

Resettlement Plan

August 2018

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

Quang Tri Subprojects:

- Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements
- Con Co Island Access Improvements

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 April, 2017)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHs	–	Affected Households
APs	–	Affected Persons
ASEAN	–	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CLV	–	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam
CPC	–	Commune People's Committee
DCSCB	–	District Compensation and Site Clearance Board
DCST	–	Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DONRE	–	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	–	District People's Committee
EA	–	Executing Agency
FGDs	–	Focus Group Discussions
GAD	–	Gender and Development
GAP	–	Gender Action Plan
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
GoV	–	Government of Vietnam
HHs	–	Households
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IEE	–	Initial Environmental Examination
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
LURC	–	Land Use Rights Certificate
NTP	–	Notice-to-Proceed
MCST	–	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
O&M	–	Operation and Maintenance
PIB	–	Project Information Booklet
DDSSC	–	Project Implementation Consultant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	kilometer
m	meter
m ²	square-meter

GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP)	- Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, 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	- The date when the District People's Committee (DPC) of Gio Linh District officially informs the issued Notice of Land Acquisition to the AHs. Anyone who occupies or encroaches into the defined boundaries of the subproject areas after this date is not entitled to compensation and other assistance for affected assets and incomes.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during preparing of the resettlement plan. The final cost of resettlement is determined following completion of the DMS.
Eligibility	- Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the subproject areas 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.
Entitlements	- 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.
Income Restoration	- Re-establishing productive livelihood of APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before being affected.
Income	- A program with various interrelated activities that aims to support

Restoration Program	severely affected and vulnerable households (HHs) in the difficult task of restoring their standards of living to at least pre-project levels through measures that involve enhancing productivity with the remaining human and material assets of the AHs, and/or engaging in new or supplementary livelihood activities. The program is designed to suit the specific needs of the participating AHs and is subject to opportunities and resources available to the AHs where they are located.
Inventory of Loss (IOL)	- This is the process 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 subproject areas 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.
Right of Way ROW	- This is the area which will be cleared of all structures and obstructions.
Relocation	- This is the physical displacement of an AP from his/her pre- project place of residence and/or business.
Relocation Assistance	- Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by the subprojects. 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	- Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its

cost	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	- Refers to various measures provided to APs or AHs to mitigate all adverse social impacts of the subprojects, including compensation, assistance, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected Households	- This refers to AHs who (i) lose 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets, or (ii) who must relocate (physically displaced).
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the subprojects and specifically include: (i) female-headed HHs with dependents, (ii) HHs headed by elderly or disabled person with no other means of support, (iii) HHs falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) landless HHs, and (v) ethnic minorities.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
I. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	13
A. The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project	13
B. Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject	13
C. Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject	15
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	17
A. Measures Taken To Minimize Negative Impacts on Land Acquisition and Resettlement by Subprojects	17
B. Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject	17
1. Number of Households and Persons in The Subproject Areas	17
2. Impacts on Lands	17
3. Impacts on Structures	18
4. Impacts on Businesses	18
C. Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject	19
1. Number of Affected Households and Persons	19
2. Impacts on Lands	19
3. Impacts on Trees and Aquaculture Products	19
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	21
A. Socio-economic Profiles of Household Heads	21
B. Socio-economic Profiles of Household Members	22
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	26
A. Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation During the RP Preparation	26
B. Disclosure Requirements	29
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	30
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT	32
A. Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Government	32
B. ADB Safeguard Policy and Requirements	33
C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy on Resettlement	35
VII. SUBPROJECT PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS	37
A. Subproject Resettlement Principles	37
B. Eligibility and Entitlements	38
C. Addressing Gender Issues	42
D. Unforeseen impacts	42
VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT	43
IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	44
X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	46
XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	48
XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	51
XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	52

APPENDICES	53
Appendix 1 : Scope of Impacts Disaggregated by Household	54
Appendix 2: List of Participants in The Public Consultation Meeting	57
Appendix 3: Public Information Booklet	59
Appendix 4: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	66
Appendix 5: Template of Socio-Economic Survey of AHs/ Businesses	70

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Impacts on Lands by The Cua Viet - Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject	17
Table 2: Impacts on Structures by The Cua Viet - Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject	18
Table 3: Number of Households and Persons Affected by The Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject	19
Table 4: Impacts on Lands of The Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject	19
Table 5: Impacts on Trees and Aquaculture Products	20
Table 6: Number of Surveyed Households	21
Table 7: Gender of Surveyed Household Heads	21
Table 8: Age Groups of Surveyed Household Heads	21
Table 9: Occupation of Surveyed Household Heads	22
Table 10: Age Bracket of Household Members	22
Table 11: Education Levels of Household Members	23
Table 12: Occupations of Household Members	23
Table 13: Monthly Household Income	24
Table 14: Household Assets Owned	24
Table 15: Results of Public Consultation Meetings with Affected Households	27
Table 16: Gaps between Government and ADB Policy on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	36
Table 17: Entitlement Matrix	39
Table 18: Resettlement Budget for The Cua Viet – Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject	46
Table 19: Resettlement Budget for The Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject	47
Table 20: Indicative Implementation Schedule	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Technical Lay-out Plans of Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject	15
Figure 2: Technical Lay-Out Plan of Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject	16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project and Subproject Description

The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth 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 People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Viet Nam (CLV). It will help transform secondary towns in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) economic corridors into green, inclusive and competitive international tourism nodes to boost trade in services and deepen market linkages between members of the GMS and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The 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 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.

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 subprojects in these 5 provinces.

Subproject Description

This Resettlement Plan (RP) covers two subprojects in Quang Tri province: Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject and Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject.

Cua Viet - Cua Tung are seaside destinations situated 15 km - 25 km east of Dong Ha City in Quang Tri Province, respectively. The subproject components include (i) upgrading the existing 550 m Cua Viet beachfront walkway/promenade with hard and soft landscaping, public toilets and septic tanks; (ii) improving hard and soft landscaping and 250m of walkways, vehicular access and parking, and better utilities/sanitation at Gio Hai and Trung Giang; (iii) developing 44 shops with dimension of 20m² per shop; and (iv) developing 3m wide footpath/cycle path linking the north and south end of the beach. The subproject will directly benefit 187 restaurant operators/stall holders; about 60 hotels/guesthouses; and improve economic and recreation opportunities for 75,185 residents of Gio Linh District.

The Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject is located at Cua Viet port, 15 km to the east of Dong Ha city in Quang Tri Province. The subproject will build a new 110 m ferry port at Cua Viet with 73,000 passenger annual handling capacity. This will include (i) a seawall with space for at least two 15 m ferries, (ii) 715 m² terminal building with waiting rooms, toilet, commercial space, and ticket office; (iii) 2,500 m² vehicle parking and turning circle; and (iv) new 0.35 km concrete access road to be shared with the adjacent freight port. The port will provide economic opportunities for 3,363 residents of Gio Hai commune, directly benefiting about 1000 Con Co Island residents, employees, and ferry service operators.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

The total land area to be permanently acquired for Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject is 29,894 m² and the affected land is public land. No land owned by private individuals or households (HHs) will be acquired by the subproject. There are 22 HHs (110 APs) whose shops will be affected temporarily by the subproject

construction. Among these affected households (AHs), four (04) HHs in Trung Giang commune will have their shops (04 shops) entirely affected. These AHs can continue their businesses in the affected area because new shops will be constructed for them to rent under same conditions as before the project. For 18 HHs (90 APs) in Gio Hai commune, their shops (18 shops) will be partially affected during construction and all can continue their business in the area. Two AHs (08 APs) are female-headed HHs. There are no poor or elderly headed HHs with dependents among the AHs by the subproject.

For Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject, there are four HHs (20 persons) who will lose 677m² of residential land and four HHs (20 persons) who will lose 6,366 m² of agricultural land. The agricultural land comprises 2,420 m² of land for annual crops and 3,946 m² of aquaculture land. Additionally, 3,520m² of unused land owned by Cua Viet Town will be permanently affected. Four (04) HHs (20 APs) will lose from 30-70% of their total production landholding and are categorised as severely AHs and will be entitled to special assistance for income and livelihood rehabilitation. None of the eight AHs are vulnerable AHs.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

During RP preparation the PPTA Consultants together with government officials held public consultation meetings with APs in the two subproject areas on 21 June 2017. There were 69 participants in the public consultation meetings, of whom 30 participants are females. The issues that have been discussed with the AHs and other subprojects' stakeholders included (i) project and subproject description; (ii) scope of land acquisition impacts based on the results of Inventory of Losses (IOL); (iii) legal framework on resettlement of the Government of Viet Nam and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009); (iv) eligibility and entitlements based on the impacts; (v) implementation schedule for land acquisition and resettlement; and (vi) grievance redress mechanism. Together with the consultation meeting organised, focused group discussions (FGDs) with the Government at the provincial and district levels were also held. The FGDs focused largely on their suggested subproject designs; perceived subproject benefits; the subprojects' negative impacts to the local people, women and the vulnerable groups; and the corresponding mitigating measures to avoid and/or minimise the negative impacts. Opinions, suggestions and concerns of the AHs and communities raised in the consultation meetings and FGDs on compensation for affected land and assets and on other issues have been addressed in this RP.

Information disclosure, in particular vital information in the draft RP have been shared with AHs/APs prior to submission to the ADB. Highlighted in the public information booklet (PIB) is key resettlement information such as the types of eligible APs for entitlement, cut-off date for eligibility and entitlement, nature of affected assets, the grievance redress mechanism, and the legal framework and implementation schedule for land acquisition and resettlement. The final updated RP will be translated into Vietnamese and disclosed to the AHs/APs by being posted in the public places, such as headquarters of commune/town people's committees, houses of village leaders and other accessible public places. The document will also be kept on file at Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee (PPC), Gio Linh District and other concerned provincial and district agencies (Natural Resources and Environment, Finance, Construction, etc.). It will also be uploaded to the project and ADB websites during the implementation phase.

Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and policy framework for compensation, assistance and resettlement under the subprojects are defined by the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV), Quang Tri PPC and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009). Objectives of the resettlement policy are to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of AHs and improve living standards of poor and vulnerable AHs. An Entitlement Matrix and its applications are provided in this RP. It covers the compensation

and types of assistance to be provided APs who will be affected by acquisition of their agricultural land, residential land, their business disruption, and special assistances for the severely and vulnerable AHs. The Entitlement Matrix has been developed in consultation with and agreed on by the APs and local authorities.

Affected lands and structures will be compensated at replacement cost and affected trees will be compensated at market rate. An income restoration program will be provided by the subproject for severely AHs and vulnerable AHs. All persons owning or occupying land, or operating businesses, prior to the cut-off date are eligible for assistance.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspects of resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to raise their grievances, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established in accordance with ADB's requirements and Government procedures. A bottom-up approach to addressing and resolving of complaints will be designed such that all complaints will be initially lodged with the commune people's committee (CPC) for resolution. If these are not resolved within a duration in terms of number of days, the aggrieved party may elevate this to the district level for arbitration and on to the provincial level if not acted upon and/or when decision is not acceptable to the complainant. At any stage, complainant may directly elevate the complaint to a local court for litigation, wherein and all litigation charges will be borne by the project through the PMU. The proposed GRM has been discussed with the AHs and documented in the delivered Project Information Booklet (PIB) to all AHs in the public consultation meetings. The GRM will be set-up prior to the commencement of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of loss and will operate during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases of the subprojects.

Institutional Arrangements

The Quang Tri PPC is the subproject Executing Agency (EA). A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established in the Provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Quang Tri Province (DCST) for the subprojects where safeguards focal staff members will be designated to perform responsibilities related to safeguards plans disclosure, updating, implementation and monitoring. A District Compensation and Site Clearance Board (DCSCB) will be set-up by Gio Linh DPC comprised of technical staffs of the concerned district divisions (Construction, Finance, Agriculture and Rural Development, etc.), relevant commune's leaders, representatives of mass organizations and AHs. With the technical support of the PMU and the Detailed Design and Safeguards Support Consultant (DDSSC), the DCSCB will perform all the resettlement activities of the subprojects. Internal monitoring of the RP implementation will be carried-out by Gio Linh DPC and the PMU.

Resettlement Budget

The total estimated budget for compensation and assistance for the two subprojects in Quang Tri Province is VND 3,436,619,465 – equivalents to US\$151,213.07. The amount includes cost of compensation for affected land and assets, various assistances, administration cost (2%) and contingency (10%). The budget will be updated at the time of the DMS, RCS, and consultations with AHs during the RP updating following the detailed technical design of the subprojects. The budget for resettlement will be financed by Quang Tri PPC counterpart funds. Quang Tri PPC will ensure that adequate budget will be transferred in a timely manner for compensation and assistance implementation.

Indicative Implementation Schedule of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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 particular 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 Evaluation

The subprojects are Category B for resettlement, so external monitoring activities are not required. Gio Linh DPC and the PMU with support from DDSSC and Community Tourism Group (CTG) communicators/facilitators will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation. The objectives, scope, frequency of internal monitoring and reporting mechanism are presented herein.

I. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

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 Vietnam, the Project will be implemented in five provinces: Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, and Quang Binh. Quang Tri Province has two subprojects with minor resettlement impacts—Cua Viet-Cua Tung Access and Environmental Improvements and Con Co Island Access Improvements.

B. Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

4. Cua Viet and Cua Tung are seaside destinations situated 15 km - 25 km east of Dong Ha City in Quang Tri Province, respectively. The area received 448,000 tourists in 2016 and forecasts suggest that could reach 671,000 in 2026. The area is characterized by a beachfront with deteriorating environmental quality and lack of public and private infrastructure investment. The subproject will help address these problems by (i) upgrading the existing 550 m Cua Viet beachfront walkway/promenade with hard and soft landscaping, public toilets and septic tanks; (ii) improving hard and soft landscaping and 250m of walkways, vehicular access and parking, and better utilities/sanitation at Gio Hai and Trung Giang; (iii) developing 44 shops with dimension of 20m² per shop; and (iv) developing 3m wide footpath/cycle path linking the north and south end of the beach. The subproject will directly benefit 187 restaurant operators/stall holders; about 60 hotels/guesthouses; and improve economic and recreation opportunities for 75,185 residents of Gio Linh District (specifically for Trung Giang commune with the population of 3,406 persons and Gio Hai commune with the population of 3,363 persons).

Subproject Location Plan: Cua Viet



Subproject Location Plan: Gio Hai



Subproject Location Plan: Trung Giang



Subproject Conceptual Layout: Trung Giang

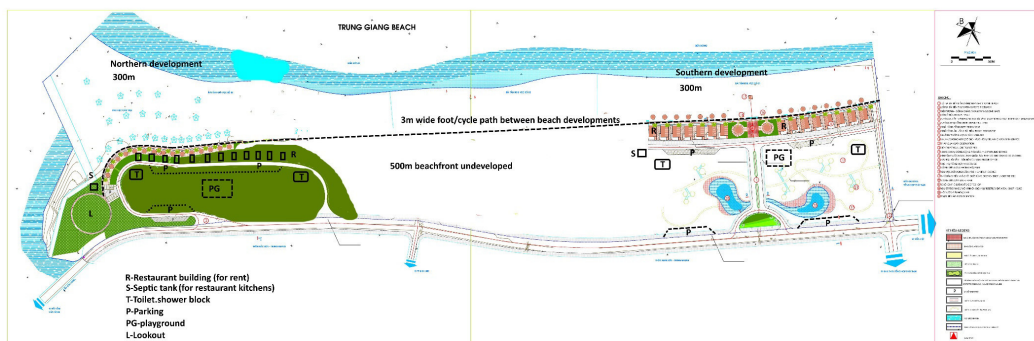


Figure 1: Technical Lay-out Plans of Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

C. Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

5. The subproject is located at Cua Viet port, 15 km to east of Dong Ha city in Quang Tri Province. The National Tourism Development Strategy recognizes Con Co Island as an important ecotourism resource and historic center. The island was opened for tourism in 2016. It recently achieved district status and is trying to overcome two key interrelated development constraints, i.e. the need for a better and safer ferry port and ferry services and lack of quality accommodation investment. Presently there are few tourists, but forecasts suggest visitor arrivals could increase to about 90,000 in 2026 if the port and ferry services are improved. At present passengers embarking/disembarking at Cua Viet must use the freight port, which is unsafe, polluted, and unattractive for tourists. The subproject will remove this constraint by building a new 110 m ferry port at Cua Viet with 73,000 passenger annual handling capacity. This will include (i) a seawall with space for at least two 15 m ferries; (ii) 715 m² terminal building with waiting rooms, toilet, commercial space, and ticket office; (iii) 2,500 m² vehicle parking and turning circle; and (iv) new 0.35 km concrete access road to be shared with the adjacent freight port. The port will provide economic opportunities for 3,363 residents of Gio Hai commune, directly benefiting about 1000 Con Co Island residents, employees, and ferry service operators. With the recent establishment of Con Co

district, tourism is now considered as an economic development source for the district and its population.



Figure 2: Technical Lay-Out Plan of Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Measures Taken To Minimize Negative Impacts on Land Acquisition and Resettlement by Subprojects

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

- (i) Subproject components have been discussed with local authorities and communities. Selected locations for the subproject components are the areas with the least or no land acquisition impacts.
- (ii) The subproject components will be constructed in low-productivity crop land (land of timber trees and unused public land).
- (iii) Construction will be monitored by local people in the subproject areas and communities and to ensure that the impacts on income and livelihoods of HHs are minimized.
- (iv) Standing crops and trees on any affected land, if any, will be harvested prior to the start of civil works by informing AHs at least six months in advance of the schedule for handing over of subproject-acquired land.
- (v) Other than the aforementioned, the DCST will ensure that payment of compensation and assistance for AHs are completed prior to the issuance of contract awards/notice to proceed to start construction works.
- (vi) Most civil works construction will take place during the six months when the shops are closed (tourism low season) therefore, impacts on businesses will be minimized.

B. Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

1. Number of Households and Persons in the Subproject Areas

7. The Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject will be implemented in Cua Viet Town, and Trung Giang and Gio Hai communes. According to the IOL results carried out in June 2017, a total of 29,894 m² of unused public land (reserved land of the town/communes) will be acquired for the subproject. IOL results indicate that there are 22 HHs whose shops will be affected by the subproject construction. Among these affected households (AHs), four (04) HHs in Trung Giang commune will have their shops (04 shops) entirely affected. These AHs can still continue their businesses in the affected area because new shops will be constructed for them to rent under same conditions as before the subproject. For 18 HHs (90 APs) in Gio Hai commune, their shops (18 shops) will be partially affected during construction and all can continue their business in the area. Two of these AHs are headed by females and are considered vulnerable. There are no poor HHs, HHs headed by the elderly or the disable person. All APs are Kinh and there are no ethnic minorities in the subproject area.

2. Impacts on Lands

8. A total area of 29,894 m² of public land will be acquired for the subproject. The public land is owned by Cua Viet Town People's Committee (TPC), and Trung Giang and Gio Hai CPCs. The subproject does not acquire private land owned by individuals or HHs. Table 1 shows the area of affected land in each commune.

Table 1: Impacts on Lands by the Cua Viet - Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

No	Communes	Public Land (m ²)
1	Cua Viet Town	8,650
2	Trung Giang Commune	18,544

No	Communes	Public Land (m ²)
3	Gio Hai Commune	2,700
	Total	29,894

Source: IOL, PPTA, 2017

3. Impacts on Structures

9. According to the IOL results, there are 22 shops owned by 22 AHs with 110 APs will be affected by the subproject construction. The AHs built these shops on the land they rent from Cua Viet TPC. The subproject does not cause any impacts on house-cum-shops but only shops. Among these affected shops, four (04) shops in Trung Giang commune with the area of 2,010 m² will be entirely affected and 18 shops in Gio Hai commune with the area of 2,700 m² will be partially affected. Table 2 presents the degree of impacts on structures by the subproject.

Table 2: Impacts on Structures by the Cua Viet - Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

No	Communes	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of Shops		Type of Structures ¹	Affected Area (m ²)
				Partially affected	Entirely affected		
1	Trung Giang	04	20	0	4	One-storey shop – Type 5a	400
						Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	1,610
2	Gio Hai	18	90	18	0	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	2,700
	Total	22	110	18	4		4,710

Source: IOL, PPTA, 2017

4. Impacts on Businesses

10. There are 22 HHs (110 APs) who have business affected by the subproject. The HHs have business license for the business. As discussed with the affected shop owners in the public consultation meeting and the IOL results, four HHs (20 persons) whose shops are entirely affected in Trung Giang commune will have to relocate the shops nearby. They can continue their businesses in the affected area until new shops are ready for them to rent and move in. The rental fee has been discussed with AHs by Gio Linh DPC in January 2018 and it was agreed that the rental fee will be the same as AHs are paying now. For 18 HHs (90 APs) in Gio Hai commune, their shops (18 shops) will be partially affected during construction and all can continue their business in the area. All 22 shop owners will be prioritised in renting the new shops that will be built by the subproject. They will pay rental fee to Gio Linh DPC which is the organization tasked to operate and maintain the shops and the access roads. The 04 HHs with entire loss of their shops will have their businesses disrupted due to the relocation during the construction phase, and again when they move back to the newly allocated shops after completion of construction. The impact on businesses of these 04 HHs will be comparatively more severe than the other 18 shop owners who will have their shops only partly affected and will be able to continue with business operations.

11. The owners of these 22 affected structures will be entitled to compensation for the impacts and will be provided assistance in the form of compensation for daily income losses during relocation and/or repairing the affected shops. However, civil works are expected to

¹ Classified in accordance with Decision No. 51/2016/QĐ-UBND of Quang Tri PPC

be conducted during the 6-months when shops in the subproject area are closed (low tourism season) so that impacts on businesses is very minor.

C. Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

1. Number of Affected Households and Persons

12. The implementation of Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject will impact eight (08) HHs with 40 persons. All of the eight AHs are headed by men and all of the 40 APs are Kinh ethnic majority. There are no poor HHs, HHs headed by the elderly or the disabled persons. Table 3 details the number of HHs and persons affected by the subproject.

Table 3: Number of Households and Persons Affected by Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

No	Commune	No. of AHs	No. of APs	HHs Headed by	
				Male	Female
1	Cua Viet	8	40	8	0

Source: IOL, PPTA, 2017

2. Impacts on Lands

13. A total area of 10,563 m² of land will be permanently acquired in which 677m² is residential land owned by four (04) AHs with 20 persons; 6,366 m² is agricultural land owned by four (04) AHs with 20 persons; and 3,520 m² of unused land owned by Cua Viet town. The agricultural land comprises 2,420 m² of land for annual crops and trees and 3,946 m² of aquaculture land. All AHs have Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) for the affected land. Four (04) AHs (20 persons) will lose 30-70% of total their production landholding and they are categorised as severely AHs. Recovery of the residential land of four (04) HHs will not have any impacts on structures on the land parcels and the remaining land plots are still sufficient for continued use by the households. Therefore, none of the HHs is required to physically relocate. Table 4 summarizes scope of impacts on lands of the subproject.

Table 4: Impacts on Lands of Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

No	Commune		Residential Land	Agricultural Land	Public Land	Total
1	Cua Viet	Area (m ²)	677	6,366	3,520	10,563
		No. of AHs/organization	04	04	Cua Viet TPC	08
		No. of APs	20	20		40

Source: IOL, PPTA, 2017

3. Impacts on Trees and Aquaculture Products

14. Due to the land acquisition of the subproject, three (03) HHs with 15 persons will have the aquaculture area and trees affected. A total of 655 timber trees will be permanently cut to give way to the access improvements. Additionally, two shrimp ponds with the area of 3,946 m² will be permanently affected. These lands are part of the 6,366 m² agricultural lands that will be permanently impacted and will be acquired by the subproject. Two households with loss of shrimp ponds will have business on shrimp farming affected- the households are eligible to assistance for job training, job change and job seeking which is equal to three (03) times of land unit price regulated by Quang Tri PPC for the affected land area and assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization as described in the Entitlement matrix.

Table 5: Impacts on Trees and Aquaculture Products

No.	Other affected assets	Unit	Quantity
1	Timber trees	Tree	655
2	Shrimp ponds	m ²	3,946

Source: IOL, PPTA, 2017

15. Both of the subprojects may cause additional permanent or temporary impacts during the construction phase. These impacts will be specified at the time of detailed design and will be addressed during the updating of the RP. Compensation and assistance for all impacts shall follow the entitlement matrix indicated in the updated RP. Contractor(s) will have to pay rent for any land use during civil works construction based on negotiations with and concurrence of AHs; and the temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-subproject condition. This will be monitored by the PMU, DCSCB and the CTG.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

16. The PPTA Consultants conducted a socio-economic survey (SES) of 30 AHs (150 persons) comprising 22 HHs who will be affected by the Cua Viet – Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject and 08 HHs who will be affected by the Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject; and 23 unaffected HHs (115 persons) living in the subproject areas.

A. Socio-economic Profiles of Household Heads

17. Fifty-three (53) HH heads participated in the SES. Of the 53 respondents, 44 (83%) are males and 09 (17%) are females. Table 6 presents the number of surveyed HHs by commune.

Table 6: Number of Surveyed Households

Communes	No. of Affected HHs		No. of Unaffected HHs		No. of Surveyed HHs	
	No. of HHs	No. of persons	No. of HHs	No. of persons	No. of HHs	No. of persons
Trung Giang	4	20	23	115	27	135
Gio Hai	18	90	0	0	18	90
Cua Viet	8	40	0	0	8	40
Total	30	150	23	115	53	265

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

Table 7: Gender of Surveyed Household Heads

Communes	No. of surveyed HHs	Male-headed HHs		Female-headed HHs	
		#	%	#	%
Trung Giang	27	21	78%	6	22%
Gio Hai	18	15	83%	3	17%
Cua Viet	8	8	100%	0	0%
Total	53	44	83%	9	17%

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

18. Of the 53 HH heads, most belong to the 41-60 age group with 37 respondents (69.8%); 12 respondents (22.7%) have ages ranging from 20-40; while only 04 (7.5%) belong to the elderly group whose ages range from 61 years and above. From the survey data, the majority of the HHs belong to the economically active group of the population at 92.5% while the dependents comprise 7.5%. Age groups of surveyed HH heads are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Age Groups of Surveyed Household Heads

Gender	Age group				Total
	<15	20-40	41-60	>60	
Male	0	9	32	3	44
Female	0	3	5	1	9
Total	0	12	37	4	53

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

19. Among the 53 HHs, 09 are female-headed HHs. There are no poor HHs or HHs headed by the elderly and/or the disabled person.

20. All of the 53 respondents are engaged in various types of occupations: 33 HH heads are in various businesses; 08 HH heads are doing farming; 02 are engaged in aquaculture; 8

are engaged in unskilled labors; and 2 HH heads derive their primary household income from their salaries/wages as workers.

Table 9: Occupation of Surveyed Household Heads

Gender	Occupation of HH Heads					Total
	Farming	Aquaculture	Doing business	Unskilled labor	Worker	
Male	8	2	26	6	2	44
Female	-	-	7	2	0	9
Total	8	2	33	8	2	53

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

21. According to the result of interviews with the HHs affected by the Cua Viet - Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject, the AHs have been renting shops for more than five years. Average monthly income of the AHs is more than 5 million dong per HH.

B. Socio-economic Profiles of Household Members

22. Most survey respondents, 85% or 45 respondents, have a HH size of less than 5 members. The remaining 15% or 8 respondents have a larger HH size with 5 to 10 members per HH. The data suggests that most respondents' HHs are categorized as nuclear families, comprising of only the husband, the wife and their children. On the other hand, those with a bigger household size have extended families living with them, like parents, relatives or helpers.

23. The survey data shows that the total number of HH members from the 53 surveyed HHs is 265. The survey also reveals that there are more men at 53.2% (141) of total compared to the women which comprise 46.8% (124) of the total.

24. The data on the age brackets reveals that 114 HH members of the total 265 members belong to the age bracket 20 to 40 years; while other 74 members have ages ranging from 41 to 60 years. These age brackets are considered as the economically active population group in the subproject areas. On the other hand, there are 58 members which are considered economically dependent, comprising of children and youth who are below 20 years of age. The minority is the elderly group, comprising only 19 of the total 265 HH members. Table 10 presents age bracket of HH members.

Table 10: Age Bracket of Household Members

Communes	Gender	Age brackets				Total
		<20	20-40	41-60	>60	
Trung Giang	Male	21	30	21	1	73
	Female	13	25	23	1	62
Gio Hai	Male	9	20	9	8	46
	Female	6	21	11	6	44
Cua Viet	Male	3	12	6	1	22
	Female	6	6	4	2	18
Total	Male	33	62	36	10	141
	Female	25	52	38	9	124
		58	114	74	19	265

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

25. In terms of the respondent's educational background, 240 have attained formal education at the following levels: i.) lower secondary (91 HH members); ii.) upper secondary (98 HH members); iii.) vocational school (7 HH members); iv.) college (8 HH members); v.) university (33 HH members); and vi.) higher education such as post-graduate studies (3 HH members). A few of them (24 HH members) attained education only at primary level and only one (1) of the respondents does not have formal schooling and is considered illiterate. The above data confirms that the HH population in the subproject areas have good access to educational facilities. Nurseries, primary and secondary schools are located within the subproject areas and most of the HHs can afford to send their children to colleges or universities in Ha Noi, Hue City or Dong Ha. Education levels of HH members are in Table 11.

Table 11: Education Levels of Household Members

Education Levels	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate/Unschooling	1	0.50%
Primary school level	24	9.00%
Lower Secondary	91	34.50%
Upper Secondary	98	37.00%
Vocational School	7	2.50%
College	8	3.00%
University	33	12.50%
Higher Education/Post-graduate	3	1.00%
Total	265	100.0%

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

26. Data on the occupation of HH members shows that 61 HH members are engaged in trading business; 20 members are farmers; 16 are manual laborers; 14 members get their income from salaries/wages as workers in unspecified firms; 13 are involved in the aquaculture sector and are engaged in fish farming; and the remaining 1 HH member is engaged in raising livestock. From this data, it can be concluded that all of the HHs members have regular sources of income which support their HH finances. None of the HH members is unemployed.

Table 12: Occupations of Household Members

Occupations	No. of APs	Percentage (%)
Farming	20	7.6
Manual labor	16	6.2
Non-forestry products	0	0
Seafood	13	4.8
Trade	61	22.9
Salaries and Wages	14	5.2
Livestock	1	0.5
Other occupations	140	52.9
Total	265	100

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

27. Using the Government's poverty threshold¹ in determining poverty index of HHs in the two subprojects, it can be concluded that 100% of the 53 HHs covered by the SES are not

¹ The Prime Minister's Decision 59/2015/QĐ-TTg on issuance of poverty threshold for 2016-2020 period as follows: (i) Poor households in rural areas: have average income from VND 700,000/ person/ month or less (VND

poor HHs. Findings on HHs' monthly income indicate that majority of the 53 HH respondents have monthly income ranging from VND 5,000,100-10,000,000 while the other 17 HHs have household monthly incomes which is more than VND 10,000,000. Table 13 shows the monthly incomes of the 53 HH respondents in Viet Nam Dong.

Table 13: Monthly Household Income

Monthly Household Income (VND)	Male-headed Household	Female-headed Household	Total
5,001,000 – 10,000,000	29	7	36
> 10,000,000	15	2	17
Total	44	9	53

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

28. The most common assets owned by the HH respondents are: motorbikes, mobile phones and refrigerators. Twenty-two HHs, which likely cannot afford a motorbike or a car, own bicycles. These are basic necessities which are essential to their day to day living, for transportation (motorbikes), communication (mobile phones), and business (not only for domestic food preservation and consumption but also required in their restaurants / shops). There are few HHs (18) which belong to the higher income bracket (earning 5- 10 Million Viet Nam Dong a month) which possess additional assets such as power generators, air-conditioning units, cable televisions and have bank account saving booklets. Table 14 summarizes the data findings from the SES survey assets owned by the respondent HHs.

Table 14: Household Assets Owned

Household Assets	Frequency	Percentage
Motorbike	42	79.2%
Bicycle	22	41.5%
Power generator	8	15.1%
Air-condition	9	17.0%
Refrigerator	42	79.2%
Computer	22	41.5%
Washing Machine	16	30.2%
Mobile phone/telephone	42	79.2%
Cable/Television/Video	16	30.2%
Savings account booklet	8	15.1%

Source: SES, PPTA, 2017

29. Regarding water supply, 43 out of 53 total HH respondents gave their answers to this SES variable. Data gathered inferred that a large percentage of respondents at 70% or 37 respondents get their domestic water from open dug wells while only 6 HHs (11.3%) are connected to a water utility company. The data implies that a large area of the overall subproject areas, which may also include the beachfront, is not within the service area of the water utility company. Those with access to domestic tap water are in the service area of the water utility company, this includes Cua Viet town where there are access roads to the Con Co ferry terminal. It can be concluded that overall there is a limited access to clean and safe piped water whose service area is only at the town / district center.

8,400,000/person/year); (ii) Poor household in urban areas: have average income from VND 900,000/person/month or less (VND 10,800,000/person/year); (iii) Marginally poor household in rural areas: have average income in the range of VND 701,000/ person/ month - VND 1,000,000/person/month.

30. 100% of the HH respondents in the two subprojects are connected to the public utility/power grid which indicate that they have good access to power facilities. Majority of HH respondents at 79% (42 HHs) access information through their mobile phones and through the local authorities. Twenty eight percent (28%) or 15 HHs relayed that they get their information and news through cable television.

31. Regarding access to health and educational facilities, only public health centers are available at the communes while public district hospitals are located more than 1.5 km away or likely at the district or town centers. Private clinics and hospitals are not available in the communes and in the district/town areas, they are likely located in big cities like Hue City, Da Nang or in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The data implies that minor health cases can be attended to at the commune health centers and district public hospitals while major or serious cases are brought to big hospitals/medical centers in cities like Hue and Da Nang or sometimes in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh. The same can be said for the HHs' access to educational facilities where only nursery/kindergarten, primary schools and secondary schools are located within the subproject areas and in Gio Linh District and Cua Viet town. As earlier mentioned, majority of HH members that attended or completed secondary schools went to the local schools within the area.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

32. The objectives of information disclosure, public consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of all stakeholders, including APs during the design, preparation and decision-making for the subprojects; (ii) disseminating all the information, activities related to the subprojects to the relevant stakeholders; (iii) collecting ideas, suggestions, concern, need or priorities of stakeholders, particularly the APs to the subprojects; (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.

A. Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation During the RP Preparation

33. The first round public consultations and information disclosure were carried out 24-25 April 2017, before the commencement of the IOL and SES. The PPTA Consultants worked with the EA, local authorities (Gio Linh District, Trung Giang and Gio Hai communes and Cua Viet Town) and mass organisations (Fatherland Front Committee, Women's Union and Farmer Union, etc.) organizing consultation meetings with the subproject communes. Based on the preliminary design of the subprojects, issues discussed in the meetings 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.

34. After the IOL and SES had been carried out, the PPTA Consultants together with DCST government officials conducted the second round of public consultations on 21 June 2017 with the AHs. There were 69 participants in the consultation meetings; of whom 30 are women. Issues related to resettlement discussed in the meeting including: (i) project description and subproject descriptions; (ii) measures taken to minimize adverse impacts on land and business of HHs; (iii) principles of land acquisition and resettlement applied for the subprojects (principles, eligibility, proposed entitlements in compliance with GoV's regulations and ADB SPS requirements); (iv) cut-off date for eligibility; (v) grievance redress mechanism; (vi) implementation arrangements; and (v) implementation schedule. In these consultation meetings, the PIB was delivered to all participants. Minutes of the meetings are attached in Appendix 4 and selected photos on the meetings are shown in Appendix 6.

35. During the public consultation meetings, subproject stakeholders unanimously agreed with the designs of the subprojects and hoped that these would soon be implemented to attract more tourists and in turn improve the lives of the people in Gio Linh District and Cua Viet town. The table below summarizes the concerns, suggestions and opinions of the AHs and local authorities on the resettlement related issues of the Project during the consultation meetings and how these concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed and incorporated in the RP.

Table 15: Results of Public Consultation Meetings with Affected Households

Consultation Meetings	Issues Discussed	Concerns and Opinions of Consulted HHs	Agreements Reached with AHs
Consultation Meeting in Trung Giang, Gio Hai Communes and Cua Viet Town 24 – 25 April 2017	Schedule for IOL and SES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule for IOL and SES should be consulted with CPCs and AHs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The schedule for IOL and SES has been consulted with TPC/CPC leaders, mass organizations and village leaders and announced publicly to the AHs and the communities.
	Participation of local people and community in the subproject's activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities and the AHs should be involved in the subprojects' activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All AHs have participated in the IOL, RCS, SES and public consultation meetings; the IOL results have been consulted with and checked by the AHs before finalization.
Consultation Meeting in Trung Giang, Gio Hai Communes and Cua Viet Town 21 June 2017	Subprojects' components		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants agreed with the subprojects' components.
	Principles of land acquisition and resettlement applied for the subprojects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for affected land must be by replacement cost. Compensation for temporary impacts during construction phase must be supervised properly. Appropriate compensation and assistance should be provided to the severely AHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU shall engage qualified replacement cost appraiser to evaluate replacement cost for the affected land and assets during updating of the RP. Representatives of the AHs and community will participate in the evaluation process. PMU will monitor of measurement, recording and compensation for the temporary impacts on land and assets by the contractor during construction. Final payment for the contractor shall be withheld by the PMU until AHs have fully received compensation for the impacts by the contractor and the conditions of affected land have been restored as pre-subproject before returning to the HHs. Compensation for affected land and assets shall be by replacement cost. In addition, an income restoration program will be developed and implemented to assist the severely AHs and vulnerable AHs. HHs whose shops will entirely affect and must relocate can continue doing business until new shops are ready for them to rent and move in. Lost income during relocation will be compensated. Additionally, the AHs will be provided with transportation assistance for relocation.

Consultation Meetings	Issues Discussed	Concerns and Opinions of Consulted HHs	Agreements Reached with AHs
	Detailed implementation schedule for land acquisition, compensation and assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of land acquisition must be informed to the HHs six (06) months in advance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs and communities shall be informed six (06) months for residential land and three (03) months for agricultural land prior to land acquisition by Gio Linh DPC and the DCSCB.
	Proposed grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs pay no fee related to redressing grievances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggrieved AP or AH will be free from any fees in connection with the lodging and resolution of complaints, as these will be borne by the subprojects.

36. This RP was also shared with village heads and other concerned parties for review and feedback. Their feedbacks were already incorporated in the document before submitting to ADB for review.

37. Consultation activities will be continued when this RP is approved, during updating of this RP and during the final RP implementation.

B. Disclosure Requirements

38. This RP and the updated RP for the subprojects will be made available in Vietnamese language and sent to Quang Tri PPC, Gio Linh DPC, Trung Giang and Gio Hai CPCs, Cua Viet TPC and other concerned agencies of the district and communes (district natural resources and environment, finance, construction, district and communal mass-organisations, etc.). This RP and the updated RP for the subprojects once approved by MCST and ADB will be uploaded in ADB and MCST websites and posted in public places, such as headquarters of CPCs, house of village leaders and other accessible public places.

39. The internal monitoring reports prepared by the PMU and Gio Linh DPC will also be posted in public places, sent to village leaders, relevant agencies and uploaded to ADB's websites.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

40. It is the responsibility of communes, and District/Town authorities and the Quang Tri PPC 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, have been discussed in the public consultation meetings in June 2017. The GRM is to ensure that all grievances of people on land acquisition and resettlement under the subprojects are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to all people without discrimination.

41. Grievances related to any aspect of the subprojects will be handled through negotiations aimed at achieving consensus. An aggrieved AP or AH will be free from any fees in connection with the lodging and resolution of complaints, as these will be borne by the subprojects.

42. Grievances redress mechanisms of the subprojects will follow Chapter XIII of the Land Law No.45/2013/QH13 dated 29th November 2013; and other related documents including Complaints Law No.02/2011/QH13 dated 11th November, 2011; Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 03rd October, 2012 of the GOV on specific provisions a number of articles of the Complaints Law; Denunciation Law 03/2011/QH13 dated 11th November, 2011; Decree No. 76/2012/ND-CP dated 03rd October, 2012 of the GOV on specific provisions a number of articles of the Denunciation Law.

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

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

45. The Grievance redress mechanism under the subprojects can be summarized in the steps set out below:

46. First Stage: Commune People's Committee (CPC). 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.

47. 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 complain 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.

48. Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee (PPC). 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 Quang tri 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 grievance redress mechanism, the complainant may have the option to elevate the complaint to the district court for litigation following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the subprojects proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the district court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. It should be noted that, the GRM shall not impede access to the country's jurisdiction 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 Vietnam Resident Mission. If the APs 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, Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 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 are directly addressed to the PMU. Complainants may contact directly Mr. Do Van Binh, Director of Quang Tri DCST, Tel: + 84 (0)233 385 1590.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

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

A. 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 hazards. Furthermore, the Vietnamese government has enacted a number of laws, decrees, regulations and decisions that constitute the legal policy framework for land acquisition, compensation to land and other assets along with the assistance accorded to the APs regarding resettlement activities.

54. These legal documents include the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly dated on 29 November 2013 which provides comprehensive land administration regulations. The 2013 Land Law supersedes earlier versions of the law enacted in 2003. 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. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) issued Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT providing detailed regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State.

55. An enumeration of the various Laws, Decrees and Decisions on Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Viet Nam are cited below:

- (i) Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam adopted on 28 November 2013 by the Thirteenth National Assembly, and took effect on 1 January 2014;
- (ii) Land Law of 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13) enacted on 10/12/2013 and took effect on July 1, 2014;
- (iii) 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);
- (iv) 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);
- (v) 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);
- (vi) 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);
- (vii) Decree 84/2013/ND-CP dated 25/7/2013 on development and management of resettlement housing;
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) 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;

- (x) Circular 07/2014/TT-TTCP dated 31 October 2014 on procedures for settling complaints and denunciations;
- (xi) Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 of MONRE on the detailed methodology for valuation of land, structures, amending land value gazettes, specific valuation of land and consultancy for land valuation;
- (xii) Decision 63/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 10 December 2015 on vocational training and job referral policy for labors who are impacted on land;
- (xiii) Decision 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 Promulgation of on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Quang Tri province;
- (xiv) Decision 17/2016/QĐ-UBND dated 11 May 2016 regarding the regulation on prices of land categories in Quang Tri province in the period 2015-2019;
- (xv) Decision 51/2016/QĐ-UBND dated 20 December 2016, on the regulation on price list of house and structure crops, aquaculture, tombs; and
- (xvi) Decree 16/2016/ND-CP dated 16 March 2016 on use of ODA funds.

B. ADB Safeguard Policy and Requirements

56. The applicable ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) as detailed in ADB's OM Section F1/OP (issued 1 October 2013).

57. The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid, or, if not possible to avoid, minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of AHs and improve living standards of poor and vulnerable AHs.

58. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (GAD, 2006) also has implications to resettlement. It adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity and for ensuring that women participate during the entire project implementation cycle, and that their needs and demands are explicitly addressed in the project's decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to cause substantial gender impacts, a gender action plan (GAP) is prepared to identify gender action targets to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring stages of the project.

59. Other ADB policies which have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (2011); and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012). They are required to proactively and regularly share and disclose all project-related information with stakeholders and the public at large. Affected people should have easy access to project information. People adversely affected by the project should be able to freely voice their views and opinions and seek solutions to their problems during and after resettlement. The grievance redress mechanism and the public consultations and information disclosure activities, are therefore included in the RP and disclosed to the affected people.

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

- 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;
- Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population;

- 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;
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- Disclose both the draft and final RP in a form and language understandable to APs and other stakeholders;
- 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;
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation;
- 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.

61. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures

will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

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

63. Altogether, the ADB's SPS 2009, Laws of the Government of Viet Nam, and PPC's Decrees/Decisions on resettlement provide a comprehensive legal bases to identify and mitigate past, and compensate to the involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

C. Reconciliation of the Government and ADB Policy on Resettlement

64. With the issuance of Land Law 45/2013 and Decree 47/2014 regulating on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State, the policies of the Government have significantly improved and are becoming 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 enforce in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Paragraph 51 of the Decree 16/2016/ND-CP (16 March 2016), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance (ODA).

65. The differences between the Government of Viet Nam's laws and decrees and ADB's SPS, 2009 regarding land acquisition and resettlement, and how to address these gaps for these subprojects are shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Gaps between Government and ADB Policy on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Items	Vietnam Regulations	ADB SPS, 2009	Project Policy
Severely impacted APs losing productive land	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing from more than 30% of productive land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	APs who are (i) physically displaced from housing or (ii) losing from 10% of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted.	APs losing from 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) or who are physically displaced from housing shall be considered as severely affected
APs without LURC	Land Law 2013, Article 77, Item 2 and Article 92: Persons who has used land before 1 July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. No compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as 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.	APs who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of non-land assets other than land, and for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), if they occupied the land or structures prior to the cut-off date.	APs without LURC or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before cut-off date at replacement cost. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
Compensation for affected houses/structures	Land Law 2013, Article 89, Item 1: houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 9: Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value, but total compensation amount is not exceeding 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 construction of new house/structure with similar technical standard will be paid for all affected shops/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation. Compensation cost shall be calculated by the cost for construction materials (including transport costs to the area) and labour cost to construct of the house/structure to similar technical standard of the affected house/structure.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated.	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct RP monitoring.	The PMU and DPC to undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.

VII. SUBPROJECT PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Subproject Resettlement Principles

66. The basic principles of the subprojects relating to involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided, if not minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options;
- (ii) APs residing, working, doing business and cultivating land within the required project 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-project living standards and productive capacities;
- (iii) Lack of formal legal title or rights will not be bar eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. 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 compensations will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation. For shops 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 acquisition will be determined in consultation with APs to minimize disturbance;
- (vii) Where shops and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is not viable for its intended use, the project 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 project, the rights and options available to them and proposed mitigating measures. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities will be taken into account;
- (ix) The key information in the RP such as measurement of losses, 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 public information booklets (PIBs) prior to submission to ADB for review and approval;
- (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 ethnic minorities, female-headed HHs, children, HHs 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 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) Civil works will not commence for a specific subproject component until (i) compensation payment has been satisfactorily completed for that subproject's component; (ii) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (iii) the area is free from all encumbrances as per approved RP;

B. Eligibility and Entitlements

67. **Eligibility.** All APs who own or occupy land or operate businesses in the project-impacted areas before the cut-off date, will be entitled to compensation for their affected land and assets and to rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The cut-off date for eligibility under the subprojects in Quang Tri province will be the date when the Gio Linh DPC officially informs the issued Notice of Land Acquisition to the AHs. Those who encroach into the subproject areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other forms of assistance.

68. **Entitlements.** The entitlement matrix in Table 17 includes the main types of losses and their corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The detailed civil works design, DMS and SES later on will be the basis for determining actual impacts. The PMU will engage a qualified independent cost appraiser to carry out the RCS to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Entitlements described in this RP will not be downgraded during the updating of the RP but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required.

Table 17: Entitlement Matrix

Type of impacts		Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
1. Loss of Agricultural land				
1.1	Severe loss (from more than 10% of total agricultural land holding) (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated as regulated by the Land Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area; ▪ Entitled to the following assistances: + Assistance for job training, job change and job seeking is equal to three (03) times of land unit price regulated by Quang Tri PPC for the affected land area but not exceed the ceiling area of agricultural land allocation per household in the local area. + Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization: HHs losing 30-70% of their total production landholding are eligible for cash assistance for all family members for 06 months (30 kg of rice/person/month). + Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time as regulated in Article 19, Decision 31/2017/QĐ-UBND of Quang Tri PPC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land. ▪ 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 at replacement cost. ▪ LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land users. ▪ The price of rice is calculated based on the local average price of rice announced by the Department of Finance in the first 6 months or the last 6 months of the year;
2. Loss of Residential Land				
2.1	Partial loss (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area; ▪ Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time as regulated in Article 19, Decision 31/2017/QĐ-UBND of Quang Tri PPC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected residential land. ▪ LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the owner.
3. Loss of Crops and Trees				
3.1	Affected crops and trees (03 AHs)	Owners of affected crops and trees, regardless of land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perennial trees: Cash compensation at market rate based upon their type, age and productive value. ▪ Aquaculture product: If cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, cash compensation at the market value of the products in the locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilised to appraise the market rates of the affected crops and trees. ▪ Owners of affected crops and trees can use their affected crops and trees that are cut down after receiving compensation.

Type of impacts		Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
4. Loss of Shops and Other Structures				
4.1	Partial loss (unaffected portion of shops still viable for use), or structure fully affected but can rebuild on remaining portion of affected land and no relocation is required) (18 AHs, 90 persons)	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. ▪ Entitled to repair allowance of the remaining structures/shops: VND 3,000,000/HH ▪ Prioritized to rent the shops constructed by the Subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected shops. ▪ AHs can use the salvageable materials. Deduction shall not be for depreciation when calculating the replacement cost for affected structures.
4.2	Entire loss (shops are entirely affected) (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. ▪ Prioritized to rent the shops constructed by the Subproject. ▪ Entitled to participate in the IRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilised to appraise the replacement cost of the affected shops. ▪ The IRP will be specified during the RP updating process.
5. Loss of Public Assets				
5.1	Public land of the CPCs	Cua Viet Town People's Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance at 50% 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/town. 	
6. Loss of Business				
6.1	Business disruption during movement to temporary shops and new shops (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Shop owners with or without business registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for lost income during the movement to new shops. ▪ Transportation assistance is equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and re-installing their facilities. ▪ Priority in renting new shops built by the subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise lost income of AHs and transportation cost.
6.2	Business disruption during repairing shops after land acquisition (18 AHs, 90 persons)	Shop owners with or without business registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for lost income during repairing the shops after land acquisition. ▪ Priority in renting new shops built by the subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise lost income of AHs.

Type of impacts		Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
7. Vulnerable HHs				
7.1	Vulnerable HHs (02 AHs, 08 persons)	Female-headed HHs with dependents; Disabled household heads; Poor households; Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless; Ethnic minorities; and Landless HHs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash assistance: VND 3,000,000/household ▪ Be entitled to participate in the IRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HHs that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to receive the assistance once. ▪ The IRP will be elaborated during RP updating process.

C. Addressing Gender Issues

69. The subprojects include the following specific actions to address gender issues:
- Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during consultation on the approved RP;
 - 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 during post-subproject implementation.

D. Unforeseen Impacts

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

71. The DDSSC is responsible to monitor and report to the PMU on any additional and/or unseen social impacts/land acquisition, including temporary land acquisition. For the temporary impacts caused by contractors, the contractor must pay rent for any impacts during civil works construction based on negotiations with and concurrence of AHs. The temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-subproject condition. If the impacts are unavoidable, compensation and assistance will be in line with the entitlement matrix in the updated RP.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

72. According to the IOL carried out in June 2017 for the Cua Viet – Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject, there are four AHs (20 persons) whose shops will be entirely affected and required to relocate nearby. They can continue running businesses until the new shops built by the subproject are available for them to rent and move in. The AHs will be provided compensation for the affected structures, assistance for disrupted income during relocation, and transportation allowance. Meanwhile, for Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject, none of the AHs will have to relocate.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

73. An Income Restoration Program (IRP) will be developed and implemented by the PMU and the DCSCB to (a) maximise the use of remaining unacquired production land for farming purpose; (b) create career opportunities through vocational trainings and job creating activities; (c) provide technical assistance and/or small business/service models for those who want to do business/services, particularly tourism related services. To achieve the first objective of maximizing the use of remaining productive land for farming, the program will provide assistances and appropriate technique for entitled HHs whose remaining land are still viable. To create career opportunities through vocational trainings and job creating activities, the program will organise training courses that suit their needs, capacity and provide supplementary trainings, consultations, allowance and other supports to participants attending the courses as well as tools/equipment for career establishment after being trained. With the objective of providing technical assistance or/and small business/service models for those who want to do business/services in the local, the program will provide them with technical advice, small business/service models and other training courses, and some in-kind/materials support for business/service establishment.

74. Eight AHs (40 persons) are eligible to participate in the IRP. These HHs comprise four (04) APs (20 persons) in Cua Viet Town who will lose 30-70% of their total production landholding and four (04) AHs (20 persons) in Trung Giang Commune who will have to relocate due to loss of entire shops. Furthermore, two out of the 04 relocation HHs are vulnerable HHs. The final figures on the severely AHs and vulnerable AHs by the subprojects will be updated following the result of the DMS during the implementation of the subprojects.

75. The DCSCB of Gio Linh District will be established (when the subprojects are approved by the PPC and ADB) consisting of heads of district divisions and chaired by the Vice-chairman of the DPC - the DCSCB will be the implementing agency for the IRP. A detailed needs assessment will be carried out by the DCSCB in cooperation with the PMU and the CPCs during the RP updating phase to assess the needs and eligibility of the AHs and to develop the detailed income restoration activities. The PMU, through its DDSSC, will (i) support the DCSCB in carrying out of detailed needs assessment, (ii) discuss and agree with the DCSCB, CPCs and the IRP eligible HHs on specific income restoration measures to implement; (iii) support DCSCB in preparing the IRP for submission to Quang Tri PPC for review and acceptance; (iv) reflect the IRP in the updated RP and submit to MCST and ADB for review and concurrence; (v) transfer of budget to DCSCB to implement the accepted IRP.

76. Budget for the IRP implementation (cost of capacity building, provisions of materials/inputs) is estimated at VND 7,000,000/HH. This proposed amount is based on the consultation results with Gio Linh District Agriculture Extension and Gio Linh District Division of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs on the budgets of the on-going agricultural development, poverty reduction and business development support programs in the local and consultation results with the potential IRP eligible households. It is noted that, during the detailed needs assessment and additional consultations during updating RP to finalise the IRP, the rates may be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the income restoration activities are implemented effectively to restore of income and develop of livelihoods of eligible HHs.

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

78. The HHs will be supported with trainings to build their production capacity. According to the consultations with the local people organized 21 June 2017, trainings for the IRP participating HHs will cover the following areas:

- 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 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 HHs will be finalised during updating of the RP. The HHs at that time will know the details of impacts on their land and livelihood, compensation and assistance package for their HH, and will have concrete ideas on what should be the income restoration measures that they wish to implement - detailed training program will be developed accordingly. Trainings will be provided in batches. The first training will be conducted prior to provision of the IRP material support to the eligible HHs, and will focus on (i) the specific training needs of the eligible HHs 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 trainings, IRP eligible HHs will receive materials/ breeds and technical supports to increase agricultural productivity (both livestock and aqua-farming). The HHs will also be equipped with tools, equipment and other means to improve their production efficiency as well as their businesses/services. All the support aims to help to generate income for the HHs.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

81. The cost for compensation and assistance will be financed by Quang Tri PPC counterpart funds. At the official request of the DCSCB, the PPC shall provide the funds for the implementation of the RP in a timely manner through the Provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Quang Tri Province.

82. A rapid replacement cost study was conducted by PPTA Consultants in June, 2017. Information on the land price was collected by interviewing the AHs, non-affected households, local authorities and the real estate brokers. Market rate of trees and aquaculture products (timber trees, shrimp) was gathered from the local wood-processing factories and aquaculture product vendors. Consultation with AHs and local authorities were also conducted on the compensation unit rate paid for affected lands and trees/aquaculture products that were recently made to the AHs by the Government for the government funded projects in the area. For structures like shops/restaurants, interviews were conducted with five (05) householders who have different types of shops/structures in the area, building contractors and some shopkeepers of construction materials to collect data on prices of construction materials and labor costs of other types of buildings and other structures. Generally, the price-frame for lands, structures and trees issued by Quang Tri PPC for applying in the areas of Quang Tri Province is acceptable to the AHs and are already the replacement cost - and this has been documented in the minutes of the consultation meeting. Interviewed AHs confirmed that there was no transaction of agricultural land and residential land in the subproject areas in the last 12 months. They are willing to buy or sell their lands at the compensation unit price issued by Quang Tri PPC.

83. Budget calculation for compensation and assistance for the subprojects presented in this RP are based on the IOL that was completed in June 2017; entitlements of AHs which have been consulted with AHs, local authorities and concerned agencies; and the result of the rapid replacement cost study. The budget will be updated during the RP updating following the results of DMS, RCS and additional consultations with AHs and communities. The total estimated budget for compensation and assistance of the two subprojects is VND 3,436,619,465 – equivalents to US\$151,213.07. The amount consists of cost for compensation for affected land and assets, various assistances, bonus for handing-over of land on time by HHs, administration cost (2%) and contingency (10%). Table 18 and Table 19 present the resettlement budgets for the two subprojects.

Table 18: Resettlement Budget for the Cua Viet – Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Amount (VND)
I	Compensation				2,140,992,700
1.1.	Compensation for Land				
	Public land	m ²	29,894	11,150	333,318,100
1.2	Compensation for shops and other structures				-
	- One-storey shop	m ²	400	1,079,160	431,664,000
	- Temporary leaf-roof shop	m ²	4,310	319,260	1,376,010,600
1.3	Compensation for Crops and Trees				-
II	Assistances				80,000,000
2.1.	Assistance for vulnerable HHs	HH	2	3,000,000	6,000,000
2.2.	Repairing allowance of the remaining structures/shops	HH	18	3,000,000	54,000,000

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Amount (VND)
2.3.	Transportation assistance for HHs having shops entirely affected	HH	4	5,000,000	20,000,000
III	Income Restoration Program	HH	4	7,000,000	28,000,000
IV	Administration and implementation (2% x (I + II + III))	%	2		44,979,854
V	Total = (I + II + III + IV)				2,293,972,554
VI	Contingency = 10% x (V)	%	10		229,397,255
	GRAND TOTAL				2,523,369,809

Table 19: Resettlement Budget for the Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Amount (VND)
I	Compensation				341,928,600
1.1.	Compensation for Land		10,563		
	Residential land	m ²	677	120,000	81,240,000
	Land for annual crops	m ²	2,420	22,300	53,966,000
	Aquaculture land	m ²	3,946	15,300	60,373,800
	Public land	m ²	3,520	11,150	39,248,000
1.2	Compensation for shops and other structures		-		-
1.3	Compensation for Crops and Trees				
	Timber trees	Tree	655	86,400	56,592,000
	Shrimp	m ²	3,946	12,800	50,508,800
II	Assistances				444,019,400
2.1.	Assistance for job change and job seeking	m ²	6366		
	Land for annual crops	m ²	2,420	66,900	161,898,000
	Aquaculture land	m ²	3,946	45,900	181,121,400
2.2.	Assistance for life and production stabilization				-
	For 04 AHs (20 persons) losing 30-70% of total production land holding (30 kg of rice/person/month x 6 months)	Person x month	120	375,000	45,000,000
2.3	Bonus for handing land over on-time (max. 7 million dong/HH)	HH	8	7,000,000	56,000,000
III	Income Restoration Program	HH	4	7,000,000	28,000,000
IV	Administration and implementation (2% x (I + II + III))	%	2		16,278,960.00
V	Total = (I + II + III + IV)				830,226,960.00
VI	Contingency = 10% x (V)	%	10		83,022,696
	GRAND TOTAL				913,249,656

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

85. **Quang Tri PMU:** The EA will establish a Project Management Unit (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 of the subprojects 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 Quang Tri PPC and Gio Linh DPC on all matters concerning involuntary resettlement, working closely with Gio Linh DCSCB to prepare, update, and implement the RP. The PMUs specific tasks include the following:

- (i) Engage of qualified independent replacement cost appraiser to conduct the RCS.
- (ii) Review and approve the RP, submit to and ensure approval of the RP by ADB.
- (iii) Update the RP after the DMS, RCS and additional consultations with APs.
- (iv) Safeguard and keep the database of APs and assets that will be gathered during the preparation and updating of the RP both in e-copies and hard copies; and
- (v) Prepare progress reports on the RP implementation for submission to ADB.

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

- (i) Approve the updated RP to be prepared following the completion and approval of the subprojects' detailed designs;
- (ii) Issue decisions on approval of land valuations applied for compensation, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of the RP;
- (iii) Approve and allocate budget for compensation, assistance, resettlement;
- (iv) Direct and supervise relevant provincial departments to effectively implement the RP;
- (v) Settle APs' complaints and grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement according to the law;

87. **District People's Committee (DPC).** Gio Linh DPC is responsible for following primary tasks:

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

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

- (i) Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Conduct the DMS, public consultation and disclosure activities as well as the SES of AHs/persons;

- (iii) Design and implement the income restoration program in coordination with various stakeholders;
- (iv) Prepare detailed compensation and site clearance plans in line with the RP and submit to the DPC for approval;
- (v) Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- (vi) Assist in the identification and allocation of land for temporarily relocated HHs/shops; and
- (vii) Assist in the resolution of APs' grievances.

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

- (i) Assign commune officials to assist the DCSCB and the PMU in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (ii) Assist the DCSCB in the conduct of the public consultation, DMS and SES;
- (iii) Assist the independent appraiser in the conduct of the RCS in their commune;
- (iv) Mobilize AHs/APs to actively participate in the RP updating process;
- (v) Attend to the resolution of grievances lodged at their level.

90. **Women's Union (WU).** The WU is responsible for following primary tasks:

- (i) Support to the PMU and DCSCB in the conduct of information dissemination and community consultation activities;
- (ii) Prepare simple reports on results of commune/village level information dissemination and consultation;
- (iii) On behalf of the CPC, mobilize women and the vulnerable group's participation in subprojects' implementation; and
- (iv) Participate in coordination meetings with DCSCB, CPC.

91. **Community Tourism Group (CTG).** The subprojects will organize and train a commune level CTG headed by the deputy CPC Chairman and will have representatives from the Fatherland Front, Youth Union, Women's Union and village leaders. They will be tasked to perform: i.) information disseminations and consultation during design and construction phases; ii) perform simple field monitoring of status of construction implementation as well as status of RP, IEE 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.

92. **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 specialists include:

- (i) Ensure that due diligence is carried out in implementing the RP for the subprojects;
- (ii) Assist in the preparation of materials and strategy for information campaigns, public consultation and community participation;
- (iii) Review the SES materials and method to complete the DMS after completion and approval of the detailed design and recommend improvements as required;
- (iv) Update the RP, and follow-up to ensure PPC and ADB's approval;
- (v) Brief officials at all levels on the content and procedures for implementing the RP; and improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement, compensation and implementation;
- (vi) Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring of the RP implementation;
- (vii) Verify the calculations of compensation made by the DCSCB in relation to the provisions 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;

- (viii) Monitor compensation payment and advise the PMU on actions to take to ensure compensation is paid in full and in a timely manner;
- (ix) Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly, and that the grievance redress mechanism is functioning well;
- (x) Conduct periodic mentoring on grievance redress if needed;
- (xi) Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring of the RP;
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) Train PMU designated social safeguards focal person staffs to carry out internal monitoring and reporting on the RP implementation; and
- (xiv) Monitor grievance process of AHBs/persons who have lodged complaints with relevant levels of grievance redress.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

93. The RP will be implemented from Quarter 1 2019. An indicative implementation schedule is presented in Table 20.

Table 20: 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
Implementation of EM development measures	Quarter 2, 2021 – Q 4 2023
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
Consultations with subproject beneficiaries i.e. AHs/APs, local EM.	Continuous, started from Quarter 1 2020 during detailed design of the subproject

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

94. Monitoring and evaluation of the RP allows MCST to ensure smooth progress of the implementation of RP activities. Importantly, monitoring must also address the degree to which the resettlement activities have achieved their desired objectives, particularly where this involves the rehabilitation/rebuilding of AP's housing and changes in livelihoods.

95. The subprojects are categorized B for resettlement so external monitoring is not required. These monitoring objectives will be addressed through internal monitoring by the PMU and the DPC with support from the national and international resettlement specialists of the DDSSC.

96. The primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with the PMU's safeguards focal staff persons and Gio Linh DPC. The PMU will prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (these reports are separate from the quarterly subprojects progress reports) to the ADB. All monitoring data will be sex-disaggregated. The focus of internal monitoring will be as follows:

- Confirmation of the number of severely AHs affected by the loss of 10% or more of their aggregate production assets or physical displacement, the number of marginally affected HHs, and the number of vulnerable AHs.
- Progress in the implementation of resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing of the COI vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed RP
- Number of HHs who have land and assets that temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by the contractor to the HHs.
- 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 the implementation of the IRP: which income restoration activities have been implemented and status of their implementation (in subsequent monitoring periods, inquire on whether or not 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 grievance redress mechanism.
- Gender concerns: participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Scope of Impacts Disaggregated by Household

QT1: Cua Viet – Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject

No.	Name of Household/organization	Degree of Impacts	Type of Structures	Area of Affected Shops (m ²)
I	Trung Giang Commune			2,010
1	CPC- Duong Thi Thai *	Entire loss of shop	One-storey shop – Type 5a	100
			Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	450
2	CPC- Nguyen Thi Hang (Cam)*	Entire loss of shop	One-storey shop – Type 5a	100
			Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	450
3	CPC- Tran Thi Luu *	Entire loss of shop	One-storey shop – Type 5a	100
			Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	450
4	CPC- Trinh Thi Huong	Entire loss of shop	One-storey shop – Type 5a	100
			Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	260
II	Gio Hai Commune			2,700
1	CPC- Tran Thi Be	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
2	CPC- Ho Thi Thuong	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
3	CPC- Tran Thi Hanh	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
4	CPC- Nguyen Thi Thuy	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
5	CPC- Tran Thi Luyen	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
6	CPC- Ho Thi Hong	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
7	CPC- Le Thi Gian	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
8	CPC- Tran Thi Hoa	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
9	CPC- Tran Thi Dung	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
10	CPC- Tran Thi Phuong	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
11	CPC- Phan Thi Niem	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
12	CPC- Le Thi Lai	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150

No.	Name of Household/organization	Degree of Impacts	Type of Structures	Area of Affected Shops (m ²)
13	CPC- Tran Thi Vu	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
14	CPC- Vo Thi Hanh	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
15	CPC- Phan Thi Gai	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
16	CPC- Nguyen Thi Hang	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
17	CPC- Tran Huy Ha	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150
18	CPC- Nguyen Thi Gio	Partial loss of shop	Temporary leaf-roof shop – Type 14	150

QT2: Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

No.	Name of Household/organization	Area of Affected Land (m ²)			Quantity of affected crops and trees	
		Residential Land	Agricultural land	Public land	Timber trees (tree)	Shrimp (m ²)
1	Hoang Thuan	254				
2	Nguyen Thanh Tu		2004			2004
3	Nguyen Thu		705		351	
	Nguyen Thu		351			
4	Nguyen Viet Huy		1942		304	1942
	Nguyen Viet Huy		304			
5	Vo Hong Son	235				
6	Vo Van Duc	13				
7	Vo Van Khiem		1060			
8	Vo Van Thanh	175				
9	Town People's Committee			724		
	Town People's Committee			273		
	Town People's Committee			298		
	Town People's Committee			1739		
	Town People's Committee			170		
	Town People's Committee			139		
	Town People's Committee			64		
	Town People's Committee			113		
	Total	677	6366	3520	655	3946

Appendix 2: List of Participants in the Public Consultation Meeting

No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Note
	Total	39	30	69
A	Cua Viet Town	11	1	
1	Nguyen Ngoc Le (Chairman of the Fatherland Front)	1		
2	Mai Van Minh (Vice Chairman of the People's Committee)	1		
3	Phan Van Hung (Chairman of Farmers' Association)	1		
4	Le Thi Huyen (Chairman of Women's Union)		1	
5	Vo Van Thanh	1		
6	Hoang Thuan	1		
7	Vo Hong Son	1		
8	Vo Van Duc	1		
9	Nguyen Viet Huy	1		
10	Vo Van Khiem	1		
11	Nguyen Thanh Tu	1		
12	Nguyen Thu	1		
B	Trung Giang Commune	25	10	
1	Tran Xuan Tuong (Chairman of the People's Committee)	1		
2	Nguyen Thanh Trung (Deputy Party Secretary)	1		
3	Tran Xuan Tao (Chairman of the Fatherland Front)	1		
4	Nguyen Xuân Cang (Chief of Commune Police)	1		
5	Bui Quang Mieng (Chairman of Farmers' Association)	1		
6	Phan Thi Xanh (Chairman of Women's Union)		1	
7	Bui Xuan Tao (Officer in charge of cultural issues)	1		
8	Nguyen Van Thong	1		
9	Hoang The Vinh	1		
10	Pham Thi Thuy		1	
11	Tran Thi Khanh Ly		1	
12	Thai Thi Thanh Huyen		1	
13	Tran Thanh Nam	1		
14	Tran Thi Thanh Lam		1	
15	Bui Xuan Viet	1		
16	Hoang Xuan Cam	1		
17	Nguyen Thien Ve	1		
18	Vo Thi Dong		1	
19	Nguyen Van Hung	1		

No.	Participants' Attendance	Men	Women	Note
20	Vo Van Dan	1		
21	Hoang Duc Minh	1		
22	Nguyen Van Tinh	1		
23	Nguyen Thi My Le		1	
24	Hoang Van Hoan	1		
25	Nguyen Xuan Hung	1		
26	Bui Quang Can	1		
27	Nguyen Thi Huyen		1	
28	Nguyen Van Hung	1		
29	Le Van Dung	1		
30	Tran Vinh Tung	1		
31	Nguyen Dang Tien	1		
32	Nguyen Xuan Cam	1		
33	Nguyen Duc Phoi	1		
34	Tran Thi Luu		1	
35	Trinh Thi Huong		1	
C	Gio Hai Commune	3	19	
1	Tran Thi Thien (Chairman of the Fatherland Front)		1	
2	Tran Thanh Truong (CPC Chairman)	1		
3	Truong Thi Kim Thuy (Chairman of Women's Union)		1	
4	Phan Thanh Dong (Chairman of Farmers' Association)	1		
5	Tran Thi Be		1	
6	Ho Thi Thuong		1	
7	Tran Thi Hanh		1	
8	Nguyen Thi Thuy		1	
9	Tran Thi Luyen		1	
10	Ho Thi Hong		1	
11	Le Thi Gian		1	
12	Tran Thi Hoa		1	
13	Tran Thi Dung		1	
14	Tran Thi Phuong		1	
15	Phan Thi Niem		1	
16	Le Thi Lai		1	
17	Tran Thi Vu		1	
18	Vo Thi Hanh		1	
19	Phan Thi Gai		1	
20	Nguyen Thi Hang		1	
21	Tran Huy Ha	1		
22	Nguyen Thi Gio		1	

Appendix 3 : Public Information Booklet

1. Descriptions of Project and Subprojects

1. The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth 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 of the project is sustainable, inclusive, and more balanced tourism development, 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 Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. 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.

2. Quang Tri Province has two subprojects that will have resettlement impacts: (i) Cua Viet-Cua Tung Access and Environmental Improvements and; (ii) Con Co Island Access Improvements. The Cua Viet – Cua Tung Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject comprises various components: (i) upgrading the existing 550 m Cua Viet beachfront walkway/promenade with hard and soft landscaping, public toilets and septic tanks; (ii) improving hard and soft landscaping and 250m of walkways, vehicular access and parking, and better utilities/sanitation at Gio Hai and Trung Giang; (iii) developing 44 shops with dimension of 20m² per one; and (iv) developing 3m wide footpath/cycle path linking the north and south end of the beach. The subproject will directly benefit 187 restaurant operators/stall holders; about 60 hotels/guesthouses; and improve economic and recreation opportunities for 75,185 residents of Gio Linh District. The Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject will include (i) a seawall with space for at least two 15 m ferries, (ii) 715 m² terminal building with waiting rooms, toilet, commercial space, and ticket office; (iii) 2,500 m² vehicle parking and turning circle; and (iv) new 0.35 km concrete access road to be shared with the adjacent freight port.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

3. The total land area to be permanently acquired for Cua Viet-Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject is 29,894 m² and the affected land is public land. No land owned by private individuals or HHs will be acquired by the subproject. There are 22 HHs (110 APs) whose shops will be affected temporarily by the subproject construction. Among these affected households (AHs), four (04) HHs in Trung Giang commune will have their shops (04 shops) entirely affected. These AHs can continue their businesses in the affected area because new shops will be constructed for them to rent under same conditions and before the project. For 18 HHs (90 APs) in Gio Hai commune, their shops (18 shops) will be partially affected during construction and all can continue their business in the area. Two AHs (08 APs) are female-headed HHs. There are no poor or elderly headed HHs with dependents among the AHs by the subproject.

4. For Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject, there are four HHs (20 persons) who will lose 677 m² of residential land and four HHs (20 persons) who will lose 6,366 m² of agricultural land. The agricultural land comprises 2,420 m² of land for annual crops and 3,946 m² of aquaculture land. Additionally, 3,520 m² of unused land owned by Cua

Viet Town will be permanently affected. Four (04) HHs (20 APs) will lose from 30-70% of their total production landholding and are categorised as severely AHs and will be entitled to special assistance for income and livelihood rehabilitation. None of the eight AHs are vulnerable AHs.

3. Legal Framework

5. The RP must be based on the following grounds:
 - ADB Safeguard Policy Statement on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority (SPS, 2009).
 - Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam passed on November 29, 2013, at the sixth session, the National Assembly XIII and takes effect since July 1, 2014, marking the renewal of the policy, land legislation to meet the requirements of social - economic development of the country in the new period.
 - Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 of the Government, detailing the implementation of some articles of the Law on Land, effective since 01/07/2014, replacing some documents (Decree 181/2004/ND-CP, dated 29/10/2004 and Decree 17/2006/ND-CP, dated 27/01/2006; Decree 84/2007/ND-CP, dated 25/05/2007 and Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, dated 13/08/2009, Decree 88/2009/ND-CP dated 19/10/2009).
 - Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 of the Government, providing on land price, effective since 01/07/2014, replacing some documents (Decree 188/2004/ND-CP, dated 16/11/2004 and Decree 123/2007/ND-CP, dated 27/07/2007) .
 - Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 of Government on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land, effective from 01/07/2014 to replace Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, dated 03/12/2004.
 - Decision 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November, 2017 Promulgation of regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Quang Tri province;
 - Decision 17/2016/QĐ-UBND dated 11 May, 2016 regarding the regulation on prices of land categories in Quang Tri province in the period 2015-2019;
 - Decision 51/2016/QĐ-UBND dated 20 December, 2016, on the regulation on price list of house and structure crops, aquaculture, tombs
6. Compensation, assistance and resettlement policies of the subprojects will be complied with provisions of the SPS, 2009 of ADB, Land Law 2013 and other regulations of Government of Vietnam and Quang Tri Province on compensation, assistance and resettlement. If there are some gaps between regulations of Government of Vietnam and Quang Tri Province and the SPS, 2009, the implementation issues will be complied with provisions of the SPS, 2009. The compensation, assistance and resettlement policies of the subprojects are as follows:

Type of impacts		Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
1. Loss of Agricultural land				
1.1	Severe loss (from more than 10% of total agricultural land holding) (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated as regulated by the Land Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area; ▪ Entitled to the following assistances: + Assistance for job training, job change and job seeking equal to three (03) times of land unit price regulated by Quang Tri PPC for the affected land area but not exceed the ceiling area of agricultural land allocation per household in the local area. + Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization: HHs losing 30-70% of total their production is eligible for cash assistance for all family members for 06 months (30 kg of rice/person/month). + Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time as regulated in Article 19, Decision 31/2017/QĐ-UBND of Quang Tri PPC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land. ▪ 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. ▪ LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land users. ▪ The price of rice is calculated based on the local average price of rice announced by the Department of Finance in the first 6 months or the last 6 months of the year;
2. Loss of Residential Land				
2.1	Partial loss (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area; ▪ Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time as regulated in Article 19, Decision 31/2017/QĐ-UBND of Quang Tri PPC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected residential land. ▪ LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the owner.
3. Loss of Crops and Trees				
3.1	Affected crops and trees (03 AHs)	Owners of affected crops and trees, regardless of land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perennial trees: Cash compensation at market rate based upon their type, age and productive value. ▪ Aquaculture product: If cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, cash compensation at the market value of the products in the locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the market rates of the affected crops and trees. ▪ Owners of affected crops and trees can use their affected crops and trees that are cut down after receiving compensation.
4. Loss of Shops and Other Structures				
4.1	Partial loss (unaffected portion of shops still viable for use), or	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected shops.

Type of impacts		Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	structure fully affected but can rebuild on remaining portion of affected land and no relocation is required) (18 AHs, 90 persons)	or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to repair allowance of the remaining shops/structures: VND3,000,000/ HH. Prioritized to rent the shops constructed by the Subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs can use the salvageable materials. Deduction shall not be for depreciation when calculating the replacement cost for affected structures.
4.2	Entire loss (shops are entirely affected) (04 AHs, 20 persons)	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. Entitled to participate in the IRP. Prioritized to rent the shops constructed by the Subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of the affected shops. The IRP will be specified during the RP updating process.
5. Loss of Public Assets				
5.1	Public land of the CPCs	Cua Viet Town People's Committee	Assistance at 50% 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/town.	
6. Loss of Business				
6.1	Business disruption during movement to new shops (04 AHs, 20persons)	Shop owners with or without business registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost income during the movement to new shops. Transportation assistance is equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and re-installing their facilities. Priority in renting new shops built by the subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise lost income of AHs and transportation cost.
6.2	Business disruption during repairing shops after land acquisition (18 AHs, 90 persons)	Shop owners with or without business registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost income during repairing the shops after land acquisition. Priority in renting new shops built by the subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualified replacement cost appraiser shall be mobilized to appraise lost income of AHs and transportation cost.
7. Vulnerable HHs				
7.1	Vulnerable HHs (02 AHs, 08 persons)	Female-headed HHs with dependents; Disabled HH heads; Poor HHs; Children and elderly HHs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash assistance: VND 3,000,000/household Be entitled to participate in the IRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to receive the assistance once. The IRP will be elaborated during RP

Type of impacts		Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		solitary and helpless; Ethnic minorities; and Landless HHs.		updating process.

4. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. The procedures for the GRM include four steps:

8. **First Stage:** Commune People's Committee (CPC). 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.

9. **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.

10. **Third Stage:** Provincial People's Committee (PPC). 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 Quang tri 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.

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

12. 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, Ha Noi, Viet Nam, Tel: +8424 39331374. Fax: +8424 39331373). For more information on the subprojects in Quang Tri and compensation and assistance issues, complainants may directly contact Mr. Do Van Binh, Director of Quang Tri DCST, Tel: + 84 (0)2333851590.

5. Implementation Schedule

13. Indicative implementation schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance of the subprojects is as follows:

Activities	Schedule
Preparation and approval of detailed design	Quarter 4, 2020
Conduct of public consultations, DMS, RCS, SES	Quarter 4, 2020

Activities	Schedule
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
Consultations with subproject beneficiaries i.e. AHs/APs, local EM.	Continuous, started from Quarter 1 2020 during detailed design of the subproject

Appendix 4: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings

TA 9090 REG: Preparing the Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

Minutes on the Public Consultation on Resettlement

Cua Viet – Cua Tung Beach Access and Environmental Improvements Subproject and Con Co Island Access Improvements Subproject

Village/Commune: Cua Viet Town, Trung Giang commune and Gio Hai commune **District:** Gio Linh **Province:** Quang Tri

Date and time: 08h00 – 11h30, Dated 21 June 2017

Venue: Trung Giang Commune meeting room

Agenda/Issues	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by Participants
Subproject Technical Descriptions	Introduction of PPTA Consultants		Comments of Participants
	1. The subprojects include these following components: - Upgrading beach infrastructure in Trung Giang Commune according to approved planning, and some solid model houses - Upgrading beach infrastructure in Gio Hai Commune according to approved planning, and some solid model houses - Upgrading and renovating the landscape at Cua Viet Beach - Constructing a passenger port to Con Co island at Cua Viet port with private access road	Mr. Truong Chi Trung – Chairman of Gio Linh DPC Most of the people participating in the conference.	- Gio Linh DPC and CPCs wish:(i) the subprojects will be implemented soon to develop local tourism, attract tourists and improve the lives of people;(ii) The design of the subprojects must ensure the conservation of the forest, avoid affecting the spiritual /religious constructions; (iii) Pay attention to clean water supply, electricity supply at beaches; (iv) Consider support for HHs that are doing business. Unified high and support the subprojects to be implemented in the local. The subprojects will help to complete the missing infrastructures and facilitate the businesses of the HHs.
	Questions from HHs		Explanation of the PMU
	1. Is there a requirement to notify the subproject implementation time?	Mr. Vo Hong Son	The implementation schedule of the subprojects shall be consulted with local authorities and AHs and will be fully disclosed to AHs in a timely manner.
	2. How will be the business disruption compensated?	Ms. Pham Thi Thuy Ms. Le Thi Huyen	The construction of the subprojects is expected to conduct in six months when the shops are closed,

Agenda/Issues	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by Participants
			therefore impacts on people's business activities could be minimized. However, potential impacts will be compensated according to the entitlements which have been disclosed.
	3. Is there a preference for local people and business HHs to rent a business location?	Mr. Bui Xuan Viet Ms. Pham Thi Sen Ms. Le Thi Huyen	As planned, community beaches will favor local people. Priority will be publicly disclosed to the people in the following steps.
	4. Are stores in the subproject areas required to be cleared? And how are they compensated?	Mr. Hoang Trong Phuoc Ms. Phan Thi Niem, Ms. Tran Thi Vu Mr. Bui Quang Cau	There will be four potentially AHs whose shops are entirely affected and required to relocate nearby. The other shops in the subproject areas are not required to be cleared. The subproject will provide supports for HHs to access new infrastructures to build and upgrade existing outlets to ensure environmental sanitation and fire safety, against storms.
	5. How to compensate for affected land with LURC? Where is the resettlement site for HHs who must relocate?	Mr. Vo Van Thanh Mr. Bui Xuan Viet Mr. Hoang Thuan Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tu Mr. Bui Quang Can	No HHs must relocate due the land acquisition of the subprojects. Some HHs will have residential land partially affected only. Affected residential land and agricultural land will be compensated at replacement cost.
	6. How to restore income of HHs losing their production land at Cua Viet port?	Mr. Nguyen Viet Huy Mr. Hoang Thuan Mr. Vo Van Thanh	HHs who lose 30-70% of total their production land holding is eligible to assistance for life and production stabilization as regulated by the Gov. Additionally, they are eligible to participate in the IRP. The AHs will be consulted about the IRP development during the RP updating.
	7. What is the construction method to minimize impacts on people's business?	Ms. Pham Thi Sen Ms. Tran Thi Be	During the design of the subprojects, impacts on business have been considered by the Quang Tri PPC and the construction contractor. HHs whose shops will be demolished could continue their business until the new shops built by the subproject

Agenda/Issues	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by Participants
			are ready to move in. Their business might be disrupted for a few days when they move to the new shop, the lost income during the period will be compensated. If civil works are conducted in six months when the shops are closed (tourism low season) therefore, impacts on businesses will be minimized.
Legal Framework, Laws and Decisions of Government and ADB policies safeguard and resettlement policies	What are legal bases for compensation and assistance under the subprojects?	Mr. Vo Van Thanh Mr. Hoang Thuan	Compensation and assistance of the subprojects are in compliance with policies of the GoV and ADB SPS 2009. Affected lands are compensated at replacement cost. Affected structures are compensated at replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. Affected crops and trees are compensated at market price. Participants are aware of entitlements on compensation and assistance of the subprojects. However, there was no transaction of agricultural land and residential land in the subproject areas in the last 12 months, participants found the compensation unit price issued by Quang Tri PPC acceptable.
Entitlements and Eligibilities	Do AHs have LURC for the affected land?		HHs whose shops will be affected are renting shops from the DPC. Shop owners must pay rental which is 15 million dong per year for good location and 7 million dong per year for worse locations; All HHs who have residential land or agricultural land affected have LURC for the affected area.
Cut-off Date	Which date will be the cut-off date?		The cut-off date will be the date when the Gio Linh DPC officially informs the issued Notice of Land Acquisition to the AHs.

Agenda/Issues	Record Discussion Highlights/ Views, Opinions and Issues Raised	By Who Among participants	Agreements/Decisions Reached by Participants
Grievance Redress Mechanism		Mr. Tran Xuan Tuong Chairman of Trung Giang CPC	Participants agreed with the grievance redress mechanism which is given in the PIB. Complainants do not have to pay fees for redressing grievances.
Implementation Arrangements	What are the responsibilities of the CPCs in the process of implementing compensation, support and resettlement?	Mr. Tran Xuan Tuong Chairman of Trung Giang CPC	CPCs are responsible for cooperating with the owner of the subprojects and the DCSCB to conduct detailed measurement survey and organizing public consultation meetings.

Prepared by:

Vu Xuan Son, PPTA Consultants /

Attested by:

Appendix 5: Template of Socio-Economic Survey of AHs/ Businesses
TA 9090 REG: Preparing the Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism
Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project
Affected Household, Business Operators/Owners Socio-Economic and Impact Survey

1	Household Composition								
1.1	Head of Household (HH)								
	Sex	Female		Male					
	Age	<65		>65					
	Widowed	Yes		No					
	EM								
	FHH								
	Poor HH								
	Disabled	Yes							
	Owner of Land	Yes		No					
	Occupation								
	Monthly Income								
1.2	Location of Affected Area								
	Name								
	Village								
	Commune								
	District								
	Province								
1.3	Number of Household Members								
No	Name of Household Member	Age	Sex	Relation to HH head	School Grade reached	Illiteracy	Major Occupation	Other occupations	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
1.4 Total Number of Household members					1.5 Number of members living in household				
1.6	Households income source (s)								
	Income source		VND/Riel/Kip /Year		Income Source		VND/Riel/Kip /Year		
	Farming				Fishing				
	Manual labour				Business/trade				
	Agricultural products				Salary/Wages				
	Non-timber forest products				Raising Livestocks				
	Handicraft				Other/Specify				

1.7 Household Monthly Income in VND/Riel/Kip

2. Access to Basic Services and Utilities

2.1. Source of Domestic

	Yes	No
Creek		
Pond		
Open/Dug Well		
Public Faucet		
Water Utility Company		

2.2. Source of Power/Electricity

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

2.3. 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 plush		
Sanitary toilet with septic tank		
Pit toilet		
No toilet		
Other, please		

3.2. 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			

3.3. 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			
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 ²	Land Ownership Status		
		LURC/Title	Pending LURC/ Title Claim	Illegally occupied
Residential land				
Commercial/Business land				
Agricultural land				
Orchard land				
Garden land				
Forest land				

6. Types of Housing Materials

Type of Materials	Nature of Impact		Area affected		
	Temporary	Permanent	Entirely	Partially	Area (m ²)
Concrete house					
Brick house with tiles and metal roofing					
Stilt house or traditional house with tiles and metal roof					
Stilt house or house with asbestos-cement roof					
House made of bamboo and earth wall					
No house					

7. Types of Materials for Affected Business Establishment/Shops/Guesthouse/Restaurant

Type of Materials	Nature of Impact		Area affected		
	Temporary	Permanent	Entirely	Partially	Area (m ²)
Concrete with tiles/metal roofing					
Semi concrete with tiles/metal roofing					
Wood and with galvanized iron roofing					
Bamboo walls and galvanized iron roofing					
Others please specify					

8. Affected structures

Name of Structure	Unit	Quantity
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Name of Structure	Unit	Quantity
Fence		
Electric pole		
Improved well		
Concrete post		
Gate of house/driveway		
Others, please specify		

9 Affected Trees

Name of Tree	Quantity	Description		
		Age	Fruit Bearing	Diameter
1. Coconut				
2. Bamboo				
3. Tamarind				
4. Jackfruit				
5. Grapefruit				
6. Mango				
7. Banana				
8. Guava				
9. Acacia				
10. Cashew				
11. Papaya				
12. Avocado				
13. Others, please specify				

Appendix 6: Photos Taken on Consultations during the Resettlement Plan Preparation

Public Consultation Meeting in Trung Giang commune



Public Consultation Meeting in Trung Giang commune



Public Consultation Meeting in Trung Giang commune



Public Consultation Meeting in Trung Giang commune



AHs Representatives of the Con Co island



Interview with a representative of Con Co DPC



Survey in Cua Viet Port



Survey in Gio Hai Beach