

**Supplemental
Resettlement Work Plan (RWP)
for
Expanded Area of Area 2-1
of
Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)**

February 2018

Yangon Region Government

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List of Abbreviations

Acronyms

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ALS | Ah Lwan Sut (village) |
| AMTD | Aye Mya Thidar (ward) |
| COD | Cut-off Date |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DHSHD | Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development*1 |
| DUHD | Department of Urban and Housing Development |
| DMS | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| GAD | General Administration Department |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| HH | Household |
| IRP | Income Restoration Program |
| IRPIC | Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| MJTD | Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development Ltd. |
| MOC | Ministry of Construction |
| MOECAF | Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry*2 |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| M/P | Master Plan |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| OP | World Bank Operational Policy |
| PAHs | Project Affected Households |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| PCM | Public Consultation Meeting |
| RIC | Relocation Implementation Committee |
| RWP | Resettlement Work Plan |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zone |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SLRD | Settlement and Land Record Department |
| SP | Shwe Pyauk (village) |
| TCMP | Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedure |
| TKDC | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Development Company |
| TSMC | Thilawa SEZ Management Committee |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| YRG | Yangon Region Government |
| WB | The World Bank |

*1 Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development (DHSHD) of Ministry of Construction (MOC) changed to Department of Urban and Housing Development (DUHD) in April 2016.

*2 Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) changed to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation in April 2016.

Acronyms

| | |
|---|--|
| Project Affected Persons (or Households) | Persons (or households) affected by the development of about 10 ha Development Area (Expanded Area of Area 2-1) of Zone B of Thilawa SEZ. |
| Cut-Off Date (COD) | The cut-off date is the date when the project is formally declared by the relevant authorities to stakeholders. Generally, the cut-off date is the date when census begins. Persons who occupy the project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for resettlement assistance. |
| Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) | The detailed survey of affected assets in order to examine impact to be caused due to project implementation. |
| Entitlement | Range of assistance measures including: i) assistance for loss of assets, loss of income sources, and relocation, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups, and iii) special arrangement of resettlement site and income restoration program, in accordance with the nature of loss, to restore their economic and social base. |
| Relocation | Physical displacement from the original location to the relocation site and economic displacement. |
| Replacement Cost | For land and assets, replacement cost is generally defined as the cost which is sufficient to replace assets without considering depreciation, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement, such as the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. Specifically, for houses and other structures, replacement cost is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. |
| Resettlement | Settlement of the displaced persons at the resettlement site, and economic and social activities to restore their livelihood including award of assistance and income restoration activities. |
| Vulnerable Groups | Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from relocation effects. A household headed by a woman, a household including a member of the disabled person or the elderly (61 years old and over), a household below poverty line, or a household with a pregnant woman at the time of resettlement are regarded as vulnerable households. |

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Under the current administration which was established in November 2011, the Myanmar government has given priority to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a key factor in the development of the nation. In particular, the Government expects Thilawa, Dawei, and Kyaukphyu Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to play an important role in economic development and in generating job opportunities for the Myanmar people. Since November 2013, Thilawa SEZ, which covers approximately 2,400 ha, has started development in the three SEZ. Because the development area is too large to develop all at once, the area is planned to be developed in incremental steps. At first, Zone A consisting of approximately 400 ha of Thilawa SEZ was developed as a priority area and officially opened to operate in September 2015.

Following the Zone A development, Zone B is now in the planning and/or development stage. Currently Zone B Phase 1 (about 100 ha), which covers parts of Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East, is being developed. In addition, the development of Zone B Phase 2 (about 70 ha), which also covers parts of Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East, has just started. Now, next development area, which covers remaining part of Area 2-1 and some expanded area of Area 2-1, is planned. Thus, it is required to prepare the Supplemental Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) covering the expanded area of Area 2-1 (the Expanded Area) which is not covered by existing RWP of Area 2-1.

1.2 Location of the Expanded Area of Area 2-1

Figure 2-1 shows provisional boundary of the Expanded Area as of the end of December 2017 which is approximately 10 ha. The boundary is being fine-tuned through the land development plan and field measurement by the National Survey Team.

CHAPTER 2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RELOCATION SCOPE

2.1 Outline of the Expanded Area

It is planned that Area 2-1 is slightly expanded with adding about 10 ha of land. The Expanded Area consists of 4 sub-areas. Areas and locations of respective sub-areas are shown in Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1.

This table shows the demarcated area to be developed as the Expanded Area. If a land plot is partially affected by development of the Expanded Area, this RWP is also applicable for the partially affected land plots, and those who own, live or use the fully or partially affected land plots are considered as PAHs of the Expanded Area, unless they were compensated in the past land acquisition procedure (e.g. Area 2-1).

Table 2-1 Areas and Locations of Sub-Areas

| Sub-Area No. | Area (ha) | Location |
|--------------|-----------|---|
| No. 1 | 0.8 | Northern side of the original Area 2-1 and along the discharging creek. |
| No. 2 | 1.2 | Northwest side of the original Area 2-1 |
| No. 3 | 0.7 | Northwest side of the original Area 2-1 |
| No. 4 | 6.8 | Southwest side of the original Area 2-1 |
| Total | 9.5 | - |

Note: 1. The Expanded Area partially includes land plots which were already acquired under the RWP for Area 2-1 but fall in both Area 2-1 and the Expanded Area of Area 2-1.

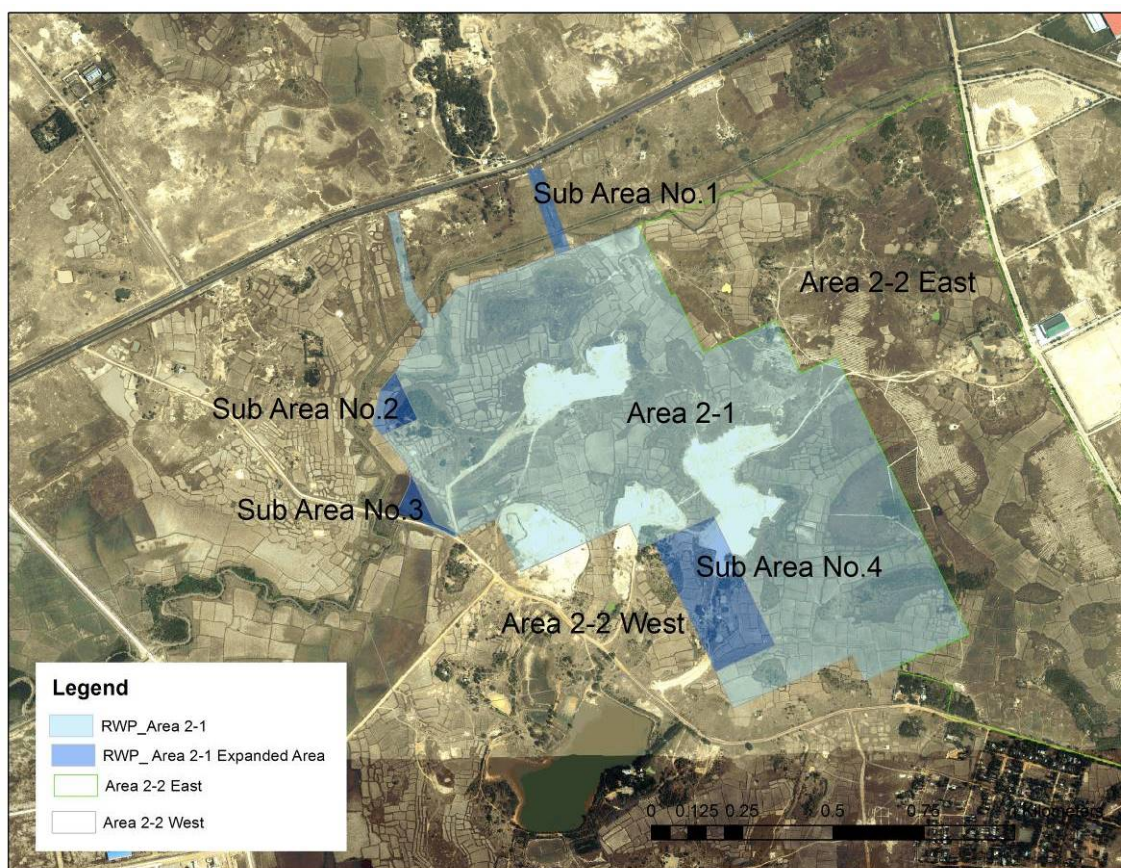


Figure 2-1 Expanded Area of Area 2-1

2.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Relocation

1) Sub-Area No. 1

About 0.8 ha of land including both farm and garden land with 3 identified landowners may be acquired. In this sub-area, there are 2 PAHs to be resettled and one of them cultivates crops.

2) Sub-Areas No. 2 and No. 3

Since land for these sub-areas was already acquired and residents were relocated under procedure of the original Area 2-1, these PAHs (landowners and residents) are not regarded as the PAHs for these expanded sub-areas. In addition, there are no cultivators and residents in these sub-areas.

3) Sub-Area No. 4

About 6.8 ha of land including both farm and garden land with 4 landowners may be acquired. One of these landowners resides and cultivates crops. There are additional 5 PAHs who reside and are necessary to be relocated.

Based on sub-areas and whether they are landowners, residents, and/or cultivators, the PAHs are fallen into four groups: Groups A, B, C under Sub-Area No. 1 and Groups A, B, D under Sub-Area No. 4 as seen in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Group and Number of PAHs/PAPs

| Sub-Area | Group | Criteria | | | No. of PAH | No. of PAP |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Landowner | Resident | Cultivator | | |
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A | ○ | × | × | 3 | 15 |
| | B | × | ○ | × | 1 | 2 |
| | C | × | ○ | ○ | 1 | 3 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A | ○ | × | × | 3 | 12 |
| | B | × | ○ | × | 5 | 13 |
| | D | ○ | ○ | ○ | 1 | 5 |

Legend O: yes to the criteria, X: no to the criteria

CHAPTER 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Survey on PAHs/PAPs

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to supplement socio-economic data/information and to confirm assets of PAHs/PAPs for the 2,000 ha Development Area was conducted in June – August 2014, May – October 2015, and December 2016. The survey was conducted with four parties measurement jointly consisting of household head, Township representatives, Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSMC) representative and survey team.

3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of PAHs/PAPs

Numbers of PAHs and PAPs to be affected by development of the Expanded Area are 14 and 50 respectively. These PAHs have been divided into four groups: Groups A, B, C under Sub-Area No. 1 and Groups A, B, D under Sub-Area No. 4 (see Table 2-1).

(1) Profile of Project Affected Households

Demographic profile of PAHs is outlined in Tables 3-1 to 3-3.

Table 3-1 Ethnicity of PAHs

Unit: Household

| Sub-Area | Group | Burmese | Hindu ¹ | Nepali | Total |
|----------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | B | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | D | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 13 | 0 | 1 | 14 |

Note: 1. This is the term commonly used in Myanmar to refer to people of Indian origin.

Table 3-2 Religion of PAHs

Unit: Household

| Sub-Area | Group | Buddhist | Hindu | Other | Total |
|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | B | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | D | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |

Table 3-3 Literacy of PAHs

Unit: Household

| Sub-Area | Group | Not able to speak, read and write | Able to speak, but not to read and write | Able to speak, but read and write little | Speak, read and write fluently | Total |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | B | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 0 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 14 |

Note:1. Literacy rate was calculated at 85.7% by the number of persons who answered Yes to “Able to speak, but read and write little” and “Speak, read and write fluently”.

The literacy rate in Myanmar is 93.1%¹. The literacy rate of household heads of PAHs (85.7%) is slightly lower than the national average.

(2) Inventory of Assets of PAHs (Livestock, Crops, Trees and Movable Assets)

The number of large-size livestock raised by PAHs for different purposes is shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Type and Number of Large Size Livestock (Cow and Buffalo) Raised by PAHs

Unit: Number

| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | Milk | Agriculture | Meat | Other ¹ | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C (1) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | B (5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | D (1) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total (14) | | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 13 |

Note: 1. “Other” includes ‘2 cows were too young to decide for purposes of their usage’ for Group C of Sub-Area No.1.

The number and type of small-size livestock raised by PAHs is shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Type and Number of Small Size Livestock Raised by PAHs

Unit: Number

| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | Chicken | Duck | Pig | Goat |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C (1) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (5) | 82 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | D (1) | 100 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (14) | | 184 | 26 | 0 | 5 |

¹ Adult literacy rate in 2015 in Myanmar, according to UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

The yield of rice, type and amount of crops and trees cultivated/planted by PAHs in the target area² are presented in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Rice yield, Type and Amount of Vegetable and Tree Grown by PAHs

| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | Rice Yield ¹ (basket) | Vegetable ² | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Bean (plant) | Betel Leaf (plant) | Roselle (row) | Water Cress (row) | Indian Wormwood (plant) |
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | C (1) | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (5) | 0 | 0 | 8,000 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| | D (1) | 420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (14) | | 470 | 0 | 8,000 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | | Fruits/Tree ³ | | | | |
| | | | Guava (tree) | Mango (tree) | Banana (tree) | Coconuts (tree) | Drumstick (tree) |
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C (1) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (5) | 0 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | D (1) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (14) | | 1 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | | Fruits/Tree ³ | | | | |
| | | | Tamarind (tree) | Papaya (tree) | Bamboo (group) | Malaysia Gum Tree (tree) | |
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | C (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | | |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | B (5) | 1 | 1 | 90 | 1,000 | | |
| | D (1) | 0 | 0 | 75 | 1,500 | | |
| Total (14) | | 1 | 1 | 165 | 2,520 | | |

Note: 1. Annual yield of rice based on the results of DMS. 3 PAHs cultivate rice in the target area.

2. The amount of vegetable is based on the results of DMS. 5 PAHs cultivate vegetables in the target area.

3. The amounts of trees and fruits are based on the results of DMS. 3 PAHs plant trees/fruits in the target area.

4. One PAH of Sub-Area No.4/Group A cultivates rice (780 basket/year), Betel (2,000 plants), and has Mango (8 trees), Guava (11 trees), Banana (20 trees), Coconuts (2 trees), Drumstick (2 trees), and Bamboo (220 groups), in other area which were already compensated.

Inventory of movable assets of PAHs is summarized per PAH group as shown in Tables 3-7 and Table 3-8. Most of the movable assets can be relocated or used even after resettlement.

² Since the Expanded Area was not determined at the time of DMS, information of some PAHs on cultivation in the target area is not fully covered by DMS.

Table 3-7 Movable Assets of PAHs (1)

Unit: Number

| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | Electric Fan | Fridge | Inverter | Small Generator | Battery | Air-con | Car | Bicycle | Motor-cycle |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | C (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | B (5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | D (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total (14) | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 |

Table 3-8 Movable Assets of PAHs (2)

Unit: Number

| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | Gondow | Water Pump | Mobile Phone | TV | VCD/Cassette | Solar Panel | Bobbin Machine | Land-line | Sky Net |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B (5) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | D (1) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (14) | | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(3) Impacts on Livelihood and Income Sources

(3-1) Income Source

The main income source of household heads is shown in Table 3-9. Paddy farming is the most common source of income among household heads, followed by vegetable/fruits farming.

Table 3-9 Main Income Source of Household Head

Unit: Person

| Sub-Area | Group | Paddy Farmer | Vegetable/Fruits Farmer | Odd Job Worker | Wage Worker | Self-Employment | Other ¹ | No Income ² | Total |
|----------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | B | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | D | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 |

Note: 1. Other includes 'No answer from a PAH of No. 1 Group A'.

2. They include dependents (their ages were 68, 75 for No.4 Group A).

Excluding household heads, the number of PAPs is 36. Out of those, 25 are working age (between 18 and 64)³. Main income source of these working age PAPs is presented in Table 3-10.

³ Ages at the time of the surveys are used.

Table 3-10 Main Income Source of Other Working Family Members

Unit: Person

| Sub-Area | Group | Paddy Farmer | Vegetable /Fruits ¹ Farmer | Odd Job Worker | Wage Worker | Gov't Staff | Self-Employment | No Income ² | Total ³ |
|----------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| | B | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | D | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 24 |

Note: 1. One PAP in No.1- Group B cultivates flower.

2. They are helping parent business, housekeepers, dependents, and students.

3. No answer from a PAH of No. 1 Group A.

(3-2) Household Income⁴

The average and median annual income of PAHs is 5,412,000 Kyats/year and 4,370,000 Kyats/year, respectively as shown in Table 3-11. Landowner PAHs have higher income in general compared with landless PAHs.

On a per capita basis, the figure is equivalent to 1,584,000 Kyat per year. This is about 4.4% higher than the national per capita Gross National Income (GNI) in Myanmar of 1,517,000 Kyats per year⁵.

Table 3-11 Annual Income of PAHs¹

Unit: Kyats/year

| Sub- Area | Group (No. of HH) ² | Average | Median |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (1) | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| | B (1) | 1,650,000 | 1,650,000 |
| | C (1) | 960,000 | 960,000 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 7,067,000 | 7,200,000 |
| | B (5) | 2,827,000 | 2,595,000 |
| | D (1) | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Landowner (5) | | 9,640,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Landless (7) | | 2,392,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Total (12) | | 5,412,000 | 4,370,000 |

Note: 1. Figures on incomes were obtained from their self-reports during the DMS without verification.

2. 2 PAHs in Group A of Sub-Area No.1 did not answer the questions about their income.

3. Since only one PAH each in Group B & C for No.1 and Group D for No.4, the average and the median values are calculated as the same.

(3-3) Household Expenditure

The annual expenditure and breakdown of expenditure per major items are presented in Table 3-12 and Table 3-13.

⁴ Regarding figures used for sections of "Household Income" and "Household Expenditure", those in hundreds digit are rounded.

⁵ According to World Development Indicators database of the World Bank, the GNI per capita in Myanmar in 2015 is USD1,280. The exchange rate of 1 USD = 1,185.62 Kyats is used.

Table 3-12 Average and Median of Annual Expenditure¹

Unit: Kyats/year

| Sub- Area | Group (No. of HH) ² | Average | Median |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (2) | 20,790,000 | 20,790,000 |
| | B (1) | 2,164,000 | 2,164,000 |
| | C (1) | 3,732,000 | 3,732,000 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 37,080,000 | 16,620,000 |
| | B (5) | 5,301,000 | 5,586,000 |
| | D (1) | 23,916,000 | 23,916,000 |
| Landowner PAHs (6) | | 29,456,000 | 20,268,000 |
| Landless PAHs (7) | | 4,629,000 | 3,732,000 |
| All Category (13) | | 16,087,000 | 8,388,000 |

Note: 1. Figures on expenditure were obtained from their self-reports during the DMS without verification.

2. One PAH in Group A of Sub-Area No.1 did not answer this question, and hence, the total number of PAHs for this question is 13.

Table 3-13 Average Annual Expenditure of Major Items

Unit: %

| Sub- Area | Group (No. of HH) ¹ | Food | Health | Education | Transportation | Other ² |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (2) | 10.1 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 68.3 |
| | B (1) | 61.0 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.5 |
| | C (1) | 32.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 55.0 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 30.0 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 3.1 |
| | B (5) | 27.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 66.7 |
| | D (1) | 9.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.5 |
| Landowner PAHs (6) | | 22.5 | 28.7 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 30.2 |
| Landless PAHs (7) | | 30.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 62.2 |
| Average of All PAHs (13) | | 23.7 | 24.7 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 35.1 |

Note: 1. One PAH in Group A of Sub-Area No.1 did not answer this question, and hence, the total number of PAHs for this question is 13.

2. Other includes the cost for running business and investment for agriculture (e.g. purchase of goods, cost of labor and livestock breeding).

(4) Vulnerable Households

Since there is no official definition of vulnerable groups in Myanmar, this RWP defines a household headed by woman, disabled person or elderly person (61 years old and over), a household including a disabled person or a household below the poverty line⁶ or a household with a pregnant woman at the time of relocation as vulnerable households by referring international practices as also defined in the Framework. Table 3-14 outlines vulnerable households for the Expanded Area by category of vulnerability. 62.5% of the vulnerable households (5 out of total 8) are PAHs to be relocated, and as such the vulnerability as defined in this RWP does not necessarily correspond to economic hardship.

⁶ Based on Poverty Profile in June 2011, which define Poverty Line of 2010 as 376,151 Kyats per adult per year. The study is the result of Integrated Household Living Conditions and Survey in Myanmar (2009-2010) conducted by UNDP, UNICEF, SIDA and Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. Since there is no authoritative update on poverty line in Myanmar, this RWP uses 376,151 Kyats per adult equivalent per year as the poverty line.

Table 3-14 Summary of Vulnerable Households

| Sub-Area | Group (No. of HH) | Headed by woman | Headed by elderly¹ | Headed by disabled | Below Poverty Line income² | HH with a disabled member³ | Total Vulnerable households⁴ |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Sub-Area No. 1 | A (3) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | B (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Area No. 4 | A (3) | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | B (5) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | D (1) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total (14) | | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |

Note: 1. Ages at the time of DMS are used. Actual ages should be considered at the time of relocation.

2. Since 2 PAHs in Group A of Sub-Area No. 1 did not answer their annual income, whether they are below poverty line was not able to be clarified.

3. Members with illness are included. Whether they are disabled or not depends of level of their illnesses which should be confirmed at the time of relocation. Also, whether there are pregnant women or not should be considered at the time of relocation.

4. The total number of vulnerable households does not match to the sum of each category because several PAHs fall under more than one category.

CHAPTER 4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Relevant Laws and Regulations in Myanmar

There is no law that governs the whole procedures of land acquisition and resettlement in a comprehensive manner in Myanmar. The Land Acquisition Act, enacted in 1894, is still the legal basis for land acquisition in current Myanmar. The Land Nationalization Act 1953 which was repealed by the Farmland Law 2012, determines nationalization of farmlands and procedures for conversion of farmlands to other purposes (La Na 39). The land acquisition for Thilawa SEZ development area has been mainly done in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the Farmland Law 2012. Resettlement related issues are described in some other existing laws and regulations including the Special Economic Zone Law 2014⁷. In most of the cases; however, details such as procedures and conditions related to resettlement issues are yet to be determined.

In the meantime, Chapter II Section 7 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (EIA Procedure), issued as Notification No.618/2015 dated 29 December, 2015, under the Environmental Conservation Law enacted on 30 March, 2012, prescribes that “Projects that involve involuntary resettlement shall comply with specific procedures separately issued by the responsible ministries. Prior to the issuance of any such specific procedures, all such projects shall adhere to international good practices (as accepted by international financial institutions including WB and ADB) on involuntary resettlement”. Table 4-1 shows relevant Myanmar laws and regulations for land acquisition and resettlement which are applicable to lower Myanmar where the Thilawa SEZ development area is located.

Table 4-1 Major Laws for Land Acquisition/ Resettlement

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmland Law, 2012• Farmland Rules, 2012• Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law, 2012• Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Rules, 2012• Special Economic Zone Law 2014• Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 2008• Transfer of Immovable Property Restriction Law, 1987• The Law Amending the Disposal of Tenancies Law, 1965• The Lower Burma Town and Village Land Act, 1899• Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Amended by the Government of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Orders, 1937 and Burma Act 27, 1940• The Land and Revenue Act 1876 (Amended in 1945 (Burma Act No 12), 1946 (Burma Act No 64), and 1947 (Burma Act No 6)• The Lower Burma Land Revenue Manual, 1876• Development Committee Law, 1993• Directions of Central Land Committee• Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015 |
|--|

Source: Prepared based on “Guidance Note on Land Issues Myanmar” UNHCR, UN-HABITAT

⁷ Article 80 (b) stipulates that “the developer or the investors shall, to relocate the persons so as not to lower their original standard of living, to fulfill the fundamental needs and for facilitating such works, coordinate and carry out with the relevant Management Committee as may be necessary”

The RWP has been prepared in accordance with JICA Guidelines which cite WB Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12 Annex A as a benchmark.

4.2 International Practices on Relocation and Resettlement

Most international funding organizations and donors have developed policies and guidelines for environmental social considerations including relocation and resettlement occurring in development projects. In principle, international practices on relocation and resettlement are conducted based on these policies and guidelines. Major policies and guidelines applicable to relocation and resettlement are listed below:

- (1) World Bank (WB) Safeguard Policy: Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)
- (2) JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, April, 2010 (JICA Guidelines)
- (3) Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy: Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS)

4.3 JICA Policies on Relocation and Resettlement

JICA has policies on relocation, which are stipulated in JICA Guidelines. The key principles of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement as articulated in Annex 1 Section 7, are summarized below:

- a) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- b) When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- c) People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or involve losses must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- d) Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
- e) Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- f) For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan includes elements laid out in the WB Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
- g) In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be prompted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- h) Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

In addition to the above policies, JICA also applies the following policies stipulated in WB OP 4.12.

- a) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefit.
- b) Eligibility of benefits cover the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets, and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
- c) Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- d) Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- e) Particular attention must be paid to the needs of vulnerable people among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- f) For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

Measures taken to meet above requirements are summarized in Table 4-2 below and additional explanations are provided in relevant chapters of this RWP.

4.4 Gap Analysis and Gap Filling Measures

Section 7 of the EIA Procedure requires that international good practices be adhered to in the project involving involuntary resettlement. As such, there is no gap between national laws in Myanmar and international good practices. However, the EIA Procedure does not include detailed procedures in terms of how such requirements can be achieved. Table 4.2 shows the comparison between the Government's laws/regulations (excluding EIA Procedure) and JICA Guidelines and measures taken in this project.

Therefore, it is considered the Project also complies the EIA Procedure if the Project complies requirements of JICA Guidelines to fill the gap since JICA Guidelines require that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies and refer to Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

Table 4-2 Comparison between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws in Myanmar | Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines | Measures to Fill Gaps |
|-----|---|-----------------|---|--|
| 1. | Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA Guidelines: JICA GL) | Not applicable | There is no regulation which mentions or requests to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood means. | The project examined alternatives to avoid or minimize resettlement impact in earlier phases of the project preparation. |
| 2. | When population | Compensation or | There is no difference. | - |

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws in Myanmar | Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines | Measures to Fill Gaps |
|-----|---|--|---|---|
| | displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL) | indemnity is provided for farmland acquisition for the interest of the State or public. (Farmland Law (2012) Art. 26, Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 64) | | |
| 3. | People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL) | Damages to standing crops/trees, lands, movable/immovable properties, relocation cost, economic activities are requested to compensate. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art. 23, Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 67) | There is no stipulation of improving or at least restoring living standard, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels in the Myanmar legal framework. | Assistance for improving or restoring livelihood at least to pre-project level is provided through IRP as well as provision of various forms of allowances. The progress of IRP will be monitored periodically. |
| 4. | Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL) | Land: Market-value compensation (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art.9, 23 (1) and 23(2)) Crops: Compensation at three times of the value calculated based on the average production of crops in the current market price of that area is provided. (Farmland Rules (2012) Art. 67) | Land: Partial gap since the act lacks standard methodology in determining compensation, though it requires considering the market value. Additionally, there would be a gap between the market value and full replacement cost. Crops: There is no significant difference. | In addition to official land compensation as determined by YRG, additional assistance is provided by the project implementation body to ensure that the total compensation is full replacement cost. |
| 5. | Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL) | When compensation is not paid on or before land acquisition, compensation amount awarded with interest rate must be paid. | There is no clear indication about timing of compensation payment in the Myanmar legal framework. | YRG has decided to provide compensation and assistance prior to displacement. Land compensation will also be provided before the land is acquired. |
| 6. | For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL) | Not applicable | There is no regulation which mentions or requests to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood means. | RWP is prepared in consultation with PAPs and will be disclosed to the public. |

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws in Myanmar | Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines | Measures to Fill Gaps |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| 7. | In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL) | Not applicable | There is no regulation requesting to organize consultations with PAPs during the preparation of RWP. | Two formal Public Consultation Meetings (PCM) are organized during the preparation of RWP with at least one-week advance notice to PAHs. In addition, follow-up and other meetings are held regarding more specific topics depending on the needs of PAHs. |
| 8. | When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL) | Not applicable | There is no regulation requesting to organize consultations with PAPs. | Consultations with PAPs have been held in Myanmar and with Myanmar language handouts with easily understandable pictures and maps. |
| 9. | Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL) | Not applicable | There is no regulation requesting participation of PAPs into planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plans. | PAPs were informed of the PCM at least one week before the meeting. Representatives of PAPs also participate in RIC and IRPIC. |
| 10. | Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL) | 1) Notice of compensation amount to PAPs directly: appeal to the court within 6 weeks from the date of compensation award 2) Notice of compensation amount to representatives of PAPs: i) within 6 weeks of receipt of compensation notice, or ii) within 6 months from the date of compensation award, whichever period shall be first expired (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Art. 18) | The procedure of grievance in the Myanmar context is direct settlement at the court, which is not necessarily easy or accessible to PAPs. | An integrated procedure for grievance redress was established by TSMC and MJTD in November 2017 to cover not only RWP and IRP, but also concerns and complaints for stakeholders on all the activities related to the Thilawa SEZ, as Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedure (TCMP). More details are available in Chapter 10. |
| 11. | Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, | A notification of land acquisition or public purposes is published in the Gazette, which is also published at the convenient place in the concerned municipality. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 4) | There is no specific description of identifying affected people as early as possible in the national law. | Census was initially conducted at the preliminary delineated boundary in April 2013, and the cut-off date was declared on April 4th, 2013. Supplemental survey was conducted to the final boundary in May 2014 to |

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws in Myanmar | Gaps Between Laws in Myanmar and JICA Guidelines | Measures to Fill Gaps |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| | asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6) | | | September 2015 for identifying number of affected households as well as their socio-economic condition. Also, additional survey has been undertaken to identify new landowners who are not listed in the SLRD list. |
| 12. | Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para. 15) | Occupiers/stakeholders of lands to be acquired are explained about acquisition and claims to compensations. (Land Acquisition Act (1894) Article 9) | Detailed procedures as well as eligibility criteria are not clearly defined. Also there is no specific indication about displaced persons without titles. | The project establishes eligibility for assistance to all households whose income sources or assets are confirmed as affected due to project implementation. |
| 13. | Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para. 11) | Not Applicable | There is no regulation requiring to give preference to land-based resettlement strategies. | The possibility of land-for-land compensation was explored by YRG which concluded the option not viable. |
| 14. | Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6) | Not Applicable | SEZ law 2014 requires investors to relocate the persons so as not to lower their original standard of living (Art.80 b). | Support for the transition period is provided through IRP and other related activities. The details are presented in Chapter 7. |
| 15. | Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8) | Not Applicable | There is no regulation stipulating to provide particular attention to the vulnerable groups. | Additional support for the vulnerable groups is provided as discussed in Chapter 5. |

CHAPTER 5 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PACKAGE FOR THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)

5.1 Eligibility of Compensation and Assistance Package

Cut-off date (COD) is the day to determine eligibility for entitlement of compensation and/or assistance. Persons (or households) living or performing income generation activities inside the area of Thilawa SEZ on COD are eligible for compensation and/or assistance package⁸. The principles of eligibility for the compensation and/or assistance package are shown below:

- (1) Households living inside the Expanded Area of Area 2-1 on the day of COD.
- (2) Households occupying some area inside the Expanded Area of Area 2-1 on the day of COD by doing income generation activities or holding structures though living outside the Expanded Area.
- (3) Households whose land is under the official land acquisition procedure.

Actually, three official notices were issued as follows: (i) banning of rice farming activities inside the Thilawa SEZ development area in August 2012, (ii) termination of supply of irrigation water or summer cropping in December 2012, and (iii) eviction from the Thilawa SEZ development area in January 2013. In accordance with or due to these notices, some households have already moved out from the area while some households remained and/or kept agriculture activities inside the area. YRG considers the necessity to assist these households already moved from the area due to the three official notices the same as household identified on COD from the view of fairness.

COD is normally the day that census begins according to World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12. Based on this concept, COD for entire Thilawa SEZ development area (approximately 2,400 ha) was declared on 4 April 2013 which is the first day of the April Census. COD was announced formally by YRG through notice boards in public areas. The delineated area of Thilawa SEZ development has been also disseminated to the public in order to avoid influx of population into the area. Those persons who are occupying the area after COD are not eligible for the assistance. However, various households/peoples encroached into the 2000 ha Development Area after COD and some of them were difficult to be distinguished from the eligible households. In addition, some households surveyed at the April Census constructed new structures or divided a paddy field into a few small portions. Under these circumstances, confirmation of eligibility was exercised from March 2015 to September 2015: (i) by disclosing the lists of eligible households which were prepared based on the DMS results to hear opinions from the public, and (ii) by holding a series of village meetings (inquiry sessions) among concerned households, TSMC, village authorities and a civil society group from each village.

As a result of the above exercises, eligible households/peoples were confirmed on the ground.

⁸ Persons/households doing income generation activities inside the project area but living outside the project area is also eligible for assistance according to OP4.12.

5.2 Principle of Compensation and Assistance Package

5.2.1 Land Compensation

Since the Expanded Area is the project area where land acquisition procedure was not conducted in 1997, there are some more eligible households that were not included in the DMS, namely entitled households who are recorded in the list of Settlement and Land Record Department (SLRD), do not live in the land plot and could not be identified on the ground. These entitled households will be separately examined by YGR/Southern District through the official land acquisition process etc. and entitled to the compensation and/or assistance package based on the entitlement matrix in the RWP.

5.2.2 Contents of Assistance Package

Physical and economic displacement may bring life-change to PAPs to some extent, and such changes need to restore at least to the pre-displacement level. In order to achieve this objective, physical and economic displacement will be supported by a combination of: i) assistance for loss of assets, income sources (livelihoods) and relocation, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups, and iii) special arrangement (arrangement of resettlement site and income restoration program (IRP) for applicable PAHs/PAPs) as shown in Figure 5-1.

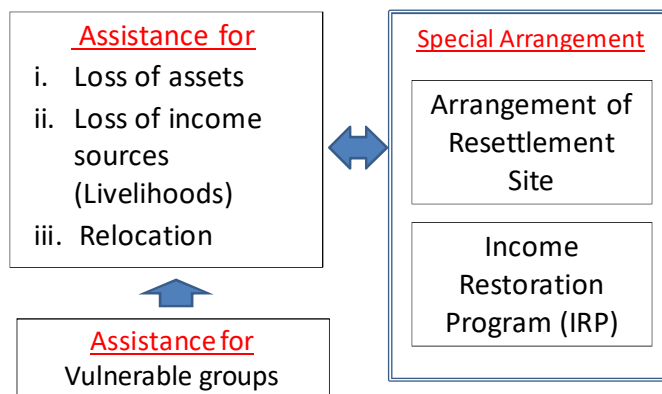


Figure 5-1 Overall Framework of Compensation and/or Assistance Package

(1) Assistance for loss of assets, income sources (livelihoods), and relocation:

- Loss of land is compensated as per the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 at full replacement cost (land compensation for households whose entitlement was confirmed by YRG)
- Loss of house is assisted by providing a substitute house at the resettlement site. If the floor area of a substitute house at the resettlement site is smaller than a currently living house, the difference is assisted by providing the current market price of materials for the different floor area. Assistances for losses of another fixed asset (livestock barn), movable

assets for large livestock (buffalo and cow) and agriculture machines⁹ are also provided. As for standing crops, if the crops are affected by the project implementation, loss of these crops is compensated.

- Loss of means of livelihood is assisted for land-based or non land-based income sources with an adequate monetary approach for improving or restoring livelihood to at least pre-project level. As for land-based income source, assistance of a yield by referring national regulations and international practices is provided. As for non land-based income source, sufficient allowance of wage for the period of disrupting income generation activity due to relocation is provided.
- In addition to assistance for loss of assets and income sources, monetary assistance for moving, commuting and cooperation for relocation is provided to enhance smooth relocation and to support commuting after relocation.
- For the Expanded Area, installation of underground utility pipelines is planned to provide access to water, electricity, telecommunication and sewage treatment to Zone B Area. Due to the installation, several farm land plots will be temporarily disturbed during construction. Such temporary inconvenience is considered a part of temporary loss of livelihood and will be assisted by providing the cooperation assistance which is equivalent to 1 year crop compensation to the landowner and/or the cultivator.

(2) Assistance for vulnerable groups

- Assistance for vulnerable groups is provided since relocation affects vulnerable groups more severely than those that are better off. As mentioned in Section 3.2, the project defines a household headed by woman, disabled person or elderly (over 61 years old), a household including a member of disabled person or a household below the poverty line as vulnerable groups by referring international practice.

(3) Special arrangement (arrangement of resettlement site and income restoration program (IRP))

- Resettlement site with a house and necessary infrastructure is provided near the project area in order to keep the similar living and social conditions, which will be decided as per consultation with applicable PAHs. In principle, provision of the resettlement site is prioritized since in-kind assistance is encouraged rather than cash assistance in terms of PAHs' better livelihood restoration as per the international practice. However, in case, a PAH has a special and considerable reason (e.g. preference to live near other remaining family, relative or community members or to live near the remaining farm land) and requests self-relocation to another location besides the resettlement site, such a request by a PAH will be carefully considered by the township level committee of the Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and reported to and concurred by YRG. After submission of the adequate supporting documents/evidences to purchase a land plot and construct a house on the land

⁹ Assistance for agriculture machines is provided only the case where using them after relocation is impossible.

plot, the cash assistance which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site will be provided to respective PAHs.

- Income restoration program (IRP) will be provided to enhance vocational opportunities of PAPs (See 5.2.3 and Chapter 7).

5.2.3 Contents of Income Restoration Program (IRP)

- i) IRP, which is in-kind assistance, is provided in order to restore and stabilize income source of PAPs. More details are described in Chapter 7.
- ii) Main income sources of some PAPs derive from farming such as cultivation of paddy rice and cash crops. Most farmers, in particular, will lose the current earning source for relocation. IRP supports PAPs in necessary techniques to obtain new income earning activities and empowers people to find stable jobs through a series of vocational trainings, technical advice, and so on. IRP assists PAPs to especially have the job opportunities in/around Thilawa SEZ as skilled labor, and to be engaged in small scale business and factory.
- iii) IRP will be provided to the following PAPs.
 - a) Farmers who need to alter income earning activity from farming to another activity
 - b) Odd job worker and other off-farming worker who desire to alter job place
 - c) Unemployed people who desire to improve technical skill for finding job opportunity
 - d) PAPs who do not need to change the current income earning activities but desire to improve technical skill and income level

5.3 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix shows the following fields: i) application, ii) entitled person, iii) assistance policy, and iv) consideration for implementation issues, in accordance with the nature of loss to restore economic and social livelihood of PAPs.

The Entitlement Matrix of Expanded Area is presented in Table 5-1. The matrix is developed based on i) the outcome of comparison between international practices and laws and regulations in Myanmar described in Chapter 4, ii) the entitlement matrix of the Framework for 2,000 ha and Area 2-1, and iii) the expected impacts identified through DMS of the identified PAHs for the Expanded Area, and it contains all the possible entitlements identified with the existing PAH data.

Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix of the Expanded Area of Area 2-1

| Category for Assistance | Application | Entitled Person | Assistance Policy | Consideration for Implementation |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Assistance for Loss of Assets | | | | |
| 1-1. Fixed Assets | | | | |
| (1) Land (Paddy, Garden) | Paddy or garden land inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Households whose entitlement was confirmed by YRG | - Cash compensation at full replacement cost ¹ | - Land compensation amount is calculated based on the land area recorded in SLRD and the market price, and agreed with target households through consultations |
| (2) House | House at own garden land inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Owners of the house upon submission of the sufficient evidence or confirmed their habitations through village meetings | - Cash compensation at full replacement cost | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the floor area and materials of a structure confirmed at DMS. |
| | House at other than own garden land inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 including house previously existed inside but demolished due to notices | Owners of the house upon submission of the sufficient evidence or confirmed their habitations through village meetings | - A substitute house with necessary infrastructure in a resettlement site, AND - Cash assistance to difference in floor area if it is smaller in a substitute house than a previously living house. | - Assistance amount for difference in floor area is calculated based on the difference in floor area and materials of a structure confirmed at DMS |
| (3) Hut | Structures defined as huts and confirmed by DMS inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Owners of a hut | - Cash assistance two (2) times of the current market price | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the floor area and materials of a structure confirmed at DMS. |
| (4) Other Structure (Toilet, Barn) | Other structures confirmed by DMS inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Owners of a structure | - Cash assistance two (2) times of the current market price in case of own garden land, OR in kind assistance at a resettlement site in case of other than own garden land | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the floor area and materials of a structure confirmed at DMS. |

| Category for Assistance | Application | Entitled Person | Assistance Policy | Consideration for Implementation |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| (5) Standing Rice/Vegetable/Trees | Rice/vegetable/trees grown inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 which is affected by the project implementation | Those who cultivating rice/vegetable/trees inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | - Cash assistance per yield amount | - Assistance amount is calculated based on yield amount confirmed at site |
| 1-2. Movable Assets | | | | |
| (1) Livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) | Livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) farmed inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Those who farming livestock (cow/buffalo for agriculture or milk) inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | - Cash assistance per animal | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the number and type of livestock confirmed at DMS |
| (2) Agriculture Machines or Other Assets | Agriculture machines or other assets which are not able to be used after relocation | Owners of agriculture machines or other assets | - Cash assistance per asset in the current market price | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the number and type of agriculture machines confirmed at DMS |
| 2. Assistance for Loss of Income Sources/Livelihood (regardless of main or secondary income) | | | | |
| 2-1. Land-Based Income | | | | |
| (1) Paddy Farmer | Income obtained from rice cultivated inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Those who obtain income from cultivating rice inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | - Cash assistance for three (3) years of yield amount in total in the current market price for those who obtain income from cultivating rice at own paddy, OR for six (6) years of yield amount in total in the current market price for those who obtain income from cultivating rice at other than own paddy, AND - Participate in IRP | - Assistance amount is calculated based on yield amount recorded in SLRD or confirmed at DMS |
| | Income to be obtained from rice cultivation during utility pipelines installation inside Sub Area No. 1, Expanded | Those who own respective land plots and/or are supposed to obtain income from cultivating rice during construction of pipelines in | - Cash assistance for one (1) year of yield amount in the current market price as the cooperation assistance. | - Assistance amount is calculated based on planned yield amount which will be confirmed on the ground and/or with the available data |

| Category for Assistance | Application | Entitled Person | Assistance Policy | Consideration for Implementation |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Area of Area 2-1 | the respective land plots inside Sub Area No. 1, Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | | such as DMS and SLRD records before construction of pipelines. |
| (2) Vegetable/ Tree Farmer | Income obtained from vegetable and/or tree cultivated inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Those who obtain income from cultivating vegetable and/or tree inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash assistance for three (3) years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price for those who obtain income from vegetable and/or tree at own garden land, OR for four (4) years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price for those who obtain income from vegetable and/or tree at other than own garden land, AND - Participate in IRP | - Assistance amount is calculated based on yield amount and/or number of trees confirmed at DMS |
| (3) Livestock Farmer (cow and buffalo for milk) | Income obtained from livestock (cow and buffalo for milk) farmed inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Those who obtain income from livestock (cow and buffalo for milk) farmed inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash assistance for three (3) years of income from cow and buffalo for milk, AND - Participate in IRP | - Assistance amount is calculated based on income from livestock confirmed at DMS |
| 2-2. Non Land-Based Income | | | | |
| (1) Contracted worker, daily worker, self-employed person (e.g. carpenter, taxi-driver) | Income obtained from non-working days as the duration for disrupting income-generation activities | Those who obtain salary and their working places remain unchanged by relocation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash assistance of 34,000 kyats in total per person for non-working period of moving (i.e. seven (7) working days), AND - Participate in IRP if interested | - Assistance amount is calculated based on income from income generating activities confirmed at DMS |
| (2) Owner of business | Income obtained from business owned inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | Those who run business inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash assistance equivalent to three (3) years of income from running business | - Assistance amount is calculated based on income from income generating |

| Category for Assistance | Application | Entitled Person | Assistance Policy | Consideration for Implementation |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | 2-1 | | - Participate in IRP if interested | activities confirmed at DMS |
| 3. Resettlement Assistance | | | | |
| (1) Moving Cost | — | All households living inside Expanded Area of Area 2-1 | - One-time cash assistance of 200,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per household | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the market price survey on general expenditures for moving |
| (2) Commuting Assistance | — | All persons whose work place become further due to relocation | - One-time cash assistance of 87,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per wage worker | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the number of wage workers confirmed at DMS and the market price survey on commuting cost |
| | — | All school students whose study place become further due to relocation | - One-time cash assistance of 12,000 Kyats per month per school student | - Assistance amount is calculated based on the number of students confirmed at DMS, the market price survey on commuting cost and the timing of relocation. |
| (3) Cooperation Allowance | — | All households who cooperate on-time relocation | - One-time cash assistance of 100,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per household (for PAHs living in Expanded Area of Area 2-1 only) | - Assistance amount is provided per household regardless of size of a household |
| 4. Assistance for Vulnerable Groups | | | | |
| Vulnerable Groups | A household headed by a woman, a household including a member of the disabled person, or the elderly (61 years old and over), a household below poverty line of 2010 in | The following persons of vulnerable groups in Expanded Area of Area 2-1: - Disabled person and one support person in a family (total two persons) - Elderly person and one | - One-time cash assistance of 40,000 Kyats (lump-sum) per person (equivalent to one big bag, about 50 kg, of rice per person), AND - Participate in IRP | 50 kg of rice is based on calculation at about 15 kg of rice per person for three (3) months |

| Category for Assistance | Application | Entitled Person | Assistance Policy | Consideration for Implementation |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Poverty Profile ² or a household with a pregnant woman at the time of relocation are defined as vulnerable households | support person in a family (total two persons) - Unemployed persons ³ in a woman-headed household, Woman in the later stages of pregnancy at the time of relocation, AND - Unemployed persons in a household below poverty line of 2010 ³ in Poverty Profile | | |
| 5. Special Arrangement | | | | |
| (1) Arrangement of resettlement site OR assistance for self relocation | (see 1, Assistance for Loss of Assets (2) House) | (see 1, Assistance for Loss of Assets (2) House) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be arranged as part of assistance for loss of asset; OR - In case, a PAH has a special and considerable reason to relocate to another place other than the resettlement site, if such a PAH's request is accepted by the township level committee of the RIC and YRG, the assistance for the resettlement site will be provided by cash at the rate which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In kind assistance as a plot at resettlement site with necessary infrastructure. - In principle, provision of the resettlement site is prioritized since in-kind assistance is encouraged rather than cash assistance for PAHs' better livelihood restoration as per the international practice. - However, in case, a PAH has a special and considerable reason and requests self-relocation to another location besides the resettlement site, such a request by a PAH will be |

| Category for Assistance | Application | Entitled Person | Assistance Policy | Consideration for Implementation |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | carefully considered by the township level committee of the RIC and reported to and concurred by YRG. - As for self-relocation, after submission of the adequate supporting documents/evidences to purchase a land plot and construct a house on the land plot, the cash assistance which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site will be provided to respective PAHs. |
| (2) Income Restoration Program (IRP) | Losing or decreasing income due to relocation | Those who are entitled for assistance for loss of income sources (livelihood) and assistance for vulnerable groups | - To be arranged as part of assistance for loss of income sources (livelihood) and assistance for vulnerable groups | - In kind assistance |

Note

- 1: For land and assets, replacement cost is generally defined as the cost which is sufficient to replace assets without considering depreciation, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement, such as the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. Specifically, for houses and other structures, replacement cost is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- 2: Poverty line was defined as 376,151 Kyats per adult equivalent per year in Poverty Profile in June 2011 prepared by UNDP, UNICEF, SIDA and Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development.
- 3: Unemployed persons are defined in this project as the persons at workable age but not employed.

5.4 Structure Classification

Structures are basically classified as a house or a hut. A house is defined as a living structure with an appropriate form such as pier, roof, floor, door and kitchen and possession of sufficient equipment in a structure for continuous living, while a hut is defined as *Lel Sank Tae* in Myanmar language which is used as a rest place during agricultural activities or placing livestock and agriculture equipment. The above definition was also confirmed through DMS and a village meeting for eligibility confirmation among concerned peoples.



Photo 5-1 Example of House and Hut

CHAPTER 6 RESETTLEMENT SITE PLAN

6.1 Applicable PAHs

PAHs satisfying the following criteria are applicable for relocation to the resettlement site.

- Households confirmed their habitation at the pasture land or others' land in the Expanded Area

Currently, eight (8) PAHs which have/had the residential structure (house) were identified inside Expanded Area as applicable PAHs to be relocated to the resettlement site.

6.2 Location and Specification of Resettlement Sites

6.2.1 Process to Determine Resettlement Sites

So far PAHs' general preference for alternative resettlement sites was discussed by various PAHs in the past public consultation meetings (PCMs) for the RWPs for Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East and the draft RWP for Area 2-2, feedback workshops of the Framework and other occasional discussions. The location and specifications of the possible resettlement sites specifically for the Expanded Area will be discussed in the PCMs to be held in January 2018.

During continued consultation with applicable PAHs in Area 2-1 between February 2016 and August 2016, 2 options for the resettlement site were identified by PAHs, namely the excluded areas in Aye Mya Thida (AMTD) Ward and Shwe Pyi Thar Yar (SPTY) Ward since they are closer to their current residences. Several PAHs also mentioned if the excluded area is not possible, the currently available resettlement site in Myaing Tharyar Ward can be considered. After examining the availability of excluded areas and possibility of using it as a resettlement site, YRG and applicable PAHs discussed the matter on 12 and 17 August 2016 and YRG explained that YRG will provide the resettlement site, which is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward, Kyauktan Township, with proper access to social infrastructure. It was accepted by PAHs to be resettled from Area 2-1 through consultation meetings between August and October 2016.

After Area 2-2 East PAHs expressed their preference to relocate from the project site at the earliest, consultation on the resettlement site with applicable PAHs in Area 2-2 East was also started from December 2016. In the consultation meeting on 30 December 2016, the resettlement site in Myaing Tharyar Ward was accepted by PAHs of Area 2-2 East.

For the Expanded Area, the resettlement site in Myaing Tharyar Ward is primarily planned due to past acceptance of PAHs of Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 East and government land availability. However, it was discussed with PAHs in the consultation meeting which was held on 19 January 2018 and will be confirmed at the other continuous consultation meetings.

In principle, provision of the resettlement site is prioritized since in-kind assistance is encouraged rather than cash assistance in terms of PAHs' better livelihood restoration as per the international practice. However, based on the past experience of Area 2-1 PAHs' relocation, there were some special cases which require an alternative option in the RWP. For Area 2-1, some PAHs requested for self-relocation due to considerable reasons such as preference to live near the family, relative or community members or they have their own life or business plan to live at a certain places rather than the resettlement site in Myaing Tharyar Ward. Considering the past experience, the self-relocation option and its cash assistance can be accepted as an exceptional case with following conditions.

- ✓ Such a request by a PAH will be carefully considered by the township level committee of RIC in terms of (a) risks of becoming worse off and (b) vulnerability of PAHs, and it will be reported and concurred by YRG.
- ✓ The cash assistance which is equivalent to a land plot in the resettlement site will be provided to respective PAHs only after (a) submission of the adequate supporting documents/evidences to purchase another land plot and construct a house on the land plot, and (b) attending the household account training.
- ✓ Post-resettlement monitoring will be conducted to monitor the livelihood status after self-relocation. Respective PAHs are required to cooperate with the monitoring activities.

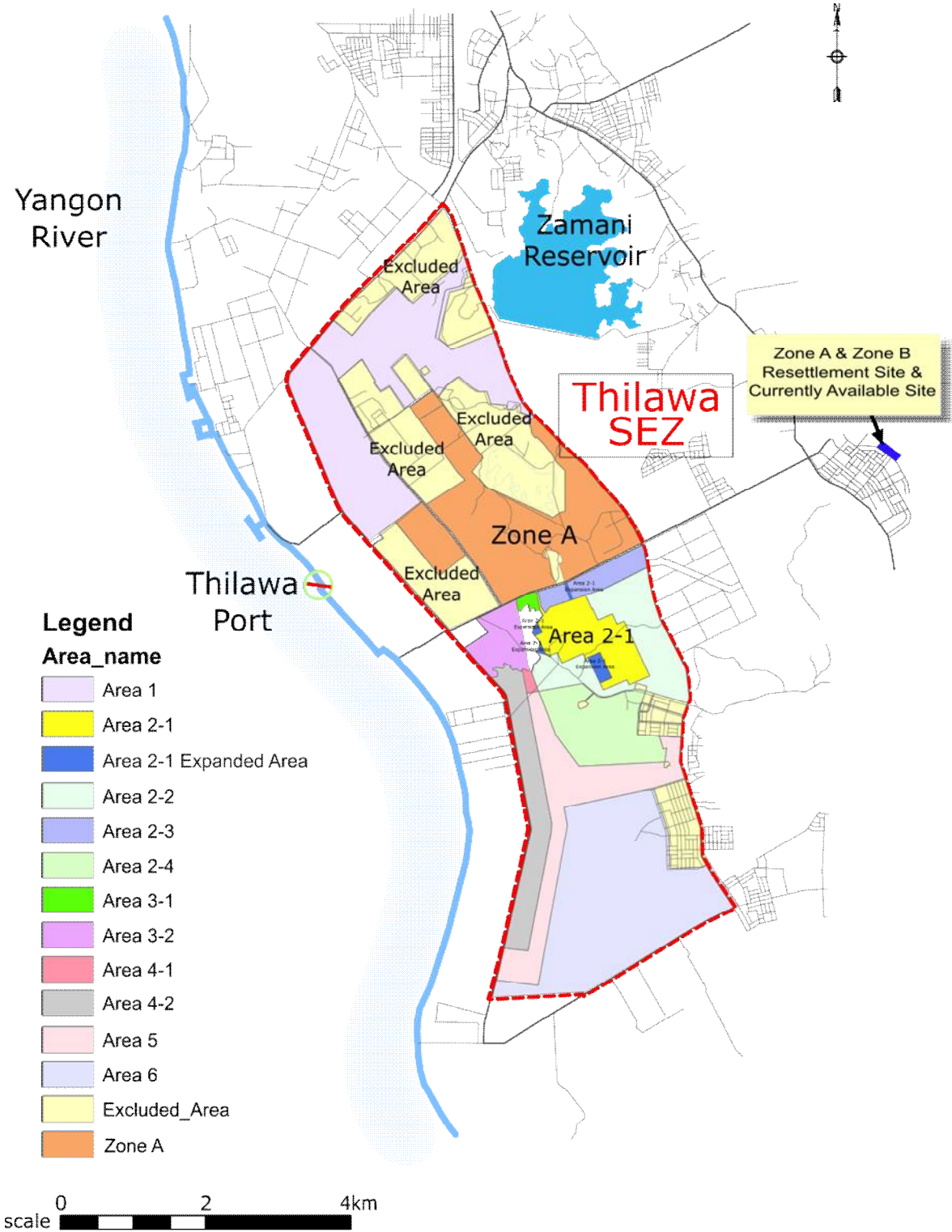


Figure 6-1 Location of Resettlement Site Options

6.2.2 Planned Resettlement Site

(1) Location

Although the resettlement site will be determined through further consultations, the planned resettlement site is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward, Kyauktan Township as indicated in Figure 6-1. The site belongs to DUHD of MOC. Currently, approximately 24 acres of land is available. Out of 24 acres, 3 acres were already developed for entitled PAHs of Zone A, additional 3 acres were provided to Zone A PAHs as common land, and 9.25 acres for Zone B Phase 1 and Phase 2, and a part of the remaining area could be developed a resettlement site for entitled PAHs in the Expanded Area. The resettlement site is approximately 4.5 to 8 km away from houses of PAHs who live in Expanded Area.

(2) Facilities

In the planned resettlement site, housing plots and necessary infrastructure such as roads, water supply facilities, electric-supply facilities, drainage ditch and common open spaces are going to be arranged. Various social infrastructures (e.g. school, health center, administrative office, monastery, and pagoda) are available mainly along the Thanlyin- Kyauktan road as shown in Table 6-1. These existing social infrastructures are able to be used or will be expanded/ enhanced if necessary. In addition, a new community center was developed beside Zone A resettlement site.

Table 6-1 Existing Social Infrastructure near the Planned Resettlement Site

| Sr. | Description | Location |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Myaing Tharyar Rural Health Center | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 2 | Kindergarten | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 3 | Middle School (Branch High School) | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 4 | Nyaung Wyne Primary School | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 5 | Banbwe Kone Primary School No.1 | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 6 | Bant Bway Kone Primary School No.2 | Myaing Tharyar 1 area |
| 7 | Shansu Primary School | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 8 | Village Administration Office | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 9 | Ah Lin Tan Library | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 10 | Pyi Taw Aye Monastery | MyaingTharyar 2 area |
| 11 | Zambu Aye Monastery | Myaing Tharyar 1 area |
| 12 | Zambu U Shaung Monastery/ Monastic Educational School for Nun | Myaing Tharyar 1 area |
| 13 | Kyeik Myat Kha Mon Pagoda | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 14 | Pagoda | Thanlyin-Kyauktan Road |
| 15 | Community Center | Myaing Tharyar Ward |

Location of the planned resettlement site and available/ accessible social service infrastructure is illustrated in Figure 6-2.

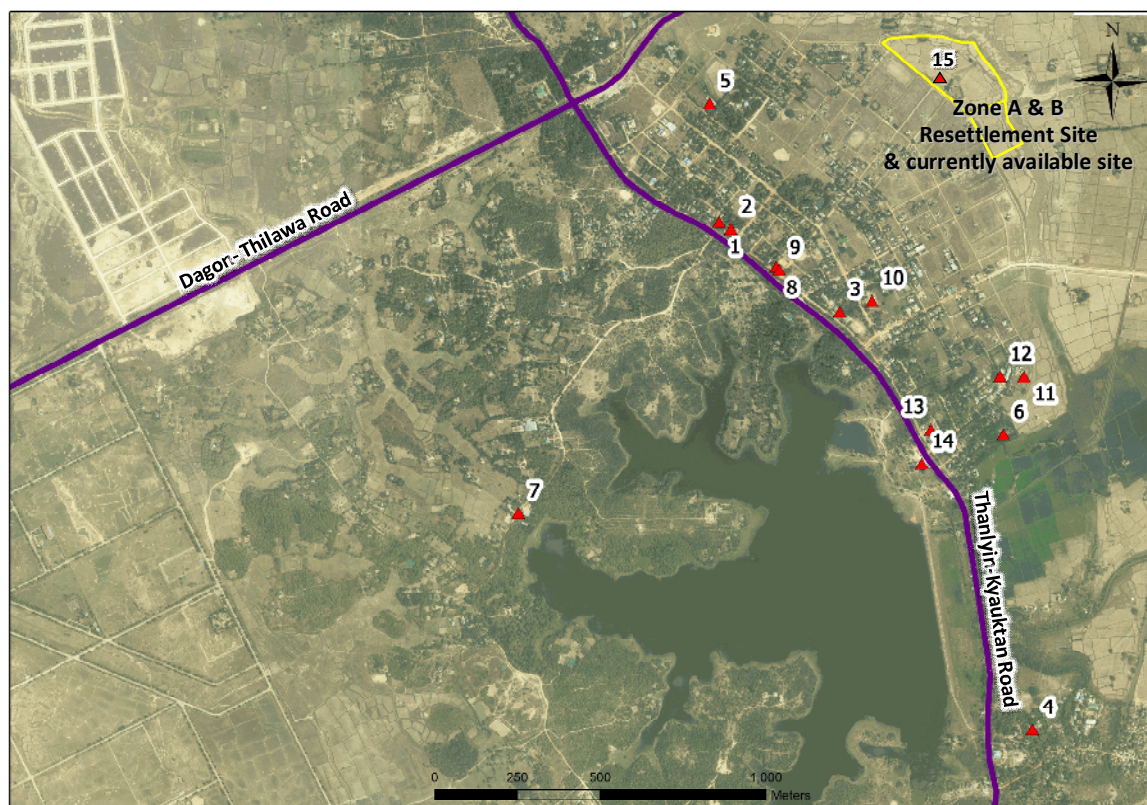


Figure 6-2 Location of Existing Social Infrastructure near the Planned Resettlement Site

6.3 Environmental and Social Considerations on Resettlement Site

The planned resettlement site is mainly open space or abandoned paddy, but will be altered to residential use. The environmental and social considerations on this resettlement site arrangement are summarized in Table 6-2. By now, approximately, over 150 households are residing in the resettlement site for Zone A and Zone B.

Table 6-2 Major Environmental and Social Considerations on the Planned Resettlement Site

| Items | Evaluation | Management and Mitigation Measures |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Natural Environment | | |
| Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity | As the resettlement site is mainly anthropogenically-influenced open space (previously used as paddy) or now used as paddy, impact on flora, fauna and biodiversity is considered as negligible. On the other hand, population's pressure would bring negative impact on natural resources surrounding the resettlement site by collecting activities | Guidance for proper use and management of the surrounding natural resources will be provided to PAPs. |
| 2. Social Environment | | |
| Involuntary Resettlement | There are no household currently occupying the area which is planned to be used for resettlement site for Area 2-1, nor doing income generating activities there. However, it is expected there | Appropriate assistant will be provided to those who need to be relocated according to international practices, if necessary. |

| Items | Evaluation | Management and Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|
| | might be some complaints from the previous occupants for past compensation/assistance. | |
| Local Economy | Positive impacts during construction and after resettlement are anticipated by creating job opportunities in and around the resettlement site. | Job opportunities generated in and around the resettlement site will be allocated to PAPs and host communities preferentially according to their capability and interest. |
| Land Use | Open space and portions which are currently used as paddy and residence will be changed by the arrangement of the resettlement site. | Open spaces which can be used commonly by the PAPs will be secured at the resettlement site. |
| Conflict of interest within the region | There is a possibility to arise a conflict among relocated PAPs and between relocated PAPs and host communities since their living styles and conditions etc. may be different. | Consultation meetings will be held among relocated PAPs and also with host communities to avoid any unnecessary conflicts and to facilitate harmonization and cooperation among them. |
| Consideration for women, children and vulnerable groups | Changes of commuting to work or school would be required after resettlement due to change of living places. There is a risk for vulnerable groups to face economic difficulty more than general PAPs. | Commuting allowance for school children and wage workers will be provided as per the entitlement matrix. In addition, arrangement of ferry bus services to the resettlement site will be considered. As for vulnerable groups, the livelihood will be monitored after resettlement and supplemental assistance will be provided. |
| Security | After the resettlement site for Zone B was developed there are some security issues such as a motor bike was stolen by an unknown outsider. | Awareness raising for security needs to be provided through the community meeting and it is advised to keep personal belongings within the house. |
| 3. Pollution | | |
| Water Pollution | Impacts on surrounding water by construction activities are temporal and negligible as construction will be done mainly during dry seasons. On the other hand, generation of domestic wastewater is anticipated at some extent after resettlement. | Fly proof latrine will be installed at each house and regular desludging and hauling of septage will be requested to Kyauktan Township. The workshops on maintenance of wells and latrine to PAHs to be provided. |
| Noise and Vibration | Impacts on noise and vibration by construction activities are temporal and negligible as construction will be done daytime only. On the other hand, neighborhood noise issues are anticipated due to noise from home electronics such as TV after resettlement. | Guidance or awareness raising activities for adjusting PAP's attitude to the new life will be provided through the community leader or a community group. |
| Solid Waste | Generated waste during construction is temporal and limited. On the other hand, generation of solid waste is anticipated from each household at some extent after resettlement. | Solid waste collection will be arranged by the community group at the resettlement site. In addition, regular collection service from the pits at the resettlement site will be requested to Kyauktan Township. |

CHAPTER 7 INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Approach of Income Restoration Program (IRP)

Income Restoration Program (IRP) is planned to restore and stabilize livelihood of displaced PAHs at least to pre-project level after relocation and resettlement as “in-kind assistance” taking advantage of economic activities being developed in and around the Thilawa SEZ area. The approach of IRP for the Extension Area is prepared based on international practices, the assistance policy of the Framework and lessons learned from Zone A precedence, and will be further updated in consultation with PAHs and stakeholders. Since IRP includes a wide range of activities, such as household account management, vocational training, learning business rules at a company and community development at new living place, the details of each IRP program will be further examined and fine-tuned in consultation with PAHs as well as the stakeholders.

IRP is proposed to be composed of two main components: Component-1: as for all PAPs, support for restoration of economic conditions through a combination of activities for enhancement of income earning opportunities and household account management, Component-2: as for PAPs who are resettled to new place, support for adapting environmental and social living conditions through community development. Activities of Components-1 and -2 will be monitored and followed up to see the degree of livelihood restoration of PAPs, and their basic frameworks are shown in Figures 7-1 and 7-2, respectively.

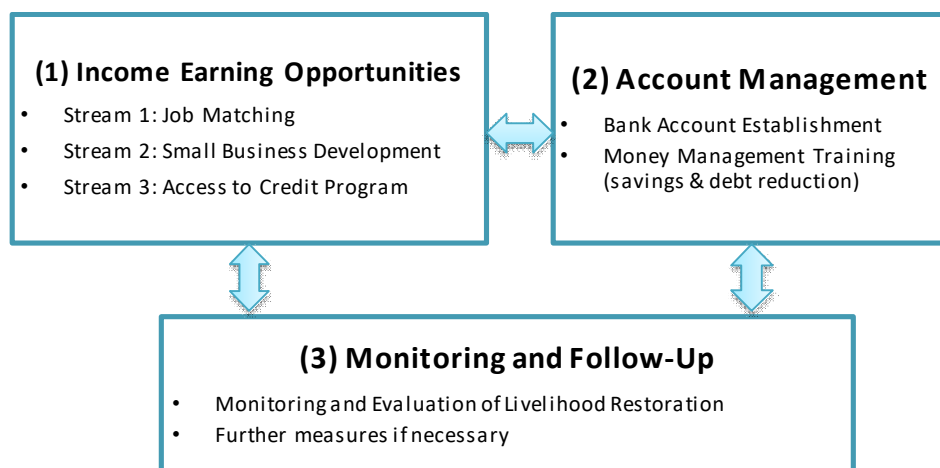


Figure 7-1 Basic Framework of Restoration of Economic Conditions (Component-1)

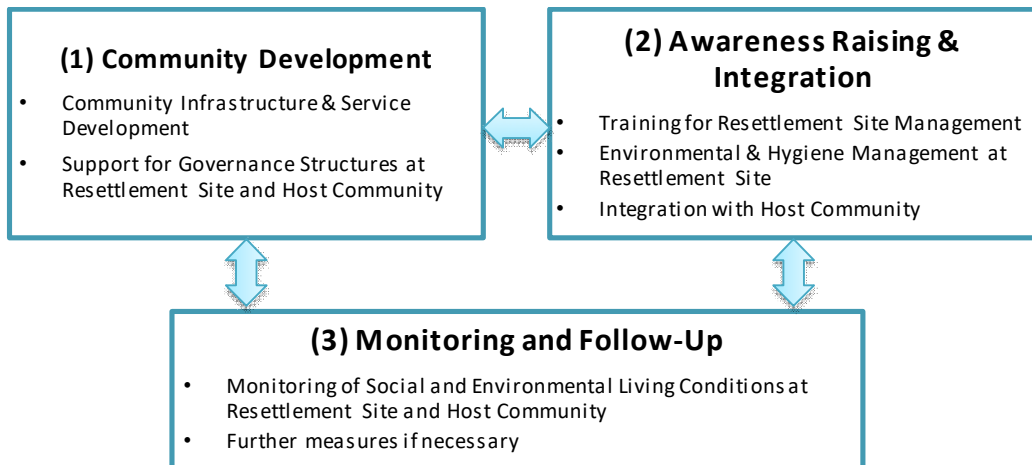


Figure 7-2 Basic Framework of Support for Adapting to Environmental and Social Living Conditions (Component-2)

7.2 Past and Planned Vocational Training under the IRP for Zone A

The vocational training was/is to be provided for PAHs of Zone A in consultation with PAHs in addition to other IRP activities such as participatory workshops for IRP, household account management training, job matching support, site tour (factory visit) to Thilawa SEZ, micro finance program, infrastructure improvement, clean campaign (trash collecting campaign) of the resettlement site. The similar vocational training options can be offered to the PAHs of the Extension Area after discussions with PAHs. Additionally, the other training opportunities can be tailored by incorporating PAHs' requests, analyzing existing sources of income, and current economic conditions, as well as identifying new opportunities.



Photo 7-1 Needs Survey on Training



Photo 7-2 Tailoring Technical Training



Photo 7-3 Mushroom Plantation Training



Photo 7-4 Site Tour to Thilawa SEZ

Additionally, Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development Ltd. (MJTD), the developer, also provides some training course and assistance such as the assistance in job accession, sewing training, English language class and others to local communities including the PAHs of Thilawa SEZ as its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

7.3 Outline of IRP

7.3.1 Target of IRP

IRP will be provided to the following PAPs to enhance their vocational opportunities:

- a) Farmers who need to alter income earning activity from farming to another activity
- b) Odd job worker and other off-farming worker who desire to alter job place
- c) Unemployment people who desire to improve technical skill for finding job opportunity
- d) PAPs who do not need to change the current income earning activities but desire to improve technical skill and income level

7.3.2 On-going and Proposed IRP Contents

The following contents and timeline are proposed for the Expanded Area based on the lessons learned from implementation of Zone A and international practices. The IRP contents were generally introduced and discussed with PAHs/PAPs in the PCMs held on 3 April 2016 and 19 January 2018, and will be further discussed with PAHs/PAPs in the other follow up consultations and to be updated.

(1) Component-1: Support for Restoration of Economic Conditions

(a) Supports for income earning opportunities

Supports for income earning opportunities are to include, i) series of technical support for improvement of work-skill, ii) facilitating job matching in and around the Thilawa SEZ area, and iii) assistance for starting business.

The activity of item i) series of technical support, will provide vocational trainings to PAPs in order to improve their skills for enhancing job opportunities. The following steps will be included in the support.

- ✓ Preparation of the menu of vocational trainings to PAPs: The possible vocational trainings will be screened by analyzing possible job opportunities in/near SEZ area and the qualification requirements (e.g. skills, age, academic qualification, transportation and others).
- ✓ Conducting a factory visit: The SEZ factory visit is being also arranged for PAP representatives and/or willing PAPs so that PAPs could understand the nature of available jobs clearly. It also aims to help understanding of PAPs who are less literate.
- ✓ Preparation of a job booklet: Since there was a gap regarding the offered job openings and the jobs PAP preferred, the job booklet will be prepared for PAPs so that PAPs can understand for which kind of job the PAPs can apply immediately and can apply after improving their skills through a certain vocational training. The booklet will be produced based on job matching experiences during Zone A experiences and would cover examples of construction workers, health and safety personnel, cleaners, security guards, gardeners, electricians, manufacturing factory workers, and office workers.
- ✓ A series of IRP workshop/job counseling will be organized between PAHs and TSMC to understand the PAHs' preference, the job openings for PAHs or the general public, the Developers and the locators (SEZ tenants) could offer, and the qualifications for job openings and select the actual vocational trainings to be provided.
- ✓ Since some ministries provide several types of vocational training, which could be utilized as part of IRP, cooperation with these concerned ministries will be taken into consideration.

As for item ii) facilitating job matching in and around the Thilawa SEZ area, PAPs are expected to find job opportunities in and around the Thilawa SEZ area through vocational training and assistance in job matching provided by MJTD and TSMC which are mentioned item i) Introducing a job vacancy which is suitable for the interest and capability of PAPs will be enhanced in cooperation with the developer and the locators and conducted through IRP workshops and job counseling between TSMC and PAPs. This includes cooperation and facilitation with Dept. of Labor under Ministry of Labor and Employment and relevant departments in townships.

In addition, assistance will be considered for those who wish to start their own business as part of the activity of item iii) assistance for starting small business including business plan preparation.

(b) Supports for household account management

As for supports for household account management, two types of supports will be included in order to manage income and expenditure properly to avoid spending without proper plan:

i) support to open a bank account not only to receive compensation and assistance money in safe but also to save money, avoid misuse and earn interest, and ii) support to learn knowledge on increase of saving and reduce of debt.

Although it is a common challenge of involuntary resettlement in the world, there is a tendency that PAHs misuse the compensation and assistance money in the initial stage since usually the compensation and/or assistance is provided at once before resettlement. In Zone A, the similar problem was found and many PAHs had the larger expenditure than the income for a while after relocation. Therefore, sometime between the compensation payment and relocation, household account management training will be provided so that PAHs will plan how to utilize compensation and assistance money in a longer term.

(2) Component-2: Support for Adapting to Environmental and Social Living Conditions

(a) Support for community development

After resettlement, as relatively densely populated conditions are expected at the resettlement site, a sense of community needs to be built and internal rules also need to be prepared in the new resettlement site for better environmental and social living conditions.

Since generally the PAPs have existing living standards and customs, harmonization with host communities (i.e. existing communities around/in the resettlement site) and PAHs to be resettled at the same resettlement site, is an important factor to develop social living conditions. With respect to functions of community after its development, establishment of appropriate rules and system is necessary. To realize these important factors, the following supports will be offered; i) support to creation of the sense of cooperation with peoples from the host communities, and ii) support to coordination with host communities through having the meetings and discussions among the host communities around the resettlement site, the PAHs of Zone A and PAHs to be resettled from the Extension Area.

Social integration also needs to be facilitated at the resettlement site where the host community exists so that new comer PAHs are able to understand the existing social rules and system and adapt to them as early as possible. Therefore, necessary assistance to coordinate with the local leaders of the existing community will be provided to the PAHs so that the PAHs are get used to the rules and systems of the existing community as early as possible.

It is also expected social integration will be improved through benefit sharing such as promoting MJTD's CSR activities such as vocational training which is open to not only the PAHs but also the local communities.

(b) Support for awareness raising

Similarly, after resettlement, as relatively densely populated conditions are expected at the resettlement site, environmental and hygienic management will be required such as

management of common wells, private toilets, garbage, and noise from neighbors' houses. For this, raising of awareness on their life style change from the rural lifestyle to the semi-urban lifestyle at the resettlement site becomes important to maintain the resettlement site in a sustained manner with community members. Therefore, i) supports for enlightenment on appropriate environmental and hygienic management is to be included as part of the supports for awareness raising. In addition, ii) support for training for sustainable resettlement site management are to be included, which include creation of working groups against each issue so that the peoples will be able to deal jointly with the issues.

(3) Monitoring and Follow-up

Progress and issues of both components, (namely restoration of economic conditions and adapting to environmental and social living conditions), will be monitored as part of internal and external monitoring (see Chapter 12). It is planned that internal monitoring will be conducted by the village administrator as a representative of Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC, see Chapter 9) monthly and the external monitoring will be conducted by the independent expert bi-annually. Based on the results of the monitoring, follow-up activities including further measures will be carried out if necessary.

7.4 Provisional Implementation Schedule of IRP

IRP will be prepared through a series of participatory workshops in order to confirm and examine needs and capacity of PAPs and availability of training courses. A series of participatory workshops will be started once relocation schedule is particularly fixed, and registration and implementation of IRP will be started accordingly when IRP is finalized.

CHAPTER 8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

8.1 Approach of Public Participation and Information Disclosure

Supplemental RWP for Expanded Area of Area 2-1 was prepared under the same approach of public participation and information process, and the same method of public consultation meeting (PCMs) as RWP for Area 2-1. The following supplemental approaches were taken for securing meaningful public participation for the Expanded Area:

- (a) Held PCMs with PAPs and other stakeholders on 3 April 2016 on the draft RWP for Area 2-2, which includes the Expanded Area.
- (b) Disclosure of the draft RWP for Area 2-2 from 25 May 2016 for one month to receive comments from the public.
- (c) Held a series of village level meetings to clarify the current entitlement of the land within the Expanded Area between March 2017 and May 2017 for Sub-Area No.4 and between November 2017 and December 2017 for Sub-Area No.1.
- (d) Additional DMS for newly identified PAHs such as new landowners were also conducted initially in December 2017.
- (e) Held a PCM to discuss the contents of the Draft RWP for Expanded Area of Area 2-1 on 19 January 2018.

8.2 Results of Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs)

Sub-Areas No.2, No.3 and No.4 of the Expanded Area (shown in Figure 2-1) are located in the former Area 2-2 and Area 3-1. The two sessions of PCM for the Draft RWP for Area 2-2 were held on 3 April 2016 at the office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township. In addition, another session of PCM for the Draft RWP for the Expanded Area of Area 2-1 was held on 19 January 2018. The summaries of these meetings are presented in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2, and the records of meetings are included in Annex-1.

Table 8-1 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting for Draft RWP (Area 2-2)

| Items | Contents |
|---|--|
| 1. Date and Time | Date: 3 April 2016 (Sunday) Time: 1 st session 8:30-10:00, 2 nd session 11:30-13:00 |
| 2. Venue | Office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township |
| 3. Invitees | PAHs of Area 2-2 (1st session: PAHs in Shwe Pyauk Village Tract, 2nd session: PAHs in Aye Mya Thida Ward) |
| 4. Participants | 1 st session: Approximately 60 persons, 2 nd session: Approximately 99 persons |
| 5. Main invitees/ participants from government/others | 1. Administrator, General Administration Department, Thanlyin Township 2. Administrator, General Administration Department, Kyauktan Township 3. Village Administrator, Shwe Pyauk Village Tract 4. Village Administrator, Aye Mya Thida Ward 5. 100 /10 household head (HH), Shwe Pyauk Village Tract 6. 100 /10 household head (HH), Aye Mya Thida Ward |

| Items | Contents |
|--|---|
| | 7. Villagers from Shwe Pyauk Village Tract 8. Villagers from Aye Mya Thida Ward Other organizations and individuals who are interested in the meetings |
| 6. Main Agenda | 1. Background and RWP activities 2. Area of 162 ha Second Development Area (Area 2-2) 3. Eligible households for Area 2-2 4. Proposed compensation and assistance package 5. Planned implementation organization 6. Planned grievance redress mechanism 7. Possible resettlement sites 8. Further steps 9. Q & A |
| 7. Major opinions and comments from participants and responses | <p><u>1st session</u></p> <p>Q-1: PAHs in Area 2-2 only should be invited to the meetings. A-1: PAHs in Area 2-2 were invited, but if the interested persons come to the meetings, we are accepting their participation.</p> <p>Q-2-4: Please re-check my eligibility. A-2-4: It will be confirmed again.</p> <p><u>2nd session</u></p> <p>Q-1: I would like to know compensation and assistance amount and resettlement site. A-1: We would like to explain resettlement issues step by step in accordance with international practices. All relating activities will be also done step by step.</p> <p>Q-2: I would like to clarify the difference between two notices (31 January 2013 and 30 June 2014). A-2: The former notice was to evict the people, but the latter notice was for official land acquisition procedures.</p> <p>Q-3: I would like to know situation of my eligibility which I requested to re-check. A-3: Eligibility was confirmed through village meetings (inquiry sessions). But if you still inquiry, you can send a letter to TSMC.</p> <p>Q-4: I would like to know how Land Acquisition Act 1894 was applied. A-4: Land Acquisition Act 1894 is still active and land acquisition activities should be done under this act.</p> <p>Q-5: Shall I repair the structure for the coming rainy season? A-5: Yes, you can repair it.</p> |



Photo 8-1 Photo of PCM on 3 April 2016 for Area 2-2

During the consultation meetings on 3 April 2016, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from them. The major comments and opinions written in the collected feedback forms (total seven feedback forms were collected) are as follows:

- Please invite and meet the PAHs who have eligibility to the target area (Area 2-2) only for further PCMs.
- Please check my eligibility again with my neighbors.
- Although I have farmlands, I want to have compensation and move to the resettlement site as soon as possible. My neighbors also want to move to the relocation site.
- Please start resettlement works and give us compensation as soon as possible so that we will start our family business earlier.
- I would like to know the location and area of the resettlement site, and amount of compensation.
- Since my farmland was acquired in 1997 and I have had a hard time making a living, please provide compensation.

Table 8-2 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting for Draft RWP (Expanded Area of Area 2-1)

| Items | Contents |
|---|--|
| 1. Date and Time | Date: 19 January 2018 (Friday) Time: 10:30 to 11:30 AM |
| 2. Venue | Office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township |
| 3. Invitees | PAHs of Expanded Area of Area 2-1 (Sub-Areas No. 1 and No. 4) |
| 4. Participants | Approximately 50 persons |
| 5. Main invitees/ participants from government/others | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrator, General Administration Department, Thanlyin Township 2. Administrator, General Administration Department, Kyauktan Township 3. Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee 4. Village Administrator, Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward 5. Village Administrator, Aye Mya Thida Ward 6. 100 /10 household head (HH), Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward 7. 100 /10 household head (HH), Aye Mya Thida Ward 8. Villagers from Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward 9. Villagers from Aye Mya Thida Ward 10. Witness: Local Resource Center Other organizations and individuals who are interested in the meetings |
| 6. Main Agenda | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background and RWP activities 2. Eligible households for Expanded Area of Area 2-1 (Area 2-1 Ex.) 3. Proposed compensation and assistance policy for Area 2-1 Ex. 4. Planned implementation organization for Area 2-1 Ex. 5. Planned grievance redress mechanism for Area 2-1 Ex. 6. Further steps for Area 2-1 Ex. 7. Q & A |
| 7. Major opinions and comments from participants and responses | Q-1: How YRG/ TSMC will consider about the standing seasonal crops/ trees which are cultivating recently inside the area to be developed. A-1: Those standing crops/ trees will be considered at the time of the lands which he or she is cultivating will be acquired. Q-2: I am an eligible PAH but did not receive invitation letter for this meeting |

| Items | Contents |
|-------|--|
| | <p>though my neighbor was invited.</p> <p>A-2: Probably your location is not included in this development area.</p> <p>Q-3: I submitted series of complaint letters regarding land ownership and would like to know the status of it.</p> <p>A-3: The complaint letters already reached to the concerned parties and under reviewing thoroughly by respective officers. Then the concerned parties will reply to you once the case is resolved.</p> <p>Q-4: I would like to know whether the lands compensated in 1996/97 are still entitled to be compensated this time.</p> <p>A-4: Compensated lands will not be compensated again.</p> |



Photo 8-2 Photo of PCM on 19 January 2018 for the Expanded Area of Area 2-1

During the consultation meeting on 19 January 2018, feedback forms were distributed to the participants to receive frank comments and opinions from them. The major comments and opinions written in the collected feedback forms (total 2 feedback forms were collected) are as follows:

- Please agree to the project for the interest of the nation and for a better living standard of Myanmar people.
- It is agreed to all the plans and activities to be implemented by concerned department.

8.3 Results of Land Entitlement Confirmation Village Level Meetings for the Expanded Area

(1) Village Level Meetings

In order to clarify the current entitlement of the land within Sub-Areas No.1 and No.4 of Expanded Area of Area 2-1, the village level meetings were organized by inviting the households as per the SLRD records and other concerned persons to confirm the latest land entitlement from all the concerned parties. The invitees were requested to bring the evidence which shows the land entitlement and explained the current status to the township officers in charge of resettlement. It was also attended by SLRD and/or TSMC officers.

**Table 8-3 Summary of Village Level Meetings for Land Entitlement Confirmation
for Sub-Areas No.1 and No.4**

| Location | Date | Outcomes |
|---------------|------------------|---|
| Sub-Area No.1 | 6 November 2017 | Discussed land ownership claims for 9 plots among SLRD-listed owners and persons claiming the land ownership. |
| | 8 November 2017 | Discussion continued for 4 land plots. |
| | 10 November 2017 | Discussion continued for 1 land plots. |
| | 29 November 2017 | Discussion continued for 4 land plots. |
| | 7 December 2017 | Discussion continued for 1 land plot. |
| | 19 December 2017 | Discussion continued for 1 land plot, and discussed the use of 1 land plot for underground pipeline. |
| | 27 December 2017 | Discussion continued for 1 land plot. |
| | 2 January 2018 | Discussion continued for 2 land plots. |
| | 19 January 2018 | Discussion continued for 1 land plot. |
| Sub-Area No.4 | 24 March 2017* | Discussion continued for 4 land plots. |

*Note: Village level meetings to clarify the land owner of Area 2-2 West were conducted on 24 March, 28 April and 5 May 2017 over a wide range including Sub-Area No.4. However, concerned persons who owned the land within Sub-Area No.4 attended the meeting on 24 March 2017 only.



Photo 8-3 Photo of Village Level Meeting for Land Entitlement Clarification

(2) Ground Confirmation

In order to clarify the border line of plots in the site of Sub-Area No.1 of the Expanded Area, the ground confirmation site visits were organized on 10 and 29 November, and 19 December 2017 by inviting the landowners as per the SLRD records and other concerned persons.

8.4 Disclosure of the Draft RWP

The Draft Supplemental RWP for Expanded Area of Area 2-1 was disclosed at several places around the Expanded Area from 20 January 2018 to 2 February 2018 for two weeks to receive comments from the public and reflect them in the Final Supplemental RWP. Disclosure places for

the Draft Supplemental RWP are listed in Table 8-4. In addition, the Draft Supplemental RWP both in English and Myanmar languages was uploaded on the website of TSMC. The newspaper advertisement was also posted on 2 newspapers on 20 January 2018 to inform of the public disclosure and request for comments on the Draft Supplemental RWP for Expanded Area of Area 2-1.

Table 8-4 Draft RWP Disclosure Places (Expanded Area of Area 2-1)

| |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office of DUHD of MOC in Kyauktan Township (previous TSMC temporal office) 2. Office of TSMC, Thilawa SEZ 3. Office of DUHD of MOC in Yangon 4. Administrative office of Southern District 5. Administrative office of Kyauktan Township 6. Administrative office of Thanlyin Township 7. Administrative office of Aye Mya Thida Ward 8. Administrative office of Shwe Pyi Thar Yar Ward 9. Ordination Hall, Aye Mya Thida Ward 10. Houses of Administrators and 100 Household Heads of above Wards |
|---|

8.5 Comments on the Draft RWP

Comment received at the disclosure places of the Draft RWP for Expanded Area of Area 2-1 and responses to the comments is summarized in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 Summary of Public Comments on the Draft RWP and Responses

| No. | Summary of Public Comments | Responses |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | When compensation and assistance are provided in old Phalan village, AMTD ward, it should be provided together with local community and informal occupants quickly. Therefore, administration is also able to maintain the difficulties regarding future informal occupants. | <p>Noted. When the area of old Phalan village is planned to be developed, the RWP for the development area will be prepared. In the RWP, those local peoples and those informal occupants who were living/doing economic activities at the development area at the time of the Cut-off Date (4 April 2013) are considered eligible for compensation and assistance as per the policy in the Framework of Resettlement Works for the 2000ha Development Area of Thilawa SEZ (February 2016) and the RWP to be prepared for the development area.</p> <p>As for the development schedule of the area of old Phalan village, it is not decided yet. However, TSMC is monitoring the inflow of informal occupants after the Cut-off Date. When the assistance and compensation are provided, the entitlement of PAPs is carefully checked with the</p> |

| No. | Summary of Public Comments | Responses |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | SLRD record, DMS results and other supporting evidence for fair and right compensation and assistance provision. |

8.6 Disclosure of the Final RWP

The Final RWP was prepared by incorporating comments received during the disclosure period as well as during consultation meetings. The Final RWP will be disclosed at the same places where the Draft RWP was disclosed as shown in Table 8-4. In addition, the Final RWP both in Myanmar and English language will be uploaded on the website of TSMC.

CHAPTER 9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The organizational structure applied in the resettlement works of the Expanded Area follows the one in Area 2-1, and YRG is mainly implementing the resettlement works body for the Expanded Area. The Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and the Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC) are the supporting organizations for implementing relocation/resettlement works including IRP activities of the entire Thilawa SEZ (2,400 ha), supervised and supported by the Resettlement and Income Restoration Supervisory Committee (Steering Committee).

Structure of implementing resettlement works for the Expanded Area is shown in the following figure.

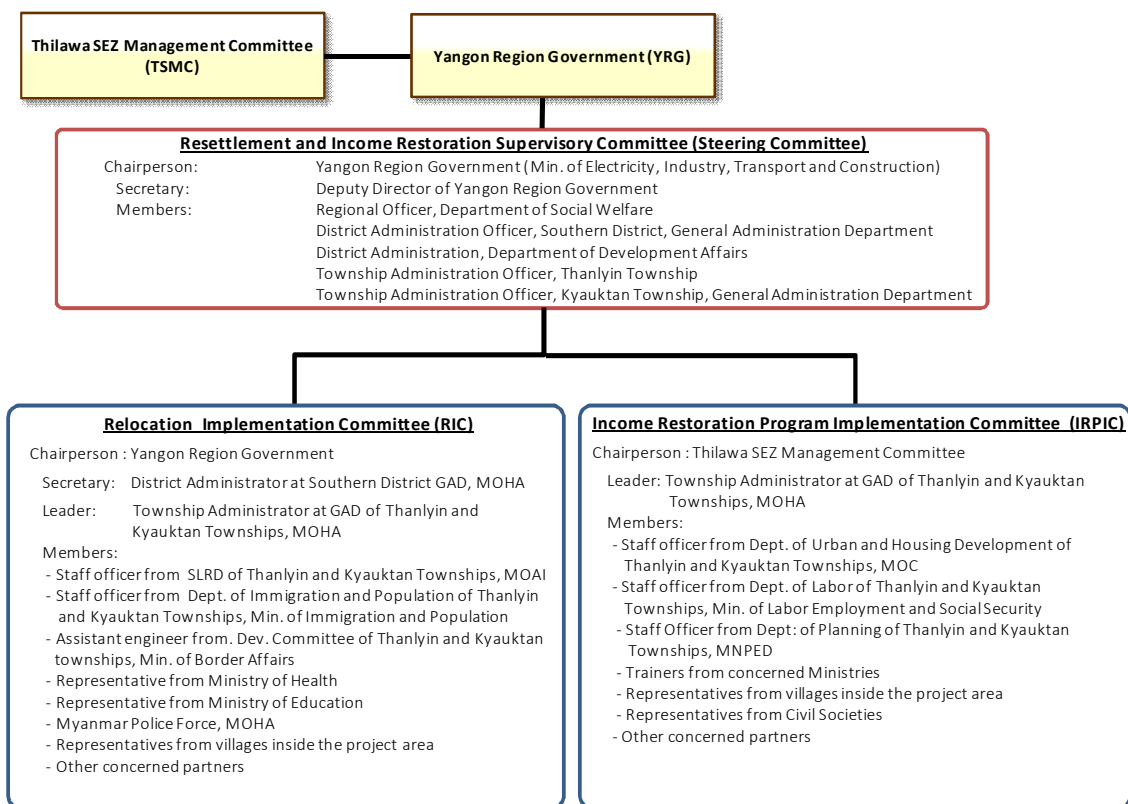


Figure 9-1 Structure of Implementing Resettlement Works for the Expanded Area of Area 2-1

CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Though the complaints on relocation/resettlement works and IRP had been managed by YRG and TSMC since the first resettlement occurred in 2013, an integrated and more systematic procedure for complaint management was identified as the needs of local residents. In response to the needs, TSMC and MJTD developed the complaint procedure in November 2017. The procedure is named as Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedure (TCMP). In the process of the TCMP development, the series of workshops and discussions were conducted with stakeholders, such as PAPs resettled and communities affected by SEZ Zone A and Zone B development, locators of SEZ and CSOs in Thilawa between October and November 2017.

The TCMP is to cover not only issues related to relocation/resettlement works and IRP, but also general concerns and complaints of stakeholders on the activities related to the Thilawa SEZ. In this chapter, the TCMP is summarized, though detailed contents and procedures are explained in a document of the TCMP (the document is seen at <http://irp.myanmarthilawa.gov.mm/>).

10.1 Objectives and Approach of Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Procedure (TCMP)

Objectives of the TCMP are to;

- (a) Establish a prompt, consistent and respectful mechanism for receiving, investigating and resolving complaints from the community, in a timely manner and by the most appropriate organization and method;
- (b) Ensure proper documentation of complaints and any corrective actions taken;
- (c) Contribute to continuous improvement in performance through the analysis of trends and lessons learned;
- (d) Identify and monitor stakeholder concerns to support effective stakeholder and risk management; and
- (e) Meet requirements of international good practice.

Various approaches are applied for implementing the TCMP as follows:

- (a) TCMP is accessible to all, including ethnic, religious, and other special groups.
- (b) TCMP focuses not only on raising/receiving complaints but also on ensuring complaints are resolved.
- (c) TCMP implementation will be supported by an information campaign and training program for communities and other stakeholders e.g. locators and construction contractors.

- (d) Designated responsible parties are tasked with “investigating” and “resolving” complaints. Responsible parties include: YRG, TSMC, One-Stop Service Center (OSSC) Labour & Environment, MJTD, Locator Companies, Construction Company, Main Contractor.
- (e) Dedicated Joint TSMC/MJTD Community Relations Team (CRT) assigned to implement and monitor the complaints management process.

10.2 Channels for Raising a Complaint

There are a number of “channels” that can be used by community members to raise or file a complaint with the Thilawa SEZ. These include, but are not limited to:

- (a) In person to an SEZ official visiting the community;
- (b) In person at the Thilawa SEZ;
- (c) Suggestion boxes, established in village tract/ward administrator offices;
- (d) Via Community Focal Points;
- (e) In writing to the Thilawa SEZ; and
- (f) At a community meeting held by the Thilawa SEZ representations, within villages or at the Thilawa SEZ.

Community Focal Points (CFPs) will be established in each project affected community of the Thilawa SEZ, if community desires. The CFPs will be an intermediary between community members and the Thilawa SEZ to ensure concerns, complaints and suggestions are raised to the SEZ as necessary.

10.3 Steps for Resolving Complaints

There are six main steps under the TCMP; (1) Receive, (2) Assess and assign, (3) Acknowledge, (4) Investigate, (5) Respond and resolve, and (6) Follow up and close out, as shown in Figure 10-1.

(1) Receive

TCMP is initiated when a complaint is received by a Thilawa SEZ staff member or contractor and is referred to CRT. Immediately after commencement of the TCMP, a Thilawa SEZ Complaints Management Form needs to be filled by officer of CRT, which is attached in the document of the TCMP. All complaints received shall be directed to CRT.

(2) Assess and Assign

The leader of CRT makes an initial assessment of severity and assigns the complaint to a responsible party. The CRT leader and the responsible party agree the timelines for an investigation

and any follow up actions including resolutions. The CRT officer provides access to all relevant documentation to the Responsible Party, and continues to monitor the complaint until closed out.

(3) Acknowledge

Once a complaint has been assessed and a responsible party assigned, the CRT officer sends a written acknowledgement to the Complainant. The letter is normally sent within 7 days of receiving the complaint. The CRT officer documents the acknowledgement in the TCMP database.

(4) Investigate

The responsible party investigates the factual basis for the complaint and proposes options to resolve the issue. Complainants will be involved in investigation, as relevant. The responsible party may involve third parties in the fact-finding process as required. The Thilawa SEZ generally seeks to resolve complaints as they arise (e.g., within a few days). The maximum resolution period should not normally exceed 30 days. The CRT officer is responsible for providing regular progress reports to the Complainant. When the investigation process is complete, the responsible party documents the findings and proposes options for resolving the complaint as appropriate.

(5) Respond and Resolve

The responsible party and CRT agree on a response to the Complainant. The responsible party and CRT determine next steps based on feedback from the Complainant. If the Complainant accepts the resolution, the Thilawa SEZ will proceed to implement. If the Complainant does not accept the resolution, the complaint will be escalated to the Complaints Review Board. The Complainant's response will be documented in the TCMP database.

(6) Follow up and Close out

A complaint is closed out when no further action can be or needs to be taken. Closure status will be classified in the TCMP database as "resolved", "under investigation", or "conditionally resolved". CRT officer is responsible for updating the TCMP database with close out details, in every case.

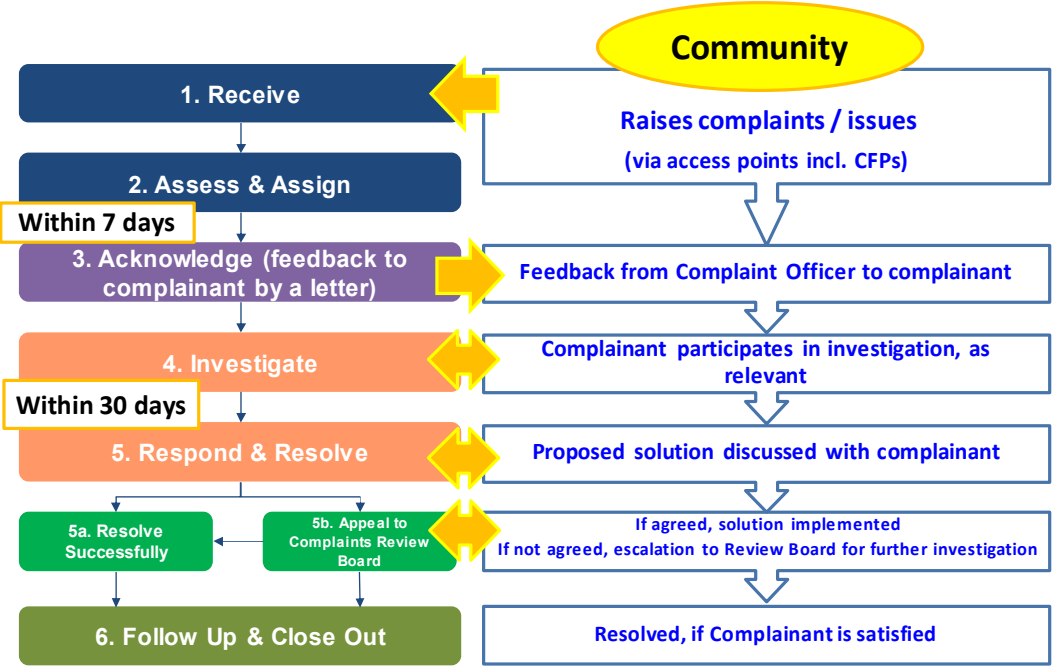
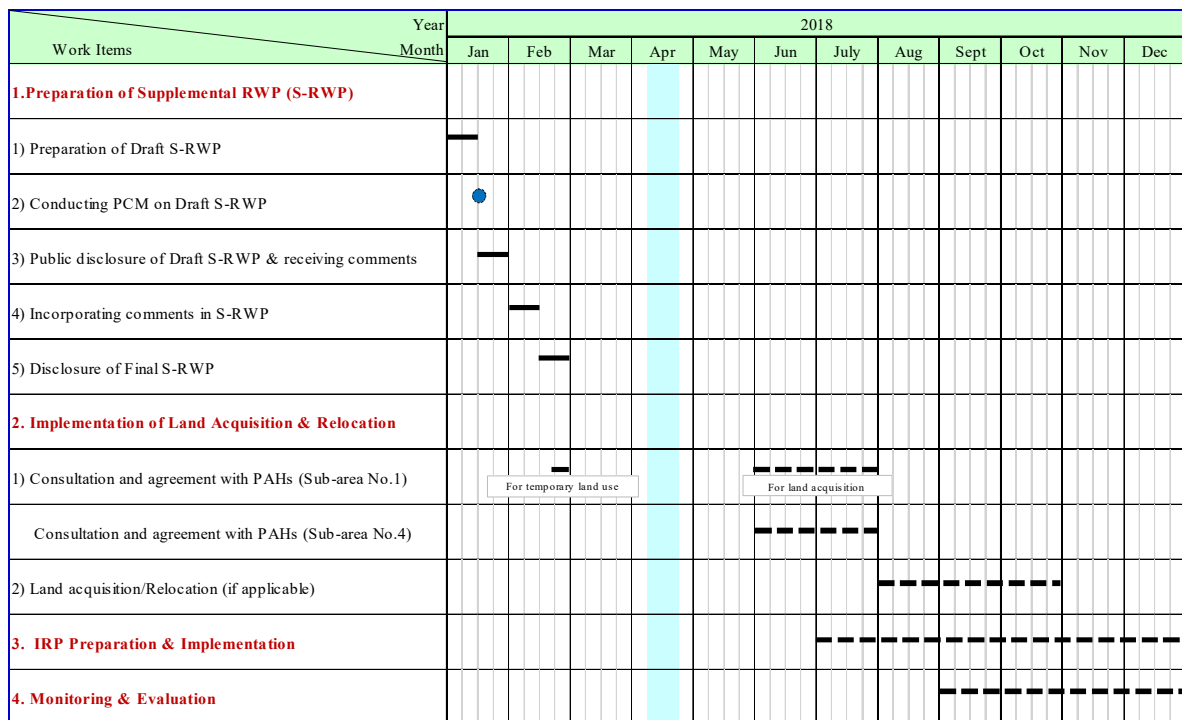


Figure 10-1 Interface between Communities and TCMP

CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The resettlement works for the Expanded Area mainly consist of award of compensation and assistances for loss of assets and income source/livelihood, arrangement of the resettlement site (if applicable), actual relocation, implementation of IRP, and monitoring and follow-up of the resettlement implementation activities. In addition, consultation and agreement with applicable PAHs of Sub-Area No.1 on temporary land use for burying underground pipelines. Thus, the implementation schedule of the works is prepared based on the above contents of the resettlement works. The provisional implementation schedule of the resettlement works for the Expanded Area is shown in Figure 11-1. However, the sequence or schedule may be changed due to circumstances and accordingly will be adjusted for the resettlement works implementation.



Note: Expected implementation period but subject to change based on the circumstances

Figure 11-1 Provisional Implementation Schedule of Resettlement Works for Expanded Area of Area 2-1

CHAPTER 12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The resettlement works of the Expanded Area will be implemented under the framework of RWP of Area 2-1. Therefore, internal and external monitoring and evaluation will be implemented as part of the one of Area 2-1.

ANNEX-1

RECORD OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

1st Public Consultation Meeting Meeting Minutes

| | |
|------------|--|
| Date | - 3 April 2016 (1st Session) |
| Place | - Meeting Hall of DUHD office, Kyauktan Township |
| Objectives | - To explain about the Draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) for Area 2-2 |

Opening Speech

Dr. Than Than Thwe, Joint Secretary of Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee (TSMC) expressed her sincere thanks to all participants for attending the meeting, and said that she will deliver this opening speech because Dr. Than Aung is on leave.

Presentation by TSMC

Dr. Than Than Thwe expressed her sincere requests for the public consultation meeting (PCM) to the participants. Then she introduced U Myint Sein, new township administration officer, as the successor of U Moe Myint. After that on behalf of Kyauktan Township administration officer, U Nyein Chan Aung was introduced. She also said that her responsibility and duty has also changed to Yangon Region, Hlattaw and Thilawa. U Kyaw Than's responsibility was introduced as Dr. Than Aung's assistant. Then she explained the objectives of this PCM which are to ensure the transparent consultation and planning procedure for RWP.

She explained that Zone A has been already operational since 23 September, 2015. EIA for Zone B is in process as of April 2016. As for RWP preparation, RWP for 400 ha Zone A was finalized in November 2013, then Resettlement Framework for 2000 ha was disclosed in February 2016 and draft RWP for the 100 ha Initial Development Area was also disclosed. She said that today she will explain about the draft RWP for Area 2-2 (approx. 162 ha as the Second Development Area). This will be implemented after 100 ha resettlement.

Then she explained about Zone B Development Plan (Approx. 700 ha), three development categories: namely, industrial area – approximately 262 ha, logistic area – approximately 267 ha, residence and commercial area – approximately 169 ha. Among these areas, it is planned that 100 ha will be developed first and then the remaining area of 162 ha will be developed. So, the RWP for Area 2-2 is being prepared following the preparation of the RWP for Area 2-1. After that, she explained about wrap-up of the Framework of Resettlement Works (the Framework) which provides the overall resettlement and assistance policy for the 2,000 ha SEZ area, and she said that extensive public consultation meetings, village meetings and feedback workshops were organized from April 2014 until January 2016. Then public disclosure of the draft Framework was also done between October and November 2015 for PAP's review and comments. Then she explained about public disclosure places of the Framework. Then she explained about individual RWPs which will be prepared based on the Framework and also the eligible households for respective compensation and/or assistance.

She also explained that there are four kinds of eligible persons: 1) farmer without land, 2) resident without land, 3) current land owner not listed in SLRD list in case the official land transfer procedure is not done (e.g. succession case) and 4) official land owner listed in SLRD list.

Then she explained about basic framework of assistance, special arrangements like support for relocation and support after relocation for resettlement. Regarding the assistance for Area 2-2, she explained about proposed compensation/assistance for assets such as cash compensation at full replacement cost for land and house, cash compensation at 2 times the current market price for other structures (hut, kitchen, toilet), cash assistance per animal for large size livestock (cow and buffalo only), then cash assistance at the current market price if they are not able to be used for

agriculture work after relocation. She also explained about income restoration program (IRP) such as when 400 ha resettlement, even disabled person got a job after resettlement. The project team has the priority to try to get a job for the resettled PAPs. Then she explained about the difference of house and hut by picture. She said that a house is defined by document and structure. For document, a house must have family certificate of residents. The house should have pillar, roof, wall, floor and door, having kitchen (inside or outside the structure) and sleeping place, and having sufficient equipment for continuous residency.

After that, she continued the explanation of compensation/assistance for income loss as cash assistance for 3 years of yield amount in total in the current market price for paddy farmer, cash assistance for 3 years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price for vegetable/tree farmer, cash assistance for 3 years of income from cow and buffalo for milking for livestock farmer, cash assistance for non-working period for moving (i.e. 7 working days) for contracted workers, daily workers and self-employed.

Regarding the special arrangement and allowance, she explained it as one-time cash assistance of moving cost, one-time cash assistance for commuting cost as per the number of workers and students, in kind assistance as IRP to enhance vocational opportunities of those PAPs who are interested for IRP and one-time cash assistance for those who cooperate on time relocation (for PAHs living inside Area 2-2 only) for cooperation assistance. Then she explained that for special assistance for vulnerable groups, i.e. the poor household, woman headed household, household with disabled or elderly persons who will be able to receive one-time cash assistance equivalent to one big bag of rice (equivalent to 50 kg of rice) per person in a household of vulnerable groups. Then she explained about examination of market price/replacement costs. She said that the detailed market price for all items and draft compensation fee were already surveyed and prepared. For resettlement site options, entitled persons are landless PAHs and will be physically relocated from Area 2-2. Then she said that the resettlement site options are to be discussed with PAHs for Area 2-2 after Water Festival. Social infrastructure will be provided in the resettlement site, if it does not have such infrastructure.

For IRP, in-kind assistance will be provided to all working age of PAPs in Area 2-2 regardless of sex in order to restore and stabilize livelihood to at least pre-project level. IRP will be implemented collaborating with ministries, district, townships and NGOs. Planned contents include household account management, vocational training, learning business rules at a company and community development at new living places. Detailed contents will be further discussed with PAPs after Water Festival.

Then she explained about planned implementation organization since two committees (namely, Relocation Implementation Committee (RIC) and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC)) have been established as the supporting organizations for implementing relocation works and IRP activities. Additionally, Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG), which was established when implementing the resettlement works for Zone A, supports them by advising on the resettlement works when necessary.

Then she explained that there are 2 channels for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):

- 1) Official GRM, for more official issues on compensation and assistance package, relocation and assistance after relocation. The first contact point for PAHs are village authorities or TSMC. Basically, for any problems or issues, people need to contact to village authorities first, and then through U Kyaw Than, who is attached to TSMC (temporary) office (currently Urban and Housing Developing Department, MOC), to Dr Than Aung, and
- 2) Community-based GRM for any resettlement-related issues such as social facility in the resettlement site, other daily issues or any other issues.

The first contact point for PAHs is community representatives, TSMC, RIC/IRPIC or concerned organization, 2) a person/ organization which receives the grievance will work with the community and other stakeholders to resolve the matter, 3) If not solved, it will be discussed at the joint meeting of concerned parties to investigate the issue and find a remedy with a help from MSAG/religious leader. Finally, it will be coordinated with Yangon Region Government.

Then she explained that regarding the future steps for Area 2-2: 1) Measurement & marking: Area 2-2 boundary will be identified and marked on the field for accurate entitlement calculation. 2) Identification of land owner: village level meetings to discuss and identify land owner based on SLRD list. 3) Disclosure of draft RWP: draft RWP to be disclosed from April 2016 to May 2016 (for 1 month) for comments and feedback, 4) Continued consultations on draft RWP: Another round of consultation will be organized such as village level meetings to discuss the contents of RWP and resettlement site options, 5) IRP: workshops to discuss the contents of vocational training and other available assistance programs will be started.

Questions & Answers

At first, TSMC explained that when participants ask questions, they are requested to state his/her name, village name and how they are affected by the project at this time. She also requested participants to avoid asking the same questions due to time limitation.

Question (1): Farmer from Shwe Pyauk said that he would like to request the government to invite only eligible households to this area for the meetings. If those who are not eligible are invited to the meetings, the project activities will be disturbed and delayed, and concerned eligible households will suffer from the difficulties. He also would like to know exactly when the next activities will be done after the Water Festival.

He said that he is cultivating and living in Area 2-2, but he does not have land ownership. The reason he asked above question is because there are 44 households in Shwe Pyauk village tract, and most of them demolished their structures and move out due to the eviction notice. As they have been living in a rented house up to now, they would like to be relocated as soon as possible. They have informed about their situation to Dr. Than Aung and U Kyaw Than. All 44 households have same idea.

Answer (1): TSMC answered that basically eligible households were invited through sending an invitation letter. In addition, township authorities were invited. However, other interested peoples are also allowed to attend the meeting for transparency. Regarding the further steps, after the Water Festival, we will inform eligible households in advance as much as possible, but sometimes, schedule may need to be adjusted based on the availability of other concerned persons. Regarding the early relocation, TSMC will inform about this to the concerned authorities.

Question (2): Person from Shwe Pyauk said that he was included in the aerial photo and structure photo in 2011 March Census. At that time, his wife and children were included in the photo. On 31 January, 2013, he received eviction notice published by U Tin Latt Yi, village administrator. He was included 2 times of survey out of three times in 2014. When his structure was going to be surveyed by DMS, U Tin Shwe, 100 HH head called U Khin Aung Myint, who is living in another village, and U Khin Aung Myint told to take a picture with him. As he objected to that, he submitted a letter to U Nyan Tun, Vice President.

After that, concerned authorities from Kyauktan Township including GAD and Police Officer came and investigated his case, and about ten days later, he was decided as eligible and he attended the meeting as an eligible household. However, his name was somehow excluded from the eligible list

and invitation list. His structure is still there at the same place and he is living in that structure until now.

Since he is poor, he doesn't have any place to live if he has to move out from current place. Even though he received the notice, he didn't move out, because he doesn't have any other place to live. When he started to live in that place, nobody mentioned about the ownership of the land, but when it is time to provide assistance, other persons are trying to get what he is deserved. He would like to request concerned authorities to consider this issue. There are some witnesses near his structure.

Answer (2): TSMC answered that question is concerning the eligibility issue. She is not sure whether they are confirmed in the village level eligibility confirmation meeting or not, that Dr. Than Aung attended. Since this meeting is not to confirm the eligibility, she will check with Dr. Than Aung and administration side. She requested the participants to understand this situation.

Question (3): Person from Shwe Pyauk said that her family is not included in the eligibility list and when she explained about the situation to Dr. Than Aung and he told her that it will be checked again whether her structure is included in the photo records of previous surveys. However, U Tin Latt Yi, village administrator told her that she was not eligible, because her structure was just road-side straw. There are about five households like her, but two households among five are included in the eligible list. All are same condition. Although she did not receive the eviction notice, she moved out at the time of notice, so she is thinking that she will receive assistance same as other households. They lived there in 2012.

Answer (3): Answered together with (2).

Question (4): Person from Shwe Pyauk said that there are five households running the shops together beside the road. Only two households were included in the eligible list and other three households were not included. So, if two households were included in the eligible list, the remaining three households should be eligible as well.

Answer (4): Answered together with (2).

Additional Answer: YRG explained that today's meeting to explain about the activities for Area 2-2. Eligibility has been discussed in the previous meetings and eligibility list has been disclosed. Eligible households have been confirmed by Dr. Than Aung together with village authorities and community leaders at each village again and again. But, she said that she will inform Dr. Than Aung of this issue. She also explained that this meeting is not to reconfirm the eligibility list, but to explain what kind of resettlement activities will be conducted and to receive comments and advice on these upcoming activities. Since so many factors have to be taken into consideration for resettlement activities in accordance with international practices, resettlement activities and assistance provision will be more systematic. She requested the participants to try to understand it.

Closing Remarks

Dr. Than Than Thwe expressed thanks to all participants for attending the meeting and giving their time.

1st Public Consultation Meeting Meeting Minutes

- Date - 3 April 2016 (2nd Session)
Place - Meeting Hall of DUHD office, Kyauktan Township
Objectives - To explain about the Draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) for Area 2-2

Opening Speech

Dr. Than Than Thwe, Joint Secretary of Thilawa Special Economic Zone Management Committee (TSMC) expressed her sincere thanks to all participants for attending the meeting, and said that she will deliver this opening speech because Dr. Than Aung is on leave.

Presentation by TSMC

(Same as 1st Session)

Questions & Answers

At first, TSMC explained that when participants ask questions, they are requested to state his/her name, village name and how they are affected by the project at this time. She also requested participants to avoid asking the same questions due to time limitation.

Question (1): Farmer from AMTD said that he is cultivating paddy inside Area 2-1 and Area 2-2. He said, even though he has provided advice three times on 11. 9. 2015, 30. 10. 2015 and 19. 2. 2016, there has been no significant change. Regarding the resettlement site, most of the people don't like the site of 400 ha PAPs. They have already explained about it to Dr. Than Aung. They have proposed a place that they preferred, but they didn't know the situation yet. Even though compensation and assistance are explained in the presentation, they don't know how much they will get so far. Therefore, he would like to request to explain about the compensation and assistance amount transparently. In the letter submitted on 19. 2. 2016, he mentioned that farmers are having a lot of difficulties, because it has been over 18 years that they didn't receive the compensation. It should be considered to provide compensation or indemnity for this kind of suffering. According to Minister U Soe Min's explanation in the previous meeting, the Thilawa SEZ project is the best project in Myanmar and local people should not have worry; he verbally promised that things will be arranged to satisfy local people.

It is not easy to provide above the pre-project level. U Khin Maung Thant, secretary of regional development group told to Pyi Myanmar Journal on 7 March 2016 that no matter what notification is issued, compensation and assistance will be provided as per agreed with local people. According to the negotiation between local people and companies, village land and farmland will be compensated by two 44'x100' plots per acre including grant, and in case of real local people, in addition to these plots, one apartment with elevator which has over 600 ft². Therefore, these kinds of provisions should be given to local people to support their lives and their generations for ease of living. Since this project is the best one in Myanmar, it is not appropriate if the compensation and assistance are lower than the above mentioned provision.

Farmers from Area 2-1 and Area 2-2 have limited time to cultivate their farmland for this coming season before the project implementation. If the project is to be implemented in time, it will be better if farmers do not cultivate for this year. Therefore, instead of 3 years' crop compensation, crop compensation for additional one year should be provided for the loss of their income.

Answer (1): TSMC said that she never heard of U Khin Maung Thant. (He showed the newspaper copy.) According to that newspaper, what he explained is not related to Thilawa SEZ, but Yangon New City Project to be implemented in Hlaing Thar Yar and Twinte Township.

Question (2): Person from AMTD would like to clarify the difference between two notices: the first notice included in presentation of eligible households for Area 2-2 issued in 31 January 2013 and the other notice that they received in 30 June 2014. According to the presentation, households that received a notice are eligible.

Also, the project should be implemented as soon as possible, because it has been very long time that they are waiting. During that time, they can't sell the land. Therefore, if they consider from the point of view of businessman, they are losing opportunities.

Local people should be transparently explained, before the project implementation, about the measures for sustainable development of the region, especially for younger generations. And necessary measures to mitigate the impacts from the project implementation should be considered, in order to have the less impact.

Answer (2): TSMC said that as you are included in SLRD list, Southern District issued land acquisition notice. 2013 January Notice by YRG was to request peoples who were living inside the Thilawa SEZ area to move out from the SEZ area

Regarding the sustainable development, not only factories, but also residential areas, hotels, hospitals, schools, clinics, banks, etc., will be developed in the SEZ area, while normal industrial zones implemented in Yangon and other areas include only factories. It will be developed like an urban area which will be sustainably developed.

Thilawa SEZ is to be developed with great care in order to mitigate the impacts. Thilawa SEZ will use water from Zarmani Dam and the water will be purified before reaching the factories. Regarding the waste water from the factories, it will be treated at the waste water treatment plant and that treated water will be stored in retention silting ponds before disposing into Shwe Pyauk creek. All activities will be implemented in accordance with international standards, under the control of Environmental Conservation Department. EIA studies will be systematically made to minimize impacts as much as possible.

Question (3): Person from AMTD said that she is living in the project area, but she is not included in the eligible household list. She has reported several times to Dr. Than Aung when he visited to the village, but there is no change until now. She said that she doesn't have any other asset except a structure. She would like to confirm the situation details.

Answer (3): TSMC said that this meeting is to explain about the resettlement activities, not to confirm about the eligibility issue. Dr. Than Aung has confirmed the eligibility in each village will be done together with village authorities and community representatives. If you have any issues or inquiry, you can submit the letter to TSMC.

Question (4): Farmer from TDM said he would like to ask the same question that he asked in the 2nd PCM for Area 2-1 held on 27th March 2016 that mentioned in the Draft RWP (Chapter 2, Page 8) for Area 2-1 that the land was acquired in 1996-97 in accordance with Land Acquisition Act 1894. He would like to know when and where relevant documents were issued to the public. He said that he feels sorry for repeating several questions in every meeting. However, since they are the representatives and leaders of local people, they have to ask on behalf of other people until they get clear answers.

He added that holding this kind of meeting again and again before the compensation amount and where they are to be relocated are clearly mentioned makes local people tired. He would like to know about the compensation amount and relocation site clearly.

Answer (4): TSMC said that according to international practices, project activities have to be explained to local people like this. All activities need to be done step by step. Finally, local people will be explained where and when resettlement site is arranged.

YRG added that we have to answer questions from you in every meeting. That is good, because issues or weaknesses can be minimized through interactive discussions. All people are in the same

boat. People may have different opinions, but finally those opinions will become same. This project is for the future generation.

Regarding the Land Acquisition Act 1894, it is still active, neither modified nor cancelled yet. The land acquisition activities must be done under that Act. In 1996-97, Thilawa SEZ area was acquired by MOC to implement Industrial Zone with Singapore. But the project with Singapore was not implemented practically. However, this doesn't mean that the intention of the current project is cancelled, only cancelled with Singapore.

According to the letter you submitted, you just pointed out that the description in the Draft RWP for Area 2-1 is not correct and should be modified accordingly. That will be modified accordingly using the wording that people can easily understand, as also requested in another meeting. According to international practices, this kind of meeting needs to be held to explain about the activities. At that time, people have the chance to discuss their ideas and concerns. Only then, necessary measures could be prepared in advance. If not, responsible authorities can't know people's ideas and concerns.

Government already announced that three big SEZ projects will be implemented. Not only these SEZ projects, other smaller SEZ projects will be implemented in the future.

Sub-question: Farmer from TDM said that if the Collector wants to acquire the land, notice or gazette must be made available for the public, such as in the villages in and around the area to be acquired and at the junctions, and accepting objections within a specified period. Without these notices and gazette, acquiring the land in accordance with Land Acquisition Act is not correct.

And according to 2012 Farmland Law, if the project is not implemented over the land acquired within six months from the date of acquisition, the lands have to be returned to owners it was acquired from.

Sub-answer: YRG answered that explanation about publishing notice or gazette is correct. At that time, concerned authorities might publish notice or gazette, or people didn't know the ones published. The best solutions from current situation should be sought out, like U Myint Shwe's discussion regarding additional one year of crop compensation. Activities have to be done for the project to move forward.

As for the compensation amount and resettlement site, it will be done step by step in accordance with international standards for moving the project forward systematically. People shouldn't be hurry.

Question (5): Person from AMTD asked whether they can repair their structure for this rainy season or not.

Answer (5): TSMC answered that structures can be repaired for the coming rainy season.

Question (6): Person from AMTD said that after the meeting on 27 March, U Soe Thu (one of the village authorities from AMTD) and two other persons (he doesn't know from which organization), came to see him. At that time, he was asked about the resettlement site, but he requested village authorities and TSMC not to do like that again.

Answer (6): TSMC said that it was answered in the previous question.

Comment: People from ALS said that, according to the 200 ha Framework, it is mentioned that 3 years of income from business will be provided. However, in the explanation in this meeting, it was only mentioned to provide for just 7 days for self-employed, contract workers and daily workers. He would like to clarify to avoid confusion among local people.

Closing Remark

Dr. Than Than Thwe expressed thanks to all participants for attending this meeting giving their time.

2nd Public Consultation Meeting Meeting Minutes

- Date - 19 January, 2018 (10:00 am – 11:30 am)
Place - Meeting Hall of DUHD office, Kyauktan Township
Objective - To explain about the Draft Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) for Expanded Area of Area 2-1

Opening Speech

First of all, a representative of Yangon Region Government (YRG) informed the participants that meeting has started and requested the participants not to repeat the same questions asked by the previous questioners.

Presentation by YRG

Deputy Director (DD) of YRG stated that he would present the Draft RWP for Expanded Area of Area 2-1. He expressed sincere requests to the participants to state the name, village name and how he/she is affected by this project before asking the question. Then he started the meeting by explaining the meeting agenda of the public consultation meeting. He also explained that Zone A has been already operational since 23 September, 2015 and Zone B development plan is approximately 700 ha. He added explanation that 180 ha of Area 2-2 East and Area 2-1 are under construction. He further explained that the framework of resettlement work plan (Framework) provides the overall resettlement and assistance policy for the 2000 ha of Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and the individual RWPs will be prepared based on the Framework.

He also explained that there are four kinds of eligible persons: 1) farmer without land, 2) resident without land, 3) current land owner not listed in the Settlement and Land Records Development (SLRD) list; in case the official land transfer procedure is not done, 4) official land owner listed in SLRD list. Then he explained about the basic framework of assistance, special arrangement such as support for relocation and support after relocation for resettlement. Regarding the assistance for Expanded Area of Area 2-1, he explained about proposed compensation/assistance for assets such as cash compensation at full replacement cost for land and house, cash compensation at 2 times of the current market price for other structures (hut, kitchen, toilet), cash assistance per animal for large size livestock (cow and buffalo only), then cash assistance at the current market price if agricultural machines are not able to be used for agriculture work after relocation. The priority has been given to provide job opportunities to the resettled project affected persons (PAPs). Then he explained about the difference of house and hut by picture. He said that a house is defined by document and structure. For document, a house must have family certificate of residents. The house should have pillar, roof, wall, floor and door, having kitchen (inside or outside the structure) and sleeping place, and having sufficient equipment for continuous residency.

After that, he continued the explanation of compensation/assistance for income loss as cash assistance for 3 years of yield amount in total in the current market price for paddy farmer who obtain income from cultivating rice at own paddy, cash assistance for 6 years of yield amount in total in the current market price for farmer who obtain income from cultivating rice at other than own paddy, cash assistance for 3 years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price for vegetable/tree farmer at own land, cash assistance for 4 years of yield amount and/or number of trees in total in the current market price for vegetable/tree farmer at other than own land, cash assistance for 3 years of income from cow and buffalo for milking for livestock farmer, cash assistance for non-working period for moving (i.e. 7 working days) for contracted workers, daily workers and self-employed.

Regarding the special arrangement and allowance, he explained it as one-time cash assistance for moving cost, one-time cash assistance for commuting cost as per the number of workers and students, one-time cash assistance for those who cooperate on time relocation as cooperation assistance, in kind assistance for loss of assets and if a project affected household (PAH) has a special/considerable reason to relocate another place and such a request will be considered by township level committee of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and reported to and concurred by YRG, and in kind assistance as Income Restoration Program (IRP) to enhance vocational opportunities of those PAPs who are interested. Then he explained that for special assistance for vulnerable groups, i.e. the poor household, woman headed household, household with disabled or elderly persons who will be able to receive 40,000 Kyats per person as a one-time cash assistance.

For resettlement site options, entitled persons are landless PAHs and will be physically relocated from Expanded Area of Area 2-1. Then he said that the resettlement site options are to be discussed with PAHs of Expanded Area of Area 2-1. Social infrastructure will be provided in the resettlement site, if it does not have such infrastructure. For IRP, in-kind assistance will be provided to all working age of PAPs in Expanded Area of Area 2-1 regardless of the gender in order to restore and stabilize livelihood to at least pre-project level. IRP will be implemented collaborating with concerned ministries, district, townships and NGOs. Activities such as household account management, vocational training, job matching, site tour to Thilawa SEZ, etc. will be conducted for applicable PAHs. Detailed contents will be further discussed with PAPs. Then he explained that YRG is mainly implementing relocation works, and further explained about planned implementation organization since two committees (namely, RIC and Income Restoration Program Implementation Committee (IRPIC)) have been established as supporting organizations for implementing resettlement works and IRP activities.

Then he explained about the key characteristics of Thilawa SEZ—Complaints Management Procedure (TCMP) such as multiple channels to receive complaints a) in person to an SEZ official at the community, b) in person at the SEZ, c) suggestion boxes at village/ward offices, d) via Community Focal Points in each community, e) in writing to the SEZ; and, f) at a community meeting. He continued that TCMP can be used to inquire issues related to RWP as well as general issues concerning Thilawa SEZ and Joint Thilawa SEZ Management Committee / Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development (TSMC/MJTD) Community Relations Team has already been established to implement and monitor TCMP and more detail can be checked at TSMC/MJTD website.

Lastly, he explained that the future steps for Expanded Area of Area 2-1: 1) Additional detailed measurement survey (DMS): the survey for various items to be carried out, 2) Disclosure of draft RWP: draft RWP to be disclosed from 20 January 2018 to 2 February 2018 (for 2 weeks) for comments and feedbacks, 3) Finalization of RWP: to be finalized by incorporating comments and feedbacks received during the above-mentioned disclosure period. YRG's approval is planned in late February 2018, 4) Continued consultations and negotiation on compensation and assistance to implement RWP including the resettlement site option: negotiations on the compensation and assistance package will be started after YRG's RWP approval, 5) IRP: workshops to discuss the contents of vocational training and other available assistance programs are planned to be started from July 2018.

Question & Answers

At first, YRG explained that when participants ask questions, they are requested to state his/her name, village name and how they are affected by the project. He also requested participants to avoid asking the same questions due to time limitation.

Afterward, YRG explained that if PAHs feel that they are receiving any grievance or getting difficult due to the project activities, he or she can express opinion or raise the voices through the multiple channels written in earlier mentioned TCMP and request the participants to be careful to provide sufficient contact information when making a complaint or submitting a complaint letter since the team found some difficulties to contact the complainer without proper contact information.

Question (1): 100 Household Head of Aye Mya Thida Ward said that he would like to know how YRG/TSMC will consider about the seasonal crops/trees which are cultivating recently inside the area to be developed.

Answer (1): DD of YRG answered that if those standing crops/trees at the time of the lands which he or she is cultivating will be acquired. TSMC further explained that YRG also considered this fact and that is why YRG decided to provide cash assistance of additional one year of yield amount for crop/paddy cultivation due to this kind of request was raised by the local cultivator PAHs.

Question (2): 100 Household Head of Aye Mya Thida Ward said that a villager would like to know why she was not invited to this public consultation meeting (PCM) though she is also an eligible PAH.

Answer (2): DD of YRG answered that the villager might not be invited to this PCM though the villager is an eligible PAH because the villager's location has not been included in this RWP.

Question (3): A person from Shwe Pyauk presented that he would like to know about land ownership of a plot in Area 2-2 East which the person persists ownership but documented ownership as other person's name. The person also asked that his land is remaining although the other lands surrounding his land are already done land cutting and filling. He further said that he already submitted series of complaint letters regarding these land issues and he would like to know the status of his complaint letters.

Answer (3): DD of YRG answered that his complaint letter was reached to Township Level Committee for Rescruiting Confiscated Farmlands and Other Lands and the case is already started reviewing so do not need to submit another complaint letter regarding this land. DD continued that once the reviewing result is made, it will be reported to YRG and YRG will give instruction on it.

Question (4): A person from Kyauktan said that he would like to know about whether the person can receive the land compensation for the plots compensated in 1996/97. Then he continued that one of his plots was compensated only for a part of total area and some area were left to be compensated in 1996/97.

Answer (4): DD of YRG answered that if the landowners received the land compensation for respective plots in 1996/97, those plots are not entitled to be compensated again since the compensations are supposed to be given only one time. And DD further explained that the person from Kyauktan said he bought 10 acres of the plot in 1990s and only 0.56 acres has not been compensated yet according to his verbal explanation in the previous meeting, and hence if he can submit the documents to prove that he owned 10 acres of the plot, then he may get the compensation for the remaining 0.56 acres. DD continued that SLRD will check the original acres of the plot.

Closing Remarks

YRG expressed thanks to all participants for attending the meeting and giving their time.