will acquire the entire asset, and APs will be entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the entire asset;
  - (viii) APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the subprojects, the rights and options available to them and proposed mitigating measures. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities will be considered;
  - (ix) The key information in the RP such as IOL, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to APs in an understandable format including through the distribution of the PIB;
  - (x) Resettlement planning and implementation will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights, and to ensure the restoration of their income and living standards;
  - (xi) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved;
  - (xii) Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, children, households headed by the disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line. Vulnerable APs will be provided with appropriate assistance to help them improve their standard of living through asset building strategies such as provision of land, replacement housing of minimum standards and increased security of tenure;

- (xiii) There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during updating and implementation of the RP.
- (xiv) Institutional arrangements will be in place to timely and effectively implement the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation programs with full participation and meaningful consultation with AHs;
- (xv) Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement within the agreed implementation period;
- (xvi) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system;
- (xvii) Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets; and
- (xviii) Civil works cannot commence for a specific subprojects or geographic area until (i) compensation payment and relocation (as required) have been satisfactorily completed for that subproject or geographic area; (ii) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (iii) the area is free from all encumbrances as per approved RP.

## 7.2 Eligibility and Entitlements

66. **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 areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other forms of assistance.

67. **Entitlements.** The entitlement matrix in the following table includes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The detailed civil works design, DMS and SES will be the basis for determining actual impacts and compensation rates for business losses. The PMU will engage an independent specialist to carry out the RCS to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Entitlements described in this RP will not be lowered during RP updating but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required.

**Table 21: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation
Loss of Agricultural Land	Marginal loss of agricultural land (loss less than 10% of total production landholding) <b>(26 AHs – 114 APs)</b>	AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.</li> <li>- Entitled to the following assistances:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Job training, job transition and job seeking assistance in cash is equal to three (03) times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected paddy land or equal to 1.5 times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected perennial trees land.</li> <li>+ Bonus for handing over of the affected land on time:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Support VND 4,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land on the specified date;</li> <li>(ii) Support VND 6,000,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land before the specified date 15 days;</li> <li>(iii) Support VND 7,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land the specified date more than 16 days;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent professional appraiser shall be mobilized to determine the replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>• If the remaining area of the affected land is no longer economically viable or the remaining shape is difficult for cultivation, and the land user requests, the area shall be acquired and compensated at full replacement cost.</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted according to the actual land user.</li> </ul>
Loss of Agricultural Land	Severely impact on agricultural land (loss more	AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to	- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent professional appraiser shall be mobilized to determine the replacement cost of the affected land.</li> </ul>



Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation
	<p>than 10% of total production landholding) <b>(8 AHs – 35 APs)</b></p>	<p>acquire LURC.</p>	<p>- Entitled to the following assistances:                      + Job training, job transition and job seeking assistance in cash is equal to three (03) times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected paddy land or equals to 1.5 times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected perennial trees land.                      + Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization:                      (i) For households losing from 10% to less than 30% of total production landholding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH members for 3 months;                      (ii) For households losing from 30% to less than 70% of total agricultural land holding: Cash assistance equals to 30 kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH members for 6 months;                      (iii) For households losing from more than 70% of total productive land holding: Cash assistance equals to 30 kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH members for 12 months;                      + Bonus for handing over of the affected land on time:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the remaining land is suitable for continue use - the households that received the compensation will be allowed to continue use the remaining land area. The households have to request the Project to acquire the remaining land area if the remaining land affected is economically unviable.</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted according to the remaining land user.</li> <li>• The rice unit rate applied for life stabilization assistance for life stabilization is 6,000/kg.</li> <li>• 4 AHs (14 APs) will be provided with life stabilization assistance for households losing from 10%-30% total production landholding.</li> <li>• 3 AHs (17 APs) will be provided with life stabilization assistance for households losing from 30%-70% total production landholding.</li> <li>• 01 AH (4 APs) will be provided with life stabilization assistance for households losing from more than 70% total production landholding.</li> <li>• The IRP will be specified during the land acquisition updating process.</li> </ul>

Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation
			(i) Support VND 4,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land on the specified date; (ii) Support VND 6,000,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land before the specified date 15 days; (iii) Support VND 7,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land the specified date more than 16 days; + Eligible to take part in the Income Restoration Program	
Loss of agricultural land	Loss of access to public land that is used for agriculture purpose. <b>(15 AHs – 63 APs)</b>	AHs renting public land for paddy growing and have signed a land lease contract with CPC	- Cash support VND 500,000/ 1,000m <sup>2</sup> of land for land investment cost	
Non-agricultural / residential land	Partial loss of residential land <b>(28 AHs- 123 APs)</b>	AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs. - Bonus for handing over of land on time: (i) Support VND 4,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land on the specified date; (ii) Support VND 6,000,000 for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent professional appraiser shall be mobilized to determine the replacement cost of the land.</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted according to the replacement cost of the land user.</li> </ul>

Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation
			people whose land is recovered who move and hand over the land 15 days before the specified date;  (iii) Support VND 7,500,000 for people whose land is recovered who move and hand over the land more than 16 days before the specified date	
Public land	Loss of any agricultural land managed by CPCs	People's Committee of locality managing the affected land:  Huong Tho Commune;  Phu Mau commune;  Huong Vinh Ward;  Loc Dien commune;  Loc Hoa commune.	- Assistance at 75% of the price of land of the same type and position as specified in the PPC's land price list. The assistance payment will be remitted into the State budget, which can only be used to invest in infrastructure construction and used for the public interest of the commune.	
Loss of Trees	Perennial trees <b>(16 AHs (62 APs) – 2 companies)</b>	Owners, regardless of land tenure status	- Perennial trees: Cash compensation at replacement cost based upon their type, age and productive value.	A qualified replacement cost be mobilized by the PMU to market rate of the affected tr the basic for compensation.
Loss of Structures	House and Structures <b>(6 AHs – 31 APs)</b>	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	- Cash compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.	A qualified replacement cost be mobilized by the PMU to market rate of the affected tr the basic for compensation.
	Electric Posts <b>(04 posts - 3HHs)</b>	Timber electric posts of the households	- Cash compensation for the timber electricity posts will be provided to the households.  - Cost to the local Power Company to	

Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation
Loss of Business	Business disruption <b>(01 AH – 06 APs)</b>	Shop owners with or without business license	re-route the power-line.  - Cash compensation for the lost income during the movement to new shops. - Transportation assistance is equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and re-installing their facilities	The AH who is directly operated without business license and will be provided the cash assistance of income equivalent to VND 5,000,000 and transportation assistance VND 5,000,000.
			- Assistance in cash for relocation household: VND 20,000,000	In accordance with Article 2 of Decision 46/2014/QD-UBND Hue PPC, the allowance is equal to a quarter of cost of minimum re-plot in commune of Huong T
	Support for Vulnerable households <b>(7 AHs)</b>	Vulnerable APs (i) single-female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children/the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) ethnic minority households;	- Assistance in cash for vulnerable household: VND 2,400,000 per household; - Eligible to take part in IRP.	- HHs that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to assistance once. - The IRP will be elaborated during the updating process.

- Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during consultation on the approved RP;
- Socio-economic data, labor division and scope of impacts have been collected and analyzed with sex – disaggregated;
- During the DMS, both male and female APs will participate in discussions related to land acquisition and other resettlement issues;
- Proposed income restoration activities were designed with active participation of women; income restoration demand assessment was carried out for women from AHs, poor households and female – headed households;
- Compensation will be given to both men and women from the AHs;
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards after resettlement implementation.

#### **7.4 Unforeseen Impacts**

68. If after the DMS and during construction when additional adverse social impacts are identified, and/or additional AHs and APs are found, they are also entitled to receive equal entitlements as other AHs/APs on condition that it can be ascertained that they were 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, are likewise entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.

69. The DDSSC will assist the PMU monitor and report 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, compensation and assistance will be based on the entitlement matrix in the updated RP.

### VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

70. According to the IOL carried out in June 2017, there is only one household (06 APs) who must relocate due to land acquisition by Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements subproject in Huong Vinh Commune. It is noted that the household is directly operating business in affected house without business license. The house-cum-shop was built on the rented land that owned by Huong Vinh. According to the result of the consultations with the household, it will have two months income loss. The affected income from the affected business, according to the SES result, is about VND 5,000,000 per month. It is noted that this household is both categorized as severely and vulnerable AH.

71. Because the relocation household has no other place to resettle after having their land acquired, the household will be supported to purchase a land plot in a resettlement site at preferential rate. The household can pay this cost within 10 years and adjust the LURC of the land plot with no fee. The resettlement site is in Huong Tra district with full infrastructure such as power, water and lightning.

72. In addition, the relocation household is also provided with other assistances such as assistance for moving assets, assistance for business disruption and life stabilization. The affected structures of the household will be compensated based on the replacement cost appraised by an external appraiser. All compensation and assistance specified in the RP will be made as one-time payment to the AH before relocation.

## IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

73. An IRP will be developed and implemented to (i) maximize the use of remaining unacquired production land for farming purpose; (ii) create career opportunities through vocational trainings and job seeking activities; (iii) provide technical assistance or/and small business/service model, especially tourist services for those who want to do business in local area. To achieve these objectives, the IRP will (i) provide agricultural extension assistance for entitled households whose remaining land is still viable; (ii) organize training courses that suit their needs, capacity and provide supplementary trainings; (iii) provide technical advice, study tours and some reference models for business establishment.

74. According to the results of IOL, subproject construction will severely impact nine (09) households including eight (08) households who will have more than 10% of total production landholding affected; and one (01) household who will be required to relocate. In addition, of 54 AHs, seven (07) are considered as vulnerable comprising one (01) poor household; three (03) female-headed households with dependents; and three (03) elderly-headed households with no other means of support. The total number of households who are entitled to take part in the IRP is 14 (55 APs) (two households fall in two categories as both severely AH and vulnerable households).

75. DCSCBs will be the implementing agencies for the IRP. During the RP updating process, the detailed IRP will be established in consultation with AHs through public meetings. A detailed needs assessment will be carried out to assess the needs and eligibility of the AHs and to design the detailed income restoration activities. Once the households have final information on the loss of land they can contribute concrete ideas on how to restore income and develop their livelihoods. The PMU will (i) support the DCSCBs in carrying out of detailed needs assessment; (ii) discuss and agree with the DCSCBs, CPCs and the IRP eligible households on specific income restoration measures to implement; (iii) support DCSCBs in preparing the IRP for submission to Thua Thien Hue PPC for review and acceptance; (iv) reflect the IRP in the updated RP and submit to the PPC and ADB for review and concurrence; and (v) transfer of budget to DCSCBs to implement the accepted IRP.

76. This proposed amount is based on the consultation results with the District Agriculture Extension and District Division of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs on the budgets of the on-going agricultural development, local poverty reduction and business development support programs, and consultations with the potential IRP eligible households. The AH who fall in both categories as severely AH and vulnerable households will be provided the higher assistance. It is noted that the rates will be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the income restoration activities are implemented effectively to restore the income and develop the livelihoods of households during the updated RP. However, the level of allowance cannot be lower than estimates below:

- For five (05) Vulnerable households: VND: 10,000,000/household;
- For three (03) households those losing from 10% to 30% of their total production landholding: VND 12,000,000/household;
- For three (03) households those losing from 30% to 70% of their total production landholding: VND 15,000,000/household;
- For one (01) household those losing from more than 70% of their total production landholding: VND 20,000,000/household;
- For two (02) households who fall to both categories as severely AHs and vulnerable households: VND 25,000,000/household.

77. No cash assistance shall be provided directly to the IRP eligible households but will be in-kind/materials. After implementation of the IRP, the households will not have to return the assistance.

78. The households will be supported with trainings to build their production capacity. According to the consultations organised in August 2017 with the local people, trainings for the IRP participating households will cover the following areas:

- **For maximizing the use of remaining unacquired production land for farming purpose:**

- Land use rotation and suitable crops for plantation;
- High productivity and high value crops plantation;
- New and effective plantation techniques; and
- Combination of animals rising and crops plantation

- **For creating career opportunities through vocational trainings:**

- Motorbike, vehicle and cell-phone repairing;
- Vehicle driving (trucks); and
- Electronic devices repairing.

- **For setting-up of tourism related business/services**

- Business planning and management;
- Access to microfinance and financial literacy;
- Service/production group formation/strengthening;
- Handicraft/food production/culinary and marketing, and service quality enhancement.
- Marketing

79. Training requirements of the IRP eligible households will be finalised during updating of the RP. The first training will be conducted prior to provision of IRP material support to the eligible households, and will focus on (i) the specific training needs of the eligible households identified during the detailed needs assessment (carried out during updating of the RP); and (ii) the areas that the specialized agencies (agricultural extension division of the District, for example) consider necessary for effective implementation of the income restoration activities. The second batch of trainings (“refresher” trainings) will be conducted during implementation of the income restoration activities; and the final training will be scheduled after implementation of the activities. This last training will focus on sharing of lessons learned and how participating IRP can continue to apply the knowledge gained. The training sessions will involve visual aids and practical training, and participants will be provided with handouts that can be used as reference during implementation of the income restoration activities.

80. In addition to the training, IRP eligible households will receive materials / breeds and technical support to increase agricultural productivity (both livestock and aqua-farming). The households will also be equipped with tools, equipment and other means to improve their production efficiency as well as their businesses/services. The support aims to help to generate income for the households.



## X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

81. The cost for land acquisition and resettlement will be covered from the PPCs counterpart funds. At the official request of the DCSCBs, the PPC shall provide the funds for the implementation of the RP in a timely manner through the Provincial DOT of Thua Thien Hue Province.

82. A rapid RCS was conducted by PPTA Consultants in August 2017 for affected land and assets on land. To know the replacement cost of affected land (land for perennial tree land and paddy land), the consultants interviewed the affected and unaffected households in the area, and orchard owners to find out the prices they are willing to sell or buy. Markets rate of trees was gathered from the AHs, local authorities and the local fruit-vendors. In addition, the consultants also conducted interviews with construction material vendors and construction agencies on the current cost of materials (including transportation costs to the area) and labour cost of construction, which constitute the replacement cost for affected structures. The results of the rapid RCS are used to estimate compensation budget for affected land, structures and trees in this RP.

83. The budget estimation for compensation, assistance and resettlement for the subprojects in this RP is based on the IOL results; the entitlements of AHs which was consulted with the AHs, local authorities; and the result of rapid RCS. The budget will be updated during RP updating, following the results of DMS, RCS and additional consultations with the AHs and local authorities once the detail design of the subprojects is approved by the Thua Thien Hue PPC.

84. The total resettlement budget for the three subprojects is **VND4,057,644,000** or **US\$178,538**. The total direct costs are VND3,616,438,503 or US\$159,125 while administration and implementation costs are 2% of total budget (VND 72,328,770 or US\$3,183). The remaining 10% (VND368,876,727 or US\$ 16,231) is for contingency. Table 22 shows the resettlement budget for the subprojects.

**Table 22: Estimated Resettlement Budget**

Exchange rate: 22,727 VND = 1 USD

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Average)	Total Cost (VND)		Note
					In VND	In USD	
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation for land</b>				<b>1,641,814,000</b>	<b>72,241</b>	
	<b>Residential land</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,624.80</b>		<b>1,346,766,100</b>	<b>59,258</b>	
1.	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)	m <sup>2</sup>	783.5	1,400,000	1,096,900,000	<b>48,264</b>	
2.	Huong Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	m <sup>2</sup>	0		0	<b>0</b>	
3.	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)	m <sup>2</sup>	841.3	297,000	249,866,100	<b>10,994</b>	
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Agricultural land</b>		<b>12,663.00</b>		<b>295,047,900</b>	<b>12,982</b>	
1.	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)						
	Perennial trees land	m <sup>2</sup>	10,264.10	23,300	239,153,530	<b>10,523</b>	
2.	Huong Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	m <sup>2</sup>					
	Perennial trees land	m <sup>2</sup>	894	23,300	20,830,200	<b>917</b>	
3.	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)	m <sup>2</sup>	1,504.90		35,064,170	<b>1,543</b>	
	Perennial trees land	m <sup>2</sup>	973.04	23,300	22,671,832	<b>998</b>	
	Paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	531.86	23,300	12,392,338	<b>545</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for buildings and sub structures</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>			<b>87,917,340</b>	<b>3,868</b>	
	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)	m <sup>2</sup>			0	<b>0</b>	
	Huong Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	m <sup>2</sup>	12.6		32,646,600	<b>1,436</b>	
	House cum shop	m <sup>2</sup>	12.6	2,591,000	32,646,600	<b>1,436</b>	

**RESETTLEMENT BUDGET**

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Average)	Total Cost (VND)		Note
					In VND	In USD	
	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)	m <sup>2</sup>	15.6		55,270,740	2,432	
	Bricked Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	11.61	2,234,000	25,936,740	1,141	
	Gate post	m <sup>2</sup>	2	2,067,000	4,134,000	182	
	Side-Chapel	unit	1	1,200,000	1,200,000	53	
	Electric post	unit	4	5,000,000	20,000,000	880	
	Re-route the power line	unit	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	176	
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation for trees</b>				<b>284,950,000</b>	<b>12,538</b>	
	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)	Tree	470	50,000	23,500,000	1,034	
	Huong Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	Tree	10	120,000	1,200,000	53	
	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)	Tree	5,205.00	50,000	260,250,000	11,451	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation for Public Land</b>				<b>428,041,388</b>	<b>18,834</b>	
	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)	m <sup>2</sup>	3,147.90	17,475	55,009,553	2,420	
	Hue Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	m <sup>2</sup>	1,356.60	17,475	23,706,585	1,043	
	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)	m <sup>2</sup>	19,990.00	17,475	349,325,250	15,370	
<b>5</b>	<b>Assistances</b>				<b>972,715,775</b>	<b>42,800</b>	
	Assistance for business disruption	HH	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	440	
	Assistance for moving assets	HH	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	220	
	Relocation assistance	HH	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	880	
	Job training, job transition and job seeking	m <sup>2</sup>			471,433,775	20,743	
1.	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)	m <sup>2</sup>	10,264.10	34,950	358,730,295	15,784	
2.	Huong Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	m <sup>2</sup>	894	34,950	31,245,300	1,375	

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Average)	Total Cost (VND)		Note
					In VND	In USD	
3.	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)	m <sup>2</sup>	1,504.90		81,458,180	<b>3,584</b>	
	Annual trees land	m <sup>2</sup>	973.04	34,950	34,007,748	<b>1,496</b>	
	Paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	531.86	69,900	37,177,014	<b>1,636</b>	
	Stablization assistance for loss of business				34,560,000	<b>1,521</b>	
1	Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (H1)				25,920,000	<b>1,140</b>	
	HH lose from 10%-30%	person	14	540,000	7,560,000	<b>333</b>	30kg rice*VND6000/per 3 month
	HH lose from 30%-70%	person	17	1,080,000	18,360,000	<b>808</b>	30kg rice*VND6000/per 6 month
2	Huong Tourist River Piers Improvements (H2)	person	0			<b>0</b>	
3	Da Bac Access Improvements (H3)				8,640,000	<b>380</b>	
	HH lose more than 70%	person	4	2,160,000	8,640,000	<b>380</b>	30kg rice*VND6000/per 12 month
	Additional support for vulnerable households	HH	7	2,400,000	16,800,000	<b>739</b>	
	Bonus for timely handover of land	HH	54	7,500,000	405,000,000	<b>17,820</b>	
	Allowance for land investment cost	m <sup>2</sup>	19844	500	9,922,000	<b>437</b>	

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Average)	Total Cost (VND)		Note
					In VND	In USD	
<b>6</b>	<b>Income Restoration Program</b>				<b>201,000,000</b>	<b>8,844</b>	
	Vulnerable groups	HH	5	10,000,000	50,000,000		
	HH those losing from 10% to 30% of their total production landholding	HH	3	12,000,000	36,000,000	<b>1,584</b>	
	HHs those losing from 30% to 70% of their total production landholding	HH	3	15,000,000	45,000,000	<b>1,980</b>	
	HHs those losing more than 70% of their total production landholding	HH	1	20,000,000	20,000,000		
	HH fall to both categories as severely affected household and vulnerable household	HH	2	25,000,000	50,000,000	<b>2,200</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Total Direct Costs (1+...+6)</b>				<b>3,616,438,503</b>	<b>159,125</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Administration and implementation</b>	%	<b>2</b>		<b>72,328,770</b>	<b>3,183</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Total (8+9)</b>				<b>3,688,767,273</b>	<b>162,308</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Contingency (10% x 9)</b>	%	10		<b>368,876,727</b>	<b>16,231</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>4,057,644,000</b>	<b>178,538</b>	

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

## XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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

86. **Thua Thien Hue PMU.** The PPC will establish a PMU where safeguards focal staff members will be designated to perform responsibilities related to the safeguards plans, including the RP updating, implementation and monitoring. The PMU is tasked to coordinate the day-to-day subproject implementation including planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP. The PMU will coordinate closely with the Thua Thien Hue PPC and DPCs on all matters concerning involuntary resettlement, working closely with DCSCBs to prepare, update, and implement the RP. PMU specific tasks include the following:

- Engage of qualified independent replacement cost appraiser to conduct the RCS.
- Review and approve the RP, submit to and ensure approval of 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; and
- Prepare progress reports on RP implementation for submission to ADB.

87. **Provincial People's Committee.** The Thua Thien Hue PPC is responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the PPC include:

- Approve the updated Resettlement Plan 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;

88. **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 CPCs 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.

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

- 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 resettlement plan 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.

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

- Assign commune officials to assist the DCSCB in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- Assist the DCSCB in the conduct of the public consultation, DMS and SES;
- Assist the independent firm in the conduct of 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.

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

- Support to PMU and DCSCBs 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 CPC, mobilize women and the vulnerable group's participation in subproject implementation;
- Participate in coordination meetings with PMU, DCSCBs, CPC.

92. **Community Tourism Group (CTG).** The subprojects will organize and train a commune level CTG headed by the deputy CPC Chairman, 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 supervisor consultants and the PMU.

93. **Project Implementation 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:

- Ensure that due diligence is carried out in implementing the RP for the 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 MCST and ADB's 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 DCSCBs 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/persons who have lodged complaints with relevant levels of grievance redress.



## XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

94. The indicative implementation schedule of resettlement activities is presented in the Table 23.

**Table 23: Indicative RP 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 PPC and ADB	End of Quarter 1- 2021
Payment of compensations to eligible AHs/APs and attending to complaints and grievances	Quarter 2, 2021
Implementation of IRP	Quarter 2, 2021 – Q 4 2023
Internal Resettlement monitoring	Continuous, started from Quarter 2 2021

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.

96. 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.

97. 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 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.

98. The focus of internal monitoring will be as followings:

- Confirm the number of severely AHs who lose 10% or more of their aggregate production assets or must relocate, the number of marginally affected AHs, and the number of vulnerable AHs.
- Progress paying resettlement compensation and cash assistance and the date these are paid to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing of the COI vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed RP.
- Number of households who have land and assets that temporarily and/or affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily 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.
- Progress in IRP implementation, e.g. which income restoration activities have been implemented and status of their implementation (in subsequent monitoring periods, inquire on whether the income restoration activities carried out or are being implemented are effective).
- 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.

## ANNEXES

Annex 1: Scope of Impacts Disaggregated by Household

No.	Name of Household/ Organization	Affected Area							
		Land			Structure				
		Residential	Agricultural	Public	House (m <sup>2</sup> )		Other structures		
					Kind	Area	Kind	Qty	Unit
H1 - Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements (Huong Tho commune)									
	Mai Van Viet (Carpark)		4,665.5						
	Ngo Tri Manh		324.0						
	Mai Van Nam	7.5							
	Mai Van Nam		213.0						
	Truong Van Nam		111.0						
	Truong Van Thai	285.0							Timber
	Le Thi Hao	264.0							Timber
	Le Van Quang	66.0							
	Nguyen Van Dung		74.0						
	Ton That Hinh		69.0						
	Ngo Tri Manh		56.0						
	Nguyen Thi Huong		117.0						Timber
	Truong Van Thai		27.6						
	Nguyen Van Them		200.0						
	Trai Giong Huong Tho		1,000.0						Timber
	Mai Van Boc		165.0						Timber
	Tong Van Tang		420.0						Timber
	Ho Thi Luu		340.0						
	Ho Khac Sang		168.0						

NEXES

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Name of Household/ Organization	Affected Area								
		Land			Structure					Kind
		Residenti al	Agricultural	Public	House (m <sup>2</sup> )		Other structures			
					Kind	Area	Kind	Qty	Unit	
9	Tran Van Long		1,166.0							
0	Mai Xuan Le	161.0								
1	Dang Van Hien		112.0							
2	Le Thi Kham		128.0							
2	Tong Van Tang		378.0							
3	Ngo Tri Thinh		240.0							
4	Nguyen Van Minh		108.0							
5	Tran Van Cu		182.0							
	Huong Tho CPC									
	Land not used			3,147.9						
H2 - Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements										
1	Bao Vinh Pier									
	Huynh Thi Dua			12.6	Class 4	12.6				
2	Voi Re/Ho Quyen Pier									
	Mai Van Cuoc		484.0							Pomelo
2	Hoang Trong Loc		410.0							Pomelo
3	Thanh Tien Pier									
	Phu Mau CPC			1,344						
	Land not used									
H3 - Da Bac Access Improvements										

NEXES

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Name of Household/ Organization	Affected Area								
		Land			Structure					
		Residenti al	Agricultural	Public	House (m <sup>2</sup> )		Other structures			Kind
					Kind	Area	Kind	Qty	Unit	
1	Loc Dien CPC									
	Bui Cong Soai	28.6								
2	Phu Loc Forestry Company		668.5							Timber
3	Huynh Thi Kim Thanh	3.7					Bricked fence	11.37	m <sup>2</sup>	
4	Le Thi Lien Chau	1.4								
5	Le Toan	95.6					side-chapel	1	each	
6	Nguyen Thi Gai	14.2								
7	Nguyen Thi Hien	0.4								
8	Nguyen Thi Phi	26.2								
9	Nguyen Xuan Hoa	52.5								
10	Phan Du Nam	42.9								
11	Tran Nghiem	1.8								
	Tran Nghiem		72.6							Timber
12	Tran Van Quang						Bricked fence	7.36	m <sup>2</sup>	
13	Tran Van Tu	5.1					Bricked fence	2.37	m <sup>2</sup>	
	Tran Van Tu						Electric post	1	each	
	Loc Dien CPC						Electric	1	each	

NEXES

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Name of Household/ Organization	Affected Area								
		Land			Structure					
		Residenti al	Agricultural	Public	House (m <sup>2</sup> )		Other structures			Kind
					Kind	Area	Kind	Qty	Unit	
							post			
	Land used for agricultural purposes			13,501.37			Gate post	1	each	Timber
	Land not used			36.9						
2	Loc Hoa CPC									
	Bach Duc Noa		84.17							Rice
	Bach Duc Noa		384.70							Rice
	Bach Duc Noa	23.26								
	Huynh Dang Duc	20.19								
3	Huynh Huu Thien		12.09							Timber
4	Huynh Thi Vang	3.92								
5	Mai Thi Hai	230.44								
6	Ngo Be	35.96	35.21				Electric post	2	each	Timber
	Ngo Be	8.59								
7	Ngo Hong Linh	16.65								
8	Ngo Luc		55.18							Rice
	Ngo Luc	4.86								
	Ngo Luc		32.10							Timber
	Ngo Luc		54.23							Timber
9	Ngo Tuat		7.81							Rice

NEXES

OND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT

No.	Name of Household/ Organization	Affected Area								
		Land			Structure					
		Residenti al	Agricultural	Public	House (m <sup>2</sup> )		Other structures			Kind
					Kind	Area	Kind	Qty	Unit	
0	Nguyen Cao Ky	10.22								
1	Nguyen Dinh Doi	62.44								
	Nguyen Dinh Doi		73.41							Timber
2	Nguyen Dinh Dung	71.28					Gate post	2	each	
3	Nguyen Dinh Phuc		24.88							Timber
4	Nguyen Van An	10.66								
5	Nguyen Van Khanh	70.44								
	Loc Hoa CPC									
	Land used for agricultural purposes			6,342.7						Timber
	Land not used			109.1						

NEXES



**Annex 2: Sex-Disaggregated Participants' Attendance Sheet**

No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Total
	Total	39	19	58
<b>Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements</b>				
No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Total
	Huong Tho Commune (20 June)	13	6	
1	Truong Van Nam	1		
2	Ho Khac Sang	1		
3	Ngo Tri Manh	1		
4	Tran Thi Thanh		1	
5	Nguyen Thi Huong		1	
6	Tran Van Cu	1		
7	Tong Van Tay	1		
8	Mac Van Bong	1		
9	Nguyen Thi Dao		1	
10	Le Thi Kham		1	
11	Mai Van Nam	1		
12	Nguyen Van Them	1		
13	Le Van Quang	1		
14	Ngo Tri Hung	1		
15	Dang Van Hien	1		
16	Ngo Tri Thinh	1		
17	Tong Van Dung	1		
18	Le Thi Hao		1	
19	Ho Thi Luu		1	
<b>Huong River Tourist Piers Improvement</b>				
No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Total
	Total	6	3	9
A	Bao Vinh Pier			
1	Huynh Thi Dua		1	
B	Voi Re – Ho Quyen Pier			
2	Hoang Thang Long (CPC Chairman)	1		
3	Ton Si Bach (Land manager)	1		
4	Le Thi Lan Dung (WU)		1	
5	Mai Van Cuoc	1		
C	Thanh Tien Pier			
6	Nguyen Chi Thanh (FU)	1		
7	Pham Thi Nga (WU)		1	

No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Total
8	Nguyen Van Trai (Vice CPC Chairman)	1		
9	Duong Quy Viet (Land manager)	1		
<b>Da Bac Access Improvements</b>				
No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Total
	Total	20	10	30
A	Loc Dien Commune (19 June)	6	3	
1	Le Toan	1		
2	Tran Nghiem	1		
3	Nguyen Thi Thanh		1	
4	Nguyen Thi Phi		1	
5	Phan Du Nam	1		
6	Bui Cong Soai	1		
7	Nguyen Xuan Hoa	1		
8	Huynh Thi Loan		1	
9	Tran Van Tu	1		
B	Loc Hoa Commune (19 June)	14	7	
1	Tran Van Vu (Deputy Secretary of Party Committee)	1		
2	Dao Van Quy (Chairman of Farmer Association)	1		
3	Ngo Van Xuan (Chairman of Fatherland Front)	1		
4	Nguyen Hieu (Chairman of People's Committee)	1		
5	Le Be (CPBT CT Hội đồng)	1		
6	Tran Quang Dung (Head of Village)	1		
7	Huynh Thi Hanh (Chairman of Women's Union)		1	
8	Huynh Thị Kim Loan		1	
9	Ngo Thi Lanh		1	
10	Ho Thi Xuan		1	
11	Huynh Thi Vang		1	
12	Huynh Huu Thien	1		
13	Ngo Be	1		
14	Mai Thi Hai		1	
15	Cao Ngoc Tu	1		
16	Doan Kim Tuyen	1		
17	Nguyen Chi	1		
18	Huynh Dang Duc	1		
19	Nguyen An	1		
20	Nguyen Thi Thu		1	
21	Ngo Hong Linh	1		

**Annex 3: IOL form.**

INVENTORY OF LOSS QUESTIONNAIRE (FULL)

Use for individual affected household

Date: ..... Address: .....

Location: Commune: ..... District: ..... Province: .....

Source data from:

Survey team: .....

SURVEYED BY: .....

INVENTORY OF LOSSES (IOL)

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. PLEASE FILL-UP BOX

Name of respondent: : _ Age: Gender: _
Relationship to Household Head: _____

INFORMATION ON AP/HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

NAME

CIVIL STATUS

Married       Single       Widowed       Separated       Divorced

1.3.	SEX	
1.4	AGE	
1.5	ETHNICITY	
1.6	MAIN OCCUPATION	Code:      Annual income (from this source)
1.7	SECOND OCCUPATION	Code:      Annual income (from this source)
1.8	EDUCATION	Code:

Occupation Code:

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cultivator           | 6. Employee           |
| 2. Aquaculture producer | 7. Unemployed         |
| 3. Self-employer        | 8. Retired/ housewife |
| 4. Common labor         | 9. Other              |
| 5. State officer        |                       |

Education Code:

- |                                        |                                   |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Illiteracy                          | 6. Have not graduated high school |
| 2. Literacy                            | 7. Graduated high school          |
| 3. Graduated Primary School            | 8. Vocational                     |
| 4. Have not graduated Secondary School | 9. Graduated University           |
| 5. Graduated Secondary School          | 10. Post-graduated                |

1.9. Number of members of the household (member = person who lives permanently in the same dwelling as the head of household) (total number)

1.10 Has the commune classified your household as:

- 1- Poor       2- Not classified as poor

1.11 Is anyone in your household the following:

- 1 Invalids / Disabled
- 2 Sick Water Veterans
- 3 Heroic Mothers
- 4 Receive regular social subsidy
- 5 Other (specify)

1.12 Total Annual Income from all sources VND / Year

**AFFECTED LAND AND ASSETS ON AFFECTED LAND**

**AFFECTED LANDHOLDINGS**

Type of	Total Area (m2)	Affected Area (m2)	Occupied since (year)	Type of Land Ownership	Current / actual use
	1	2	3	4*	5**

\*# 4: Codes for Type of Land Use Rights/ Ownership (indicate for affected land only)

- 1 Land Use Rights Certificate
- 2 LURC being processed /already applied
- 3 Lease / Long Term (owned by Gov)
- 4 Lease (renting from private individual)
- 5 Temporary Land Use Rights
- 6 No right/ illegal user
- 7 Eligible for LURC but has not
- 8 Others:

\*\* #5: Codes for Current Actual Land Use:

- 1 Private residence (only)
- 2 Residence and shop (combined)
- 3 Shop / business (only)
- 4 Factory / workshop / garage
- 5 Provide for Community uses
- 6 Three-crop rice paddy
- 7 Two-crop rice paddy
- 8 One-crop rice paddy
- 9 Upland crops
- 10 Vegetables (own use)
- 11 Tree plantation
- 12 Aquaculture growing
- 13 Other: (specify)

2.2. Do you have use of common land sharing with other households (grazing land, forest land, places for aquaculture or fishing)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

2.2.1 If yes, what type of common land/resource: \_ \_

2.2.2 What time of year do you use it \_

How often do you use it?: \_ \_

**AFFECTED TREES AND CROPS**

**Trees**

No	Type	Size/age	Quantity	Production/tree

Affected rice and other crops

List all affected crops (rice, upland crops, vegetables, shrimp, fish)

	Area (m2)	Production (quintal/perch)	Quantity produced last season (kg)	Quantity sold last season (kg)	Price/kg (1000vnd)
Paddy					
Other crops					

#### 4.0 AFFECTED STRUCTURES

##### 4.1 Principal Structures

(Example: House, Shop, Combined House and Shop, 2-storey building, guesthouse, etc.)

Type of Principal Structures	Description of structure			Does AP rent structure		How is structure affected?			
	Total Floor Area (m2)	Structure Grade	Actual use of structure	Yes	Rent per month (VND)	Partial Only	Partial but no longer viable*	Size of Floor Area affected (m2)	Totally (100%) affected
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.1	House								
3.2	Retail Store								

Structure grade

1. Housing only
2. Commercial
3. Combined living/commercial
4. Community use (school, etc.)
5. Industrial, commercial and/or storage
6. Others (specific):

4.1.1. Do you have any tenants in the dwelling (non-family member renting room/space)

1. Yes
2. No

4.2 Secondary structures: list only affected secondary structures (separate kitchen, separate toilet, animal sheds, wells, fence, grave, etc.)

	Structure Type	Total area (m2)	Affected portion (m2)	Primary building	How is structure affected?		
					Partial Only	Partial but no longer viable*	Totally 100% affected
					7	8	9
1.							
2.							
3.							

	Structure Type	Total area (m2)	Affected portion (m2)	Primary building	How is structure affected?		
					Partial Only	Partial but no longer viable*	Totally 100%) affected
	1	2	3	5	7	8	9
4.							

Primary building material

1- Bamboo 2- Concrete 3- Wood

4- Brick 5-

**5.0. LOSS OF BUSINESS (IF AP HAS AFFECTED BUSINESS)**

	Type of business	Register status of business		Number of employees		Average monthly net income (millionVND)
		Registered	Non-registered	Full-time	Seasonal	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.						
2.						
3.						

Type of business:

1- Retail Store. STATE TYPE OF GOODS SOLD (ex. Food. poultry supplies. fertilizers. etc.)

2- Services (State if barber shop. computer repair shop. car/motorbike repair. food stall/restaurant

3- Others: Warehouse. gas station. ice storage. guest house.

**6.0 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS**

6.1 If your agricultural or other productive land is affected. what are your preferences for compensation?

1. I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity

2. I want cash compensation equal to market price for similar land

3. Not yet decided

6.2 If your commercial land or other productive land is affected. what are your preferences for compensation?

1. I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity

2. I want cash compensation equal to market price for similar land

3. Not yet decided

6.3 If your commercial land or other productive land is affected. what are your preferences for compensation?

1. I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity

2. I want cash compensation equal to market prices for similar land

3. Not yet decided

6.4 Do you have sufficient remaining residential or non-agricultural land to rebuild your affected structures?

1. Yes            2. No

6.5 If you cannot rebuild principal structures on remaining land. what are your preferences for relocation?

1. I want to relocate myself to other land that I own
2. I want to relocate myself to new land that I choose
3. I want to relocate to a group resettlement site to be provided by the subproject if offered
4. Not yet decided

6.6 How do you intend to use the money that you will receive for the compensation of your land?

1. Build or renovate house
2. Buy new land
3. Buy other type of asset. Describe asset: \_ \_ \_ \_
4. Invest in small business
5. Save in the bank
6. Spend on children's education

Other Please describe : \_ \_ \_ \_

6.7 What do you intend to do if your agricultural land be acquired ?

1. Yes            2. No

6.7.1 If yes. from what type of activity:

1. Buy new land for agriculture production
2. Trade
3. Small store
4. Find a job
5. Other Please describe: \_ \_ \_ \_

6.8 How do you want to be assisted to ensure income restoration equal to at least pre-subproject level ?

1. Agricultural extension training
2. Non-agricultural occupation training
3. Occupation introduction
4. Credit access
5. Others

**Annex 4: Template of Socio-Economic Survey of AHs/ Businesses**

**Affected Household, Business Operators/Owners Socio-Economic and Impact Survey**

<b>1</b>	<b>Household Composition</b>								
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Head of Household (HH)</b>								
	Sex	Female		Male					
	Age	<65		>65					
	Widowed	Yes		No					
	EM								
	FHH								
	Poor HH								
	Disabled	Yes		No					
	Owner of Land	Yes		No					
	Occupation								
	Monthly Income								
<b>1.2</b>	Location of Affected Area								
	Name								
	Village								
	Commune								
	District								
	Province								
<b>1.3</b>	Number of Household Members								
	<b>No</b>	<b>Name of Household Member</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Relationship to HH head</b>	<b>School Grade Reached</b>	<b>illiteracy</b>	<b>Major Occupation</b>	<b>Other Occupation</b>
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
	Total Number of Household Members					Number of members living in household			
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Households income source (s)</b>								
		Source Of Income	VND/Riel/Kip /Year			Income Source	VND/Riel/Kip /Year		
		Farming				Fishing			
		Manual labour				Business/trade			
		Agricultural products				Salary/Wages			
		Non-timber forest products				Livestock			



	Handicraft		Other/Specify
	Household Monthly Income in VND/Riel/Kip		

**2. Access to Basic Services and Utilities**

2.1. Source of Domestic Water	Yes	No
Creek		
Pond		
Open/Dug Well		
Public Faucet		
Water Utility Company		

**Source of Power/Electricity**

Power/Electricity Source	Yes	No
Kerosene Lamp		
Generator Set		
Public Utility/Grid		
Private Utility/Power grid		
Others, specify		

**Source of Communication/Telecommunication**

Source (s)	Yes	No
Mobile phone		
Landline Phone		
Cable Television		
Local authorities		
Others, please specify		

**3. Access to Health and Educational facilities**

**3.1. Toilet and Sanitation Facility**

Type of Toilet facility	Yes	No
Pour flush		
Sanitary toilet with septic tank		
Pit toilet		
No toilet		
Other, please		

**3.1 Health Facilities**

Type of Health Facility	Distance from House		
	Less than 1 kilometer	1-1.5 Kilometer	More than 1.5 kilometers
Village/Commune Health Center/Clinic			
District Public Hospital/Clinic			
District Private Hospital Clinic			
Others, specify			

**3.2 Educational Facilities**

Type of Educational Facility	Distance from House		
	Less than 1 kilometer	1-1.5 Kilometer	More than 1.5 kilometers
Nursery/Kindergarten			
Primary School			
Secondary School			
High School			

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

College/University			
Vocational School			

**4. Household Assets Owned**

Household Assets (please check more than 1 asset)	Yes, I own	No, I don't
Motorbike		
Bicycle		
Power generator		
Air-condition		
Refrigerator		
Computer		
Washing Machine		
Mobile phone/telephone		
Cable/Television/Video		
Savings account booklet		
Others please specify		

**5. Land Ownership (for subprojects with land acquisition)**

Affected Area	Total area affected in m <sup>2</sup>	Land Ownership Status		
		LURC/Title	Pending LURC/Title Claim	Illegally occupied
Residential land				
Commercial/Business land				
Agricultural land				
Orchard land				
Garden land				
Forest land				

**Annex 5: Minutes of the Public Consultation Meetings**

**Name of Subproject:** H1: Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements

**Village/Commune:** Huong Tho Commune      **District:** Huong Tra Town      **Province:** Hue **Country:** Viet Nam

**Date and time of Conduct:** 14h00 – 16h00, 25 August, 2017      **Place of Conduct:** Huong Tho commune meeting room

Highlights of the Public Consultation with Affected Households/ Tourism and Business Operators etc.

Agenda/Issue	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Detailed Subproject Technical Descriptions	<p><i>Introduction of Consultant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access road the South of Hon Chen Temple with the width of the road is 7.5m, Roadbed width of 9m</li> <li>- Parking area of 3 hectares</li> </ul>		<p><i>Comment of Participants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agree with the design of the project and in accordance with local development planning;</li> <li>- The subproject implementation could help: (i) people develop their economy through business activities for tourism; and (ii) in transportation of forest products</li> </ul>
	<i>Questions from the Household:</i>		<i>Explanation of the Consultant and Province PMU</i>
	Road opened to two or one side? Is there a road to the Commune People's Committee?	Ms. Nguyen Thi Dao Ms. Nguyen Thi Huong	The PMU records comments and notices to the design unit. During design surveys, the design unit will consult with local communities to minimize these impacts.
	Notice about Electric lighting and the horizontal drainage of the building, as well as the high of road.	Mr. Phan Van De Mr. Le Van Keo	
	Should the design of the road encroach on the field to reduce the impact on the land and buildings of the people?	Ms Nguyen Thi Huong Mr. Ngo Tri Thinh	
Entitlements and Eligibilities	The participants care about the cut-off date of subproject	Mr. Do Van Toan	The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation will be the date that notice of land recovery takes effect and is publicly announced in the affected area.
	How does the subproject compensate for	Mr. Nguyen Van Them	The affected land will be compensation at replacement

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

Agenda/Issue	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by all
	AHs		<p>cost. Affected trees will be compensation at market rates and the affected structure will be compensation at replacement cost with no deduction for salvageable materials</p> <p>An independent appraiser will be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost and market rate that used to compensation.</p>
	Is there any additional support for severely AHs	Mr. Tran Thien Sinh	The severely AHs will be provided additional support in line with the regulations of GOV and ADB including assistance for life stabilization and product stabilization; Income Restoration Program.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	<p>- Who the household meet when having a complaint?</p> <p>- Did you know about the rules for handling complaints?</p>	Mr. Mai Van Nam	Subproject prepared a GRM to resolve all complaints of AHs related to all aspects of resettlement activities. The GRM was also disseminated to AHs.

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

**Name of Subproject:** H2: Huong River Tourist Pier Improvements

**Village/Commune:** Thuy Bieu and Huong Vinh commune

**District:** Hue City

**Province:** Hue

**Country:** Viet Nam

**Date and time of Conduct:** 08h00 – 09h00, Dated 26 August, 2017

**Place of Conduct:** Thuy Bieu ward meeting room

Highlights of the Public Consultation with Affected Households/ Tourism and Business Operators etc.

Agenda/ToDDSSC	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Detailed Subproject Technical Descriptions	<p><i>Introduction of Consultant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The access road from Bui Thi Xuan street to the boat landing</li> <li>- Boat Station completed</li> </ul>	<p>Chairman of ward People's Committee</p> <p>Chairwomen of the Women's Union</p>	<p><i>Comment of Participants</i></p> <p>Agree with project proposal. Suggest to (i) Design accordance with the planning; (ii) create more jobs for local people; (iii) Develop tourism services, with additional revenues; (iv) Connect tourism sites in Thuy Bieu Ward (Vong Canh Hill - Garden House / Rong House - Voi Re &amp; Ho Quyen.)</p>
	<p><i>Questions/ comment from the Household and Local authority:</i></p>		<p><i>Explanation of the Consultant and Province PMU</i></p>
	<p>The name of the Pier is Voi Re - Ho Quyen is not in accordance with the historical site, requesting renaming. ( Voi Re - Ho Quyen pier in another position and is operating normally)</p>	<p>Chairman of ward People's Committee</p>	<p>The PMU records comments and recommend directly the design consultant. The issue will be consulted to local authority during the preparation of detail design.</p>
Entitlements and Eligibilities	<p>All compensation and assistance should be paid in full for households to use for investment.</p>	<p>Mr. Mai Van Cuoc</p>	<p>Compensation and assistance will be paid in full and not by installments.</p>
	<p>What is your opinion about the policy and compensation unit of Thua Thien Hue Province?</p>	<p>Mr. Mai Van Cuoc</p>	
	<p>Concern of AHs about the eligibility to be provided the full compensation for affected land and assets on land</p>		<p>All APs who own or occupy land or operate businesses in the subproject-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</p>

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

<b>Agenda/ToDDSSC</b>	<b>Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised</b>	<b>By Who Among participants</b>	<b>Agreements/Decisions Reached by all</b>
Cut-off Date for Entitlement to Compensation and other forms of assistance	What if people build and plant more trees?	Chairman of ward People's Committee	All assets generated after the Cut-off date are not eligible to be compensated by the subproject.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	- Does the ward/commune arrange staff for reception / guidance and dialogue when people complaints?	Mr. Duong Quy Viet	The GRM was prepared and consulted to all participants during the public consultation meeting. In addition, CPC will arrange a staff for guidance and dialogue when local people want to raise their complaints.
Implementation Arrangements	Prior to DMS and land acquisition, AHs should be informed in advance so that AHs may arrange time to participate in these activities.	Chairman of Ward People's Committee	Schedule for land acquisition and related activities will be disclosed to all AHs and local authorities in advance.

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

**Name of Subproject:** H3: Da Bac Access Improvements

**Village/Commune:** Loc Dien, Loc Hoa Commune **District:** Phu Loc **Province:** Hue **Country:** Viet Nam

**Date and time of Conduct:** 14h00 – 17h00, 19 June, 2017 **Place of Conduct:** Loc Hoa Commune meeting room

Highlights of the Public Consultation with Affected Households/ Tourism and Business Operators etc.

Agenda/Issue	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Detailed Subproject Technical Descriptions	<p><i>Introduction of Consultant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Da Bac waypoint</li> <li>- Routes to the Truc Lam Bach Ma</li> </ul>		<p><i>Comment of Participants</i></p> <p>The participants highly agreed with the subproject because of the benefits that subproject could provide: (i) Help people to travel and transport forest products smoothly; (ii) Create more jobs from tourism services</p>
	<i>Question from the household</i>		
	There should be appropriate mitigation measures to avoid impact on the surrounding area during construction process	Mr. Ngo Hong Linh	Construction contractor will ensure that impacts on the surrounding area will be minimized. Local people may participate in monitoring of construction activities in their living place and inform the local authorities of any violations by the contractor
Entitlements and Eligibilities	Compensation and assistances should be paid on time and publicly.	Mr. Ngo Be	Compensation and assistances will be paid one-time at public places (CPC office, cultural house, etc.)
	AHs were concerned about unit price of compensation for the subproject impacts. Many APs opined that compensation unit price is always lower than market rates at the same time	Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thu	<p>Affected land will be compensated at replacement cost. A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized by the PMU to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land.</p> <p>Once the detailed compensation plans are disclosed to the public, APs can assess whether the compensation is equivalent to the market rates.</p>
Grievance Redress Mechanism	AHs want to be oriented on the GRM because they have never	Mr Huynh Huu Thien	During the progress of updating RP, the GRM with more details (contact details of persons

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

<b>Agenda/Issue</b>	<b>Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised</b>	<b>By Who Among participants</b>	<b>Agreements/Decisions Reached by all</b>
	experienced disputes related to resettlement before		in charge of GRM in various levels, places that the GRM will be posted, template of complaint letter to follow by complainants, etc.) will be provided the AHs. Social safeguard specialists of DDSSC will guide the AHs on the GRM process and other related matters of the GRM.
Implementation Arrangements	Subproject activities that are directly related to APs should be informed in advance to AHs for their information and participation (if necessary).	Mr. Tran Van Tu	Schedule for land acquisition and compensation payment will be disclosed to all AHs in advance.
	When will the DMS, RCS and compensation, assistance and resettlement payment be conduct?	Ms. Ngo Thi Lanh	The DMS, RCS will be conducted once the detailed design of subprojects is approved. Based on the results of DMS, the detailed compensation plan will be prepared and paid to AHs once DPCs approve.

**Prepared by:**  
Vu Xuan Son

**Attested by:**

\_\_\_\_\_



## Annex 6: Public Information Booklet

### 1. Overview of project and subproject information

The proposed project will improve urban-rural transport infrastructure, 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).

The expected impact is sustainable, inclusive, and more balanced tourism development, as envisaged in the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2016–2025. The expected outcome is to increase the tourism competitiveness of secondary towns in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Outputs 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.

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

100. The subprojects in Thua Thien Hue Province include: (i) Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements; (ii) Huong River Tourist Piers Improvements; and (iii) Da Bac Access Improvements.

### 2. The impacts of land acquisition and resettlement plan

**Hon Chen Temple Access Improvements Subproject.** The construction activities of the subproject will permanently impact 14,195.5 m<sup>2</sup> of land including 783.5 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land; 10,264.1 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land; and 3,147.9 m<sup>2</sup> of public land. There will be 24 affected households (AHs) or 110 affected persons (APs) and one (01) private company (Huong Tho Camp-Farm) where there is expected to be land acquisition to facilitate the road widening and the new parking areas (35,182 m<sup>2</sup>). The subproject also causes impact on 470 timber trees of eight (08) AHs and Huong Tho Camp-Farm in Huong Tho commune. Of 24 AHs, seven (07) AHs (31 APs) will lose more than 10% of their total production landholding, of which four (04) households (14 APs) lose 10%-30% and three (03) AHs (17 APs) lose 30%-70%. There is one (01) female-headed household among the AHs. There is no relocation of households due to the subproject.

**Huong Tourist Piers Improvements Subproject.** There will be land acquisition impacts for three (03) of the five (05) Huong River boat pier sites (Bao Vinh Pier 1, Voi Re-Ho Quyen Pier 4 and Thanh Tien Pier 5), with three (03) AHs (14 APs) and 2,250.6 m<sup>2</sup> of land, including 894 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land and 1,356.6 m<sup>2</sup> of public land. The subproject also causes impact on 10 pomelo trees of two (02) households and one (1) household's 12.6 m<sup>2</sup> house-cum-shop. Relocation will be limited to one (01) AH (06 persons) only at the Bao Vinh Pier 1 area. Of three (03) AHs, there are two (02) households classified as vulnerable, with (01) female-headed household and one (01) elderly-headed household without a family support network.

**Da Bac Access Improvements Subproject.** The total land area to be permanently acquired for the subproject is 22,336.2 m<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 2,346.2 m<sup>2</sup> of residential and agricultural land belonging to 27 AHs (117 persons) and one (01) private company (Phu Loc Forestry Company); and 19,990 m<sup>2</sup> of public land. Of the 2,346.2 m<sup>2</sup> belonging to 28 AHs/company, there are 841.3 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land and 1,504.9 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land. The activities of the subproject also cause impact on 5,205 timber trees owned by 14 AHs

and one (01) company. In addition, the secondary structures of six (06) households are affected due to the subproject's land acquisition comprising 11.61 m<sup>2</sup> of brick fence; 02 m<sup>3</sup> of gate post; one (01) side-chapel; and four (04) electric posts. One (01) household (04 persons) in Loc Hoa commune will lose more than 70% of total production landholding and is classified as severely affected. Of all AHs, there are four (04) vulnerable households including one (01) poor household, one (01) female-headed household and two (02) elderly-headed households without a family support network.

### **3. Legal framework**

The resettlement plan was prepared based on Government and ADB social safeguard policies (SPS, 2009). Government provisions include:

- Land Law of 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13) enacted on 29/11/2013 and took effect on July 1, 2014;
- Decree no. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government specifying the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law no 45/2013/QH13 (Replacing Decree No 181/2004/ND-CP dated 29/10/2004; Decree No 17/2006/ND-CP dated 27/01/2006; Decree No 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25/05/2007; Decree No 69/2009/ND-CP dated 13/08/2009; and Decree No. 88/2009/ND-CP dated 19/10/2009;
- Decree No 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for land price (which replaces Decree No. 188/2004/2004 and Decree No 123/2007/ND-CP dated 27/07/2007);
- Decree No. 45/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for the collection of land use fees (replacing Decree 198/2004/ND-CP dated 3 December 2004; Decree No. 44/2008/ND-CP dated 9 April 2008; Decree No 120/2010/ND-CP dated 30 December 2010);
- Decree No. 47/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State (which replaces Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dated 3/12/2004);
- Decree 84/2013/ND-CP dated 25/7/2013 on development and management of resettlement housing;
- Decree 46/2015 dated 12/5/2015 on administering the quality and maintenance of building structures;
- Decree 16/2016/ND-CP dated 16 March 2016 on use of ODA funds.
- Circular No 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/06/2014 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing detailed regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;
- Circular 74/2015/TT-BTC dated 15 May, 2015 of the MOF providing the budget, using and settling costs for compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation when land is acquired by the State;
- Circular 07/2014/TT-TTCP dated 31 October, 2014 on procedures for settling complaints and denunciations;
- Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 of MONRE on details detailed methodology for valuation of land, structures, amending land value gazettes, specific valuation of land and consultancy for land valuation;
- Decision 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 December, 2015 on vocational training and job referral policy for labors who are impacted on land;

The decisions of Thua Thien Hue province include:

- Decision 46/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 05 August, 2014 of Thua Thien Hue's PPC on promulgating compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Thua Thien Hue province;
- Decision 75/2014/QĐ-UBND dated on 22 December 2014 by Thua Thien Hue PPC on promulgating price unit for types of land in period of 2015-2019 in the territory of Thua Thien Hue;
- Decision No. 82/2017/QĐ-UBND regulating the unit price of trees/crop/livestock as a basis for determining the value of compensation and assistance when the State recovers land in Thua Thien Hue province Decision No. 68/2015 / QĐ-UBND regulating the unit price of houses, structures and graves as a basis for compensation and support when the State recovers land in Thua Thien Hue province.

The objectives and principles of the implementation of resettlement compensation

The subprojects' overall objective for the compensation and entitlement policy is to ensure that the living conditions of all AHs are improved or at least recovered equivalent to their living conditions as before the subprojects implementation, at the same time, improving the living standards of the poor and other vulnerable households to be relocated. The compensation will be based on the principle of replacement costs. Depending on the levels of impacts, citizens will receive the compensation in cash. The detailed comparison of the differences between Viet Nam's policies on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement and ADB policies on compulsory resettlement and entitlements of households affected by the project will be analyzed, developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders, including local authorities and AHs. All rights and entitlements are summarized in the entitlement matrix for households affected by the subprojects.

Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
I.1	Loss of Agricultural Land	Marginal loss of agricultural land (loss less than 10% of total production landholding)	AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.</li> <li>- Entitled to the following assistances:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Job training, job transition and job seeking assistance in cash is equal to three (03) times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected paddy land or equal to 1.5 times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected perennial trees land.</li> <li>+ Bonus for handing over of the affected land on time:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Support VND 4,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land on the specified date;</li> <li>(ii) Support VND 6,000,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land before the specified date 15 days;</li> <li>(iii) Support VND 7,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land the specified date more than 16 days;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent professional and legal appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>• If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.</li> </ul>
I.2	Loss of Agricultural Land	Severely impact on	AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent professional and legal appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise</li> </ul>

	Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		agricultural land (loss more than 10% of total production landholding)	those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	<p>from taxes and transaction costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entitled to the following assistances:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Job training, job transition and job seeking assistance in cash is equal to three (03) times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected paddy land or equals to 1.5 times of compensation unit rate regulated by Thua Thien Hue PPC for affected perennial trees land.</li> <li>+ Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) For households losing from 10% to less than 30% of total production landholding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH members for 3 months;</li> <li>(ii) For households losing from 30% to less than 70% of total agricultural land holding: Cash assistance equals to 30 kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH members for 6 months;</li> <li>(iii) For households losing from more than 70% of total productive land holding: Cash assistance equals to 30 kg of rice/person/month (at market rate) for all AH members for 12 months;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>the replacement cost of the affected land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remaining land is still economically viable and the AHs do not request the project to require the entire land - therefore, the AHs only received the compensation for the affected area.</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.</li> <li>• The rice unit rate applied to calculate the assistance for life stabilization is VND 6,000/kg.</li> <li>• 4 AHs (14 APs) will be provided the assistance for households losing from 10%-30% total production landholding;</li> <li>• 3 AHs (17 APs) will be provided the assistance for households losing from 30% - 70% total production landholding;</li> <li>• 01 AH (4 APs) will be provided the assistance for households losing more than 70% total production landholding.</li> <li>• The IRP will be specified during the RP updating process.</li> </ul>

	Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				+ Bonus for handing over of the affected land on time: (i) Support VND 4,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land on the specified date; (ii) Support VND 6,000,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land before the specified date 15 days; (iii) Support VND 7,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land the specified date more than 16 days; + Eligible to take part in the Income Restoration Program	
I.3	Loss of agricultural land	Loss of public land that is used for agriculture purpose.	AHs are renting public land for paddy growing and have signed a land lease contract with CPC	- Cash support VND 500,000/ 1,000m <sup>2</sup> of land for land investment cost	
II.1	Non-agricultural / residential land	Partial loss of residential land	AHs with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs. - Bonus for handing over of land on time: (i) Support VND 4,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land on the specified date; (ii) Support VND 6,000,000 for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent professional and legal appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land.</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.</li> </ul>

**SECOND GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT**

	Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				<p>people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land before the specified date 15 days;</p> <p>(iii) Support VND 7,500,000 for people whose land is recovered to move and hand over the land the specified date more than 16 days.</p>	
III.1	Public land	Loss of any agricultural land managed by CPCs	<p>People's Committee of locality managing the affected land:</p> <p>Huong Tho Commune;</p> <p>Phu Mau commune;</p> <p>Huong Vinh Ward;</p> <p>Loc Dien commune;</p> <p>Loc Hoa commune.</p>	- Assistance at 75% of the price of land of the same type and position as specified in the PPC's land price list. The assistance payment will be remitted into the State budget, which can only be used to invest in infrastructure construction and used for the public interest of the commune.	
IV. 1	Loss of Trees	Perennial trees	Owners, regardless of land tenure status	- Perennial trees: Cash compensation at replacement cost based upon their type, age and productive value.	A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized by the PMU to appraise the market rate of the affected trees to constitute the basic for compensation.
V.1	Loss of Structures	House and Structures	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	- Cash compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.	A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized by the PMU to appraise the market rate of the affected trees to constitute the basic for compensation.
		Electric Posts	Timber electric posts of the households	<p>- Cash compensation for the timber electricity posts will be provided to the households.</p> <p>- Cost to the local Power Company to re-route the power-line.</p>	

	Type of Impacts	Application	Eligible AP	Subproject Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
VI.1	Loss of Business	Business disruption	Shop owners with or without business license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for the lost income during the movement to new shops.</li> <li>- Transportation assistance is equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and re-installing their facilities</li> </ul>	The AH who is directly operating business without business license and must relocate will be provided the cash assistance for loss of income equivalent to VND 10,000,000; and transportation assistance equivalent to VND 5,000,000.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance in cash for relocation household: VND 20,000,000</li> </ul>	In accordance with Article 21 and 27, Decision 46/2014/QD-UBND of Thua Thien Hue PPC, the allowance is equivalent to a quarter of cost of minimum resettlement land plot in commune of Huong Tra district.
VII.1		Support for Vulnerable households	<p>Vulnerable APs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) single-female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children/the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) ethnic minority households;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance in cash for vulnerable household: VND 2,400,000 per household;</li> <li>- Eligible to take part in IRP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HHs that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to receive the assistance once.</li> <li>- The IRP will be elaborated during RP updating process.</li> </ul>



#### 4. The grievance redress mechanism

101. Grievance redress can be summarized in three (03) steps below:

102. **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 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.

103. **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.

104. **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 Thua Thien Hue 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.

105. 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 subproject proceeds 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 GRM shall not impede access to the country’s jurisdiction or administrative remedies.

106. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the subproject’s GRM, the APs have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB’s Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Vietnam Resident Mission. If the APs are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can send the case to the ADB’s Office of the Special Project Facilitator via ADB Vietnam Resident Mission (Address of ADB Vietnam Resident Mission: 3rd Floor, Cornerstone Building, No.16 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Viet Nam, Tel: +8424 39331374. Fax: +8424 39331373) **or contact to Mr Le Dinh Khanh – Vice chairman of Department of Planning and Investment – representative of PMU, Tel: + 84 (0) 234 3822 538.**

#### 5. The implementation schedule

107. An indicative implementation schedule of resettlement activities is presented in the table below.

**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 PPC and ADB	End of Quarter 1· 2021

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Payment of compensations to eligible AHs/APs and attending to complaints and grievances	Quarter 2, 2021
Implementation of IRP	Quarter 2, 2021 – Q 4 2023
Internal Resettlement monitoring	Continuous, started from Quarter 2 2021

**Annex 7: Some photos of the preparation of the Resettlement Plan**



Walkway to Hon Chen temple



Car park: 5,000m<sup>2</sup>



Public Consultation Meeting in Huong Tho commune



Public Consultation Meeting in Huong Tho commune



Thanh Tra garden with the owner Mr. Hoang Trong Loc - Voi Re – Ho Quyen Pier



3m wide walkway to the pier - Voi Re – Ho Quyen Pier



Public Consultation Meeting in Thuy Bieu Ward



The affected House-Cum-Shop at Bao Vinh Pier



The affected House-Cum-Shop at Bao Vinh Pier



Con Toc Pier



Vinh Tu Pier



Da Bac Rest Stop





Starting point of road to Truc Lam Bach Ma Meditation Center



Public Consultation Meeting in Loc Hoa Commune