

Resettlement Plan

January 2014

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

Subprojects in Ha Tinh Province:
Huong Tich Environmental Improvement
Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvement

Prepared by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 17 January 2014)

Currency Unit	–	Dong (D)
D1.00	=	\$0.00004
\$1.00	=	D21,074

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	affected household
AP	-	affected person
CARB	-	compensation and resettlement board
CPC	-	Commune Peoples' Committee
DBST	-	double bituminous surface treatment
DCARB	-	District Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement Board
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DCST	-	Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism
DPC	-	District Peoples' Committee
EA	-	Executing Agency
EMA	-	External Monitoring Agency
FS	-	Feasibility Study
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
MCST	-	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NTP	-	notice to proceed
PPC	-	Provincial Peoples' Committee
PPTA	-	project preparatory technical assistance
RCS	-	replacement cost study
RP	-	resettlement plan
SES	-	socio-economic survey
VWU	-	Viet Nam Women's Union

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	kilometer
kg	kilogram
ha	hectare
m	meter
m ²	square-meters

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Affected person (AP) - Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
- Cut-off date - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of land in the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP.
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during Resettlement Plan (RP) preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Entitlement - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Host community - Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
- Income restoration - This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
- Income restoration program - A program designed with various activities that aims to support severely affected and vulnerable persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations and subject to opportunities and resources available to the AHs where they are located.
- Inventory of Losses (IOL) - This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with

commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way 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 - It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the ROW in connection with the Project.
- Land acquisition - Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate 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.
- Rehabilitation - This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life
- Relocation - This is the physical displacement of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Replacement cost - The amount needed to replace an affected asset at prevailing market rates net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the case of structures, replacement cost refers to current cost of materials (no depreciation) and labor cost without deduction for salvaged materials.
- Replacement Cost Study - This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
- Resettlement - This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
- Resettlement Plan (RP) - This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
- Severely affected households - This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income

- sources due to the Project.
- Vulnerable groups
- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and elderly-headed households with no other means of support, (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Viet Nam ends on 31 December.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Description

The expected outcome of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (the project) that increased international tourism receipts will benefit men and women living in targeted segments of the GMS corridors. The project outputs are: (i) improved last-mile tourism access infrastructure; (ii) improved environmental services in cross-border tourism centres; (iii) strengthened institutional capacity to promote and manage inclusive tourism growth; and (iv) effective project implementation and knowledge management. In Viet Nam the project will improve access infrastructure, environmental services, and tourism management at sites in Dien Bien, Ha Tinh, Kien Giang, Lao Cai, and Tay Ninh provinces.

2. Scope of Resettlement

This Resettlement Plan (RP) covers two subprojects in Ha Tinh Province: (i) Huong Tich Environmental Improvements and (ii) Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvements. The subproject feasibility studies prepared by the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) team together with government agencies indicate category B for involuntary resettlement, according to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The categorization was confirmed during the loan fact finding mission of January 2014.

The Inventory of Losses was compiled at both sites between 1 August and 31 August 2013 to identify the impacts that infrastructure upgrades would have on households and businesses. The planned improvements at the Huong Tich tourist site require road widening that, while minimal, will impact about 3,600 trees. The trees will be harvested by the Huong Linh Forest Protection Authority. Planned upgrades to footpaths and concrete platforms will impact 35 businesses of which 15 will relocate to newly constructed stalls and the remainder will experience temporary disruptions of their business during the construction phase. No households are severely affected at Huong Tich.

The planned improvements to Nguyen Du Tourism Zone will require the acquisition of 7,480m² of paddy land currently used by 7 affected households (34 affected persons). The affected households will lose 100% of their productive land and so are all severely affected.

3. Profile of Affected Persons

Of the 35 affected households (171 affected persons) at Huong Tich, 22 household heads report that their main occupation is retail trading and 13 report that their main occupation is farming. Some of affected persons (APS) also reside all or most of their time at the site to remain close to their place of business. All of the families are Kinh, the majority ethnicity. The group includes four households headed by a woman and one household headed by a widow that are classified as vulnerable.

The seven households to be affected by the planned improvements at Nguyen Du Tourism Zone live in a peri-urban residential area near the affected land. All households are Kinh. The Commune People's Committee owns the land and the affected persons are leasing it to grow one crop of paddy rice per year. While all are severely affected, in 5 of the 7 cases, the land is used to generate supplementary income as farming is not the household's main occupation, given they are adjacent to an urban area. Three of the 7 affected persons are widowed women and are considered vulnerable. None of the households are classified as poor.

4. Consultations

Consultations during the preparation of the draft resettlement plan consisted of public meetings with affected persons at each site as well as household interviews to complete the IOL. Consultations were also held with the Huong Tich Management Board, the Nguyen Du Management Board, officials of Ha Tinh Province, and officials in both districts about the project design, resettlement issues, and ADB's safeguards policies. Specific activities have been incorporated into the RP and project design to respond to stakeholder concerns. These include programs to: (i) combat child exploitation and human trafficking in the tourism industry, (ii) build the capacity of destination management organizations to develop and implement sustainable tourism policies, (iii) conduct public awareness programs on the benefits and potential negative impacts of tourism, (iv) disseminate information on public health and worker safety targeting local residents and tourists, and (v) improve heritage protection and management. The detailed description and budget for these activities is in the Project Administration Manual. Consultations with affected persons identified and other stakeholders met during public consultations will continue throughout the detail design stage and project implementation cycle. The findings of consultations undertaken during the project's preliminary feasibility studies were confirmed during ADB's loan fact finding mission held in January 2014.

5. Legal Framework

The legal and policy framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation under the project is defined by the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam (the Government), Ha Tinh Province and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009). Some differences still remain between Government regulation and ADB's SPS 2009. Measures to address these gaps in a manner acceptable to both the Government and ADB are discussed further in this RP and will be adopted as the project's resettlement policy.

6. Entitlements

The main entitlements are for the economic disruption that affected persons will experience during the period of construction. The allowances for businesses losses will apply in the case of temporary interruption of business in keeping with ADB's safeguards policies. The rates for the allowances will be set according to provincial resettlement policies so long as these policies remain up to date at the time of compensation. The RP outlines entitlements for residential land, affected structures, and other forms of compensation that will apply to any additional resettlement impacts identified during the detailed design. All persons owning or occupying land, or operating businesses, prior to the cut-off date of 31 August 2013 (the last date of the IOL) are eligible for assistance.

7. Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST) is the project's executing agency (EA). The MCST-based Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Ha Tinh Project Implementation Unit (PIU) embedded in the provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism (DCST) will supervise implementation of this RP. The PCU will coordinate with the Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and PIU to ensure timely approval of the RP and its update, and that the compensation and assistances are administered according to the provisions set forth herein. Ha Tinh PPC will authorize the concerned districts to establish a District Resettlement Committee that will organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and other resettlement activities.

8. Grievance Redress and Information Disclosure

The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. APs will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultations, resettlement surveys, and at the time of compensation. Key information in the draft RP will be disclosed to APs prior to ADB's appraisal of the project and the grievance redress procedure will be well-defined in the project's Public Information Booklet. Commune and District People's Committees are primarily responsible for resolving any grievances received from the AHs. 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 PIU.

9. Budget

The Resettlement Budget is presented in Annex 1. The total cost for resettlement at both subproject sites in Ha Tinh is \$51,493 of which \$42,103 is direct costs; \$6,938 is the implementation cost; and \$2,452 (5%) is allocated for contingency. The resettlement cost estimate for Huong Tich Environmental Improvements is \$24,266 and for Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvements the resettlement cost estimate is \$27,227.

10. Monitoring

The PCU with support from the project implementation consultants and PIU-based Safeguards Officers will carry out internal monitoring of resettlement planning and implementation of activities. The scope of internal monitoring will cover an assessment of: (i) compliance with the agreed resettlement policies and procedures; (ii) timely availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources; and (iii) identification of the need for remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.

The PCU will consolidate and prepare quarterly internal monitoring reports on the resettlement activities. The number of severely affected households (i.e. less than 200 severely affected persons) does not warrant the engagement of an external monitor for this subproject. This provision can be reassessed at the time of detail design if the impacts are determined to be more significant. A process, timeline, and indicators for monitoring are provided in this RP. All data in the monitoring reports will be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

11. Indicative Implementation Schedule

The two subprojects will be implemented from 2015 to 2019. The resettlement implementation schedule is summarized below:

Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Resettlement Plan Updating/Implementation Activities	Schedule
Consultations carry out DMS, socioeconomic surveys, and disclosure by subproject.	Quarter 3, Year 1
Approval of updated resettlement plans by Ha Tinh PPC and ADB	Quarter 4, Year 1
Implementation of updated resettlement plan actions.	Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, Year 2
Award of civil works contracts.	End of Quarter 2, Year 2
Internal monitoring.	Continuous
Clearance of acquired land.	Quarter 3, Year 2
Start of civil works.	Quarter 4, Year 2
Consultations	Continuous

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (the project) is a multi-sector, multi-country investment project financed by separate sovereign loans to Cambodia, the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam. The project will invest in transport and environmental infrastructure and capacity building in 12 provinces across the three participating countries.

2. The expected outcome of the project in Viet Nam is that increased international tourism receipts benefit men and women living in targeted segments of the GMS corridors. Project outputs are: (i) improved last-mile tourism access infrastructure; (ii) improved environmental services in cross-border tourism centers; (iii) strengthened institutional capacity to promote inclusive tourism growth; and (iv) effective project implementation and knowledge management. In Viet Nam the project includes the provinces of Dien Bien, Ha Tinh, Kien Giang, Lao Cai and Tay Ninh.

3. **Huong Tich Environmental Improvement.** Huong Tich Pagoda is a national tourism site set atop a forested hill in Thien Loc Commune (population 7,735), Can Loc District, about 20 km north of Ha Tinh City. In 2012, 240,000 tourists visited the pagoda, more than double the number in 2011 despite generally poor access and lack of facilities. During festivals and public holidays the site can receive up to 30,000 visitors per day, with official forecasts predicting 658,000 visitors in 2015. Lacking water supply, sanitation, solid waste management services, and public open-space, rapid tourism growth and congestion is contributing to worsening environmental conditions that threaten the safety of visitors and local residents.

4. To address these problems subproject will: (i) expand the existing parking area to 3,000 m²; (ii) construct a tourist reception/information center with public toilets, food and beverage kiosks, and a maintenance and charging facility for electric cars that will be used to shuttle visitors around the site; (iii) upgrade the existing 5 km access track to double bituminous surface treatment (DBST) standard with 4.0–5.0 m carriageway, terminating at a 1,500 m² parking area; (iv) upgrade footpaths and steps to include seating areas and rest stops with space for vendor kiosks; (v) expand the hilltop pagoda's public concourse by 600 m² and install kiosks, pavilions, safety barriers and handrails; (vi) upgrade electricity supply, outdoor lighting and water supply; (vii) upgrade drainage and wastewater treatment, including construction of an on-site wastewater treatment plant with capacity of 1,000 m³/day; (ix) upgrade solid waste management systems by supplying rubbish bin and a compactor truck; and (x) install directional and information signage. All civil works upgrades/construction is on public land.

5. **Nguyen Du Tourism Zone environmental Improvements.** Nguyen Du Tourism Zone is situated in Tien Dien Commune (population 3,528), Nghi Xuan District, Ha Tinh Province. It is a special national relic dedicated to the revered Vietnamese poet Nguyen Du, recognized for his achievements by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a Man of Culture. Between 2010 and 2012 annual visitors doubled to 170,000 and are forecast to continue to grow rapidly over the coming years. To accommodate surging growth and better present the heritage values of the site a master plan has been prepared. Specific elements of the master plan to be supported by the project include (i) construction of a tourist reception area together with access paths, landscaping, and 2,000m² vehicle parking area; (ii) upgrade the existing open drainage canal and water retention areas; (iii) introduction of a solid waste management system with rubbish bins; (iv) install male and female public toilets blocks; (v) upgrade electricity supply and public lighting; and (vi) install directional signage and information boards to present the life and work of Nguyen Du.

2. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT AND AFFECTED PERSONS

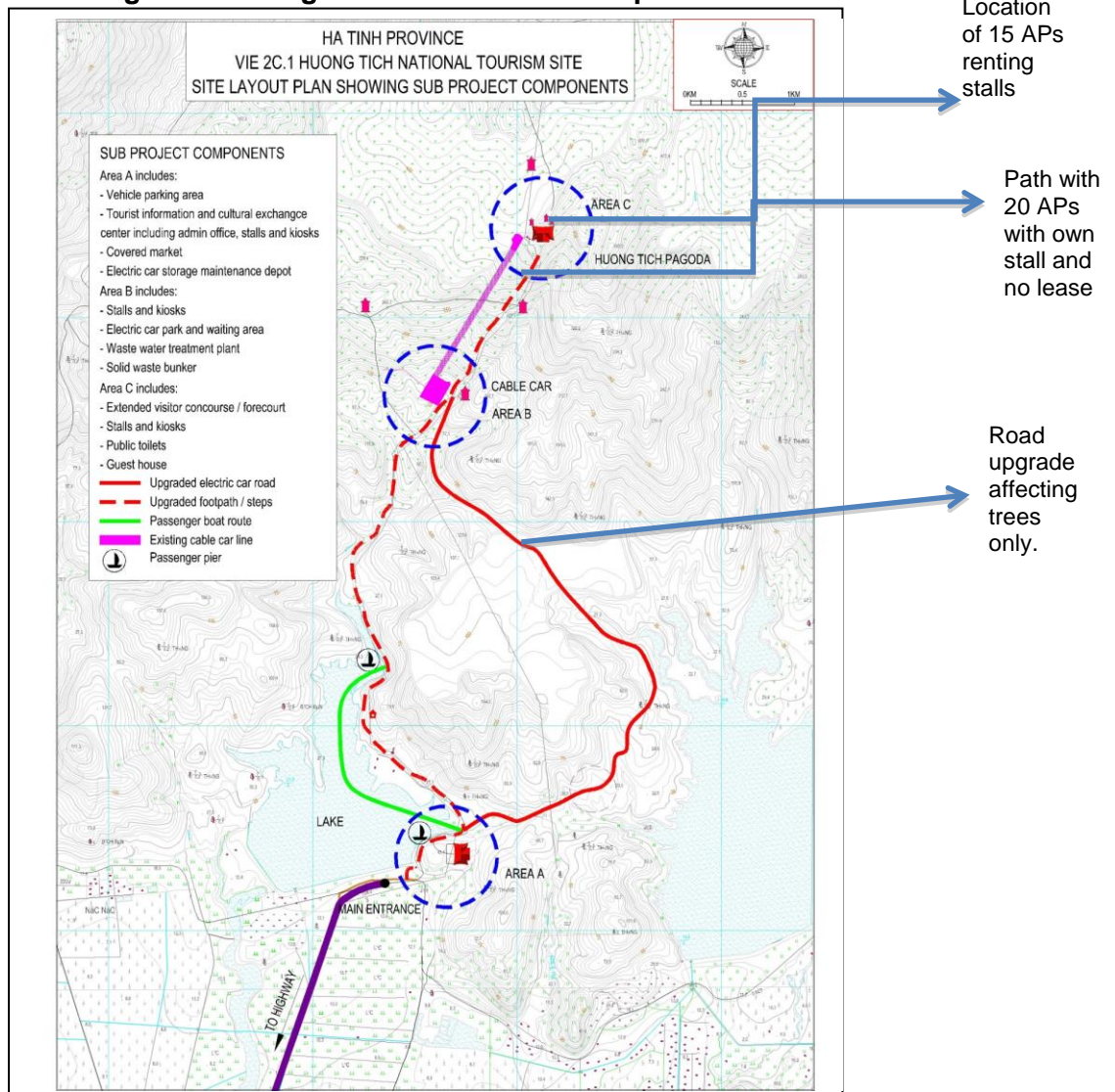
6. Ha Tinh Province has two subprojects that will have resettlement impacts: (i) Huong Tich Environmental Improvements; and (ii) Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvements.

2.1 Huong Tich Environmental Improvement

2.1.1 Scope of Resettlement Impacts

7. The subproject activities that will affected retail business operations are: (i) upgrading footpaths and steps to include seating areas and rest stops with space for vendor kiosks; (ii) expanding the hilltop pagoda's public concourse by 600 m² and adding additional kiosks, pavilions, safety barriers and handrails; and (iii) construction of additional male and female toilet blocks. In addition, the upgrade to the existing 5 km access to track to DBST and installation of other facilities including waste water treatment will affect trees owned by the Huong Linh Forest Protection Authority.

Figure 1: Huong Tich Environmental Improvements Site



8. The subproject is designed to avoid resettlement impacts by applying the following measures:

- The construction will be undertaken in phases so that areas of the site will always remain open to tourists and business operators;
- The affected persons in kiosks along the pathway from the upper cable car station to the forecourt will move to new kiosks in the forecourt itself once constructed (located about 50 m from present site); as a result they will continue to be in a good location for attracting customers.
- All affected persons will have kiosks of equivalent size as prior to the upgrades so that they will not experience any permanent impacts on their livelihoods
- No kiosks will be required to permanently close as a result of the subproject

9. The impacts are described in Table 1. The list of APs is in Annex 2.

Table 1: Number of affected households and area at Huong Tich Pagoda

Affected Asset	No. of AHs	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>No. of APs</i>	Affected area	Affected structures
Total	35	23	12	171	664 m ²	15
Retail shop/secondary residence – Temporary disruption of access to retail space.	20	–	–	–	232 m ²	0
Rented retail shop/secondary residence – Affects access to space and structure.	15	–	–	–	432 m ²	15

Source PPTA consultants and the Executing Agency.

10. The affected households are operating small retail businesses (31) and services (4) at the Huong Tich site. The 35 businesses have stalls ranging from 10-60 m². The total affected area is approximate 664m².

11. The affected businesses are in two groups. The first group consists of 15 retail operators located on the path from the top of the cable car arrival station to the forecourt in front of the pagoda and those located in the forecourt. The affected structures in this group cover 432m² of retail area. The entire path and forecourt will be renovated and the retail structures will be in most cases relocated. All 15 will be re-allocated a stall to lease after construction. This group is leasing their space from the site Management Board. The affected households are leasing a kiosk but have added-on to these with their own resources. During construction, the Management Board will make arrangements to set up temporary selling locations with a kiosk in the space available near the lower cable car station. None of the AH identify the shop as their primary residence as they all have a house nearby. During peak tourist periods this group will on some nights sleep over at the stall. They can continue to reside as necessary in their temporary kiosk during construction.

12. These owners will receive compensation for the parts of the kiosk that they own that cannot be dismantled and re-used at the relocated site. For the temporary relocation and the final move back up to the upper forecourt, the businesses may be required to close. Two weeks of economic disruption over the entire period of construction is estimated as the period of business loss for which these affected households will require compensation.

13. The second group comprises an additional 20 retail operators who have set up their own stalls on the walking path leading up from the bottom of the mountain (near the cable car departure station) to the upper level and Pagoda, with a formal rental agreement with the Management Board. The area of these 20 retail structures is 232m². None of the structures will be affected by the subproject. These businesses will be affected only temporarily during construction, and for shorter durations. Construction will be carried out in phases so that the entire path is never closed at any time. Any closures will be of a short duration so that kiosks can remain in the same location throughout the construction period. Two weeks of economic disruption over the entire period of construction is estimated as the period of business loss for which these businesses will require compensation.

14. The removal of trees for the road upgrade and installation of other facilities will affect the Huong Linh Forest Protection Authority, which manages the public forested area surrounding the pagoda site. The trees are part of the forest attraction and their removal will be minimized. The trees are mainly pine. The estimated number of trees that will be impacted as a result of the access road upgrade is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Affected Trees – Huong Tich Access Road Improvement

Fruit or other trees affected	Affected Quantity		Tree size/age		Qty of Harvest (/Unit)
	No.	m ²	Years	Diameter (cm)	
Pine	3,651	46,000	30	30	7,302 kg

15. The Huong Linh Forest Protection Authority supports the subproject and has not expressed any concerns in regard to tree removal/early harvest when consulted in August 2013 and again in January 2014. Measures for minimizing the impact on trees are addressed in the environmental management plan. Removal of the trees will not affect the livelihood of any people.

2.1.2 Profile of Affected Households

16. All affected households have been operating retail stalls at Huong Tich Pagoda since 2004. As shown in Table 3, the education level of affected heads of household is mainly lower secondary or above, with 1 AP having only completed primary school.

Table 3: Education Level of Affected Heads of Household – Huong Tich

Education	Men		Women		Total	%
	N	%	N	%		
Primary, completed	1	4.3	-	-	1	2.9
Lower secondary, completed	15	65.2	4	33.3	19	54.3
Upper secondary, completed	6	26.1	8	66.7	14	40.0
Post-secondary, completed	1	4.3	-	-	1	2.9
Total	23	65.7	12	34.3	35	100.0

17. Out of 35 affected business owners, 22 report their main occupation is the retail trade and 13 report their main occupation as farmer. As shown in table 4, the affected heads of household are mainly between the age of 31 and 45 years.

Table 4: Age of Affected Heads of Household – Huong Tich Pagoda

Age Group	Men		Women		Total	%
	N	%	N	%		
20 - 30 years	-	-	1	8.3	1	2.9
31 - 45 years	15	65.2	9	75.0	24	68.6
46 - 60 years	8	34.8	2	16.7	10	28.6
Over 61 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	65.7	12	34.3	35	100.0

18. The average income is approximately D 6 million per month (about \$300) with women reporting that their average monthly income is D 3 million less than that of men. The incomes vary substantially with the highest reported being D 20 million per month (about \$1,000) and the least D 1 million per month. Four affected households are headed by a women and one is headed by a widowed women.

Table 5: Affected Household's Income – Huong Tich Pagoda

Average Income (D)	Men	Women	Average
Average income/year	92,284,000	54,733,000	79,410,000
Average income/month	7,690,000	4,561,000	6,617,000

2.2 Nguyen Du Tourism Zone environmental Improvements

2.2.1 Scope of Resettlement Impacts

19. Construction of the public tourist reception area, parking and drainage improvements (Figure 2) will require the use of 7,480 m² of agriculture land. The land is currently owned by the People's Committee of Tien Dien and used by 7 households cultivate one crop of paddy rice per year. As a result of the subproject these 7 households will lose the use of this land for production. In all cases the affected households are leasing the land from the Commune People's Committee. All households are severely affected as the land is the only agriculture land that they cultivate and they will lose 100%. The two men and five women leasing the land have been planting paddy rice on the land since 1994. The impacts are summarized in Table 6 and the list of APs is in Annex 2.

Table 6: Affected Households and Area at Nguyen Du Site

Affected Asset	No. of AHs	Men	Women	No. of affected persons	Affected area	Area / AP	% Loss
Leased Agriculture Land	7	2	5	34	7480 m ²	500 - 1350	100

Figure 2: Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvements



This planned square is presently paddy fields cultivated by 7 AHs

2.2.2 Profile of Affected Households

20. The 7 affected households are located in a peri-urban residential area near the affected land. All are Kinh ethnicity. In 5 of the 7 AHs, the land is used to generate supplementary income as farming is not the main occupation of the head of household given they are adjacent to an urban area. The main occupations of the AHs are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Main Occupation of Affected Households – Nguyen Du Site

	Men		Women		Total	%	% of Time:
	N	%	N	%			
Farmer (own/rent farmland)	-	-	2	40.0	2	28.6	100.0
Farm labourer	-	-	1	20.0	1	14.3	100.0
Non-agriculture hired labourer	1	50.0	1	20.0	2	28.6	67.5
Government employee	1	50.0	1	20.0	2	28.6	82.5
Total	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	100.0	85.7

21. Three of the 7 affected household heads are widowed women over the age of 61. The remaining APs are between 30 and 60 years of age.

22. The education level of APs is generally lower secondary and above. AHs are neither well off well-off nor poor, but fall in the lower to middle-income ranges. The average monthly income per family member ranges from D 600,000 to D1.2 million. Yield per-hectare in 2013 was about 3 tons or paddy, which is relatively low. The land is not very fertile and is suitable for only one crop per season. The families use the rice for consumption and sell surplus to gain supplementary income.

23. **Vulnerable households.** Of the 35 affected households/businesses at Huong Tich and 7 households affected by the Nguyen Du subproject, there are total of 8 vulnerable households based on the following criteria: household headed by a woman (4 at Huong Tich); and household headed by a widow (1 at Huong Tich and 3 at Nguyen Du).

Table 8: Affected Crop, Land Area and Yield – Nguyen Du Site

	Area (m ²)	Yield (ton/ha)	Quantity produced last season (kg)
Affected Crops by Household	7,480	2.8	295.7
1. Paddy Rice	1,350	2.9	290
2. Paddy Rice	880	2.2	230
3. Paddy Rice	900	3	270
4. Paddy Rice	1,200	3	380
5. Paddy Rice	500	3	150
6. Paddy Rice	1,050	2.5	270
7. Paddy Rice	1,600	3	480

3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

24. This Resettlement Plan follows the laws, regulations and policies of the Government of Viet Nam and Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) policies and guidelines.

3.1 Laws Regarding Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Viet Nam

25. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (1992) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.

26. The principal documents include the Land Law No.13/2003/QH11 providing comprehensive land administration regulations. The 2003 Land Law supersedes earlier versions of 1987 and 1993. Article 39 of the 2003 Land Law requires disclosure of information to the APs prior to recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural lands for a minimum of 90 and 180 days respectively. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) issued Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT on the allocation of new residential land, or a resettlement house or monetary compensation for APs that need to relocate. The circular grants authority to People's Committees to determine whether certain structures built after 1 July 2004 violated approved land use.

27. For reference, the Laws, Decrees and Decisions on Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Viet Nam are set out below:

- Land Law No. 13/2003/QH11 promulgated on 26/11/2013;
- Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP of the Government, guiding the implementation of the Land Law in 2003
- Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP dated 03/12/2004 of Government on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, dated 13 August 2009, regulating additional planning of land use, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement
- Decree No. 17/2006/ND-CP, amending Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and other decrees.
- Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP, specifying methods for land pricing and land price frameworks in the event of land recovery by the State.
- Ordinance No: 34 /2007/PL-UBTVQH dated 20 April 2007 of Central Committee Parliament on democracy exercitation at communes, wards, towns.
- Decree No. 38/2013/NĐ-CP on management and utilization of the official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans from donors.
- Decree 84/2007/ND-CP, on 25th May 2007 on supplementary regulations on granting land use certificate, orders and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land and settling complaints on land.
- Circular 06/2007/TT-BTNMT, dated 15 June 2007, of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing guidelines for executing Decree 84 of the Government.
- Decree 123/2007/ND-CP, dated 27 July 2007, relating to amendments and additions to Decree 188/2004/ND-CP above.
- Circular 145/2007/TT-BTC, dated 6 December 2007, of the Ministry of Finance providing guidelines for executing Decree 123 of the Government and replacing Circular 144 of MOF on guidance of executing Decree 188/2004/ND-CP.
- Circular 14/2009/TT-BTNMT issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment dated on October 1st 2009 guiding implementation Decree 197/2004 and decree 69/2009 on detailed regulations on compensation, support and resettlement and the order and procedures for land acquisition, land allocation, land lease.
- Decree No: 11/2010/NĐ-CP dated 24 February 2010 of the Government on traffic infrastructure management and protection;
- Decree No: 42/2012/NĐ-CP dated 11 May 2012 of the Government on management of paddy land use.
- Complaint Law No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11 November 2011 of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- Denunciation Law No. 03/2011/QH13 dated 11 November 2011 of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 03 October 2012 of Government on detailed regulations of Complaint Law.

- Decree No. 76/2012/ND-CP dated 03 October 2012 on detailed regulations for executing some articles of the Denunciation Law.

3.2 ADB Policies

28. The applicable ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009) as detailed in ADB's OM Section F1/OP (issued 4 March 2010).

29. The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimize impacts on people, property and businesses affected by the acquisition of land, or other impacts of the project, including impacts on livelihood and income, that arise from the implementation of the project. Where involuntary resettlement is not avoidable, it must be minimized either by exploring project alternatives, or by providing specific mitigation to enhance or at least restore the living standards of the affected people to their pre-project levels. The SPS 2009 stresses that the living standards affected people should be improved.

30. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (2006) also has a bearing on resettlement. This policy adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate, and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to cause substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

31. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (SPS 2009) states that the borrower/client will ensure (i) that affected Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (ii) that when potential adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, based on meaningful consultation with indigenous communities, the Indigenous Peoples Plan will outline measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts¹.

32. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (2011); and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012). According to these policies, central Project Coordination Units (PCUs) and Project Implementation Units (PIUS) are required to proactively share and disclose the project information with stakeholders and the public at large. Affected people should have easy access to the project information. People adversely affected by the project should be able to freely voice their views and seek solutions to their problems during and after resettlement. The grievance redress mechanism, therefore, must be included in the resettlement plans and disclosed to the affected people.

33. Together, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, Laws of the Government of Viet Nam, and Provincial People's Committee Decrees/Decisions on resettlement provide an adequate legal basis to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks, outlining procedures to determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

¹ An Ethnic Minorities Development Plan has been prepared for the project that sets out actions to addressing how ethnic minority groups will benefit from this project and negative impacts will be avoided/mitigated.

4. RESOLVING INCONSISTENCIES ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

34. With the promulgation of Decree 197/2004/ND/CP (3/12/2004) and Decree 69/2009/ND/CP, the policies and practices of the Government have become more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies.

35. Viet Nam's laws and ADB's Resettlement Policy are congruent concerning the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance in (i) determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistances for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) assistance to livelihood restoration and training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms.

36. Viet Nam's policies do not apply to those without legal title or to non-registered businesses. ADB Policy requires compensation for assets and for rehabilitation assistance for those without legal title. Non-registration of an AP's business also does not bar them from being assisted in restoring their business under ADB's guidelines. Provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Decree 38/2013/ND-CP (April 2013), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance. The differences between the Government's Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy with regard to resettlement and compensation, and how these gaps will be addressed, are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Gaps between National Resettlement Laws and ADB Policy

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Non-titled users	Decree 69: Article 23: Persons whose main income is derived from agricultural production whose land is acquired by the Government and cannot satisfy LURC and compensation conditions stipulated in Decree 197/2004, Articles 6 and 121, the Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support on case-by-case basis.	Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.	Land Users who have no formal legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to such land will be compensated at full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land. Apart from this compensation, any poor and vulnerable non-titled users will be provided additional assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status as described in this RP,
Compensation of land at replacement cost	Article 9, Decree 197/2004: The compensation rates for land shall be determined by the PPC in accordance with the Government regulations for the type of land which has been used for at the time of land acquisition. Decree 69, Art 11, Art 16. Compensation is land for same-use land. If not available the AP can be compensated in cash based upon the market transfer price of such land at the time of the decision to acquire. Compensation limited to the allowable land quota, unless land over limit due to inheritance or legally transferred from other persons, or unused land developed according to the land use	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at prevailing market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functioning markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to a level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession,	Payment for land will be based on the principle of replacement cost.

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
	plan approved by the authorities. If not, compensation only for improvements on that land.	displacement, or restricted access.	
Houses and structures	Decree 69 Art 24, Compensation for House, Structures on Acquired Land. Clause (1) – Compensation for APs residential structures based on value of newly constructed house/structure equal to technical standard issued by DOC and based on house area and unit prices issued by PPC. Clause(2) other structures compensation equal to total present value using unit costs for newly constructed house/structure using DOC technical standards and depreciated to present value of acquired house/structure. Maximum value cannot exceed 100% of new value of acquired house/structure.	For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legitimate, or non-titled need to be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets.	Payment for structures, regardless of tenure status, will be compensated at full replacement cost. Additional cash or in-kind assistance will be provided on a case-by-case basis, depending on type and severity of impact and whether or not the AH is vulnerable
Non-registered business	Decree 187/2004, Articles 26-28: Only registered businesses are eligible for assistance.	For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legitimate, or non-titled need to be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets. Included among these APs are renters of buildings, tenants and employees of affected businesses.	Non-registered businesses will be eligible for cash assistance for lost income based on minimum wage in the province for duration of business disruption.
Provision of rehabilitation assistance	Decree 187/2004, Articles 28-29 and Decree 69/2009 Art 20: APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance; provides for the long term assistance to poor households.	Rehabilitation assistance is required for those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. Focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people.	Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or are physically displaced. The project will prioritize hiring of severely affected persons and poor and vulnerable households in non-skilled positions under civil contracts. Under the Income Restoration Program, poor and vulnerable households will be given priority for participation in business development and tourism-related job training under output 3.

DOC = Department of Construction; LRUC = land rights use certificate

5. PROJECT PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 Project Resettlement Principles

37. The basic principles of this project relating to involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options;

- (ii) APs residing, working, doing business and cultivating land within the required project area as of the completion date of the census and Inventory of Loss (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 a bar to 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 compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation. For houses and other structures, this will involve the costs for materials and labour at the time of acquisition, with no deduction for depreciation or for salvageable materials. Compensation for land will be replacement land or, in cases where replacement land is not available or the household opts for cash compensation, cash adequate to purchase land locally of equivalent size and quality, and where required to improve land to achieve suitable quality;
- (vi) The process and timing of land and other asset acquisition will be determined in consultation with APs to minimize disturbance;
- (vii) Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is not viable for its intended use, the 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, women-headed households, children, households headed by the disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line. Vulnerable APs will be provided with appropriate assistance to help them improve their standard of living through asset building strategies such as provision of land, replacement housing of minimum standards and increased security of tenure;
- (xiii) There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during updating and implementation of the RP.
- (xiv) Institutional arrangements will be in place to timely and effectively implement the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation programs with full participation and meaningful consultation with AHs;
- (xv) Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement within the agreed implementation period;

- (xvi) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.
- (xvii) Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets;
- (xviii) Civil works contracts will not be awarded for a specific subproject or geographic area until (i) compensation payment and relocation (as required) have been satisfactorily completed for that subproject or geographic area; (ii) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (iii) the area is free from all encumbrances as per approved RP;
- (xix) Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households losing entire residential land will be made available well ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses; and
- (xx) No demolition of assets will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

5.2 Eligibility and Entitlements

38. **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 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 is August 31 2013 the last day of the IOL. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

39. **Entitlements.** The entitlement matrix in Table 9 includes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The detailed civil works design, DMS and socioeconomic surveys (SES) will be the basis for determining actual impacts and compensation rates for business losses. The PIU will engage an independent specialist to complete the replacement cost study (RCS) to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Entitlements described in this RP will not be lowered during RP updating but can be enhanced in the subproject RP as required.

Table 9: Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Productive land.	Lease holders AH = 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the impact on the total productive land is 10 % or more, <u>as a priority, assist in identifying replacement land of similar or better type, category and productive capacity of land within the area</u> Transition allowance and job training to restore livelihood to the same level as before the project acquisition of the productive land. • Full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land to land user. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune People's Committee to identify replacement land for APs to lease to continue their rice paddy cultivation.
Residential/business land.	Lease holders / tenants AH = 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected households will be provided with retail space equal in area, same type and category, with waived rent during construction and same rent as prior to construction for a period of two years. • Provision of temporary selling location when shop is not accessible • Moving allowance for transfer to new/temporary stalls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with APs on arrangement of stalls and retail locations as part of detail design.
Partially affected houses and shops	Owners of affected structures whether	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for any structures owned by AHs that must be 	

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
and secondary structures.	tenants or owners of the land. AH = 15	dismantled and cannot be reassembled in the same state (i) materials and labour, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or for salvageable materials (ii) materials transport, and (iii) cost of repair of the unaffected portion	
Loss of business income during relocation, during dismantling/repair of affected portion, or during blocked access during period of construction.	Retail shop operators: Owners or Leaseholders/tenants AH = 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to the tax receipts/average reported monthly income pro-rated to the number of days of business disruption. • Transportation assistance, if needed • Waiver of rent for construction periods 	
Vulnerable APs	Vulnerable APs such as poor households, or households headed by women or the elderly, or having disabled family members; and members of ethnic minorities. AH = 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional allowance of 3 months supply of rice per person in the household. • Priority for participation in business training programs planned under Output 3. • The PIU will ensure that contractors make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and vulnerable APs as labourers for civil works (To be monitored by EA and ADB) 	Poor APs as set by Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs poverty level, being average income of less than D 400,000 per month in rural areas and less than D 500,000 in urban areas.
Temporary use of land	Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail leaseholders will not pay any rent on land that is being used for construction • Retail leaseholders that temporarily lose access to their shop due to by-pass route or other construction works will be entitled to Loss of Business Income entitlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Huong Tich Management Board (MB) will ensure that no rent is charged for retail space being used by contractors for construction. If such costs must be recouped from contractors, the MB will be responsible to recoup such costs.
Livelihood stabilization and income restoration	Severely Affected AHs due to loss of 10% or more of their total productive (Income-generating assets) AH = 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time cash transition assistance equivalent to 24 months of 30 kg rice/member • Job training as part of income restoration program 	

5.1 Relocation and Income Restoration Strategy

40. The compensation for affected persons will ensure that they do not experience losses as a result of the subproject. The district officials and Huong Tich Management Board have confirmed that those doing business on the site and with no structures affected will continue to do so after construction. In addition, affected persons will receive allowances to compensate for business losses during construction. Affected businesses will have rent waived during the construction period and will be provided with temporary stations from which to operate if their shop must close during the construction phase.

41. For Nguyen Du, those losing access to agriculture land will be eligible for life stabilization support including vocational training (at provincial compensation rate which is D 7,200 x 1.5 x area of agriculture land lost) and a transition allowance as described in the entitlement matrix. The district will provide these households with alternate land to cultivate.

42. During consultations affected persons will be given guidance on business planning to encourage them to save their compensation to re-invest in their business following the subproject improvements. The project will result in higher tourist traffic and visits in the Huong Tich market area and Nguyen Du Tourism Zone, allowing the affected persons to benefit from the investments in tourism development. In addition, interested affected persons will be given priority for inclusion in training on micro- and small-enterprise development and tourism services as part of output 3 of the project.

43. **Gender and Vulnerable Groups:** This RP recognizes that women, the poor and other vulnerable groups may be less able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels, and therefore, are at greater risk of impoverishment when their land and other assets are affected. A number of strategies will be adopted to ensure gender-sensitive resettlement and rehabilitation measures and, to engage women actively in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program as well as other programs. The Resettlement Committees and resettlement and gender specialists will be directly involved in all aspects of the development and implementation of the gender strategy, to ensure that these measures are adequately streamlined into project implementation. The strategies for AHs that will relocate from or rebuild on residential and/or commercial land they occupy in the subproject areas will be made gender-sensitive in the following ways:

- The resettlement committees will make concerted efforts to consult with women APs (household heads and women in AP households). This will be done through individual and women-only focus group discussions. The involvement of local VWU representatives will be crucial in facilitating these consultations and ensuring women's specific needs are met.
- Women will be consulted specifically to establish criteria for replacement land. Compensation payments will be signed off by both spouses, or in the case of female-headed households, by the affected women.

6. UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

6.1 Updating

44. This Resettlement Plan will be updated once the subproject's detailed civil works design is complete. The updating will consider any change in design that alters the resettlement impacts, including the identification of acquired land and affected persons, as well as measure the extent of land acquisition and required compensation and livelihood restoration in more detail. The updating will involve the following steps:

- (i) Undertake a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)² of all losses of all APs. At the same time, re-inform potential APs (without discrimination) of the subproject, its likely impacts, and principles and entitlements as per the RP;
- (ii) Update the socioeconomic information gathered during project preparation to establish a baseline for APs as required;

² Data will be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.

- (iii) Identify and document the process for compensation, including whether the Commune will provide replacement land for affected persons to lease, and/or provide allowances/training for restoration of their livelihoods through other means as set out in the entitlement matrix.
- (iv) Determine the losses in accordance with the entitlement matrix and update the compensation rates for allowances. Verify rates in accordance with ADB guidelines;
- (v) Provide project and resettlement information to all persons affected in a form and language that are understandable to them, and closely consult them on compensation and resettlement options, including relocation sites and economic rehabilitation;
- (vi) Prepare the updated RP with a time-bound implementation schedule, procedures for grievance redress, monitoring and evaluation, and a budget;
- (vii) Finalize the subproject RP and translate it into Vietnamese; and
- (viii) Disclose the final RP to the affected communities and on the ADB website, in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011). The final RP will be disclosed during implementation. Surveys to be used to gather information to update the RP are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Surveys for Updating the Resettlement Plan

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	<p>The DMS of lost assets will cover 100% of APs following detailed engineering design. The data collected during the DMS will constitute the formal basis for determining AP entitlements and levels of compensation. For each AP, the scope of the data will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Total and affected areas of land, by type of land assets; (ii) Total and affected areas of structures, by type of structure (main or secondary) and construction grade; (iii) Legal status of affected land and structure assets, and duration of tenure and ownership; (iv) Quantity and types of affected crops and trees; (v) Quantity of other losses, e.g., business or other income, jobs or other productive assets; estimated daily net income from informal shops; (vi) Quantity/area of affected common property, community or public assets, by type; (vii) Summary data on AP households, by ethnicity, gender of head of household, household size, primary and secondary source of household income viz-a-viz poverty line, income level, and whether household is headed by the elderly, disabled, poor or indigenous peoples; (viii) Identify whether affected land or source of income is primary source of income; and (ix) AP knowledge of the subproject and preferences for compensation and, as required, relocation sites and rehabilitation measures.
Socioeconomic Survey	<p>The SES will collect information from 100% of affected households/Aps, disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. The purpose of the SES is to provide baseline data on APs to assess resettlement impacts, and to be sure proposed entitlements are appropriate, and to be used for resettlement monitoring. The scope of data to be collected includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Household head: name, sex, age, livelihood or occupation, income, education and ethnicity; (ii) Household members: number, livelihood or occupation, school age children and school attendance, and literacy, disaggregated by gender; (iii) Living conditions: access to water, sanitation and energy for cooking and lighting; ownership of durable goods; and (iv) Access to basic services and facilities.
Replacement Cost Survey (RCS)	<p>The PCU/PIU will engage a specialist to conduct the RCS in parallel with DMS and SES activities by collecting information from both secondary sources and primary sources (direct interviews with people in the affected area, material suppliers, house contractors), and from both those affected and those not affected. The government rates will be adjusted, as necessary, based on the findings of a RCS. Compensation rates will be continuously updated to ensure that APs receive compensation at replacement cost at the time of compensation payment.</p>

6.2 Implementation

45. Land acquisition, compensation and relocation of APs cannot commence until the RP has been reviewed and agreed on by the Government of Viet Nam and ADB. Civil works may

commence in sections where there are no resettlement impacts. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The Notice to Proceed for civil works contractors will not be issued in sites with resettlement impacts until compensation payment has been fully disbursed to AHs and they have cleared the area in a timely manner, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and the site is free of all encumbrances.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

46. The role and functions of each organization responsible for resettlement implementation is outlined below:

47. **Project Executing Agency.** The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST) is the project's executing agency (EA). The MCST-based Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) embedded in the provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism (DCST) will be responsible for updating and implementation of this RP. The PCU will coordinate with the Provincial People's Committee and the PIU to ensure that the compensation is administered according to the provisions of this RP.

48. **Provincial People's Committee (PPC).** The Ha Tinh PPC is responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the PPC include:

- (i) Approving the updated Resettlement Plan to be developed following the subproject detail design;
- (ii) Providing guidance in the updating and implementation of the RP;
- (iii) Issuing decisions on approving land valuations applied for compensation, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
- (iv) Approve and allocate budget for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (v) Directing and supervising relevant departments of the province to effectively implement the RP;
- (vi) Authorizing the district-level People's Committee to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
- (vii) Settling APs' complaints and grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (viii) Instruct the Land Fund Development Centre (if applicable) to conduct the Detailed Measurement Survey in coordination with the District.

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

- (i) Establishing the DRC and directing the DRC and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (ii) Approving the compensation plans in line with the resettlement plan if authorized by the PPC and monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with updated RP;
- (iii) Issuing LURC, certificate on land owning right of the households and individuals who have land/house entirely-recovered; adjusting LURC for households and individuals who have land/house partially recovered, in accordance with authorized decisions;
- (iv) Directing Commune People's Committees and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- (v) Resolving complaints and grievances of APs.

50. **District Resettlement Committee (DRC).** The composition of the DRC includes the Vice-Chairperson of the DPC (playing role as the head of DRC), the representatives of Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Finance, Department of Agriculture, CPC Chairmen, members of District Farmers' Association and the Women's Union. The main responsibilities of the DRC are the following:

- (i) Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Conduct the Detailed Measurement Survey, consultation and disclosure activities;
- (iii) Design and implementation of income restoration programs in coordination with various stakeholders;
- (iv) Prepare compensation plans in line with the resettlement plan and submit to the DPC for approval. Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement; Take responsibility for legal basis applied in compensation, assistance and resettlement policy following approval of the RP;
- (v) Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households;
- (vi) Lead and coordinate with the CPCs in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected households;
- (vii) Assist in the resolution of APs' grievances.

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

- (i) Assign commune officials to assist the DRC in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (ii) Identify replacement land for affected households;
- (iii) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the affected households;
- (iv) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and,
- (v) Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

52. **Project Implementation Consultants.** The project will engage an international social safeguards specialist (4 months) and a national social safeguards specialist (12 months) to support the PCU and PIUs in handling resettlement issues. The resettlement consultants will have experience in both planning and implementation of resettlement plans in Viet Nam.

53. The specific tasks of the international social safeguards specialist include:

- (i) Ensuring that due diligence is carried out in implementing the Resettlement Plans and the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for all subprojects;
- (ii) According to the provisions in the social safeguard plans, assist in preparing the materials and strategy for information campaigns, public consultation and community participation;
- (iii) Review the survey materials and method to complete the detailed measurement survey during detailed design and recommend improvements as required;
- (iv) Update the Resettlement Plans, and follow-up to ensure their approval by the PPC
- (v) Update and support implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan; in coordination with the Gender Specialist, prepare training modules on inclusion of ethnic minority groups in tourism activities as part of the training and capacity development programs under the project's institutional strengthening components (output 3 & 4);
- (vi) Brief officials at all levels on the content and procedures for implementing the social safeguard plans and improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement, compensation and implementation of IPP activities;

- (vii) Ensure that mechanisms to address grievances promptly and properly are in place and functioning well;
- (viii) Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring;
- (ix) Design and deliver capacity development activities for all relevant agencies, as needed, in the areas of ADB resettlement and indigenous peoples policies, participation and communication, and grievance procedures;
- (x) Train PCU and PIU assigned social safeguard focal persons to carry out internal monitoring and reporting of social safeguards plans

54. The national social safeguards specialist will:

- (i) Support the PCU and provincial PIUs in implementing the Resettlement Plans and Indigenous Peoples Plan for all subprojects;
- (ii) Assist in the conduct of the information campaigns, public consultation and community participation on social safeguards;
- (iii) Coordinate the detailed measurement survey with district officials at the time of the detailed design and update the list of affected persons;
- (iv) Assist the international social safeguards specialist to update the Resettlement Plans and Indigenous Peoples Plan;
- (v) Advise PCU and international social safeguards specialist on how to improve procedures for the coordination of resettlement, compensation and implementation of actions in the Indigenous Peoples Plan;
- (vi) Verify the calculations of compensation made by the Provincial and District Resettlement Committee in relation to the provisions of the RP entitlement matrix, and advise the PCU/PIU on any required measures to take to ensure compensation levels are made according with the RP provisions;
- (vii) Monitor compensation payment and advise the PCU/PIU of an actions to take to ensure compensation is paid in full and in a timely manner;
- (viii) Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly and that the grievance redress mechanism is functioning well;
- (ix) Provide periodic training on grievance redress if needed;
- (x) Establish and implement liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to the PCU local administrative authorities, resettlement committees and concerned government departments;
- (xi) Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring;
- (xii) Design and deliver capacity development activities on ADB social safeguard policies for all relevant agencies, as needed, including requirements for participation, communication and gender mainstreaming;
- (xiii) Train PCU and PIU assigned social safeguards focal persons to carry out internal monitoring and reporting on the RPs and IPPs;
- (xiv) Monitor grievance process from all the affected households.

8. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 Consultation during Design

55. All affected persons were consulted about the impacts of resettlement during the IOL interview process. While conducting the interviews the PPTA consultants explained the proposed infrastructure improvements and the temporary and permanent resettlement impacts, the policies on entitlement and compensation, the objectives of the census and IOL and socio-economic surveys, and eligibility for compensation including the cut-off date. Affected person's views were sought on the subproject, its benefits, how to avoid negative impacts.

56. Households affected by Nguyen Du subproject raised the following points:

- They rent land of Nghi Xuan town PC, and commit to return land to the State when the works on that area start to construction.
- This area is not very fertile and difficult for cultivation and production efficiency is not high since it is located in an urban area.
- Affected structure and trees, etc. should be compensated according to present unit price of value of actual losses regulated by PPC.
- If they are notified in time they will arrange their production to avoid losses and do not have to be compensated for plans and crops
- If there is any other agriculture land area located nearby available, the HHs wish to be arranged to continue farming to gain income from this resource.

57. The Resettlement Plan addresses these concerns by including the provision that the Commune will provide alternative land for the affected households to lease.

58. During consultations on the Huong Tich subproject and preparation of the IOL, the affected persons that were interviewed are generally supportive of the subproject activities. They consider that the subproject will not have a major impact on their livelihoods so long as they can continue to operate retail services after construction.

59. The affected persons that have built stalls without rental agreements along the hillside pathway have lower incomes than those renting in the upper part. Those affected persons interviewed were interested to have improved stalls and are willing to pay some rent but cannot afford to pay the amount of rents charged in the upper part. The pathway has less visitor traffic since the cable car was installed and the rents should be considered accordingly. These affected persons also want to be compensated for any part of their structure that could be affected as it is an important investment for them. Most of the households doing business in the Huong Tich site have low incomes and make small profits after paying rents. Affected persons want to receive training support from the subproject to improve their businesses and earn more income from tourism.

60. These concerns are being addressed in the RP by including the provision that all affected persons will be compensated for business losses, that impacts on structures will be avoided, and any structures that are impacted by construction will be compensated. Those having to move their kiosk are guaranteed a space in the new kiosk area in the upper forecourt.

61. Other concerns and suggestions raised by the affected people have also been incorporated into the project design, including the need to ensure that tourism development is socially and economically beneficial for local stakeholders, and the potential negative impacts of tourism growth are avoided and mitigated. Specific activities that have been incorporated into the project design include programs to: (i) combat child exploitation and human trafficking in the tourism industry, (ii) build the capacity of destination management organizations to develop and implement sustainable tourism policies, (iii) conduct public awareness programs on the benefits and potential negative impacts of tourism, (iv) disseminate information on public health and worker safety targeting local residents and tourists, and (v) improve heritage protection and management. The detailed description and budget for these activities is in the Project Administration Manual.

8.2 Consultation during Implementation:

62. The MCST and Ha Tinh DCST will ensure that consultations with APs will be carried out throughout the project cycle, starting with when the PIU is mobilized, so that APs needs and

preferences can be incorporated into the detailed design arrangements where practicable. They will also participate in the various RP processes such as the (i) DMS, (ii) RCS, (iii) identification of sites, (iv) hand-over of entitlements, (v) monitoring of impacts and benefits, and (vi) discussion and settlement of grievances. The scope of information to be provided to APs includes: (i) descriptions of the project/subprojects and overall implementation schedule, (ii) DMS and RCS results, (iii) policy principles and entitlements and special provisions, (iv) grievance redress procedures, (v) timing for payments and displacement schedule, and (vi) institutional responsibilities.

63. This RP will be translated and distributed to the provincial and district authorities and will be posted on ADB's website prior to project appraisal. With support from the PIU, the DRC will be responsible for the disclosure of the RP to affected persons. After the detail design civil works design is completed and prior to the DMS, the Public Information Booklet (PIB) will be updated and disclosed to the affected people. The updated RP will be posted on the ADB website following the DMS and RP updating. Monitoring reports on resettlement will also be uploaded on ADB's website.

64. Updating and dissemination of the resettlement plan is integral to the project's Stakeholder Communication Strategy, detailed on the Project Administration Manual. Key activities in the strategy that are designed to support review, updating and dissemination of the RP include: (i) establishment, and regular consultation with, local focal points in all subproject areas; (ii) community meetings in parallel with detailed infrastructure design; (iii) individual consultations with potential/affected persons; and (iv) joint meetings between officials, potential/affected persons, project staff, and civil society/mass organizations on matters of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

65. It is the responsibilities of Commune and District authorities and the Ha Tinh PPC to help to resolve confusion, misunderstandings or problems about land acquisition, compensation rates, rehabilitation and relocation. To ensure that all grievances of those affected by any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and determination and payment of entitlements are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available, detailed procedures for hearing and redressing grievances, including appeal processes, will be made public through an effective public information campaign. The Grievance redress procedure shall also be made available in the project's Public Information Booklet.

66. Grievances related to any aspect of the project/subprojects will be handled through negotiation 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 PIU/EA.

67. Grievances redress mechanisms of the project will follow Article 138 Land Law 2003; Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13; Article 63 and Article 64 of Government Decree 84/2007/NĐ-CP; Clause 2, Article 40 of Decree 69/2009, and the regulation on grievance in Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012.

68. Where complaints about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management are settled for the first time by the People's Committees of rural districts, urban districts, provincial capitals or provincial towns, but the complainants disagree with the settlement decisions, they are entitled to initiate lawsuits at People's courts or continue to complain with the provincial/municipal People's Committees.

69. The statute of limitation for complaining about administrative decisions or administrative acts regarding land management will be ninety days (90) as from the date of receiving such administrative decisions or knowing about such administrative acts. In case the complainant is not able to appeal in accordance with the statute of limitations because of illness, natural disasters, sabotage, travel, distant learning or other objective obstacles, that time not included in the time limit for lodging.

70. According to Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 3 October 2012:

- i. Within 15 days from the decision to settle the complaint, those who are competent to settle the complaint are responsible for publication of decision on complaint settlement in one of the forms prescribed in Clause 2 of Article 41 of the Law on Complaints.
- ii. In case of publication of the decision at the meeting, the meeting participants must include the person who makes the decision to resolve the complaint; the complainant or his/her representatives; and concerned agencies, organizations and individuals. Before conducting the public meetings the person that is competent to settle complaints must send notice to the concerned agencies, organizations and individuals. The advance notice period should be three days in advance.
- iii. The notice of the decision on announcing settlement of complaints on the mass media is radio, television, print and electronic press. Persons who are competent to settle complaints are responsible for choosing the type of media to make the announcement. In case the agency or person who is competent to settle complaints has established an e-portal or electronic information page, it must be publicized on that e-portal or electronic information page. The number of times the decision is to be publicized on the radio is at least 2 times; on television at least 2 times; by print at least 2 times. If posting on the internet or on an electronic information page, it should be posted for at least 15 days from the date of notification.
- iv. When the decision is posted in offices of organizations that have resolved the complaints, decisions shall be posted for at least 15 days from the date of notification.

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

72. **First Stage: Commune People's Committee.** An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days (or 45 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (in remote and mountainous areas or complicated case, the complaint should be resolved within 45 or 60 days, respectively). The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

73. Upon issuance of the decision of the CPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days (45 days for mountainous area). If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

74. **Second Stage: District People's Committee.** Upon receipt of the complaint from the household, the DPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

75. Upon issuance of the decision of the DPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the PPC.

76. **Third Stage: Provincial People's Committee.** Upon receipt of the complaint from the affected household, the PPC will have 45 days (or 60 days for complicated case) and 60 days for remote and mountainous areas (or 70 days for complicated case) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints

77. Upon issuance of the decision of the PPC, the affected household can make an appeal within 30 days if they disagree. If the second decision has been issued and the affected household is still not satisfied with the decision, the affected household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days.

78. **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates.** Should the complainant file his/her case to the court and the court rules in favor of the complainant, then the PIU will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

79. The affected people will be provided with support and assistance by locally based organizations, in case they have limited capacity or in case they have questions or complaints.

80. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the project's grievance redress mechanism, the households have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) or through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator as outlined in the *Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism*.

81. The grievance redress mechanism will be continuously disseminated to people during project implementation. The project grievance procedure does not impede access to the court at any time.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

82. Monitoring and evaluation of the RP allows project owners to ensure smooth progress of the implementation of RP activities. Importantly, monitoring must also address the degree to which the resettlement activities have achieved their desired objectives, particularly where this involves the rehabilitation of AP's housing, livelihoods and lifestyles.

83. These monitoring objectives will be addressed through internal monitoring by the PCU and PIU with support from the national and international resettlement specialists. The number of severely affected persons identified during the IOL does not warrant the engagement of an external monitor. This will be reassessed at the time of detailed design.

84. The objective of internal monitoring and evaluation is to ensure that resettlement institutions are well-functioning during the course of project implementation, and that resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the entitlements and implementation schedule described in the updated RP. In this way, the protection of APs' interests and the schedule for civil works can be assured.

85. The primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with the MCST-based PCU safeguards officers and the PIU safeguards officer that will be appointed in the Ha Tinh PIU. MCST will be responsible for overseeing the formation, function, and activities of the PIU, and through quarterly monitoring reports to ADB, summarize progress and issues in implementing the RP. All monitoring data will be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. The quarterly progress reports will also include financial statements to verify disbursement of counterpart funds for resettlement. Examples of indicators that will be monitored regularly are shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Input Indicators	Staffing and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of project-dedicated staff in PCU and PIUs • Confirmation of establishment of each DRC • Number of DRC members and job function • Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording) • Trainings undertaken • Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labour
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds disbursed to APs in a timely manner (compensation for non-land assets, land acquisition and allowances) • Funds disbursed to develop relocation sites, improvement of land to make it productive; administration costs;
Process Indicators	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of PIB to all APs • Summary RP available in all districts • Translation of materials in ethnic minority villages and for individual minority APs in villages of other ethnicity • Number of focal points established • Number of consultations (meetings/individual) undertaken as scheduled in the RP and stakeholder communication plan • Grievances by type and resolution • Number of local-based organizations participating in project
Output Indicators	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of cultivated land acquired • Area of residential land acquired • Fishponds acquired
	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of private trees acquired • Number and type of government/community trees acquired • Number and type of crops acquired • Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number and amount of payment paid • Compensation payments made on time • Compensation payments according to agreed rates • Number of replacement businesses constructed by APs • Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land • Number of replacement land purchases completed • Number of land titles and land survey certificates issued • Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community buildings repaired or replaced • Number of seedlings supplied by type

11. BUDGET

86. The estimated resettlement budget is presented in Annex 1. The total cost of resettlement for both subproject sites in Ha Tinh is estimated at \$51,493 of which \$42,103 are direct costs, \$6,938 is the cost of implementation, and \$2,452 (5%) is allocated for contingency. The total cost

for Huong Tich Environmental Improvements is \$24,266 and the total cost for Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvements is \$27,227.

87. The Government of Viet Nam will cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement within the agreed implementation period. The budget will cover compensation costs, allowances and rehabilitation measures, administration costs, and contingency and will form part of the Government’s counterpart contribution. The Provincial Department of Finance will be responsible for the disbursement of funds. The Government will ensure timely provision of counterpart funds for resettlement to meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget estimates in order to satisfy resettlement requirements and objectives.

12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

88. The subproject will be implemented from 2015 to 2019. An indicative implementation schedule is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Indicative Implementation Schedule

Resettlement Plan Updating/Implementation Activities	Schedule
Consultations carry out DMS, socioeconomic surveys, and disclosure by subproject.	Quarter 3, Year 1
Approval of updated resettlement plans by Ha Tinh PPC and ADB	Quarter 4, Year 1
Implementation of updated resettlement plan actions.	Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, Year 2
Award of civil works contracts.	End of Quarter 2, Year 2
Internal monitoring.	Continuous
Clearance of acquired land.	Quarter 3, Year 2
Start of civil works.	Quarter 4, Year 2
Consultations	Continuous

Annex 1: Resettlement Budget

	Nguyen Du					Huong Tich				Total	
	Unit	Rate/unit	QTY	Amount (D)	Amount (\$)	Rate/unit	QTY	Amount (D)	Amount (USD)	Amount (D)	Amount (USD)
Structures											0
Kiosks				0	0	415,000	432 m2	179,280,000	8,537	179,280,000	8,537
Sub-total 3				0	0			179,280,000	8,537	179,280,000	8,537
Crops											0
Rice	m ²	2,500.0	7,480 m2	18,700,000	890	0.0	0	0	0	18,700,000	890
Sub-total 4				18,700,000	890			0	0	18,700,000	890
SUB-TOTAL REPLACEMENT COST I				18,700,000	890			179,280,000	8,537	197,980,000	9,428
Life stabilization for losing productive land											
Over 10% loss (100%) - 7 HH ^a	LS	10,800,000	34	367,200,000	17,486	5,400,000	0	0	0	367,200,000	17,486
Moving Allowance	no.	6,000,000	0	0	0	6,000,000	15	90,000,000	4,286	90,000,000	4,286
Support for Vocational Training (D 7,200 x 1.5 x Agriculture Land)	m ²	11,220	7,200	80,784,000	3,847	90,000	0	0	0	80,784,000	3,847
Temporary disruption; estimate two weeks	month	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	35	105,000,000	5,000	105,000,000	5,000
Special Assistance											
Poor HH or other vulnerable groups 30 kg x person x 3 months	APs	1,350,000	12	16,200,000	771	1,350,000	20	27,000,000	1,286	43,200,000	2,057
SUB-TOTAL ASSISTANCE II				464,184,000	22,104			222,000,000	10,571	686,184,000	32,675
SUB-TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (I +II)				482,884,000	22,994			401,280,000	19,109	884,164,000	42,103
Implementation											
Conduct DMS Survey/RCS		2,000	7,480	14,760,000	703	Lump Sum		30,000,000	1,429	44,760,000	2,131
Community consultations		5,000,000	3	15,000,000	714	5,000,000	3	15,000,000	714	30,000,000	1,429
Capacity building for implementation RP	Lump-sum			15,000,000	714			25,000,000	1,190	40,000,000	1,905
Monitoring	1.50%			7,243,260	345			6,019,200	287	13,262,460	632
Administrative Costs	2%			9,657,680	460			8,025,600	382	17,683,280	842
SUB-TOTAL IMPELEMENTATION				61,660,940	2,936			84,044,800	4002	145,705,740	6,938
Contingency	5%			27,227,247	1,297			24,266,240	1,156	51,493,487	2,452
TOTAL				571,772,187	\$27,227			509,591,040	\$24,266	1,081,363,227	\$51,493

A 34 APs * 24 mo * 30 kg/month * 15,000 D/kg = 367,200,000

Annex 2: List of Affected Persons and Household Size

Table A2.1 – Affected Households at Huong Tich

	Name	No. of HH members
1	Lê Công Chính	5
2	Nguyễn Đình Thiện	6
3	Nguyễn Đình Nam	3
4	Võ Thị Thuận	6
5	Đặng Phúc Cảnh	6
6	Võ Văn Hồng	5
7	Võ Nhân Tuy	7
8	Đặng Phúc Kỳ	5
9	Võ Thanh Nghị	5
10	Nguyễn Thị Hiên	7
11	Nguyễn Văn Lý	5
12	Nguyễn Văn Long	4
13	Nguyễn Biên Tập	4
14	Võ Văn Trường	5
15	Võ Văn Dũng	3
16	Nguyễn Thị Chương	3
17	Lê Viết Minh	5
18	Trần Thị Hạnh	6
19	Võ Ý	4
20	Đậu Bá Hải	5
21	Trần Quang Phúc	5
22	Phan Văn Gia	4
23	Trần Văn Tuấn	4
24	Bùi Đức Lượng	3
25	Nguyễn Huy Song	5
26	Hoàng Văn Thìn	7
27	Nguyễn Thanh Tân	5
28	Nguyễn Thuận	4
29	Võ Thành	7
30	Hoàng Công	6
31	Đặng Thị Chính	4
32	Nguyễn Thị Dung	5
33	Võ Thị Cúc	3
34	Võ Thị Hà	4
35	Võ Thị Xuân	6
	Total	171

Table A2.2 – Affected Persons at Nguyen Du

Head of Affected Household	Agricultural Land			
	Household Members	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)	%
Luong Thi Thao	4	1,350	1,350	100.0
Dang Thai Sy	7	880	880	100.0
Nguyen Thi Lien	3	900	900	100.0
TranThi Man	5	1,200	1,200	100.0
Nguyen Thi Ba	4	500	500	100.0
Vo Thi Thanh	6	1,050	1,050	100.0
Phan Van Hung	5	1,600	1,600	100.0
Total	34	7,480	7,480	

Figure A2.1 Photo of Consultations & Affected Land at Nguyen Du Site



Annex 3

Resettlement Plan Sample Public Information Booklet GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project Viet Nam Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

What is the GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project?

The proposed Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project will improve last mile tourism access and environmental infrastructure and provide capacity building support to promote inclusive tourism growth in the GMS corridors. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is implementing the project, with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

This Resettlement Plan concerns two subprojects in Ha Tinh (i) **Huong Tich Environmental Improvements** and the (ii) **Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Environmental Improvements**. The Inventory of Losses was conducted at both sites between 1 August 1 and 31 August 2013 to identify the impacts that the upgrading of both tourist sites would impact households and businesses.

The planned improvements at the Huong Tich tourist site require road widening that, while minimal, will impact about 3,600 trees. The trees are harvested by the Huong Linh Forest Protection Authority. Planned upgrades to footpaths and concrete platforms will impact 35 businesses of which 15 will relocate to newly constructed stalls at the site, and the remainder will experience temporary disruptions of their business. No households are severely affected.

The planned improvements to Nguyen Du Tourism Zone will require the acquisition of 7,480m² of paddy land currently used by 7 affected households (34 affected persons). The affected households will lose 100% of their productive land and so are all severely affected.

What will happen to the people losing assets and sources of livelihood?

Compensation will be paid at **replacement cost** in cash or in-kind (for example, land-for-land) for all assets affected, including sources of livelihood. Other forms of assistance will also be provided to households depending on the severity of project impacts.

What is “replacement cost”?

This is the amount needed to replace an affected asset without deductions for taxes or costs of transactions. Replacement costs relevant for this project are calculated as follows:

- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;

What are the key principles for helping affected households under the project?

- Avoid, if not minimize, land acquisition and relocation, and impacts on sources of livelihoods of people;
- Restore the standard of living of affected households;
- Replace and compensate lost assets at replacement cost, on top of providing allowances and income restoration support, as warranted;
- Inform and consult the affected households about the project, impacts, options for compensation and assistance, and grievance redress mechanism;
- Protect social/cultural institutions;
- Non-titled affected households (those who have no title to the land or customary rights) have rights to receive Project entitlements provided that they meet the cut-off date for eligibility;
- Identify and assist vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment, such as female-headed households with dependents, disabled household heads, households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, landless households, and ethnic minorities; and

- No demolition of assets/entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

Who are eligible to be compensated and assisted under the project?

All affected people, households, and institutions/organizations that satisfy the **cut-off date for eligibility** are eligible to be compensated and assisted under the project. The cut-off date coincides with the period the census of affected persons (regardless of tenure status) and the inventory of losses (IOL) that were concluded on 31 August 2013, to be validated and updated later during the detailed measurement survey (DMS). Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the IOL; or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to changes in project design.

What are the entitlements of affected households?

Project entitlements listed in Table 1 are based on the impacts identified during the census and IOL. The entitlements will be adjusted and updated, as needed to be consistent with the project resettlement policy, based on the results of the DMS, to reflect a more precise inventory and assessment of impacts on assets and on the people.

Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Productive land.	Lease holders AH = 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the impact on the total productive land is 10 % or more, <u>as a priority, assist in identifying replacement land of similar or better type, category and productive capacity of land within the area</u>. Transition allowance and job training to restore livelihood to the same level as before the project acquisition of the productive land. • Full replacement cost for non-land assets and investment on land to land user. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune People's Committee to identify replacement land for APs to lease to continue their rice paddy cultivation.
Residential/business land.	Lease holders / tenants AH = 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Affected households will be provided with</u> retail space equal in area, same type and category, with waived rent during construction and same rent as prior to construction for a period of two years. • Provision of temporary selling location when shop is not accessible • Moving allowance for transfer to new/temporary stalls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with APs on arrangement of stalls and retail locations as part of detail design.
Partially affected houses and shops and secondary structures.	Owners of affected structures whether tenants or owners of the land. 15 AH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for any structures owned by AHs that must be dismantled and cannot be reassembled in the same state (i) materials and labour, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or for salvageable materials (ii) materials transport, and (iii) cost of repair of the unaffected portion 	
Loss of business income during relocation, during dismantling/repair of affected portion, or during blocked access during period of construction.	Retail shop operators: Owners or Leaseholders/tenants Retail shop operators: Owners or Leaseholders/tenants AH = 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to the tax receipts/average reported monthly income pro-rated to the number of days of business disruption. • Transportation assistance, if needed • Waiver of rent for construction periods 	

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Vulnerable APs	Vulnerable APs such as poor households, or households headed by women, the elderly, or having disabled family members; and members of ethnic minorities. AH = 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional allowance of 3 months supply of rice per person in the household. Priority for participation in business training programs planned under Output 3. The PIU will ensure that contractors make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and vulnerable APs as labourers civil works (To be monitored by EA and ADB) 	Poor households determined as set by Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs poverty level, being average income of less than D 400,000 per month in rural areas and less than D 500,000 D urban areas.
Temporary use of land	Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail leaseholders will not pay any rent on land that is being used for construction Retail leaseholders that temporarily lose access to their shop due to by-pass route or other construction works will be entitled to Loss of Business Income entitlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Management Board (MB) will ensure that no rent is charged for retail space being used by contractors for construction. If such costs must be recouped from contractors, the MB will be responsible to recoup such costs.
Livelihood stabilization and income restoration	Severely Affected AHs due to loss of 10% or more of their total productive (Income-generating assets) AH = 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time cash transition assistance equivalent to 24 months of 30 kg rice/member Job training as part of income restoration program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

How are the grievances of affected persons (or households) heard and resolved?

An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint before any member of the Commune People's Committee (CPC), either through the Village Chief, a project staff, or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved person (or household) and will have 15 days to resolve the complaint. If the affected person (or household) is not satisfied with the action taken by CPC on his/her complaint, the aggrieved person (or household) may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the District People's Committee (DPC). The DPC has 15 days to resolve the case. If the affected person (or household) is not satisfied with the action taken by DPC on his/her complaint, the aggrieved person (or household) may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the Provincial People's Committee (PPC). The PPC has 15 days to resolve the case. If the affected person (or household) is not satisfied with the action taken by PPC on his/her complaint, the aggrieved person (or household) may bring the case to a court of law for adjudication. All legal and administrative costs incurred by an affected person/household and their representatives are to be covered by the project.

What is the tentative schedule for implementing resettlement?(2015 – 2019)

Resettlement Plan Updating/Implementation Activities	Schedule
Consultations carry out DMS, socioeconomic surveys, and disclosure by subproject.	Quarter 3, Year 1
Approval of updated resettlement plans by Ha Tinh PPC and ADB	Quarter 4, Year 1
Implementation of updated resettlement plan actions.	Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, Year 2
Award of civil works contracts.	End of Quarter 2, Year 2
Internal monitoring.	Continuous
Clearance of acquired land.	Quarter 3, Year 2
Start of civil works.	Quarter 4, Year 2
Consultations	Continuous

How can an affected person or household participate in the Project?

All affected persons or households are encouraged to participate in all consultation meetings and other project related activities in order to ensure that they are fully informed and consulted. Their active participation during the DMS and implementation of the Resettlement Plan will help MCST determine the appropriate measures to mitigate impacts, identify problems or potentials problems, and identify ways of responding expeditiously to solve any problems.

Where can affected households get additional information about resettlement related information?

The full RP, detailed project entitlements and compensation unit rates are available from the CPC, DPC, and PPC, and from the office of the Provincial Implementation Unit located at the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

Who might be contacted for any inquiries about the Project?

Mr. Tran Van Ngoi, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. Phone number:

Province, District, Commune PPC:

Asian Development Bank (Manila, Philippines)

Southeast Asia Department, Tel. +63-2-632-4444

Asian Development Bank, Viet Nam Resident Mission

Unit 701 - 706, Sun Red River Building, 23 Phan Chu Trinh Street
Hanoi, Viet Nam, Tel: 84 4 933 1374

Huong Tich Pagoda : key points from interviews with 35 affected households

Nguyen Du : key points from interviews with 7 affected households

- 35 business HHs will be affected in Huong Pagoda site; these HHs are affected temporarily during construction, and some kiosks may be able to continue selling during this time.
- For Nguyen Du, the total acquisition of agricultural land area is 7,480m². The HHs utilized the area for farming as the land was unused. This area is not very fertile and difficult for cultivation and production efficiency is not high; it is located in an urban area.
- Affected structure and trees, etc. will be compensated at the time of detailed measurement survey and according to present unit price of value of actual losses regulated by PPC.
- Some HHs do pay business tax (15 HHs inside the main pagoda yard), 20 other located along the access road up to pagoda and at two sides of yards have not paid rents and business tax.
- The specific compensation rate will be described in entitlements matrix.

Key issues and constraints related to LAR; how has resettlement impact been avoided/reduced.

The key issues recorded after the discussions on resettlement with APs or depth interviews with some representative HHs on status of applying and implementing resettlement policy at Huong Tich pagoda and Nguyen Du site are as follows:

- There is not big issues on compensation, support and resettlement during site clearance;
- To Huong Tich tourism site, almost all business HHs renting kiosks of Huong Tich management board will be arranged the new lots in case that construction site affects their business places; if they have to close their kiosks, stalls during construction, they will receive support. They will also take first priority in registration of new kiosk plots.
- The affected HHs in expected construction site of Nguyen Du square, who are currently renting land of Nghi Xuan town PC, committed to return land to the State when the works on that area start to construction. They won't require compensation for the plants and crops cultivated on that area, if they have prior announcement to arrange their farming plan.
- If there is any other agriculture land area located nearby available, the HHs requested to be arranged to continue farming to gain income from this resource.

Explanation of how people are affected by the subprojects

- There are two types of APs are affected by the subproject: (i) the business operating inside Huong Tich site and (ii) HHs cultivating land where Nguyenm Du Environmental Improvements are proposed in Nghi Xuan town;
- The APs want to be compensated for the affected kiosks/stalls/loss of income from farming in accordance with policy of PPC;
- Some HHs doing business in Huong Tich site is poor HHs cannot earn enough to afford rent of kiosks inside the site and therefore want this to be taken into consideration to receive support from the project to improve their business skills.

Focus Group Discussion with Huong Tich Pagoda and Nguyen Du Tourism Zone Management Authorities.

31 August 2013

Participants

1. Nguyen Huy Duc, Head of Huong Tich site management board
2. Vice-president of WU of Can Loc district, Ha Tinh province – Ms. Tran Thi Nguyet
3. Head of Department of Culture and Information of Can Loc district, Ha Tinh province – Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Hoai.
3. Chairman of Thien Loc, Tien Dien commune and Nghi Xuan town. The square proposed to be upgraded is located in Nghi Xuan town.
4. President of WU of Nghi Xuan district, Ha Tinh province: Ms. Nguyen Thi Xuan Hoa

PPTA Consultants presented information about the project including:

The PPTA consultants presented the following information:

- Proposed infrastructure improvements;
- Temporary and permanent resettlement impacts;
- Entitlement and compensation;
- Objectives of the census and Inventory of Losses and socio-economic surveys, and eligibility for compensation including the cut-off date,
- Need for active participation of the community
- Affected persons views on the subproject, its benefits, how to avoid impacts on structures and businesses and minimize environmental and resettlement impacts.

The following points were raised by participants:

1. Information about subproject

All leaders of upper authorities and WU of two districts have been informed about subproject and implementation plan through the meetings at district level. The head of Huong Tich site management board particularly was invited to the environmental public consultation meeting and directly welcome the international and local consultant teams to project site.

However, members have different understandings about details of subproject. Most of them mention construction items such as square, parking area, and sewers. The WU seems to have more information about the items but doesn't know the finally selected ones.

2. In your view, will this sub-project be beneficial for tourism development in this area?

In members' opinion, the subproject is generally expected to bring the benefits to local tourism development. Some quotes were:

"It will create more employment opportunities to the local people, facilitating economic development via tourism products sold and promote growth of tourism services and tourist-related goods trading" (said head of department of culture and information);

"The farmers can provide more products serving visitors including vegetables, handicrafts and souvenirs" (Head of Huong Tich site management board);

"This is an opportunity for construction of tourist infrastructure for which we have been waiting for a long time but cannot implement due to lack of fund" (Chairman of Thien Loc commune where Huong Tich site located);

"Upon completion, this is an opportunity for advertising image of Nguyen Du memorial square to everyone" (Chairman of Tien Dien commune);

"Upgrading and improvement of Nguyen Du memorial square will entirely complete the tour "Nghe An - Huong Tich – Cua Lo beach – Thien Cam beach" (chairman of Tien Dien commune).

According to reflects of chairman of Tien Dien commune, the visitors previously and presently often don't stay in destination of Nguyen Du and Huong Tich site because of lack of rest stops services and landscape. If the infrastructure is improved and the access roads become convenient, the number of visitors to the places of scenic beauty in two localities will obviously increase.

3. What people or groups of people will benefit from the SP? Why and How? How about the poor?

All people classes will benefit from the subproject, however, two following subjects will mostly benefit in opinion of president of WU of two districts, head of Huong Tich site and head of department of culture of Can Loc district:

- a. Local women: almost women stay working at local. If there is an investment project, it will bring a good opportunity of sustainable development for women:
 - + Number of visitors increased, creating employment opportunity for women in free time.
 - + Awareness of women changed when they have chances to participate to subproject's activities
 - + Living condition improved thanks to economic promotion.
 - b. Tourists
 - + Benefit from access roads and tracks cleaned and improved.
 - + Accommodation services improved, high quality public toilets.
- Head of Huong Tich site management board said "upgrading of pagoda site will also beneficial in forest protection work, because the fire trucks then can approach the site in case of fire".
 - The management board also benefit from the increased number of visitors.
 - The poor HHs benefit from increased demand on their agricultural products. Moreover, if they have places/kiosks in the tourist site, it will help them somehow in livelihoods. Besides, the tourist site itself is currently launching a fund encouraging the poor children in schooling, so if the number of visitors increases, this fund may be developed better.

However, in opinion of WU of Nghi Xuan town, the poor may not benefit so much from the subproject if the authority and management board won't have the proper policies which may comprises of offering kiosks to the poor, financing mechanism for HHs producing tourist products, or letting them launch the motorbike looking services in the tourist site.

4. Do you have concern about how this project will affect the community/ groups of households during construction?

The concerns concentrate on various aspects: Concern on the increased waste, on dust, disordered materials, or stop of trading due to construction activities. Specifically:

The Nguyen Du memorial square: The subproject is located near residential area. In the expected land area for square upgrading, some HHs are cultivating plants, therefore the construction will absolutely affect them. The construction period will generate dust, waste affecting village's living environment. To avoid risk of accidents, barriers and signage will be required.

Huong Tich subproject is located further from residential area will less impact on village's HHs (opinion of chairman of Thien Loc commune). However, it will make the waste volume increased during construction period. Impacts on environment are unavoidable, the shielding measures and compliance with environmental requirements are necessary (head of site management board).

5. Do you have concerns about how this project will affect the community/groups of households after construction?

*Head of Huong Tich site management board poses that the increased number of visitors upon subproject's completion will cause some negative influences such as criminal activities may happen more (stealing). The district is prepared to address these issues and the security force will pay attention to solve those problems.

*Vice-president of WU of Can Loc district poses that the consumption price may increase upon subproject's completion such as kiosk rents or visiting tickets.

*Some other ideas were that crime should not be an issue because Huong Tich is considered as a very sacred place that the criminals won't dare to come. And Nguyen Du memorial square is dedicated to the World Cultural Celebrity and likely a place for "refined" visitors, so the environment here seems to be cultured.

6. What are the most important things tourists should see in this area?

- The life and career of Nguyen Du,

- The famous works of Nguyen Du,
- Hometown of the poet,
- Take a boat trip on Lam River listening to Ca Tru music,
- Visit the grave of the great poet.

To the Huong Tich site:

- Study history of the pagoda;
- Enjoy the healthy environment and majestic mountain scene;
- Learn about the cultural belief and legends of the pagoda.

7. The things you would like to tell tourists not to do when they come to this area?

The most common opinion highlights that the visitors should respect general regulations and protect environment such as not littering, not disturbing the public security or breaking the regulations set by pagoda management board and local authority.

8. How would you generally describe this area/community's experience with tourists and how can this area/community gain more income from tourists?

The experience with tourists is generally positive. People poses that, coming of the visitors is the good opportunity to create more jobs and advertise image of local landscape.

In order to gain more income from tourist, in opinions of interviewees, needs to have the general solutions:

- 1) Diversify kinds of local plants and fruits to have various agricultural products.
- 2) Produce the souvenirs catching trend of customers; develop some outstanding handicrafts.
- 3) Lend HHs to help them develop the products providing to restaurants and tourist stalls.
- 4) Build the module of craft village of Tien Dien with traditional products such as knitting, aluminum and copper casting, carving for tourists to visit.
- 5) Invest in big-scale restaurants with accommodation service because there is currently not any.
- 6) Diversify the tourist activities such as boat racing on Lam River (which is the big river passing Nhu Xuan district) to attract tourists.
- 7) Advertise images of two tourist sites, call for investment of individuals and enterprises to complete the whole landscape.
- 8) The tourist servers need to have cultured behaviors and attitude to customers, avoid overcharging in order to contribute in creating a good image in their mind.
- 9) To the local authorities and tourist management agencies : should provide the following training to help people develop community-based tourism:
 - + Tourism expertise and skills
 - + Marketing
 - + Communication skill, selling skill and cooking skill to serve tourists.
 The groups should be trained include :
 - + Women trading in Huong Tich site. As informed by chairman of Thien Loc commune, 60% of people trading in the site are women.
 - + Other groups of women of communes
 - + Craft villages management units.
- 10) Should strengthen awareness on women's role in promoting community-based tourism, increase gender equality and consultation to women since beginning and designing the projects.
- 11) There should be a public consultation on community-based tourism, arrange actual module visiting trips. The tourism sector personnel needs to analyze the practical situation of local women, consult them and build ideas, make plan and research for the fund supporting community-based tourism.

